

LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

GIFT OF
THE BANCROFT LIBRARY.

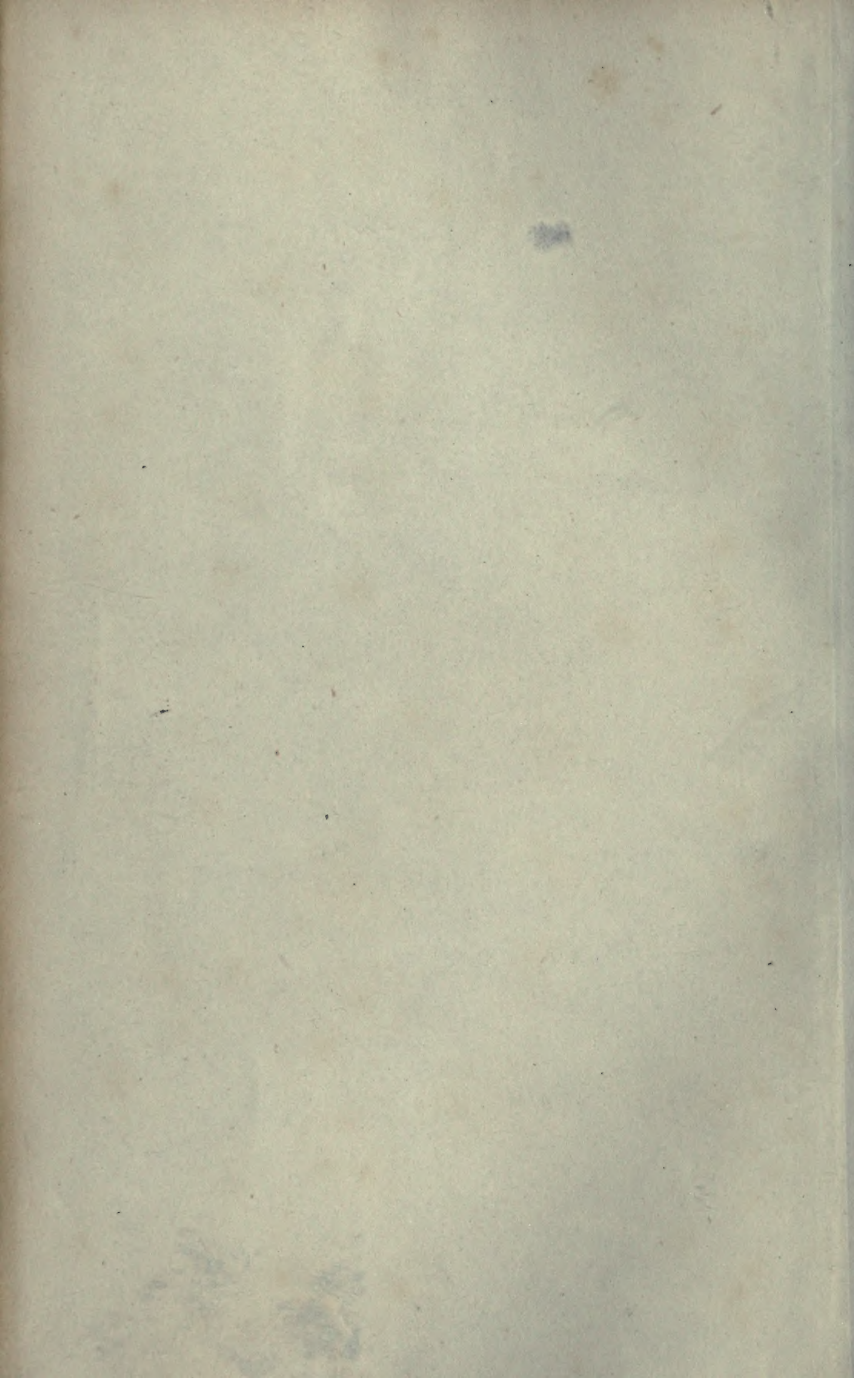
Class

The Bancroft Library

No 2644

Reference





CRITIC'S PORTABLE CYCLOPEDIA

"Will afford the highest quality of reading material."

ANALYTICAL CONCORDANCE TO THE HOLY SCRIPTURES

By Thomas Hunt, D.D., LL.D.
Second Edition, revised, 1881, 12mo, 10s.

BIBLICAL CYCLOPEDIA

By Thomas Hunt, D.D., LL.D.
With Notes, revised, 1881, 12mo, 10s.

CONCORDANCE TO THE HOLY SCRIPTURES

CYCLOPEDIA

CYCLOPEDIA OF UNIVERSAL BIOGRAPHY

Edited by J. Hunt, D.D., LL.D.
Second Edition, revised, 1881, 12mo, 10s.

GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE WORLD

UNIVERSAL BIOGRAPHY.

CYCLOPEDIA OF UNIVERSAL HISTORY

Edited by J. Hunt, D.D., LL.D.
Second Edition, revised, 1881, 12mo, 10s.

BOOK OF NATURE

Of Characters in the Natural and Human Kingdom

By Thomas Hunt, D.D., LL.D.

First Edition, revised, 1881, 12mo, 10s.

DICTIONARY OF

UNIVERSAL SCIENCE AND HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY

By Thomas Hunt, D.D., LL.D.

Second Edition, revised, 1881, 12mo, 10s.

CYCLOPEDIA OF CHEMISTRY

By Thomas Hunt, D.D., LL.D.

First Edition, revised, 1881, 12mo, 10s.

GRIFFIN'S PORTABLE CYCLOPÆDIAS.

"Well printed and illustrated, most ably edited, and wonderfully cheap."—*Examiner*.

ANALYTICAL CONCORDANCE TO THE HOLY SCRIPTURES.

By PROFESSOR EADIE, D.D., LL.D.

Second Edition, revised. Post 8vo, 8s. 6d., cloth.

BIBLICAL CYCLOPÆDIA.

By PROFESSOR EADIE, D.D., LL.D.

Sixth Edition, revised. Post 8vo, 7s. 6d., cloth.

CONCORDANCE TO THE HOLY SCRIPTURES.

By PROFESSOR EADIE, D.D., LL.D.

Eighteenth Edition, revised. Post 8vo, 5s., cloth.

CYCLOPÆDIA OF UNIVERSAL BIOGRAPHY.

Edited by E. RICH, Esq., assisted by numerous Contributors.

Second Edition, post 8vo, 10s. 6d. cloth.

GENERAL GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD.

By JAMES BRYCE, M.A., F.G.S.

Map and numerous Plates. Post 8vo, 12s. 6d. cloth.

CYCLOPÆDIA OF UNIVERSAL HISTORY.

Edited by ISAIAH M'BURNEY, B.A., and SAMUEL NEIL.

Second Edition. Post 8vo, 10s. 6d. cloth.

BOOK OF NATURE;

OR, CYCLOPÆDIA OF THE NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCES.

By PROFESSORS SCHOEDLER AND MEDLOCK.

Third Edition, revised. Post 8vo, 7s. 6d. cloth.

DICTIONARY OF

DOMESTIC MEDICINE AND HOUSEHOLD SURGERY.

By SPENCER THOMSON, M.D., L.R.C.S., Edinburgh.

Seventh Edition. Post 8vo, 7s. cloth.

CYCLOPÆDIA OF CHEMISTRY.

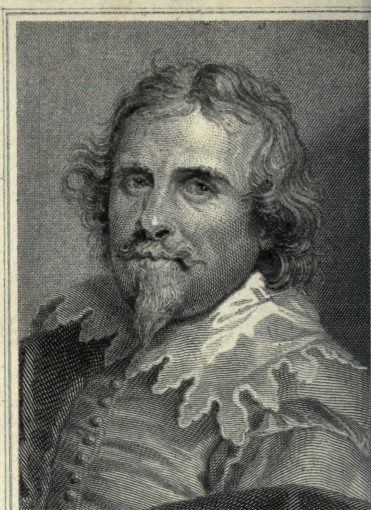
By ROBERT DUNDAS THOMSON, M.D., F.R.S., F.C.S.

Post 8vo, 12s. 6d. cloth.

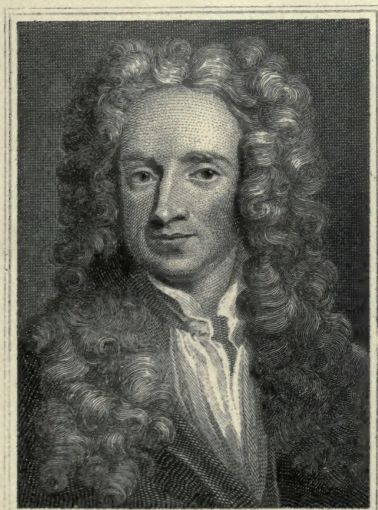
52 box of
R498. 31. 3. 000000



Francis Petrarch.



Daniel Mytens.



Sir Isaac Newton.



Horatio Viscount Nelson.

HANDBOOK
OF
BIOGRAPHY

EMBRACING
ORIGINAL MEMOIRS

OF
THE MOST DISTINGUISHED PERSONS OF ALL TIMES

WRITTEN FOR THIS WORK BY

SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON, D.C.L.
WILLIAM BAIRD, M.D., F.L.S.
SIR DAVID BREWSTER, F.R.S.
JAMES BRYCE, A.M., F.G.S.
JOHN HILL BURTON.
PROFESSOR CREASY, M.A.
PROFESSOR EADIE, D.D., LL.D.
PROFESSOR FERGUSON, A.M.
PROFESSOR GORDON, F.R.S.E.
JAMES HEDDERWICK.

JOHN A. HERAUD.
ROBERT JAMIESON, D.D.
CHARLES KNIGHT.
JAMES MANSON.
JAMES M'CONNACHY.
PROFESSOR NICHOL, LL.D.
ELIHU RICH.
PROFESSOR SPALDING, A.M.
PROFESSOR THOMSON, M.D., F.R.S.
RALPH N. WORNUM.

EDITED BY ELIHU RICH

With Numerous Illustrations

SIXTH THOUSAND

LONDON
CHARLES GRIFFIN AND COMPANY
STATIONERS' HALL COURT

1863

CT 103
R42

TO THE
LIBRARY OF THE
CONGRESS

PREFACE

TO THE FIRST EDITION.

SEVERAL works, more or less resembling the present one, being already in circulation, it is necessary to state why the Publishers have ventured to expect a share of the public favour for a new Biographical Dictionary.

To many of these Dictionaries, considered as the production of individual writers, a degree of merit, far from slight, must, in fairness, be conceded; but it would seem sufficiently evident, that no single scholar, however extensive his attainments, could ever be expected to catch, or even appreciate all the points of interest belonging to the numerous and varied classes of lives, which must be included in a General Biography. The necessity of seeking a combination of apt and effective talent, for the right production of any comprehensive Dictionary, has long been recognized in the case of our great 'Encyclopædias;' and such a combination was obtained for the service of Biography, by the editors of the voluminous 'Biographie Universelle.' But the principle has not hitherto been applied in the construction of any work of the latter kind, which would be portable and adapted for general circulation.

The volume now issued aspires to be a first attempt in the important direction alluded to. The Publishers have desired to intrust the execution of the principal lives of each class of remarkable men, to practised writers, who have cultivated the corresponding departments of Learning; and from whom they had therefore reason to expect biographical notices, really characteristic, and of assured value.

In the departments appertaining to History, Politics, Law, Military science and art, and Ecclesiastical affairs, valuable assistance has been obtained from Sir Archibald Alison, John Hill Burton, Professor Creasy, Professor Eadie, Professor Ferguson, and the Editor. The latter has also endeavoured to delineate the peculiar character and services of the leading Mystics.

Classical authors are treated by Professor Ferguson. Theological and Religious literature was given in charge to Professor Eadie and Dr. Jamieson. Poets, Novelists, and other great Men of Letters, are described by Professor Spalding: a memoir of Shakspeare comes from the pen of Charles Knight; and notices of the Bards of Scotland from James Hedderwick and Thomas Davidson.

The principal names in the department of the Mathematical and Physical Sciences were intrusted to Sir David Brewster and Professor Nichol. In the Experimental Sciences, the department of Chemistry has been treated by Dr. R. D. Thomson; that of Natural History by Dr. Baird; and Applied Science by Professor Gordon.

PREFACE.

The distinguished names in Medical Science are treated by Mr. M'Connechy. The eminent Geographers have been attended to by Mr. Bryce, who has endeavoured, by considerable research, to give exact information on the discoveries made by great travellers.

In Mental Philosophy, our volume is chiefly indebted to Professor Nichol, who has furnished a *résumé* of the doctrines taught by many of the Founders of the great schools, under their respective names. To render this department more complete, the Editor has ventured to introduce the name of Sir William Hamilton, although, happily for science, that distinguished Metaphysician still labours amongst us.

The list of articles written by Professor Eadie in Theology and Church History, includes the Fathers and Reformers, besides many of the mediæval Divines and Schoolmen. Dr. Jamieson's catalogue is graced by the names of our modern Divines, Missionaries, and Philanthropists.

In the department of the Fine Arts, the great Painters, Engravers, Sculptors, and Architects, are characterized by Mr. Wornum, whose exact acquaintance with the literature of these subjects is well known. The same may be said regarding the Musicians, under charge of Mr. Manson; and of the great Actors, whose lives have been written by the dramatic writer and critic, Mr. Heraud.

In a work so varied in its contents, so closely printed, and produced by so many hands, the Editor is conscious that there must be error; and that to many readers, the space will appear unequally divided. Perfection in all respects is not pretended to; but it is certainly hoped, that the design of the work, and its general execution, entitle it to be regarded as a step of the right kind in furtherance of popular literature. It has been his aim to allot sufficient space for a satisfactory—however brief—memoir of all the leading or *representative* men in each department; room being provided, by limiting those of lesser note to a chronological notice, or brief description. It will be found, that many thousand names are contained in this volume more than in any other portable Biography; and among novelties, may be mentioned the names of sovereigns, and ancient families of importance, arranged in complete lists. The advantage of such lists to the reader of history, will be obvious: many of them have been collated with great pains, in order to the removal of current discrepancies.

The volume is further enlivened by numerous illustrations of the birth-places, monuments, or other memorials of departed greatness; all copied from the most authentic sources.

LONDON, 10th May, 1854.

LIST OF WRITERS.

Initials.

A.A.	SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON, Bart., D.C.L., F.R.S.E.
W.B.	WILLIAM BAIRD, M.D., F.L.S. British Museum.
D.B.	SIR DAVID BREWSTER, K.H., F.R.S. L. & E., LL.D., &c. Principal of the United College of St. Salvador and St. Leonard, St. Andrews.
J.B.	JAMES BRYCE, Jun., A.M., F.G.S. Head Master of the Geographical Department, High School, Glasgow.
J.H.B.	JOHN HILL BURTON, Esq. Author of a History of Scotland.
E.S.C.	E. S. CREASY, M.A. Professor of History in the University of London.
T.D.	THOMAS DAVIDSON, Esq.
J.E.	JOHN EADIE, D.D., LL.D. Professor of Biblical Literature, United Presbyterian Church.
G.F.	GEORGE FERGUSON, A.M. Professor of Humanity, King's College, Aberdeen.
L.D.B.G.	LEWIS D. B. GORDON, F.R.S.E. Professor of Civil Engineering in the University of Glasgow.
J.H.	JAMES HEDDERWICK, Esq.
J.A.H.	JOHN A. HERAUD, Esq.
R.J.	ROBERT JAMIESON, D.D. Minister of St. Paul's, Glasgow.
C.K.	CHARLES KNIGHT, Esq.
J.M'C.	JAMES M'CONNACHY, Esq.
J.M.	JAMES MANSON, Esq.
J.P.N.	JOHN P. NICHOL, LL.D. Professor of Astronomy in the University of Glasgow.
E.R.	ELIHU RICH, Esq.
W.S.	WILLIAM SPALDING, A.M. Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in the University of St. Andrews.
R.D.T.	ROBERT DUNDAS THOMSON, M.D., F.R.S. L. & E., F.C.S. Professor of Chemistry, St. Thomas's Hospital College, London.
R.N.W.	RALPH N. WORNUM, Esq. Department of Practical Art, Marlborough House, London.

The Articles which have no initials attached to them are, with few exceptions, written by the Editor.



CYCLOPÆDIA OF BIOGRAPHY.

AA

AA, PETER VAN DER, a distinguished jurist, pres. of the council of Luxembourg, 1580-1594.

AA, PETER VAN DER, a learned bookseller of Leyden, editor of numerous works, died 1730.

AA, CHR. CH. HY. VAN DER, a celebrated minister of Haerlem, 1718-1792.

AA, GERARD VAN DER, a distinguished patriot of the Netherlands, in the time of Philip II.

AAGARD, CHRISTIAN, a Dane, distinguished as a writer of Latin poetry, 1616-1664.

AAGARD, NICH., a philosophical and critical writer, supposed brother of the above, 1612-1657.

AAGESEN, SVEND, better known as **SUENO**, a Danish historian whose works date about 1186.

AALAM, a renowned Persian astrologer of the 9th centy., confidant of the sultan Adah-Eddaulah.

AALSH, AALST, or AELST, EVERHARD VAN, a Dutch painter, 1602-1658. His nephew **WILLIAM**, of the same name, also a painter, 1620-1670.

AAMA, GUILLARDIN, a.k. of Ethiopia, 8th cent.

AARE, DIRK VAN DER, bishop and lord of Utrecht, celebrated for the perilous war which he maintained against the count of Holland, d. 1212.

AARON, the associate and supposed brother of Moses, died B.C. 1451.

AARON, ST., a British martyr, 303.

AARON, ST., an abbot of Brittany in the 6th century, supposed founder of its earliest monastery.

AARON of Alexandria, a priest and physician of the 7th century, the earliest writer who is known to have mentioned the small-pox and measles.

AARON of Barcelona, a Spanish Jew, au. of a work in Hebrew on the precepts of Moses, d. 1293.

AARON, a Scotchman by birth, made abbot of St. Martin of Cologne, 1042, died 1052. Left a work on the advantage of chanting the psalms and other vocal music in churches.

AARON, ABHAS, or AVES, a learned rabbi, and editor of an edition of the foregoing, 1703.

AARON of Ragusa, a rabbin of the 17th cent.

AARON, or ARON, PIETRO, generally called a Florentine, but supposed to be a Fleming by birth, was canon of Rimini in the 16th century, a composer and auth. of many laborious works on music.

AARON, BEN ASSEER, a learned Masorite of the 11th century, commonly called **BEN ASHER**, author of a work on the Biblical Accents, and probably chief of the college of Tiberias.

AARON, BEN CHAIM, born at Fez, in the 16th century, author of Commentaries on the Scriptures.

AARON, HACHARON, a rabbi of the Caraites, born in Nicomedia 1346, author of several dogmatical works and commentaries.

AARON, HARISCHON, a rabbi of the Caraites, born in the 13th century, at Constantinople, author

ABA

of a celebrated 'Commentary on the Pentateuch,' a 'Treatise on Grammar,' &c.

AARON, ISAAC, a Greek Jew, interpreter to the emperor Manuel Commenus, died of torture upon an accusation of sorcery, 1203.

AARON, MARGALITHA, a Polish rabbi, and professor of Jewish antiquities, born 1665. Remarkable for his conversion to Christianity, and his unhappy death, which occurred in prison about the year 1730; author of numerous 'Dissertations.'

AARON, NASI BABEL, a great cabalist, supposed to have lived early in the Christian era.

AARON, SCHASCON, a learned rabbin of Thessalonica, died 1650.

AARSCHOT, DUC D', a celebrated soldier of the Roman church, died at Venice, 1595.

AARSENS, CORNEILLE VAN, a renegade patriot and statesman of Holland, 1543-1623.

AARSENS, FRANCIS VAN, son of the preceding, celebrated as a diplomatist, 1572-1641.

AARSENS, FRANCIS, grandson of the last named, author of a work of travels, 1655.

AARTGENS, or AERTGEN, a Dutch painter, 1498-1564.

AARTSBERGEN, ALEX. VAN, a Dutch nobleman of the 17th century, distinguished for his talents and industry while at the university at Leyden, and afterwards eminent as a statesman.

AARTSEN. See **AERTSEN**.

AASCOW, A. B., a Danish physician, died about 1780.

ABA, OWON, or ALBON, a tyrant of Hungary, slain by his soldiers, 1044.

ABA, a reputed magician, put to death by order of the caliph Merwan, in the 7th century.

ABACO, ANTHONY, a Roman architect of the 16th century, author of a work illustrated with engravings by his own hand.

ABACO, AV. FEL. D'EL, a celebrated composer and violinist of Verona, 1662-1726.

ABAC, BARON, an amateur composer and violinist, lived at Verona in the 18th century.

ABACUC, a Christian martyr, reign of Claudius.

ABAD I., first Moorish king of Seville and Cordova, died 1055, after a reign of 26 years.

ABAD II., son and suc. of Abad I., d. 1069.

ABAD III. succeeded to the throne of Seville 1083, made prisoner by the sultan of Morocco, and died miserably in Africa.

ABADI, BEN AL, au. of a work on the Koran.

ABAFFI, MICHEL, a nobleman of Transylvania, elected king, died 1690.

ABAFFI II., son of the preceding, whom he succeeded when only 14 years of age, was compelled to renounce his sovereignty, and d. in Vienna, 1713.

ABACA-KHAN, emperor of the Moguls, distinguished as an opponent of the crusaders, d. 1282.

ABAGARUS. See ABGARUS.

ABAI, HUSSEIN, author of a Harmony to the various Commentaries on the Koran.

ABAILARD. See ABELARD.

ABAI, TOMMASO, a sculptor employed with his two sons in the cathedral of Ferrara, 1451.

ABAKER-KHAN. See ABAGA-KHAN.

ABAKUM, a Russian ecclesiastic, slain 1684.

ABALANTIUS, LEO, a Greek, who aided in the murder of Nicephorus.

ABALPHAT, a native of Ispahan, celebrated for having translated the work of Apollonius on Conic Sections into Arabic.

ABANCOUR, C. X. J., FRANQUEVILLE D', nephew of the celebrated Calonne, and one of the victims of the French revolution, 1792.

ABANCOURT, C. FREROT D', a French officer, born 1801, author of 'Memoirs on Turkey.'

ABANCOURT, F. J. WILLEMAIN D', author of 'Fables,' &c., 1754-1803.

ABANO. See APOÑO.

ABANTIDAS, a tyrant of Sicily, k. B.C. 251.

ABARBANEL. See ABRABANEL.

ABARCA, or AB-ARCA, SANCTIUS, king of Arragon and Navarre, killed in an engagement, 926.

ABARCA, D. JEROMIANO, author of a history of Arragon, lived in the 16th century. To another of the same family a history of Levant is attributed.

ABARCA, MARTIN DE, a nobleman of Arragon, eminent for his love of literature and knowledge of numismatics: about the end of the 16th century.

ABARCA, DONA MARIA DE, a Spanish lady, distinguished as an amateur painter, time of Rubens.

ABARCA, PEDRO DE, a Jesuit of Spain, eminent as an historian and theologian, 1619-1682.

ABARIS, a reputed magician of Scythia.

ABAS, an ancient sophist, to whom certain historical commentaries are attributed.

ABASCAL, D. JOSE FERN., viceroy of Peru during the South American war of independence. He was a native of Madrid. 1743-1821.

ABASCANTUS, a physician of Lyons, 2d cent.

ABASSA, a Turkish officer, strangled 1634.

ABASSA, ABBATSA, or A'BBAZAH, a sister of Haroun al Raschid, whose singular marriage and its results have furnished the romantic incidents of many an oriental story.

ABASSARUS, the name of an officer who was charged by Cyrus with the rebuilding of the Temple.

ABASSON, an impostor who persuaded the French and the Grand Turk that he was the grandson of Abbas, and was finally put to death.

ABATE, ANDREA, an artist of Naples, d. 1732.

ABATI, DEGLI, a mediæval Florentine family, one of whom is placed in the ninth circle of hell, by Dante, for his treacherous conduct to the Guelphs.

ABATI, an Ital. ecclesiastic and poet, 16th cent.

ABATI, ANTHONY, an Italian poet, d. 1667.

ABATI, an Italian physician of the 16th century.

ABATI, NICOLÒ, a painter in fresco, employed at Fontainebleau and many Italian palaces, born 1512, died 1571, called also Dell'Abate. His relations Anthony and Peter of the same name were also distinguished as painters.

ABATIA, F. ANTONI, an alchemist, 17th cent.

ABATINI, GUIDO UGALDO, a fresco painter of Rome, 1600-1656.

ABATUCCI. See ABBATUCCI.

ABAUNZA, PETER, a Spanish au., 1599-1616.

ABAUZIT, FIRMIN, an esteemed French author distinguished also by the friendship of Sir Isaac Newton, born at Uzès, 1679, died at Geneva, 1767.

ABAZA, a Turkish pasha, remarkable for his military talents and official career, died 1636.

ABBA, author of a work explaining the difficult words of the Talmud, 1543.

ABBA, ARICA, a Jewish rabbi of the 3d cent.

ABBA, THULLE, king of the Pelew Isles, 1783.

ABBACO, PAUL DEL, a Florentine poet and astronomer, cotemporary with Boccaccio.

ABBADABU, AMON, sultan of Seville, 1042 noted for his magnificence and military talents.

ABBADIE, JAMES, a celebrated Protestant theologian, 1658-1727.

ABBADIE, the author of a Dissertation on the Conversion of the Gauls, published in 1702.

ABBADIE, VINCENT, a French surgeon, translator of MacBride's Essays, 1766.

ABBAS, an uncle and zealous partizan of Mahomet, died 653.

ABBAS, EBU ABBAS ABDALLAH, surnamed *Rabbhani*, was a son of the foregoing, and chief of the Sahabuh or companions of the prophet, d. 687.

ABBAS I., the seventh shah or king of Persia by whom the ancient seat of empire was transferred to Ispahan. This prince is celebrated for his victories over the Ottomans. Many acts of domestic cruelty tarnish the successes of a long reign of 41 years: died 1628, aged 70.

ABBAS II., the son and successor of Sephy became shah of Persia, 1642, at the age of 13, died 1699 from the effects of his debaucheries. The most remarkable event of his reign was the conquest of Candahar.

ABBAS III. succeeded to the throne of Persia when only eight months old, and died in 1736 after a merely nominal reign, under the usurpation of Nadir Shah.

ABBAS, ALI, a Persian physician and astronomer of the 10th century.

ABBAS, IBU ABD-L-MUTALIB, paternal uncle of Mahomet. His great grandson founded the dynasty of the Abbassides.

ABBAS, HALY. See ALI BEN-ABBAS.

ABBAS, MIRZA, prince royal of Persia; distinguished by his efforts to introduce the culture of Europe among his countrymen, 1785-1833.

ABBASAH, 1558-1634, a pasha of the Turkish empire. Distinguished as a military leader in two successive revolts.

ABBATUCCI, JA. P., a native of Corsica, distinguished in its wars with the Genoese and the French, afterwards opposed to Paoli, 1726-1812.

ABBATUCCI, CHARLES, son of the foregoing became general of brigade in the French army, and was killed at the early age of 26, 1796.

ABBATISSA, a poet of Sicily, 1570.

ABBE, H., a painter, lived at Antwerp, 1670.

ABBE, LOUISE, called La Belle Cordonniers, celebrated for her personal attractions and poetical talents, lived at Lyons in the 17th century.

ABBEVILLE, CLAUDE D', a Capuchin father one of a mission to Marignón, the history of which he wrote, 1614.

ABBIATI, FILIPPO, an historical painter in oil and fresco, born at Milan 1640, died 1715.

ABBO, FLORIANCENSIS, a learned abbot and historian of the 10th century, who was employed in an important mission to the pope, killed in a tumult, 1004.

ABRON, or ABBO, CERNUUS, a Norman monk who was at the siege of Paris in 886, of which he left an account in Latin verse; died about 923.

ABBOT, ABIEL, an American clergyman, au. of Sermons and Letters, 1770-1828.

ABBOT, CHARLES. See TENTERDEN.

ABBOT, CHARLES, created Baron Colchester 1817, on retiring from the speakership of the H. of Commons, was distinguished as a practical statesman, 1757-1829.

ABBOT, CHARLES, author of a work on the flora of Bedfordshire, was vicar of Oakley and Goldington in that county; died 1817.

ABBOT, GEORGE, archbishop of Canterbury in the reigns of James I. and Charles I., was the son of a clothworker, and early remarkable for his polemical skill. He was an influential man at court until Laud came into favour: he lost ground from his attachment to Calvinism, 1562-1633.

ABBOT, ROBERT, bp. of Salisbury, and eldest brother of the foregoing, is esteemed for his profound and extensive learning, 1560-1617.

ABBOT, MAURICE, youngest brother of the foregoing, was an eminent merchant, and one of the first directors of the East India Company. Served in the office of sheriff and lord mayor, and was knighted by Charles I.; died 1640.

ABBOT, GEORGE, son of Sir Maurice, took up arms in favour of Parliament, was author of several religious works, 1600-1648.

ABBOT, SAMUEL, an English painter, born 1762, became insane and died 1803.

ABBT, THOMAS, a German moralist, professor of philosophy and mathematics, 1738-1766.

ABDALCADER, a Persian sheik of distinguished piety and wisdom.

ABDALLAH, the father of Mahomet, is renowned in the traditions of his country, both for his personal beauty and the purity of his manners. He was originally a camel driver.

ABDALLAH, a pretender to the caliphate after the death of his nephew, the first of the Abassides; slain by the troops of his rival, 755.

ABDALLAH, a caliph of the Saracens, who conquered Jerusalem in the eighth century.

ABDALLAH, governor of Badajoz, and chief of the Moors and Arabs in Portugal, 11th century.

ABDALLAH, the Arabian king of Spain at the close of the 9th century, when the sovereignty was entire, but in a declining state; died 901, after a troubled reign of four years.

ABDALLAH, king of Grenada on the close of the 10th century. At this period the governors of the chief cities had assumed the regal title.

ABDALLAH, BEN YUSSIM, founder of the powerful but short-lived dynasty of the Almoravides, which flourished from 1094 till 1148, and included the Arabian empire of Spain with that of Africa.

ABDALLAH, fourth and last sheik of the Wahabees, defeated by Ibrahim Pasha, and beheaded at Constantinople, 1818.

ABDALLATIF, a celebrated historian of Bagdad, 1161-1231.

ABDALMALEK, fifth caliph of the race of the

Omniades, distinguished for his military conquests. Commenced a prosperous reign of 21 years in 684.

ABDALONYMUS, a descendant of the kings of Sidon, restored by Alexander.

ABDALRAHMAN, an Arabian author, born at Cairo in the middle of the 18th century.

ABDAL WAHAB, the founder of the Wahabees, a political and religious sect, who began their opposition to the sultan about the middle of last century.

ABDAS, a Persian bishop, the cause of the persecution under Theodosius, in which he himself perished, 430.

ABDEL-ASIS, chief of the Wahabees, murdered while at his devotions, 1803.

ABDEL-MELEK, caliph of Damascus, 685.

ABDEL-MUMEN, founder of the dynasty of the Almoades, (which succeeded that of the Almoravides,) under the title of the Great Mehedi, or forerunner of the Messiah, died 1163.

ABDIAS, the supposed author of an apocryphal history of the apostles; about the 5th or 6th cent.

ABDOA, a Persian martyr, 250.

ABDOLMAMEN, or ABDOLMUMEM. See **ABDEL-MUMEN**.

ABDON, a judge of Israel, B.C. 1148.

ABEILLE, GASPARD, a French wit and dramatist, born at Riez in 1648, died at Paris 1718.

ABEILLE, SCPIO, brother of the above, author of a work on surgery, died 1697.

ABEILLE, LOUIS, pianist and composer, b. 1765.

ABEILLE, L. P., polit. economist, 1719-1807.

ABEL, according to Genesis, a son of Adam.

ABEL, the second son of Vladimir II., became sole master of the Danish sovereignty after the murder of his brother Eric. Killed in battle, 1252.

ABEL, CH. F., a German violinist, 1725-1787.

ABEL, DR. CLARKE, an English physician and naturalist, the historian of Lord Amherst's embassy to China, died 1826.

ABEL, HANS, a painter of Frankfort, 15th cent.

ABEL, E. A., a painter of miniatures, last cent.

ABEL, GASPARD, a Germ. historian, 1676-1763.

ABEL, J., a disting. Germ. painter, 1780-1818.

ABEL, NICH. H., a distinguished geometrician of Norway, 1802-1829.

ABEL, THOMAS, a distinguished divine, teacher of grammar and music to queen Catherine; executed by order of Henry VIII. 1540.

ABELA, J. F., knight com. of Malta, author of 'Malta Illustrated,' 1647.

ABELARD, PETER, (ABAILARD, PIERRE,) one of the most illustrious of the mediæval schoolmen, was born in 1079 of a noble family, at Palais, near Nantes in Brittany. The stirring incidents of his chequered life, and especially his renowned attachment to Heloise and its melancholy fruits, have thrown a peculiar and romantic charm round the name of Abelard. From his youth he devoted himself to study, and throughout his whole career he was at no pains to conceal his conscious possession of superior ability. His first teacher was Rosceline. Coming to Paris at the age of twenty, and having soon rivalled and eclipsed his tutor, Guillaume de Champeaux, he removed in two years from Paris to Melun, thence to Corbeil, and thence to Palais, his birthplace, teaching philosophy all the while with great success. The attractions of Paris soon drew him again to the

metropolis, where he attacked the Realism of his old master with such dialectic dexterity and vigour, that Champeaux's school was speedily extinguished. By and bye his antagonist was made bishop of Châlon-sur-Marne, and Abelard commenced to study theology under Anselm at Laon. Having by his transcendent talent made the seminary at Laon his envious enemy, he returned to Paris, and opened a School of Divinity with unrivalled popularity. In that school were trained many men, from various countries, who afterwards arrived at high ecclesiastical honours—one pope, nineteen cardinals, and above fifty bishops. In this zenith of his fame, when, according to his own confession, pride and luxury had seduced him, he fell in love with, and seduced his pupil, Heloise, a young and fatherless lady not over twenty years of age, and a niece of canon Fulbert, one of the Parisian ecclesiastics. Heloise was conveyed to Brittany, and bore a son in the house of Abelard's sister. The canon insisted upon a marriage, which accordingly took place, a union which Heloise openly denied, to her uncle's great vexation. Abelard next placed her in the convent of Argenteuil; but her uncle took a terrible revenge for the abduction of his niece, by means of some hired ruffians who broke into Abelard's chamber, and inflicted on his person a disgraceful mutilation. Heloise on this took the veil and became a nun, and Abelard retired as a monk into the Abbey of St. Denis. At length he resumed his prelections, but had the misfortune of being suspected of heresy, and was condemned in 1121, by a council which met at Soissons. Disgusted with the persecuting and exasperated monks of St. Denis, for he had denied their St. Denis to be 'Dionysius the Areopagite,' he retired to Troyes, and selected a retreat which his subdued and chastened spirit named the Paraclete, or Comforter, and in this convent Heloise was at length established as superior. But the unfortunate recluse next provoked the ire of his neighbour, Bernard of Clairvaux, and again for suspected heresy did the council of Sens put its brand upon him. He appealed to Rome, but did not follow out his appeal. Worn out with fatigue, persecution, and infirmity, he at length took refuge in the priory of St. Marcel, where he died 21st April, 1142, at the age of 63. His body, first interred at Cluni, was soon removed to the Paraclete; and twenty years afterwards Heloise was buried beside him at her own request. Their ashes lay undisturbed for 300 years; but in 1497 they were transferred to the church of the abbey; then in 1800 removed to the garden of the Musée Français, in Paris; and lastly, in 1817, they were deposited beneath a Gothic shrine in the cemetery of Pere la Chaise.—The brilliant talents and oratory of Abelard are beyond dispute. As a subtle and accomplished dialectician he had no rival. His 'Conceptualism' forms an epoch in the history of mind, and gave a salutary impulse to the age in which he lived. In his 'Theologia' we discover a vigorous and original mind, often hampered by its position and ecclesiastical subordination, but often asserting its native freedom and untrammelled right, as, for example, in his illustration of the mutual provinces of reason and faith. In his book on Ethics, which he quaintly

called 'Scito te Ipsum,' he opposes the Romish doctors on many points of morality; and in his other Treatise, 'Sic et Non'—'Yes and No,' he exposed their boasted uniformity of doctrine, and produced in a series of 157 rubrics, the contradictory opinions of the older teachers of the church. His works were published at Paris in 1614; and at the same place in 1836, Cousin published 'Ouvrages inédits d'Abailard.' [J.E.]



[Tomb of Abelard and Heloise.]

ABELIN, J. PH., better known as Jean Louis Gottfried, a German historian, 17th century.

ABELL, JNO., a musician, celebrated at the court of Charles II.

ABELLI, LOUIS, bishop of Rhodes, 1604-1691.

ABELLY, ANT., a Fr. ecclesiastic, emin. as a preacher, confessor to Catherine de Medicis: 16th cent.

ABELLY, LOUIS, a Fr. ecclesiastic, author of numerous theological works, 1603-1691.

ABENCHAMOT, an Arabian chief, whose exploits against the Portuguese were the admiration of the 16th century.

ABENDANA, JAC., a Spanish Jew, author of a Hebrew Commentary, died 1685.

ABEN-EZRA, a celebrated rabbin, astronomer and mathematician of Spain, whose commentaries on the Sacred Scriptures are in high repute, both among Jews and Christians, fl. in the 12th cent.

ABERCROMBIE, JOHN, author of several works on horticulture, published originally under his own name and that of Mawe, 1726-1806.

ABERCROMBIE, JOHN, M.D., the eminent author of 'Enquiries concerning the Intellectual Powers,' published 1830, and the 'Philosophy of the Moral Feelings,' published 1833, was born at Aberdeen, Nov. 11, 1781, and attained the highest rank as a practical and consulting physician at Edinburgh; died Nov. 14, 1844.

ABERCROMBY, ALEX., Lord, youngest brother of Sir Ralph, a judge of Scotland, and occasional essayist in connection with Mackenzie, 1745-1795.

ABERCROMBY, DAV., a Scotch physician and author, 17th century.

ABERCROMBY, SIR JOHN ROBT., lieutenant-general, second son of Sir Ralph, took the Isle of France while governor of Madras in 1810; died 1817.

ABERCROMBY, PATRICK, a Scotch historian, physician to James II., died 1726.

ABERCROMBY, SIR RALPH. This gallant and skillful soldier, and upright and humane man

was born at Menstrie, in the county of Clackmannan in Scotland, in October, 1734. He entered the army at the age of eighteen, and saw some service during the last part of the seven years' war in Germany. He was not employed in the American war; and it was not until the war against revolutionary France broke out, that the important part of Abercromby's career commenced.—He acted as lieutenant-general to the Duke of York in the campaigns in Holland, from 1793-5. Abercromby's promptitude and courage, and also his good sense and humanity, were greatly signalized during these unfortunate operations of our troops; and both foreigners and fellow-countrymen noted the contrast which his skill presented to the incompetency of the other leaders of our army at that period. At the end of 1795 Sir Ralph was appointed commander-in-chief in the West Indies, and conquered several islands from the French. He was sent to Ireland as commander of the forces, during one part of the Irish rebellion, but his disgust at the system sanctioned there by the government, caused him to make indignant remonstrances, which were answered by his recall. He served again in Holland as second in command to the Duke of York, in the disastrous expedition to the Helder in 1799; and he again acquired the respect both of friends and foes, by his good conduct amid the imbecile blunders of those who were associated with him in command. But it is from the expedition to reconquer Egypt in 1801, when he was placed in unfettered authority at the head of a British army destined for a worthy object, that the lustre of his fame is dated. Sir Ralph reached the Egyptian coast in March, with a force of about 12,000 effective men. The French army that occupied Egypt, under General Menou, was much stronger; but Menou, though aware of the approach of the English expedition, detached only part of his force, under General Friant, to oppose the landing of Abercromby's army. Abercromby placed his men in boats on the 8th of March, and made good his landing, though he was met by Friant's troops with a heavy cannonade; and the English, as they reached the beach, were fiercely and repeatedly charged both by the cavalry and the infantry of the French. Abercromby then moved upon Alexandria, where the chief force of the French was posted. A slight action took place on the 13th, in which the English had the advantage; but it was on the 21st that the decisive battle was fought which liberated Egypt. On that day General Menou attacked the British with the whole disposable force that he could concentrate upon their position. He had from 12 to 14,000 troops in the field, a large proportion of whom were cavalry; and his artillery was also numerous. Abercromby had about 10,000 foot, and only 300 horse. He was also far inferior in guns. The battle, (which the English call the battle of Alexandria, and which is termed by French historians the battle of Canopus,) began about an hour before daybreak, and raged with unusual obstinacy till a little before 10 A.M. The French troops were all veterans of Napoleon's army of Italy; they attacked with impetuosity; and the English, who had the fullest confidence in their chief, resisted with their national stubbornness. Our right wing rested on the ruins of some old Roman

buildings; and this point was the key of our position, and the especial object of the French assaults. Abercromby rode to this spot, and encouraged his men by voice, gesture, and example. On the other side, Lanusse, the best of the French generals, led on the assailing columns. Lanusse was shot dead, and his columns driven back, but they soon rallied and returned to the charge; and a splendid division of French cavalry, under General Roize, galloped forward upon the English infantry that was posted near the Roman walls. Sir Ralph was attacked in person by some of these daring cavaliers, and the brave old general, though he disarmed his first antagonist, received a sabre wound in the chest from another French trooper, who was instantly shot down by a Highlander of the 42d. Soon after this Sir Ralph received a musket shot in the thigh; but he refused to quit the field until the enemy were thoroughly repulsed, and he saw them flying from the field, which was strewn with 1,700 of their killed and wounded, and also with nearly 1,400 of the victorious English. When the excitement of the battle was over, Sir Ralph fainted and was carried off the field in a hammock, amid the blessings and tears of the soldiery, who loved him as a father. He was immediately carried on board Lord Keith's flag ship, where he died of the gunshot wound in his thigh, on the evening of 28th March, 1801, in the 63d year of his pure and honourable life. [E.S.C.]

ABERCROMBY, SIR ROBT., General, a younger brother of Sir Ralph. For thirty years governor of the castle of Edinburgh, died 1827.

ABERLI, J. L., a Swiss painter, 1723-1786.

ABERNETHY, REV. J., an Irish dis., 1680-1740.

ABERNETHY, JOHN, (1763-1831,) a celebrated surgeon. A native of the north of Ireland, he was educated in London, where his parents are said to have resided. He became a pupil of John Hunter, by whom he was thoroughly imbued with a determination to devote his remarkable energies to the reform of the mode of practising the profession to which he was devoted. By his master he was admirably instructed in the organization of the human body, and his career is a brilliant example of the successful application of his early knowledge to the legitimate treatment of disease. It was in combating the empirical tendencies of his predecessors that he perhaps became rather dogmatical in his manner, which, although it rendered him a favourite with his pupils from its eccentricity, produced enmity by its brusqueness. To a celebrated friend of the writer of this, who was familiar with him, he said, upon taking a patient to him, and commencing to explain the symptoms of the complaint, 'Hold your tongue, sir, what have you to do with it?' He became, at an early age, surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and lecturer in its medical school. His most important works were on Physiology, on Surgery, and on the treatment of local diseases. His great merit was in pointing out the legitimate road on which to practise the profession, and in carrying out the principles of his great master, John Hunter, with amazing energy and determination. [R.D.T.]

ABERNETHY, THOS., a Jesuit missionary in Scotland, 1636.

ABERTINELLI, a Flor. painter, about 1512.

ABESCH, ANNA B., a painter on glass, d. 1750.

ABGARUS, either the proper name or the title of several kings of Edessa, one of whom was contemporary with our Saviour, and is said to have written to him.

ABGILLUS, a prince who accompanied Charlemagne to the holy land, and is known by his surname of **PRESTER JOHN**.

ABIAH, the second son of Samuel.

ABIATHAR, high priest in the time of David.

ABICHT, J. G., a German orientalist, 1672-1740.

ABIGAIL, the wife of Nabal and David.

ABIHU, one of the sons of Aaron.

ABIJAH, son of Jeroboam, king of Israel.

ABIJAH, king of Judah after Jeroboam.

ABIJAH, the wife of Abaz, and mother of Hezekiah, king of Judah.

ABILDGAARD, P. CH., a Danish physician and naturalist, died 1808.

ABILDGAARD, N. A., brother of the foregoing, an historical painter, 1744-1809.

ABILDGAARD, SÖREN, a Danish nat., d. 1791.

ABIMELECH, a k. of Israel, killed B.C. 1206.

ABINGER, JAMES SCARLETT, Lord, an eminent English practising barrister and judge, was born in Jamaica about the year 1769. His family was eminent and influential in the West Indies, and his younger brother, Sir William Anglin Scarlett, became chief justice of Jamaica. He studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, entered at the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar on the 8th July, 1791, taking his degree of A.M. three years later. His practical sagacity, aided by a full, handsome person, which gave him, even in youth, an appearance of sedate importance, procured for him a rapid and lucrative business. His temper, discretion, and industry, were always to be relied on; and few English barristers, while yet junior counsel, have been intrusted with the sole management of so many important cases. There was nothing striking or inspiring in his eloquence, nor was he remarkable for original or profound legal views; but he had the most lucrative of all characters attached to his professional fame, that of getting many verdicts. A writer in the public press, signing himself 'Lorgnette,' who seems to have intimately studied his career, summed up his characteristics as a practical lawyer by saying:— 'Watchfulness, prudence in the management of a case, great moral courage in the choice or rejection of the means to be used on behalf of a client, experience of human nature, and great self-denial in the exhibition of that experience; these were the chief agencies by which he acquired his ascendancy over juries; while it is not surprising that he should have also acquired great influence over the bench, when he added intimate knowledge of the intricacies of law to an unusual personal preference for judges, and the prestige which almost unvarying success gave him.' He received a silk gown in 1816. He had before that date made unsuccessful attempts to get into parliament, where he first sat in 1818 for Peterborough, a nomination seat. He was one of the many eminent lawyers whose peculiar forensic powers have failed to please the House of Commons, and he was not much heard there except on professional matters. He had been an advocate of Romilly's law reforms, and was generally counted in the Whig ranks, but he took a distinct step in a gradual change,

by becoming attorney-general under Canning in 1827. When Sir Charles Wetherall was dismissed in 1829, for opposition to Catholic emancipation, Scarlett took a farther step by becoming again attorney-general under the Wellington administration, and he followed up his accession by severe prosecutions of the opposition papers. In 1834 he was made chief baron of the Exchequer, and raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Abinger. He died on 7th April, 1844, of paralysis, which attacked him when on circuit at Bury St. Edmunds. His first wife, married in 1792, died in 1829, and he was married a second time, a few months before his death. [J.H.B.]

ABINGTON, THOS., an English hist., 1560-1647.

ABINGTON, FR., a comic actress, 1731-1815.

ABIOSI, an Italian phys. and astrol., 15th cent.

ABIRAM, one of the seditious Jews, Numb. xvi.

ABISBAL, ENRIQUE O'DONNELL, Count of, a Spanish general who achieved many successes against the French, 1770-1834.

ABISHAI, a nephew of David, king of Israel, and one of the commanders of his army.

ABLAIVUS, a præfect, murdered by Constans.

ABLESON, JOHN, a naval commander, 17th cent.

ABNER, first cousin and captain of the host to Saul, murdered by Joab, B.C. 1068.

ABNEY, SIR TH., distinguished for his friendship to Dr. Watts, and his public spirit while lord mayor of London in 1700; died 1722.

ABOS, the name of two brothers who distinguished themselves by the defence of Malta against the Turks, end of the 17th century.

ABOS, author of the opera of 'Tito Manlio.'

ABOU, a judge cel. under Haroun al Raschid.

ABOU ANROU. See AHMED-BEN MOHAMMED.

ABOVILLE, F. M., Count D', a French general, 1730-1817.

ABRABANEL, ISAAC, a Portuguese Jew, author of numerous commentaries, 1437-1508.

ABRADATAS, a king of Susa, of whom a beautiful fiction is related by Xenophon.

ABRAHAM, the patriarch of the Jews, was probably the youngest son of Terah, a descendant of Shem. The chronology of his life is uncertain, but it dates beyond 2000 years B.C.

ABRAHAM, NICH., a learned Jesuit, 1589-1656.

ABRAHAM, A SANCTA CLARA, a Roman Cath. preacher, highly popular in Vienna, and remarkable for his eccentric writings, 1642-1709.

ABRAHAM, ST., an anchorite of the 4th cent.

ABRESCH, FR. LOUIS, a celebrated critic and hellenist, 1699-1782.

ABREU, ALEXIS, a med. wr. of Portugal, 1622.

ABREU, DON J. ANT., a Sp. annalist, d. 1775.

ABREU, J. M. DE, a geometer, 1754-1805.

ABRIAL, A. J., a Fr. statesman, highly distinguished by Napoleon, 1750-1828.

ABRIL, a teacher of the classics, 1530-1590.

ABRILOLA, an Arabian poet, 973-1057.

ABROSI, an astrol. and phys. of Italy, 16th cent.

ABRUZZI, a landscape painter, 18th century.

ABRUZZO, BALTH., a Sicilian phil., 1601-1665.

ABSALOM, the son of David, k. B.C. 1023.

ABSALOM, archbishop of Lund, distinguished for his public spirit and exploits in arms no less than for his learning, 1128-1191.

ABSCHATZ, ASSMAN VON, a German statesman and poet, 1646-1699.

ABSTEMIUS, LAURENTIUS, fabulist, 15th cent.

ABU, MOSLEM, governor of Khorassan, and one of the chief instruments in establishing the Abasides, put to death by Almanzor, 759.

ABU-AMON. See AHMED-BEN MOHAMMED.

ABU BEKIR, the first caliph, and successor of Mahomet, disting. by his warlike talents and personal moderation. The scattered chapters of the Koran are supposed to have been collected by him; d. 634.

ABUCARA, THEOD., a controversial divine, bishop of Caria in the 8th century. Another of the same name who lived a century later, is noted for the insincerity of his public life.

ABUDADAHER, the chief of an Arabian sect, disting. himself by the pillage of Mecca, d. 953.

ABUL ABBAS, first caliph of the Abassides, reigned 749-753.

ABULFARAGIUS, GREGORY, an Arabian historian, born 1226.

ABULFAZEL, a vizier and historian of the Mogul empire, assassinated 1604.

ABULFEDA, ISMAEL, a Syrian prince and geographer, 1296-1368.

ABULGAZI, BEHADEH, khan of the Tartars, 1645, and author of a Tartar history.

ABULOLA, an Arabian poet, 973-1057.

ABUNDANCE, JEAN D', a Fr. poet and satirist, 16th cent., most of whose works still exist in MS.

ABU-NOWAS, an Arabian poet, a favourite of Haroun al Raschid.

ABU-OBEYDAH, a Mohammedan general, distinguished as the conqueror of Palestine and Syria, and by the friendship of Mahomet, died 639.

ABU-TALIB, a native of India, author of a Journal of Observations upon the English, translated by Major Stewart, died 1806.

ABU-TEMAN, an Arabian poet, esteemed the second in degree of superiority by his countrymen; originally worked as a tailor, 805-6—845-6.

ABUZALID, MIRZA, a great-grandson of Timur, proclaimed sultan at Asterabad during the civil wars fomented by Uleg Beg and his son. Taken prisoner in the endeavour to extend his empire, and put to death, 1469.

ABYDENUS, an historian, quoted by Eusebius.

ACACIUS, founder of the Acaciani, 4th cent.

ACACIUS, bishop of Berea in Syria, died 436.

ACACIUS, bishop of Cæsarea, 339.

ACACIUS, patriarch of Constantinople, 471.

ACACIUS, bp. of Amida at the beginning of the 5th cent., disting. for a great act of benevolence, having ransomed 7000 Persians, who had been made prisoners of war, by the sale of his church plate.

ACADEMUS, a private citizen of Athens, from whom the Academic grove, the favourite resort of certain Athenian philosophers, took its name.

ACAMAPIXTILLI, first king of the Aztecs, and founder of the city of Mexico, died 1420.

ACARQ, D', a Fr. gram. and critic, died 1795.

ACCA, bishop of Hexham in the 8th century, celebrated as a divine, also for his versatile literary talents, and his skill in psalmody.

ACCA, the nurse of Romulus and Remus.

ACCAMA, BERNARD and MATTHIAS, two Dutch painters of the 18th century.

ACCARIGI, Fr., professor of civil law, d. 1622.

ACCARIGI, JAC., professor of rhetoric, d. 1654.

ACCIAJUOLI, DONATUS, a disting. scholar of the 15th century.

ACCIAJUOLI, J., an au. and lecturer, 16th c.

ACCIAJUOLI, M., a Florentine poetess, d. 1610.

ACCIAJUOLI, PH., a dramatic poet, 1637-1700.

ACCIAJUOLI, NICH., a disting. Neapolitan statesman, 1310-1366.

ACCIAJUOLI, REINIER, nephew of the preceding, conqueror of Athens, Corinth, and Boeotia.

ACCIAJUOLI, ZENOBIQ, a Greek scholar and poet, librarian to Leo X. 1461-1520.

ACCIIEN, governor of Antioch when that city was besieged by the crusaders, 1097.

ACCIO-ZUCCO, author of a versified translation of Æsop, with poetical additions, 1479.

ACCIUS, L., a Roman tragedian, died B.C. 180.

ACCIUS, NEVIUS, a Roman angur, who opposed the expedition of Tarquin the elder against the Sabines.

ACCIUS, T., a Roman orator, 1st century B.C.

ACCIUS, TULLIUS, the prince of the Volsci, with whom Coriolanus formed an alliance when he revolted from Rome.

ACCOLTI, BENEDETTO, a cel. jurist and hist., secretary of the Florentine republic, 1415-1466.

ACCOLTI, FR., brother of the preceding, a jurist and poet, surnamed Aretinus, died 1483.

ACCOLTI, BERNARD, son of Benedetto, an improvisatore of disting. powers, d. about 1535.

ACCOLTI, PETER, a second son of Benedetto, and card. of Ancona; noted as the composer of the papal bull against Luther in 1519; 1455-1532.

ACCOLTI, BENEDETTO, card. of Ravenna, and nephew of the two preceding, was called the Cicero of the age. He was highly distinguished by Leo X. and his successors, 1497-1549.

ACCOLTI, LEONARDO, son of Fabricio, a natural son of the preceding, author of a life of the first Benedetto, &c.

ACCOLTI, BEN., a conspirator against Pius IV., executed 1564.

ACCORAMBONI, the name of several noted Italians, one of whom was a niece of Sixtus V., and the author of some poetry, murdered 1585.

ACCORSO, FR., a fams. Ital. jurist, 1182-1229.

ACCORSO, FR., son of the preceding, also celebrated as a jurist, died 1328.

ACCORSO, MARIANGELO, a critical au., 16th c.

ACCUM, FR., an eminent chemist, 1769-1838.

ACCURSUS. See ACCORSO, FR.

ACERBI, ENRICO, a cel. Ital. surgeon, d. 1827.

ACERBI, GIUSEPPE, au. of Travels, publ. 1798.

ACERBO, FR., a poet of Naples, 17th century.

ACERNUS, S. B., a Polish poet, called the Sarmatian Ovid, 1551-1608.

ACESEUS, a Gr. artist cel. for his embroidery.

ACESIUS, bishop of Constantinople in the reign of Constantine.

ACEVEDO, F. A., Sp. revolutionist, killed 1820.

ACEVEDO, ALONSO, a Spanish advocate, distinguished for his humane opposition to the use of torture, died about 1780.

ACH, VAN, an historical painter, 1566-1621.

ACHÆUS, an ancient Greek poet.

ACHÆUS, gov. of Asia Minor, 3d cent. B.C.

ACHAIUS, king of the Scots from 788 to 819.

ACHAN, a Jew, stoned to death, B.C. 1451.

ACHARD, ANTH., a learned divine, 1696-1772.

ACHARD, abbot of St. Victor in Paris, d. 1172.

ACHARD, CL. F., a phys. and antiq., 1753-1809.

ACHARD, F. C., a Prussian chemist, d. 1821.

ACHARDS, ELEAZAR, bp. of Avignon, d. 1741.
 ACHARIUS, ERIC, a botanist, 1757-1819.
 ACHARY, or ASHARI, founder of a Mahomedan sect, called after his name in the 9th cent.
 ACHENWALL, GODFREY, a celebrated Prussian jurist, the founder of statistics, 1719-1772.
 ACHER, N., a French judge, author of an abridgment of 'Plutarch's Lives,' died 1807.
 ACHERLEY, ROGER, a polit. writer, 1727-1740.
 ACHERY, J. L. D', a learned monk, 1609-1685.
 ACHILLAS, minister and general of Ptolemy.
 ACHILLES, one of the great chiefs of the Homeric poems, is represented as the grandson of Æacus, and son of Peleus, king of the Myrmidonea. His share in the siege of Troy, and particularly the death of Hector, is described in the Iliad, and his death in the 24th book of the Odyssey.
 ACHILLES, ALEX., a Prussian nobleman, au. of works on physical science, d. in poverty 1675.
 ACHILLES, TATIUS, a Christian bishop, and author of a Greek romance in the 3d century.
 ACHILLINI, the name of three Italians of the 16th century, disting. in professional literature.
 ACHISH, a king of Gath, with whom David took refuge, B.C. 1060.
 ACHMET I., sult. of the Ottomans, 1588-1617.
 ACHMET II. succedd. as sultan 1691, d. 1695.
 ACHMET III. succedd. 1703, deposed 1730, d. 1736.
 ACHMET, dey of Algiers, from 1805-1808.
 ACHMET, a gen. of Solymán, exec. for rebelln.
 ACHMET, an Arabian wr. on dreams, 4th cent.
 ACHMET-GIEDIC, grand vizier under Mahomet II., was one of the greatest warriors and statesmen that ever conducted the affairs of a nation. He was the idol of the people and the army. After repeated displays of magnanimity, he was secretly strangled by order of Bajazet, 1482.
 ACHTER, ULR., a Bavar. musician, 1777-1803.
 ACHTSCHELLING, LUCAS, a painter, 16th c.
 ACIDALIUS, VALENS, a classical wr., 16th cent.
 ACIEY, MICHEL V., a Fr. sculptor, 1736-1799.
 ACILIUS, AVIOLA, a Roman officer, burnt alive, B.C. 19.
 ACILIUS, AVIOLA, consul of Rome, 54.
 ACILIUS, CAIUS, a Roman soldier of distinguished valour, in the time of Julius Cæsar.
 ACILIUS, GLABRIUS, consul of Rome, 2d ct. B.C.
 ACILIUS, GLABRIUS, consul of Rome, 91.
 ACINDYMUS, SEPTIMUS, Roman governor of Antioch, 4th century.
 ACINDYMUS, GR., a controversial au., 14th ct.
 ACINELLI, a Genoese historian, 18th century.
 ACK, JOHANN, a painter on glass, 16th century.
 ACKER, PETER, a painter on glass, 15th cent.
 ACKERMANN, CONRAD, a comedian of Hamburg, esteemed the Garrick of Germany, d. 1771.
 ACKERMANN, J. F., a physiologist, 1765-1813.
 ACKERMANN, J. CH. GOTTLIEB, an eminent phys. and medical writer of Germany, 1756-1801.
 ACKERMANN, RUDOLPH, a German tradesman settled in London, noted for his improvements in lithography, &c., 1764-1834.
 ACKERSDYCK, COR., a writer on Logic, 1666.
 ACKMAN, WM., a Scotch artist, cotemporary with the poet Thomson, whose merits he was the first to appreciate.
 ACKWORTH, G. DR., one of the reformation authors, a favourite of Archbishop Parker.
 ACOLUTH, ANDR., an orientalist, 1654-1704.

ACONTIUS, JAS., an eminent philosopher and divine, converted to the protestant faith, 16th cent.
 ACORIS, king of Egypt, 4th century, B.C.
 ACOSTA, CHR., a surg. and naturalist, 16th ct.
 ACOSTA, GABRIEL, a divine of the 17th cent.
 ACOSTA, J., ed. of the *Calcutta Times*, d. 1820.
 ACOSTA, JOSH., a Peruvian Jesuit, author of a history of the West Indies, died 1600.
 ACOSTA, MANUEL, author of a history of the Jesuit missionaries to the East, 1541-1604.
 ACOSTA, URIEL, a Portuguese, distinguished for his inquiring spirit, who after many times changing his creed and enduring much persecution, committed suicide, 1640 or 1647.
 ACQUAVIVA, A. M., Duke of Atri, distinguished as a patron of literature, and the first publisher of an encyclopædia, d. 1529. Many others of this family are remarkable as commanders, statesmen, and men of letters.
 ACREL, OLAF, a Swedish surgeon, 1717-1807.
 ACRON, HELENIUS, a Roman grammarian.
 ACRON a Sicilian physician, 5th century, B.C.
 ACRON, or ACRONIUS, JOHN, a physician and mathematician of Friesland, 16th century.
 ACRONIUS, JOHN, a Dutch writer in opposition to the church of Rome, 17th century.
 ACROPOLITA, G., a Byzantine histor., d. 1283.
 ACROPOLITA, CONSR., son of the preceding, a theologian and minister of state.
 ACROTATUS, son of Cleomenes, k. of Sparta, rendered himself odious by the murder of Sosis-tratus; he died without having reigned.
 ACROTATUS, grandson of the foregoing, became king of Sparta, B.C. 268, killed in battle.
 ACTON, JOHN or JOSEPH, the son of an Irish physician, settled at Besançon, became prime minister at the court of Naples towards the close of the last century, and is noted as a bitter opponent of the French, 1737-1808.
 ACTORIUS, NASON, hist., age of Augustus.
 ACTUARIUS, JO., a Greek physician, 13th ct.
 ACUNA, ANT., bishop of Zamora, notorious for his part in the civil wars of the period, behd. 1521.
 ACUNA, CHR., a Jesuit missionary, author of a work descriptive of the river Amazon.
 ACUNA, FERNANDO DE, a native of Madrid, a great favourite with the emperor Charles V., and a writer of pastoral poetry, died 1680.
 ADA, queen of Caria, B.C. 344.
 ADEUS, or ADDEUS, a Greek poet, 4th ct. B.C.
 ADAIR, JAMES, an Indian trader, author of a work in which he deduces the descent of the North American Indians from the Hebrews, pub. 1775.
 ADAIR, JAMES, serjeant at law, distinguished as a counsellor and recorder of London, died 1798.
 ADAIR, JAMES MAKITTRICK, a Scotch physician, auth. of several professional works, d. 1802.
 ADAIR, JOHN, F.R.S., a Scotchman, distinguished as an hydrographer, end of 17th century.
 ADALARD, abbot and founder of New Corbie, which was designed by him as a nursery of missionaries to convert the northern nations. This distinguished monk was cousin-german of Charlemagne, and was born about the year 758.
 ADALBERON, archbishop of Rheims, distinguished for his learning and statesmanship, consecrated Hugh Capet, 987, and died 988.
 ADALBERON, ASCELIN, bishop of Laon, also a politician, noted for his treachery, died 1030.

ADALBERT, a French bishop of the 8th cent., who claimed inspiration, was condemned by the council of Soissons, 744, and died in prison.

ADALBERT, bishop of Prague, savagely murdered by the Bohemians, 997.

ADALBERT, archbishop of Bremen, died 1072.

ADALBERT, archbishop of Magdeburg, d. 1137.

ADALBERT I., duke of Tuscany, 847-890.

ADALBERT II., son of the preceding, 890-917.

ADALBERT III., associated with his father Berenger as king of Italy, 950-961.

ADALOAD, king of Lombardy, 604-625.

ADAM, the first man, according to the received chronology, lived to be 930 years of age; the date of his creation is fixed at 4004 years B.C.

ADAM of Bremen, an eminent historian of the church, lived in the 12th century.

ADAM DE LA HALLE, a French poet, 13th cent.

ADAM, SCOTUS, a doc. of the Sorbonne, 12th ct.

ADAM, ADOLPH. CH., a musician, born 1804.

ADAM, ALEX., DR., a learned schoolmaster of Edinb., au. of 'Roman Antiquities,' &c., 1741-1809.

ADAM, AL., a painter of battles, 1786-1812.

ADAM, G., a German landscape painter, d. 1823.

ADAM, JACQ., a learned Fr. writer, 1663-1735.

ADAM, JEAN, a Jesuit preacher, 17th century.

ADAM, L. S., an em. Fr. sculptor, 1700-1759.

ADAM, NICH. S., brother of the preceding, rendered famous by his admired statue of Prometheus chained, 1705-1778.

ADAM, MELCHIOR, rector of a college at Heidelberg, noted as a voluminous biographer, d. 1622.

ADAM, NICH., a Fr. grammarian, 1716-1792.

ADAM, ROBERT, a celebrated architect, much employed in London in conjunction with his brother James, most distinguished for the Adelphi Buildings, 1728-1792.

ADAM, ROBERT, author of the 'Religious World Displayed,' 1770-1826.

ADAM, TH., a clergyman who continued rector of Winttingham for 58 years, though preferment was continually offered him, 1701-1784.

ADAM, RT. HON. WM., a distinguished lawyer and politician, finally chief commissioner of the Scottish Jury Court, 1751-1839.

ADAMÆUS, THEOD., an author of the 16th ct., especially of a work designed to promote a union of all Christian churches, died 1560.

ADAMANTEO, a learned Talmudist, d. 1581.

ADAMANTIUS, a physiognomist, 4th century.

ADAMANTUS, the biographer of St. Columba, 8th century.

ADAMI, ERNEST, a Polish writer, 1750.

ADAMI, LEONARD, an Ital. scholar, 1690-1719.

ADAMS, ABIG., cel. by her 'Letters,' 1744-1818.

ADAMS, GEO., cel. as a mathematical inst. maker, and scientific writer, died 1786.

ADAMS, GEO., son of the preceding, author of an 'Essay on Vision,' &c. 1750-1795.

ADAMS, JOHN, the assumed name of Alex. Smith, one of the principal mutineers of the Bounty, and since known as the patriarch of Pitcairn's Island, where the mutineers settled; d. 1829.

ADAMS, JOHN, an astrol., reign of Charles II.

ADAMS, JOHN, Rev., minister of the Scotch church in Hatton Garden, and author of many works of elementary instruction, died 1814.

ADAMS, J., an Amer. poet and preacher, d. 1740.

ADAMS, JOHN, a celebrated American states-

man, the second President of the United States, was born at Braintree, Massachusetts, on 19th Oct., 1735. His fame is not associated with brilliant oratorical displays, or with critical triumphs in party conflict. His qualities were those of the accomplished man of business, but they came forth at a time, and under conditions that made business capacities of the most momentous importance to his own countrymen and to mankind at large. The United States are the sole great exception to the saying of Burke, that 'constitutions are not made, they grow.' That a constitution was framed for the States, on principles which have attested their soundness for the place and occasion by their durability, is mainly to be attributed to the sagacity of Adams, and especially to his thoroughly English capacity to turn existing institutions and habits to the new conditions of the people, instead of inventing untried novelties. Hence his friend and rival Jefferson, called him 'The column of Congress, the pillar of support to the Declaration of Independence, and its ablest advocate and defender.'—Having studied at Cambridge, Massachusetts, he joined the Suffolk bar in 1759, and practised in Quincy. He married, in 1764, Abigail Smith, a woman of great ability and high patriotic aspirations, who brought to him the influential local connection of the Quincy family, to which she was related. Adams dated his expectation of the coming revolution, and his preparation to participate in the reorganization of government in British America, to what he observed in 1761, when the question of the legality of writs of assistance, under the English exchequer system against the Boston merchants, was tried. His first open advocacy of colonial independence was in the support of the application of the Boston citizens to have the courts of law reopened, when they had been closed on the ground that their proceedings were informal without the use of that cargo of stamps which had been forcibly detained by the citizens. He showed his thorough independence, and brought on himself considerable odium by becoming counsel for the soldiers charged with murder for shooting citizens of Boston.—In 1774, when Gage dissolved the assembly of Massachusetts, he was one of the five who, before separation, were appointed to meet with other committees of Washington, and he was thus instrumental in the construction of congress. On the 6th of May, 1776, he took the first step in the declaration of independence, by a prominent motion 'to adopt such a government as would, in the opinion of the representatives of the people, best conduce to the happiness and safety of their constituents and of America.' He was one of the committee for preparing the celebrated Declaration. He had, in the meantime, organized the system which gave its war-service to the United States, and had been chiefly instrumental in putting the army into the hands of Washington. By his management of the committee of correspondence, he organized another great branch of service, that of the foreign department. He was one of the commissioners appointed to treat with France and Holland, and afterwards was sent to negotiate the treaty with Britain. In 1789, he became vice-president, and on the retirement of Washington, in 1797, he was chosen president of the United States, remaining in office

for one period of four years. He was all his life, more or less, concerned in public business, and lived to a good old age. The juncture of his death was remarkable: it occurred in 1826, on the 4th of July, the anniversary of the declaration of independence. Before breathing his last, he made the remark, 'Jefferson survives;' but it was not so—Jefferson had died at an earlier hour on the same day. [J.H.B.]

ADAMS, JOHN QUINCEY, an American statesman, the son of John Adams, was born at Braintree, Massachusetts, on the 11th July, 1767. He received his name of Quincy from his maternal grandfather, an influential citizen of the colony, who died just as his celebrated grandchild was born. Adams was cradled in the revolution, and when but nine years old heard the first reading of the declaration of independence from the old state house in Boston. He accompanied his father in his missions to France and Holland, and there acquired the knowledge of foreign languages and countries, and the wide systematic views which made him invaluable to a country in which such qualifications were necessarily rare. He took a degree at Harvard with high distinction in 1787. In 1791, under the signature of 'Publicola,' he suggested some grave doubts about the soundness of the principles actuating the French revolutionists, very remarkable as the production of a republican pen. In 1803, he was sent from the state of Massachusetts as representative to the senate in congress, and sat until 1808. He had been for a short time professor of rhetoric in Harvard, when, in 1809, he was appointed representative of the States at the court of Russia, and began his brilliant and multifarious diplomatic career. In London he completed the negotiations for the conclusion of the second British American war. He was called home in 1817, to serve in the cabinet of President Monroe. On the election of a president in 1825, the name of Adams was returned with those of Jackson, Crawford, and Clay; but as there was not for any one candidate the majority of electoral votes required by the constitution, the selection fell into the hands of the representatives who chose Adams. He retired in 1829, declining the party advocacy, which it was said might ensure his reelection, and he has been looked back on with regret as the last of those who occupied the chair without being borne into it by a victorious faction. In 1831 he began a career of valuable services as a member of the House of Representatives. He made many enemies by his sympathy with the cause of negro emancipation. He was an active pamphleteer, and contributed to periodical literature. He died, full of years and honours, on the 23d of February, 1848, and it has been customary to speak of him as the last of the old and higher class of American statesmen. [J.H.B.]

ADAMS, JOS., an em. medical an., 1758-1818.

ADAMS, SAM., one of the most ardent defenders of American independence, member for Massachusetts in the first general congress, noted for his inflexible integrity, 1722-1803.

ADAMS, SIR TH., lord mayor of London, 1645, distinguished as a royalist, 1586-1667.

ADAMS, WM., an English divine, a friend of Dr. Johnson, and author of an answer to Hume on Miracles, 1707-1789.

ADAMSON, PAT., abp. of St. Andrews, equally noted for his talents and misfortunes, 1586-1599.

ADAMSON, HY., nephew of the preceding, and author of a curious poem, died 1639.

ADAMUS SCOTUS, a cel. author of the 12th century, best known for his curious 'Dialogue between the Reason and the Soul.'

ADAMUS DORENSUS, a wr. on music, 13th c.

ADANSON, MICHEL, a celebrated botanist, was born at Aix, in Provence, in 1727, died in 1806. He was educated at Plessis, studied in Paris under Reaumur and Bernard de Jussieu at the Garden of Plants, and afterwards made a voyage to Senegal. He remained in Africa five years, and during his sojourn there collected an immense number of plants and animals. Upon his return to France, he found that Linnæus had already promulgated his artificial System of Nature to the scientific world. To Adanson this arrangement, and the arbitrary nomenclature of Linnæus, were particularly distasteful. His grand aim was to produce a classification of the objects of nature, based upon the natural relations which these have one with another. The first work in which he proposed this method was his 'Voyage to Senegal,' in which he made an attempt to classify the mollusca according to the structure of the animal, and not the shell which they inhabit. The next was his 'Families of Plants,' in which he strove to carry out the same principles in botany as he had commenced in conchology. He has not been very successful in this attempt, as a comparison between his system and that of Linnæus will show; but still, along with his teacher, Bernard de Jussieu, he has the merit of indicating a method of arrangement of plants by their natural affinities, in opposition to the artificial system then in vogue. He possessed a great knowledge of botany, and was an accurate observer. He is the author of a very interesting account of the immense tree called by the natives of Africa the Baobab; since named after him *Adansonia*. He wrote also an account of the trees which produce the gums of commerce. At the revolution, Adanson was reduced to great poverty, but afterwards received a small pension from government. His will directed that a garland of flowers, selected from the 58 families of plants which he had established, should be the only decoration of his coffin. [W.B.]

ADAOUST, a Provençal poet, died 1819.

ADASHEV, ALEXIS, cel. in Russian history as the minister of Ivan the terrible, and disting. by his virtues and talents, died in prison, 1561.

ADASHEV, DAN., younger brother of the preceding, disting. himself against the Tartars, and was executed, together with his little son, and all the near relations of Alexis, soon after the death of that minister.

ADDA, one of the kings of Northumbria.

ADDA, a disting. artist and soldier of Italy.

ADDINGTON, ANTH., a physician and politician, father of Lord Sidmouth, 1713-1790.

ADDINGTON, S. DR., a dis. minis. 1729-1796.

ADDISON, G. HY., author of 'Indian Reminiscences,' born 1793.

ADDISON, LAUNCELOT, father of the celebrated writer, and dean of Lichfield, was early distinguished by his attachment to the Stuarts. He is the author of several works; 1632-1703.

ADDISON, JOSEPH, was the eldest son of a clergyman, able and learned, but not wealthy. He was born in 1672, at the rectory of Milston in Wiltshire. He was educated chiefly at the Charter House and at Oxford, and distinguished himself as a writer of Latin verses, a good many of which were afterwards published. He first appeared in print by contributing English verses, some of which were original, and others translations from the classics, to Dryden's collections of miscellaneous poems. Another of his poetical efforts was a poem complimenting king William on the campaign in which he took Namur. It was written after he



[Birth-place of Addison.]

had been introduced to the notice of leading statesmen of the Whig party; whose patronage of him, prompted by their expectation of his usefulness in political life, appears to have been the cause of his abandoning the intention he once had of entering the church. A pension, procured for him by the interest of Lord Somers, enabled him, in 1699, to visit the continent, where he resided for three years. The best of his poems, a 'Letter from Italy,' addressed to Lord Halifax, his earliest patron, was written in 1701, while he was still abroad; and his 'Travels in Italy,' the first large work which he attempted in prose, exhibited very promisingly both his classical and miscellaneous knowledge, and his skill and liveliness in composition. Not very long after his return to England, he wrote, on the suggestion of the prime minister Godolphin, 'The Campaign,' a poem celebrating Marlborough's victory at Blenheim. He immediately received an appointment as one of the commissioners of excise, the place having become vacant by the death of the celebrated Locke; he was speedily promoted to be an under-secretary of state; and he was secretary to the lord lieutenant of Ireland in 1710, when the ministry which he served was dismissed from office. —The time of his steadiest and most successful activity in literature embraced the four years extending from this loss of place to the end of Queen Anne's reign. The Tories being in power, he was excluded from public employment. But, a short while before this, he had begun to produce those periodical essays by which his fame has been longest and most securely preserved. In 1709, he began to furnish papers to the *Tatler*, which was conducted by his schoolfellow and friend, Richard Steele. Early in 1711, these two writers com-

menced the *Spectator*, which was continued every week-day till the close of the following year. It was then dropped, after having made up the 555 numbers commonly printed in its first seven volumes; Addison and Steele contributing almost equally, and together writing all the essays except sixty or seventy. In the course of 1713, the *Guardian* received a large number of essays from Addison: and then also appeared his celebrated tragedy of 'Cato.' The immense popularity which, partly through political considerations, this stately drama gained, both among readers and among playgoers, raised the reputation of the author to its highest point. During the latter half of the year 1714, he contributed a good many papers to the new series of the *Spectator*, making up its eighth volume. —The accession of George I., occurring a little before the publication of the *Spectator* was closed, restored the Whigs to power, and thus again diverted Addison from literature to politics. After having acted as secretary to the regency, he was appointed one of the lords of trade. Down to this point in his history, there seems to have been really no good ground for the allegations commonly made of his inefficiency as a man of business. He had, indeed, failed in parliament, having either not spoken at all, or broken down in the only attempt he made. His literary celebrity, however, and his modesty and urbanity of manners, though they might have procured him a reception into the society of persons of rank, could not have obtained and preserved the confidence of successive statesmen if he had not been quite competent to the practical details of office. But it cannot well be doubted that he was unfit, though it had been only through his inefficiency as a debater, for the last step which he ventured to take on the ladder of ambition. In 1717, a dissension having occurred in the ministry, Townsend and Walpole, the ablest members of the cabinet, passed over to the opposition: and in the administration which was formed by the other Whigs, Addison became a principal secretary of state, having Lord Sunderland, Marlborough's son-in-law, as his colleague. His acceptance of this office is commonly attributed to the influence of his wife, the Countess-Dowager of Warwick; whom he had married a few months before, and who is said to have, by her haughtiness and violence, made her husband unhappy, and to have driven him to dissipation as a means of escape from domestic discomfort. That Addison did become sottish in the last years of his life has not been clearly proved; and one is glad to catch at any reasons for disbelieving it. At all events, his health was now giving way; and the state of it was made the excuse for his resignation of office, which he tendered in April, 1718, after having held it for less than a year. His only subsequent efforts in literature that are worth noticing were, an angry controversy with his old friend Steele, who had joined the opposition section of the Whigs, and his uncompleted treatise on the 'Evidences of Christianity.' He died at Holland House, in Kensington, in June, 1719, a few weeks after having completed his forty-seventh year. —Addison's poetry is of very small account. His minor compositions in verse hold but a low rank even in that didactic and half-prosaic school to which they belong. 'Cato' itself owed its fame, in a great mea-

sure, to extrinsic circumstances: and it could not have been successful at all had not dramatic art been then in a state of decay. It is a series of dialogues rather than a drama: its speeches, often eloquent, and almost always morally noble, are ædum truly poetical, and never passionate or pathetic: and there is an equal feebleness in the incidents and in the characters. It must be allowed, likewise, that no very great value belongs to any of his prose writings, except his contributions to the *Spectator* and other periodical papers. These, however, make up a large mass of literary compositions, and possess distinguished merit and importance. In the history of English style, a marked epoch is constituted by the appearance of the writers who are oftenest described as the Wits of Queen Anne's time: and among these there were none who exerted, on the manner of later authors, so strong an influence as Addison. His grace and refinement, accompanied by an admirable command of familiar idioms, gave him a charm that was wanting in the bare and stern writings of Swift: and he was superior to Steele, not only in these points, but also in his comparative freedom from looseness and inaccuracy, and in his power of rising to dignity without losing ease or freedom. In respect to matters higher than style, the merit of the Periodical Essays is chiefly shared between Steele the projector, and Addison, the only other steady and active contributor. In those sketches of character and manners, and those fragments of invented stories, which were the most popular things in the *Tatler* and its successors, Steele showed more decisive originality, and greater breadth and force of humour: but his coadjutor excelled him by far both in delicacy of sentiment, and in the skill, ingenuity, and consistency with which he worked up his materials into finished pictures. To Addison the *Spectator* owed, with hardly any exception, its papers of a more elevated and solid cast, those which made it an instrument of enlightenment to its contemporaries, and entitle it to the grateful attention of posterity. Such were its critical dissertations, always abounding in good taste and eloquent expression, the best of these being the criticisms which did so much for recalling notice to Milton: such were the papers on the 'Pleasures of the Imagination,' (efforts highly meritorious in the circumstances,) towards ascertaining the principles on which philosophical criticism must be founded: and such, also, were many meditative and religious papers, some of them purely didactic in form, and others allegorical, and all of them excellent alike for their high ethical tone, and for their natural and fine reflectiveness. If Addison's prose writings were once overvalued, the neglect and depreciation with which it has lately been fashionable to treat them, involve an error which goes at least as far the opposite way.

[W.S.]

ADDISON, THOS., an Engl. Jesuit, 1634-1685.
 ADDY, WM., a writer on stenography, 17th cent.
 ADEL, or ADIL, k. of Sweden, 5th or 6th cent.
 ADELAIDE, the amiable queen of William IV., whom she married 1818; she was daughter of the Duke Saxe-Meiningen; born 1792, died 1849.

ADELAIDE, the good and beautiful empress of Germany, was the daughter of Rodolph II., king of Burgundy; she was taken from a prison to marry the emperor Otho I. 951; died 993.

ADELAIDE, mistress of Albert, duke of Bavaria; assassinated by his son, 1392.

ADELAIDE of Savoy, the widow of Louis the Fat, and wife of Montmorency, assumed the veil in the abbey of Montmartre, and died 1153.

ADELAIDE, marchioness of Susa, and founder of the dominion enjoyed by the house of Savoy in Piedmont, was the contemporary and rival of the celebrated Matilda, duchess of Tuscany, 11th cent.

ADELAIDE, MADAME MARIE, eldest daughter of Louis XV. and aunt of Louis XVI. k. of France, born 1730, fled before the revolutionary storm, 1791, died at Trieste, 1800.

ADELAIDE, EUGENIE LOUISA, sister of Louis Philippe, and his best counsellor, was born 1777; she was privately married to Gen. Athelin; died 31st December, 1847.

ADELAIS, second queen of Henry I. of England, by the troubadours as 'the fair maid of Brabant,' and ancestress of the Howards, died 1151.

ADELARD, a learned monk of the 12th cent.

ADELASIA, queen of Sardinia, 13th century.

ADELBOLD, bishop of Utrecht, died 1027.

ADELBURNER, M., an astronomer, died 1779.
 ADELER, CURTIUS, a naval com. in the service of the Venetians and Danes, 1622-1675.

ADELFRID, a Saxon king, whose succession united the prov. of Bernicia and Deira, 559.

ADELGISUS, king of the Lombards, 8th cent.

ADELGISUS, prince of Beneventum, 9th cent.

ADELGREIF, J. A., a German scholar of high attainments, who believed that he was the representative of God upon earth, that he was accompanied by seven angels, and that he had a mission to banish all evil from the world; executed on a charge of sorcery, 1636.

ADELHER, a schoolman and divine, 12th cent.

ADELUNG, JAC., a musician, 1699-1762.

ADELUNG, JOHN, CH., known throughout Europe as a philologist. His great works are a grammatical and critical Dictionary of the German tongue, and a work of vast research called 'Mithridates,' in which the remarkable affinities between the words of all languages are discovered. His general knowledge of literature and the arts is also displayed in various historical treatises, more especially in a cyclopædia of what he terms 'Human Folly.' He resided at Leipzig and Dresden, usually devoting fourteen hours a-day to hard study, and yet noted for his good cheer. His works in all make about seventy volumes. He was never married; 1734-1806. [E.R.]

ADELUNG, FR., nephew of the preceding, also distinguished as an historian and linguist, b. 1768.

ADELWALCH, a king of Sussex, slain 686.

ADEMAR, or AYMAR, an historian, 11th cent.

ADEODATO, an Italian artist, 12th century.

ADEODATUS, pope after Boniface IV., 614-617. Another of the same name elected 673.

ADER, WM., a phys. of Toulouse, au. of a work on the diseases cured by our Saviour, pub. 1621.

ADET, P. A., a writer on chemistry, envoy from France to the United States, 1796.

ADGILLUS, first Chr. king of Frisia, 8th cent.

ADHAD-EDDAULAH, sultan of Persia, died 983, after a glorious reign of 34 years.

ADHED, last caliph of the Fatimite dynasty, dethroned by Saladin, and died 1171.

ADHELM, bp. of Sherborne, the first ecclesi-

astic distinguished in the Anglo-Saxon church; he is considered the father of Anglo-Saxon literature, and the first English poet, died 769.

ADHEMAR, a troubadour of the 12th century.

ADHEMAR DE MONSEUIL, created duke of Genoa by Charlemagne, on account of his success against the Saracens, was chief of the illustrious house of Orange.

ADHEMAR DE MONSEUIL, of the same family, was a distinguished general of the crusades, and bp. of Pays; died of a contagion at Antioch.

ADHEMAR DE MONSEUIL, another of the family, also a great soldier, made bishop of Metz in 1327, died 1361.

ADIMARI, a Florentine family of the middle ages, which has produced several disting. men of letters; one member of this family is known as a partizan of the Guelphs.

ADJUTI, JAS., convert to protestantism, prof. of theology at Wittenberg, 1602-1663.

ADLER, GASP. See AQUILA.

ADLER, G. CH., a disting. teacher, 1674-1741.

ADLER, G. CH., son of the preceding, a classical scholar and divine, 1734-1804.

ADLER, J. G., a Danish orientalist, born 1756.

ADLER, PH., a German engraver, 16th cent.

ADLERBETH, G., a Swedish poet, 1751-1818.

ADLERFELDT, GUST., a Swedish noble who accompanied Charles XII. in his campaigns, of which he wrote a history; killed at Pultowa, 1709.

ADLZREITER, chancellor and historian of Bavaria, died 1662.

ADMIRAL, H., a poor Frenchman, executed 1794, for an attempt on the life of Robespierre.

ADMO, a German engraver, time of Augustus.

ADO, a distinguished abp. of Vienna, died 875.

ADOLFATI, an Italian composer.

ADOLFI, GIACOMO, an It. painter, 1682-1741.

ADOLPH, a Germ. painter in England, 1750.

ADOLPH, a German sculptor, 16th century.

ADOLPHI, C. M., a medical writer, 1676-1753.

ADOLPHUS, count of Nassau, elected emperor, 1292; fell in battle against his rival Albert duke of Austria, 1298.

ADOLPHUS, count of Cleves, and bp. of Munster, distinguished for his turbulence, died 1394.

ADOLPHUS, count of Cleves, son of the preceding, and founder of the order of FOOLS, d. 1448.

ADOLPHUS, duke of Gueldres, noted for his repeated and cruel rebellions against his father Arnold, and his desperate courage, 1438-1477.

ADOLPHUS, duke of Saxony, born 1685, noted for his active and glorious share in the wars of the empire during the first half of the 18th century, and especially for the check given to Frederick the Great after the surrender of Prague. Entered into military service 1701, succeeded unexpectedly to the duchy 1736, died 1746.

ADOLPHUS I., count of Holstein, 1106-1131.

ADOLPHUS II., his son, succd. 1131, k. 1164.

ADOLPHUS III., son of the preceding, despoiled of his duchy in a war with Denmark, and soon after died at the beginning of the 13th cent.

ADOLPHUS IV., son and successor of the preceding, recovered his duchy, 1227, but retired from the world 1238, and spent the remaining fourteen years of his life in a monastery.

ADOLPHUS VIII., son of Gerard, count of Holstein, sustained a long war with Denmark on

account of Schleswig; he is disting. as a wise ruler, also for his moderation in refusing the crown of Denmark afterwards offered to him; died 1459.

ADOLPHUS I., duke of Holstein and Schleswig, celebrated as a warlike prince, 1544-1586.

ADOLPHUS, FREDERICK II., son of Frederick I., king of Sweden, ascended the throne, 1751, being then 41 years of age. In 1757 he was compelled to take a part against Prussia in the 7 years' war, though he was some years previously married to a sister of Frederick the Great. Intrigue and dissension marked the whole period of his reign, and though a party in the state made strenuous endeavours to extend the royal prerogative, the king exercised little real power. The state of the country at his death in 1771, is represented by a native historian as a picture of the extremest anarchy that a state can reach under a representative government. [E.R.]

ADOLPHUS, JOHN, a cel. barrister and historian of London, 1766-1845.

ADOMMAN, abbot of Iona, and author of the curious life of St. Columba, died 703.

ADON, abp., and au. of Chronicles, 9th cent.

ADONIJAH, a son of David, put to death by Solomon, B.C. 1010.

ADRETS, FR. DE BEAUMONT, a leader of the Huguenots, noted for his daring and cruelty, died 1587. His son, of like character, took a share in the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

ADREVALD, a theologian of the 9th century.

ADRIA, a Sicil. author and phys., died 1560.

ADRIAENS, L., a Fl. paint. on glass, 15th cent.

ADRIAENSEN, ALEX., a Flm. paint., 17th cent.

ADRIAENSEN, CORNELIS, a learned ecclesiastic, 16th century.

ADRIAM, MARIE, a young girl who fought in the defence of Lyons when besieged by the troops of the Convention, and was executed, 1793.

ADRIAN, a Greek writer of the 5th century.

ADRIAN, EMAN., Flemish musician, 16th cent.

ADRIAN, or HADRIAN, PUBLIUS ÆLIUS, the Roman emperor was born 76, and brought up under the eye of the empr. Trajan, his father's kinsman, who adopted him as his son, and to whom he succeeded, 117. He was a successful soldier, and a great lover of literature and the arts, but disgraced by the indulgence of sensuality. In the course of his reign he visited nearly every part of his dominions, and when in Britain, 120, built a wall eighty miles in length, from the mouth of the Tyne to Solway Frith, to prevent the incursions of the Caledonians. He was the restorer of Jerusalem, which he named Ælia Capitolina, and where, on Mount Calvary, he erected a temple to Jupiter; died 138. [E.R.]

ADRIAN I., pope of Rome, 772-775.

ADRIAN II., succeeded as pope, 867, died 872.

ADRIAN III., elected pope, and d. 885.

ADRIAN IV., an Englishman, at first a servant in a monastery, elected pope 1154, died 1159.

ADRIAN V., elected pope, and died 1276.

ADRIAN VI., succeeded Leo X. 1522, d. 1523.

ADRIAN DE CASTELLO, a native of Italy, distinguished for his learning and ability; became bishop of Hereford in the reign of Henry VII., and afterwards residing in Italy was accused of conspiracy against Leo X. His subsequent fate is unknown.

ADRIANI, M. V., a Greek scholar, chancellor of Florence, died 1521.

ADRIANI, J. B., his son, an hist., died 1574.

ADRIANI, M., son of the last named, d. 1604.

ADRIANO, a Spanish painter, d. 1650.

ADRICIONIUS, CH., a Dutch hist. 1533-1585.

ADRY, J. F., rhetorician and hist., 1749-1818.

ADSO, HERMERICUS, a monastic wr., 10th cent.

ADUARTE, DIEGO, a Spanish hist., d. 1637.

ECIDES, or ECIDAS, a king of Epirus, said to be a descendant of Achilles, killed B.C. 813.

ECIDES, k. of the Molossi, after Alex. the Gt.

EDESIA, a female Platonist, the mother of Ammonius.

EGIDIUS, k. of the Franks from the deposition to the recall of Childeric; assassinated 464.

EGIDIUS, DE COLUMNA, a monastic philosopher and theologian, disting. in the 13th century.

EGIDIUS, PETER, a Flemish lawyer, d. 1533.

EGIMIUS, an ancient Greek physician.

EGINHARD, the secretary of Charlemagne, author of annals of his reign, and equally celebrated for his love adventure with the emperor's daughter.

ELF, a Swedish theologian, 18th century.

ELFRIC, ST., surnamed the Grammarian, was archbishop of Canterbury in the middle of the 10th century. He is distinguished as one of the brightest luminaries of the age in which he lived, d. 1005.

ELIAN, the celebrated author of a 'History of Animals,' a 'Treatise on Providence,' &c., distinguished for the purity with which he wrote the Greek tongue, supposed to have lived in the 2d cent.

ELIAN, CLAUDIUS, a Roman military writer.

ELIAN, a general in the time of Valens.

ELIANUS, MECCIUS, a Greek physician.

ELIUS MELISSUS, a Roman jurist, 2d cent.

ELIUS SEXTUS, one of the most cel. Roman jurists, successively ædile, consul, and censor; au. of the earliest known work on jurisprudence.

ELST. See AALSH.

EMILIANI, ST. JER., a noble Venetian, the founder of an hospital and religious order, 16th cent.

EMILII, The, one of the most ancient and noble of the patrician families of Rome.

EMILIUS, ANTH., a Dutch hist., 1589-1660.

EMILIUS, G., a Latin poet, related to Luther.

EMILIUS, PAULUS, consul of Rome, B.C. 216 and 219, slain at the battle of Cannæ.

EMILIUS, PAULUS, son of the preceding, distinguished in the Macedonian war, 3d cent. B.C.

EMILIUS, PAU., an em. hist. of Verona, d. 1529.

ENEAS, one of the heroes of Troy.

ENEAS, a Greek military author, 360 B.C.

ENEAS, or ENGAS, a monastic writer, 9th c.

ENEAS GAZÆIUS, a Platonist, 5th cent.

ENESIDEMUS, a sceptical phil., 1st century.

EPINUS, the assumed name of Hoeck, one of the most zealous of Luther's followers, 1499-1533.

EPINUS, FRANZ, a German philosopher, 1724.

ERIUS, founder of a sect of the 4th century.

ERSEUS. See ERTSEN.

ERTGEN. See AARTGENS.

ERTSEN, or EERSENS, PETER, an em. hist. painter, called Pietro Longo, on account of his tallness. There are several Flemish painters of the same name, three known to be sons of the preceding.

ESCHINES, an orator of Athens, 4th ct. B.C.

ESCHINES, a poor Athenian philosopher, the personal friend and pupil of Socrates.

ÆSCHRION, an ancient physie. of Pergamos.

ÆSCHYLUS, a celebrated Greek dramatic writer, was born of a noble family at Eleusis in Attica, B.C. 525, and died at Gela in Sicily, B.C. 456. From an anecdote which is related of him by Pausanias, it appears that his youthful fancy was early captivated by the exhibitions of the drama; and he accordingly devoted his life to the service of the tragic muse. At the age of twenty-five, B.C. 499, he first presented himself at the festival of Bacchus as a competitor for the public prize; and fifteen years afterwards, B.C. 484, gained his first victory. The pre-eminence which he thus acquired was successfully maintained till B.C. 468, when he was defeated in a similar contest by his younger rival, Sophocles; an event which exercised a strong influence over the rest of his life. Mortified at the indignity which, as he thought, had thus been put upon him, he quitted Athens and went to the court of Hiero, king of Syracuse. Of the remaining portion of his life but little is known, except that he continued to prosecute his favourite pursuit; and that his residence in Sicily was of some duration, may be inferred from the fact that it was sufficient to affect the purity of his language. His thirteenth and last victory was gained B.C. 458. On the manner of his death, which was singular, the ancient writers are unanimous. While sitting motionless in the fields, his bald head was mistaken for a stone by an eagle which happened to be flying over him with a tortoise in her bill. The bird dropped the tortoise to break the shell, and the poet was killed by the blow. Æschylus is said to have been the author of 70 tragedies, of which only seven are now extant. The improvements which he introduced in the economy of the drama, were so important as to gain for him the distinction of the Father of Greek Tragedy. To the single actor of Thespis he added a second, and thus presented the regular dialogue. He abridged the length of the choral odes and made them subservient to the main interest of the plot; substituted a regular stage for the moveable wain of his predecessor; provided appropriate scenic decorations, and dresses for the actors; and removed all deeds of murder and bloodshed from public view. His style is bold, lofty, and sublime, full of gorgeous imagery and magnificent expressions, suitable to the elevated characters of his dramas. His plays have little or no plot; and have therefore been blamed as deficient in dramatic interest. But Æschylus was illustrious not merely as a poet. Along with his brother Cynægirus he distinguished himself so highly in the battle of Marathon, B.C. 490, that his exploits were commemorated by a descriptive painting in the theatre of Athens; and it is probable that he took part in the subsequent battles of Artemisium, Salamis, and Plateæ. His warlike spirit is vividly portrayed in his tragedies, the 'Persians' and the 'Seven against Thebes.' [G.F.]

ÆSOP, generally known for the Fables attributed to him, lived in the 6th century B.C. His history is not well authenticated, but it is understood that he was born in Phrygia, and acquired his Greek education as a slave in Athens. He is regarded as the inventor of the apologue, of which his own compositions are also the purest models. They have been trans. into all modern languages.

ÆSOP, JOSEPH, a Hebrew poet, 16th century.

- ESOPHIUS, CL., a Roman actor, 1st cent. B.C.
- ETION, an ancient Greek sculptor.
- ETION, a Greek painter, time of Apelles.
- ETIUS, a celebrated heretic of the 4th century.
- ETIUS, a Roman general, cel. for his repulse of Attila, assass. by the emperor Valentinian 454.
- ETIUS, an ancient physician of Sicily.
- ETIUS of Amida, a physician of the 5th cent., author of a vast collection of medical treatises; understood to be the first Christian physician whose writings have come down to us.
- AFACKER, G., a German theologian, 17th ct.
- AFER, DOMITIUS, a cel. Roman orator, one of the vilest partizans of Caligula, Claudius, and Nero.
- AFFLECK, SIR ED., a naval officer, died 1787.
- AFFLITTO, EUST. D., a Neapolitan au., 1782.
- AFFLITTO, J. M., a Neapolitan au., d. 1673.
- AFFLITTO, MATT., a Neapolitan writer, chiefly on legislation, 1430-1510.
- AFFO, IRENEUS, an hist. of Italy, 18th cent.
- AFFRY, COUNT LOUIS D', a Swiss commander and statesman during the revolution; died 1810.
- AFRANIA, a Roman lady, cel. as an advocate.
- AFRANIO, inventor of the bassoon, 16th cent.
- AFRANIUS, L., a Roman orator and dramatist, 1st century B.C.
- AFRANIUS, L. N., consul of Rome, B.C. 61.
- AFRANIUS, T., a dist. Rom. gen., 1st cent. B.C.
- AFRASIAS, an ancient king of Persia.
- AFRE, Sr., a German martyr, 4th century.
- AFRICANER, CHR., one of the most dreaded chiefs of South Africa, remarkable for the fruits of his conversion to Christianity, died 1823.
- AFRICANUS, JULIUS, a Christian hist., 3d ct.
- AFRICANUS, SEXTUS, a Roman jurist, 3d century B.C.
- AFZELIUS, ADAM, a Swed. bot., 1750-1836.
- AGABUS, a Christian prophet, 1st century.
- AGAMEMNON, one of the heroes of Homer, represented as the king of Argos, the Grecian Peloponnesus, and disting. at the siege of Troy.
- AGANDURU, R. M., a Spanish missionary and historian, 17th century.
- AGAPETUS I., elected pope, 535, d. 536.
- AGAPETUS II., elected pope 946, died 955.
- AGAR, P. ANTH., a Provençal poet, died 1551.
- AGAR, JACQUES, a French painter, died 1716.
- AGARD, ARTHUR, an antiquary of disting. learning, one of the founders of the Royal Antiquarian Society, 1540-1615.
- AGAS, RALPH, a disting. surveyor, 16th cent.
- AGASIAS, an ancient Greek sculptor.
- AGATHA, ST., a martyr of Sicily, 3d century.
- AGATHANGELUS, an Armenian historian, 4th century.
- AGATHARCHIDES, an historical and geographical writer, guardian or tutor of Ptolemy Philadelphus, 2d century B.C.
- AGATHARCUS, a Greek painter, 4th ct. B.C.
- AGATHAMERUS, a geographer, 3d century.
- AGATHIAS, a Greek historian, 6th century.
- AGATHINUS, a Greek physician, 1st century.
- AGATHO, elected pope 678 or 679, died 682.
- AGATHOCLEA, a mistress of Ptolemy Philopator, noted for her share in the usurpation of the supreme power by her brother Agathocles. Killed, together with her accomplices, in a massacre by the populace, about 204 B.C.
- AGATHOCLES, an ancient Greek historian.
- AGATHOCLES, the tyrant of Syracuse, was the son of a potter, born about 359 B.C., and elevated by his talents and intrigues from the rank of a simple soldier until he became general, and made himself master of all Sicily. He is said to have died by poison, B.C. 287.
- AGAZAVI, an Italian musician, 17th century.
- AGELADAS, a Greek sculptor, 5th cent. B.C.
- AGELET, JOSEPH, an astronomer, born 1757, perished with La Perouse, 1785.
- AGELIUS, ANTH., a prelate of Naples, d. 1608.
- AGELNOTH, archbishop of Canterbury, 1020.
- AGER, NICH., a phys. and botanist, 17th cent.
- AGESANDER, a sculptor of Rhodes, 5th cent.
- AGESIAS, a Platonic philosopher of Alexandria.
- AGESILAUS I., kg. of Sparta 957 to 913 B.C.
- AGESILAUS II., king of Sparta from B.C. 399 to 361, is one of the most prominent characters in Grecian history. He is renowned for his conquests in Asia Minor, B.C. 395, and for his victories over the Boeotians and Athenians. In this war, however, he was at length defeated by Epaminondas, B.C. 363, died 361.
- AGGAS, RALPH, a surveyor and engineer, 16th century.
- AGGAS, ROBT., a landscape painter, died 1679.
- AGILA, king of Spain, from 549 to 554.
- AGILAN, king of the Sp. Visigoths, 549-554.
- AGILULFUS, king of the Lombards, 591-619.
- AGIS, a Greek poet, time of Alexander.
- AGIS I., king of Sparta, B.C. 1060; a second king of this name reigned in Sparta, B.C. 427-399; a third, B.C. 358-331; a fourth, B.C. 240.
- AGLAOPHON, a Greek painter, 5th cent. B.C.
- AGLIONBY, EDW., a poet, age of Elizabeth.
- AGLIONBY, J. DR., distinguished as a scholar and critic, chaplain to Queen Elizabeth, d. 1610.
- AGLIONBY, WILLIAM, a diplomatist and cultivator of the Belles Lettres, 18th century.
- AGNELLO, doge of Pisa, 1364 to 1369.
- AGNELUS, AND., a canon of Ravenna in the 9th century, author of Chronicles of that sec.
- AGNES, ST., a Christian martyr, 303.
- AGNES, queen of France, 1196-1201.
- AGNES, empress of Constantinople, 12th cent.
- AGNESI, MARIA GAETANA, an Italian lady of distinguished learning, 1718-1799.
- AGNESI, MARIA TERESA, sister of the preceding, distinguished as a musician, born 1750.
- AGNOLO, B., a Florentine sculpt., 1460-1543.
- AGNOLO, G., an architect of Naples, 16th ct.
- AGOBARD, a distinguished prelate, 9th cent.
- AGOP, J., au. of critical and gram. works, 1675.
- AGORACRITES, a celebrated Greek sculptor, a pupil of Phidias, 5th century B.C.
- AGOSTINI, M., a Sp. wr. on agriculture, 17th c.
- AGOSTINI, L., an eminent antiquary, 17th cent.
- AGOSTINO, PAUL, a cel. musician, 1593-1629.
- AGOUB, JOSEPH, a lyric poet, reviewer, and Arabian scholar, 1795-1832.
- AGOULT, W. D., a Provençal poet, 12th cent.
- AGREDA, MARIA D', a Spanish abbess, author of a life of the Virgin Mary, alleged to be written from Divine vision, 1602-1665.
- AGRESTI, LIVIO, an Italian painter, 16th cent.
- AGRICOLA, C. L., a Ger. painter, 1667-1719.
- AGRICOLA, CNEIUS JULIUS, an eminent Roman general, the father-in-law of Tacitus. Born in the reign of Caligula, 40. He distin-

guished himself by the subjugation of a great part of Britain, of which he was made governor by the emperor Vespasian. His successes and his high character excited the jealous fears of Domitian, by whom he was covertly withdrawn from public employment, and soon after died, 93.

AGRICOLA, FR., an eccles. au., 1575-1616.

AGRICOLA, GEO., a metallurgist, 1494-1555.

AGRICOLA, G. A., a horticulturist, 1672-1738.

AGRICOLA, JOHN, a controversial divine, the opponent of Luther and Melancthon, and leader of the Antinomians, 1492-1566.

AGRICOLA, NICH., a Swedish reformer, d. 1557.

AGRICOLA, RODOLPHUS, one of the restorers of science and letters in Europe, 1442-1485.

AGRICOLA, ST., bishop of Chalons, 6th cent.

AGRIPPA, an ancient sceptical philosopher.

AGRIPPA, an astronomer of the 1st century.

AGRIPPA, CAMILLUS, an Italian arch., 16th c.

AGRIPPA DE NETTESHEIM, HENRY CORNELIUS, a talented mystic philosopher, secretary to the emperor Maximilian, 1486-1535.

AGRIPPA I., HEROD, grandson of Herod the Great, and under Claudius, king of all Palestine, died 44. See ACTS xii. 23.

AGRIPPA II., HEROD, son and successor of the preceding, died about the close of the 1st century.

AGRIPPA, MARCUS VIPSANIUS, general of the Roman armies, and friend of Augustus Caesar, born 64 or 63 B.C. His virtues and military talents contributed greatly to the felicitous course and the glory of the reign of Augustus, whose daughter he married, and whom he would have succeeded in the empire, but d. before him, B.C. 12.

AGRIPPA, MENENIUS, consul of Rome, B.C. 503.

AGRIPPINA, the daughter of Vipsanius Agrippa, and wife of Cæsar Germanicus, was born some time before B.C. 12; d. in banishment, A.D. 35.

AGRIPPINA, daughter of the preceding, and mother of the infamous Nero, was born some time before A.D. 17; assassinated A.D. 60.

AGUADO, FR., a Spanish Jesuit, 1572-1654.

AGUESSEAU, HENRY D', a French statesman, 1634-1715.

AGUESSEAU, HENRY FRANCIS D', son of the preceding, a cel. magistrate and advocate, finally chancellor of France, 1668-1751.

AGUILA, C. J. E. D', a French hist., d. 1815.

AGUILON, FRANCIS, a mathema., died 1617.

AGUIRRA, J. S. D', a cel. Sp. prélate, d. 1699.

AGUJART LUCREZIA, an It. singer, d. 1783.

AGYLEUS, H., a jurist, disting. in the war of the United Provinces against Spain, 1533-1595.

AHAB, king of Israel, 915 to 893 B.C.

AHAZ, king of Judah, died B.C. 722.

AHAZIAH, king of Judah, B.C. 885.

AHAZIAH, king of Israel, died B.C. 897.

AHLE, J. R., a Ger. musician, 1625-1673.

AHLE, J. G., son of the preceding, died 1707.

AHLWARDT, C. G., a Ger. philolog., 1760-1830.

AHLWART, PETER, a learned German, celebrated as the founder of the Ahelites, 1710-1791.

AHMED, an Arabian poet, 10th century.

AHMED-BEN-FARES, surnamed *El Razi*, author of an Arabic Dictionary, 10th century.

AHMED-BEN-MOHAMMED, or ABOU AMROU, a Moor of Spain, celebrated as an oriental poet and annalist, died 970.

AHMED-BEN-THOULOUN, an Egyptian

chief, founder of the dynasty of the Thoulounide 9th century.

AHMED GHIEDIK. See ACHMET GIEDIC.

AHMED-KHAN, emp. of the Moguls after his brother, Abaker-Khan, 1282, killed 1284.

AHMED RESMY HADJY, chancellor of the Turkish empire, author of an account of his own embassies.

AHMED-SHAH EL ABDALY, an Affghan chief, founder of the kingdom of Candahar at Cabul, cel. for his victories over the Sikhs, d. 1771.

AHRENDT, or ARENTS, M. F., a great traveller and investigat. of Scandinavian antiquities, d. 1824.

AHRUN. See AARON OF ALEXANDRIA.

AHUITZOL, king of the Aztecs before Montezuma II., when they were conq. by the Spaniards.

AIBEK, First Mameluke sultan of Egypt, 1254 assassinated 1257.

AIDAN, one of the earliest preachers of Christianity in Britain, afterwards bp. of Lindisfarne died 651.

AIGNAN, STEPHEN, a political writer and tragic poet of France, 1773-1824.

AIGNEAUX, R. and A., LE CHEVALIER, SIEURS D', two brothers, noted as classical scholars, 16th century.

AIKIN, E., a writer on architecture, died 1820.

AIKIN, JOHN, M.D., celebrated as a miscellaneous writer, chiefly on moral and biographical subjects, was born at Kibworth-Harcourt, in Leicestershire 1747, and in 1764 became a student at the university of Edinburgh, but pursued his professional and literary career in London. His medical memoir appeared in 1780; and his principal work, the General Biographical Dictionary, the labour of which he shared with Dr. Enfield, at various intervals from 1799 to 1815. From 1796 to 1806 he was also editor of the 'Monthly Magazine,' and for nearly half a century continued to enrich our literature with numerous elegantly written and useful dissertations. Died at the age of 75, 1822. [E.R.]

AIKMAN, WM., a Scotch painter, 1682-1731.

AILLAND, P. T., a Fr. ecclesiastic, 1759-1826.

AILLY, P. D', a cardinal and theological disputant, president of the council of Constance by which John Huss was condemned, 1350-1419.

AILMER. See AYLMER.

AILRED, ETHELRED, or EALRED, a well-known ancient historian, 1109-1166.

AIMAR, RIVAUT, jurist and adv., 16th cent.

AIMAR VERNAL, JACQUES, a French peasant celebrated as a diviner, 17th century.

AIMOIN DE VARENNES, a French poet, 13th c.

AIMON, or AIMOIN of Fleury, a French historian, died 1008.

AIMON, or HAYMOND, an historian, and disciple of Alcuyn, died 853.

AIMON, bishop of Valence, 943-977.

AIMON, an ascetic writer, died 1174.

AINSWORTH, HENRY, a nonconformist divine, celebrated as a Hebrew scholar and Biblical commentator, died 1622.

AINSWORTH, ROBERT, author of the well-known Latin Dictionary, 1660-1743.

AIRAULT. See AYRAULT.

AITKEN, ROBERT, a printer, noted as a journalist, &c., during the American revolution, d. 1802.

AITON, WILLIAM, an Engl. botanist, d. 1793.

AITZEMA, F. VAN, a diplomatist of Friedland, commissioned from Holland and Bohemia to the imperial court, 1636.

AITZEMA, LEON, nephew of the preceding, historian of the United Provinces, 1600-1669.

AIZO, a chief of the Goths, 9th century.

AJAX, one of the Homeric heroes, called the Locrian, or the Lesser, to distinguish him from his more illustrious namesake.

AJAX, called the Great, is represented by Homer as the son of Telamon; he is said to have died at Troy in consequence of a dispute concerning the armour of Achilles.

AKAKIA, MARTIN, a medical author, 1479-1588. His son, of the same name, and other members of the family, also distinguished themselves in the same profession.

AKBAH, or **AKBEY-BEN-NAFY**, a Saracen governor of Africa, who overran the country as far as the Atlantic Ocean, and prepared the conquest of Spain, killed 682.

AKBAR MOHAMMED, emperor of the Moguls, one of the greatest princes of modern Asia, died 1605, after a reign of 50 years.

AKENSIDE, MARK, was born in 1721, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, where his father was a butcher. Designing in his youth to become a presbyterian preacher, he received from a fund of the English dissenters the means of studying in the university of Edinburgh, which afterwards he honourably paid back. He speedily turned to



[Birth-place of Akenside.]

medical studies, which he completed at Leyden, graduating there in 1744. In the same year appeared his well-known poem, 'The Pleasures of the Imagination.' This work not only has the unavoidable faults of all didactic poetry, but hovers in a middle sphere between fancy and philosophy, in a manner which makes it obscure and unsatisfactory, even to readers who are both poetical and metaphysical. But it contains some noble pictures, many trains of finely reflective sentiment, and not a few nice felicities of diction. His subsequent effusions in verse comprehended only a few very poor odes, some classically-conceived inscriptions, and a 'Hymn to the Naiads.' After having unsuccessfully attempted medical practice in the country, he removed to London, being aided by a pension from a wealthy and generous friend. He now busied himself chiefly

in professional pursuits, attaining some scientific eminence, but no large share of employment. He was a man of high respectability and integrity, but dogmatic and irascible; and his brother-physician, Smollett, ridiculed his pedantry in his description of the 'feast in the manner of the ancients.' He died in 1770. [W.S.]

AKERBLAD, J. D., a Swed. orient., 1760-1819.

AKERMANN, A., a Swed. engrav., 1718-1778.

AKIBA-BEN-JOSEPH, one of the greatest of the Jewish rabbis, cel. for his confederacy with Bar-Cokeba, the false Messiah, died of torture in the reign of Hadrian.

AKÖUI, a famous Tartar general, 18th cent.

ALABASTER, WM., a learned divine, d. 1640.

ALADIN, or **ALA EDDYN**, a prince of Arabia, who assumed the title of K. of the World, d. 1236.

ALA EDDYN I., emp. of Hindostan, 1294-1316.

ALAIN, R., a Fr. dramatic writer, born 1680.

ALAIN, CHARTIER, a Fr. writer, 14th century.

ALAIN DE LILLE, called the Great, also the elder, to distinguish him from the following, was bishop of Auxerre, 12th century.

ALAIN DE LILLE, or **DÉ L'ISLE**, a divine of such renown as to be called the Universal Doctor, lived in the 12th or 13th century.

ALAMANNI, LOUIS, a statesman and poet of Florence, 1496-1556.

ALAMIN, caliph of Bagdad, 809-813.

ALAN, chancellor of Scotland, 1291.

ALAN DE LYNN, a famous theolog., 15th cent.

ALAN, ALLEN, ALLYN, or **ALLEYN, WM.**, an English cardinal, who, in the interest of the Romish church, prompted the intended invasion of England by Philip II., 1532-1594.

ALÂN, of Tewkesbury, the friend and historian of Thomas à Beckett, died 1201.

ALAND, SIR J. FORTESCUE, otherwise Lord Fortescue, an able judge and man of letters, born 1670, died between 1733 and 1748.

ALANO, H. DE, a jurist of Padua, 14th cent.

ALANSON, EDW., a cel. surgeon, 1747-1823.

ALARD, FR., a prot. theologian, converted from the Roman church, died 1578.

ALARD, WM., son of the preceding, d. 1644.

ALARD, LAMBERT, son of the last named, celebrated as a Greek and Latin scholar, d. 1672.

ALARIC, a Saxon king, middle of the 6th cent.

ALARIC I., king of the West Goths, and conqueror of the Roman empire at the commencement of the 5th century, is one of the most remarkable characters in the history of those times. Before the appearance of this distinguished military leader, some three centuries of despotism and corrupt administration had reduced the one time mistress of the world to a deplorable state of baseness and effeminacy; while the warlike Goths, engaged in a border warfare with the Roman troops, and sometimes ravaging the provinces of the empire in return for the insults heaped upon them, and the suspicion with which they were regarded, were daily growing more formidable. The defeat of the emperor Valens had long since discovered to the 'barbarians' their superiority over the masters of the fertile provinces which spread so temptingly before them; yet their chiefs were kept in a willing obedience to Theodosius the Great, and their ambition was a long time satisfied by serving in the Roman armies. At length, A.D. 395, the death of Theo-

dosius, and the division of the empire between his sons Honorius and Arcadius, renewed the disgraceful intrigues which had been kept in suspense by his able administration. The public immorality and political baseness of the period were only equalled by the private vices of the degenerate Romans; and the conviction became general that nothing could avert the disorganization by which society was threatened. At this juncture the Gothic hordes were set in motion by a party inimical to the government of Arcadius in the east, and Alaric, whose wild ambition had been flattered by these overtures, commenced his famous march from the Danube. It is possible that his fortunes had been rising since the death of the Gothic king Athanaric, A.D. 381, but nothing certain is known of his early history save that he belonged to the princely family of the Balti, descended from the Asæ or demigods of Scandinavia. The course of Alaric at the head of his victorious troops was through Thrace, Dacia, Macedonia, and Thessaly, into Achaia, and everywhere the officers of Arcadius betrayed their trust, or refused to fight; while the most glorious monuments of Grecian art fell a sacrifice to these martial iconoclasts, whose name is still synonymous with that of destroyer. The emperor of the west, taking alarm at his unexampled successes, sent an army to the aid of his brother, under the command of Stilicho, by whom Alaric was kept in check, and prepared for terms of accommodation with a foe for whom he had no other feeling than that of contempt, 398. By the terms of the armistice—for it was really only an armed truce which ensued—the Gothic chief was acknowledged master of the Eastern Illyricum by the emperor of the east, who also declined the further assistance of Stilicho; and by his own followers proclaimed king of the West Goths, and of all the tribes who acknowledged their kindred or allegiance. Situated between the two empires, and subject to the continued hostility of the Romans, Alaric employed himself in perfecting the equipment and discipline of his troops, and after two years of preparation suddenly forced the passage of the Alps. His usual success attending him in a succession of battles and sieges, he was on the point of capturing Honorius, when, at the critical moment, Stilicho arrived with a levy of troops collected from Germany and the other barbarian provinces of the empire. The result was the final retreat of Alaric to his own government; but he had now measured his strength against the legions of Rome in the sunny plains of Italy, and had also come to a good understanding with Stilicho, a man of splendid abilities, and of a kindred origin with himself, though he was now the sword and buckler of the western empire. After the retirement of Alaric, Italy was invaded by a host of the Gothic tribes, commanded by Radagaisus, who were defeated by Stilicho, and distributed over the face of the country. Alaric was rewarded for the strict neutrality which he observed on this occasion by a rich present from the Roman senate; but he demanded a more fertile province for the settlement of his own people. While this demand was in agitation, Stilicho was basely murdered at the instigation of Honorius, whose tottering throne his arms and diplomacy had so long upheld, and who had grown jealous of his popularity—perhaps, also, of his

affinity with the powerful king of the Goths, and of the friendly understanding between the two leaders. The threatening attitude now assumed by Alaric, as the avenger of his friend, attracted the discontented of all Italy to his standard, and invitations from the court of Honorius were not wanting to excite him to the enterprise. He commenced his second march towards Rome in the year 405, and after a victorious progress entered the eternal city, its first conqueror in six centuries. On this occasion his extreme moderation, and perfect command of his troops, have won for him the applause of the most cautious historians—his exactions only amounting to a few thousand pounds' weight of gold and silver, and certain costly robes of silk and pieces of scarlet cloth. Retiring from the city to negotiate, he pitched his camp in the plains of Tuscany, but was drawn into Rome a second time by the perfidy of Honorius. He now deposed a sovereign with whom it was manifest no faith could be kept, and made Attalus, a much esteemed Roman præfect, emperor. The friends of Honorius, however, on the departure of Alaric, endeavoured to rally again; the new emperor was deposed; and the negotiations which Alaric set on foot at a distance from the seat of empire, proved fruitless. These events, in fine, brought the now angry conqueror of Rome for the third time into the midst of its doomed palaces and temples, and the city was given up to pillage. In all probability the nameless horrors of such a scene, infamous as the sack of Rome is represented, were not greater in degree than similar disasters which have occurred within the memory of man, and under the eye of more enlightened commanders. —The fall of Rome was followed by the desolating march of Alaric and his troops towards the coast, where he was preparing to embark for Sicily; but was surprised by a short illness, which terminated in his death, A.D. 410. His faithful followers prepared his grave in the bed of the river Busentinus, which they diverted from its channel for the purpose; and when the waters once more rolled in their accustomed course, the workmen were put to death, that no tongue might tell where the hero lay buried, with the choicest spoils of Rome to do him honour. [E. R.]

ALARIC II., was the ninth king in descent from Alaric the Great, and succeeded his father Euric, who had really added the Gothic monarchy of Spain to that of Gaul, A.D. 484. Alaric had the misfortune to ascend the throne at the critical period when the Franks, under the celebrated Clovis, were extending their dominions at the expense of the neighbouring potentates, and was weak enough to surrender Syagrius, the prince of Soissons, who had been defeated, and had taken refuge at his court, to the Frank king. The affronts to which he submitted seem to have chafed the proud spirits of his high-minded and chivalrous subjects, and the general discontent which it occasioned was aggravated by religious differences arising from the constantly increasing opposition of his bishops to the tenets of Arianism, always held by the Gothic kings. Under these circumstances his kingdom was invaded by Clovis, with the avowed design of extirpating the Arian heresy, and a battle being fought at Vouëlle, in which the two princes met in personal conflict, Alaric fell worthily by the

hand of his rival, A.D. 507. The body of laws which is known as the code of Alaric, was digested by order of this prince from those of Theodosius, and applied to the exigencies of his own people. After his fall, the arrival of his brother-in-law Theodoric, king of the East Goths, redeemed the honour of his kindred in the battle-field, and Clovis was compelled to accept terms of peace. See THEODORIC THE GREAT. [E. R.]

ALASCO, J., the reformer of Pol., 1499-1560.

ALBA-LITTA, Count, a learned It., 1759-1832.

ALBAN, St., first Christian martyr of Great Britain, killed at Rome, 303.

ALBANEZE, an Italian singer, died 1800.

ALBANI, J. J., cardinal, distinguished as a theologian, 1504-1591.

ALBANI, ALEX., a member of the same family, distinguished as a virtuoso, 1692-1779.

ALBANI, J. F., card., nephew of the preceding, disting. as a man of letters; reduced to poverty by the French, 1720-1803.

ALBANI, or ALBANY, LOUISA MARIA CAROLINE, countess of, the unfortunate wife of the last pretender, Charles Stuart, married 1772, d. 1824.

ALBANO, Fr., an Italian painter, 1578-1660.

ALBANO, G. B., younger brother of the preceding, also a painter, died 1668.

ALBANY, a ducal name, assumed by many princes of the royal house of Scotland. The first line began with the son of Robert II., and was extinguished in H. Stuart, 1460. The second line commenced with Alexander Stuart, second son of James II., and failed in his son John, who d. 1536.

ALBATEGNI, an Arabian astron., 9th cent.

ALBEMARLE, duke of. See MONK.

ALBEMARLE, A. J., KEPPEL, count of, a Dutch gen., favourite of William III. 1669-1718.

ALBERGATI, C., an Italian actor, died 1802.

ALBERIC, a monastic historian, 13th century.

ALBERIC I. and his son ALBERIC II. temporal lords of Rome in the 10th century, before the civil power was consolidated with the papacy.

ALBERONI, GIULIO, card., a celebrated statesman of Spain. The son of a gardener, he rose to be prime minister: born 1666, died in exile 1752.

ALBERT of Aix, an hist. of the crusades, 12th c.

ALBERT of Stade, a chronicler, 13th century.

ALBERT of Strasburg, a chronicler, 14th cent.

ALBERT, ERASMUS, a Germ. divine, 16th cent.

ALBERT, or ALBRECHT I., the son and successor of Rudolph of Hapsburg, both as duke of Austria and emperor of Germany, assassinated 1308.

ALBERT, archduke of Austria, and from his alliance with Isabella, daughter of Philip II., joint sovereign of the Netherlands, 1559-1621.

ALBERT I., founder of the house of Brandenburg, from which the royal house of Prussia derives its origin, 1106-1170.

ALBERT, marquis of Culmbach, surnamed the German Alcibiades, a principal actor in the wars of Charles V., 1522-1558.

ALBERT I., duke of Brunswick, died 1279.

ALBERT the Fat, son and successor in common with his elder brother Heinrich, to Albert I., died 1318. He is the common ancestor of the reigning house of Brunswick, and its junior branch the house of Hanover.

ALBERT, CHARLES, duke of Luynes, constable of France, under Louis XIII., 1578-1621.

ALBERT, LOUIS CH., duke of Luynes, a brave commander and man of letters, 1620-1690.

ALBERT, LOUIS JOSEPH, duke of Luynes, commonly called Count Albert, distinguished himself as a general, 1672-1758.

ALBERT I., dk. of Mecklenburg, 1335 to 1379.

ALBERT II., son of the preceding and of the daughter of Magnus, king of Sweden, elected king of Sweden 1363, dethroned by Margaret of Denmark 1389, died 1412.

ALBERT, JANE. See ALBRET, JEANNE D'.

ALBERT, HY. CHR., a Germ. linguist, d. 1800.

ALBERT. See ALBERTUS MAGNUS.

ALBERTET, a Provençal poet, 13th century.

ALBERTI, ARISTOTLE, a celebrated mechanic and architect of the 15th century.

ALBERTI, BEN., a patriot of Flor., 14th cent.

ALBERTI, CHERUBINO, a celebrated Italian painter, 1552-1615. His brother GIOVANNI was also a painter of eminence.

ALBERTI, DOMINICO, a Venetian composer, celebrated for his skill on the harpsichord, last cent.

ALBERTI, G. W., a Germ. divine, 1725-1758.

ALBERTI, JAS., an Italian jurist, 15th cent.

ALBERTI, JOHN, a Germ. orientalist, d. 1559.

ALBERTI, LEANDER, a monastic hist., d. 1552.

ALBERTI, LEONI BAPTISTA, a universal artist and man of letters, surnamed the Florentine Vitruvius, born 1404, died about 1480.

ALBERTI, S., a German anatomist, d. 1600.

ALBERTI DI VILANOVA, FRANCIS, an Italian lexicographer, 1737-1800.

ALBERTINELLI, M., an It. painter, 1475-1520.

ALBERTINI, Fr., an It. antiquary, 16th cent.

ALBERTINI, PAUL, a Venetian ecclesiastic and man of letters, often employed by the state, 1430-1475.

ALBERTRANDY, J. CHR., a Polish antiquarian and historian, 1731-1808.

ALBERTUS MAGNUS, or ALBERTUS GROS-TUS, was born at Lauingen, in Suabia, according to some in 1193, and according to others in 1205. It is said that in early youth he was singularly obtuse. But he soon displayed prodigious capacity, so that his immense and varied acquirements rapidly raised him to eminence. He studied at Paris, Padua, and Bologna; in 1222 he became a Dominican friar, in 1224 was installed provincial of the order, and was raised to the bishopric of Ratisbon in 1260. Cologne was the chief scene of his popularity and usefulness, though other cities had been at an earlier period privileged with his learned visits. But he had little relish for church preferment, and resigned his episcopal honours, in 1263, into the hands of Pope Urban IV. Thomas Aquinas was a favourite pupil of his, and the Albertists were a noted sect after their master's death, in 1280. The fame of Albert rests not on his genius, but on his multifarious erudition. He seems to have embraced the entire circle of knowledge. Not only did he lecture on Aristotle and his Arab commentators, Avicenna, and Averhoes, with mediæval acuteness and profusion, but his works comprise dissertations on Theology, Alchymy, Physical Science, Natural History, and Astronomy. His voracious mind had stored itself so vastly with the encyclopædic knowledge of his age, that his books are rendered comparatively useless by an incredible farrago of

references, quotations, and digressions. Still, his ardent pursuit of knowledge, and his patient attempt to present it in a connected and systematic form, must ever cause him to be regarded with peculiar veneration. His works, collected and published at Cologne, in 1621, fill 41 folio volumes, three of which are taken up with an explication of the 'Sentences' of Peter Lombard. [J. E.]

ALBI, BERNARD D', friend of Petrarch, d. 1350.

ALBICANTE, J. A., an Ital. poet, 16th century.

ALBICUS, or ALBICIUS, a phys. and arbp. of Prague, noted for his lenient treatment of the Hussites, died 1427.

ALBINI, AL., an Italian painter, died 1630.

ALBINOVANUS, a Rom. poet, age of August.

ALBINUS, a Rom. gen. proclaimed emp. same time as Septimus Severus, destd. by him A.D. 197.

ALBINUS, a Roman procurator under Nero.

ALBINUS, consul of Rome B.C. 157.

ALBINUS, BERNARD, a Germ. phys., d. 1711.

ALBINUS, BERNARD SIEGFRED, eldest son of the preceding, a great anatomist, 1696-1770.

ALBINUS, CHR. B., brother of the preceding, also distinguished as an anatomist, died 1778.

ALBO, Jos., a Spanish rabbi, 15th century.

ALBOIN, king of the Lombards, 6th century.

ALBON, a civilian and man of letters, d. 1789.

ALBON, JACQUES D', marquis de Fronsac, better known as the *maréchal de St. Andre*, an eminent French general, killed at the battle of Dreux, 1562.

ALBONI, PAOLO, a landscape painter, d. 1730.

ALBRECHT, J. SEB., a naturalist, 1695-1774.

ALBRECHT I., prince of Anhalt, died 1316.

ALBRECHT II., his son and successor, d. 1362.

ALBRECHT I., elector of Saxony, d. 1260.

ALBRECHT II., second son of AL I., d. 1297.

ALBRECHT III., suc. as elector 1419, d. 1422.

ALBRECHT of Bavaria. See ALBERT.

ALBRECHT of Brunswick. See ALBERT.

ALBRECHT of Mecklenburgh. See ALBERT.

ALBRECHT, a German poet, 13th century.

ALBRECHTSBERGER, JOHANN GEO., the most learned contrapuntist of modern times, was born at Kloster Neuburg, a small town in Lower Austria, in the year 1736. He acquired his first knowledge of the organ and composition of M. G. Monn. In 1772 he was appointed court organist at Vienna, and subsequently chapel-master at the cathedral of St. Stephen's in the same city. He had for his pupils some of the most eminent musicians of the last age, and amongst these the name of Beethoven figures as the chief. Haydn had the greatest friendship and esteem for Albrechtsberger, and it is said that he frequently consulted him professionally. His principal work is his 'Elementary Treatise on Composition,' which was first published at Leipzig in 1790. Albrechtsberger died in 1803. [J.M.]

ALBRET, CHAS., lord of, constable of France, commander of the French army at the battle of Agincourt, where he was killed, 1415.

ALBRET, ALAIN, lord of, grandson of the preceding, a general under Louis XII., died 1522.

ALBRET, JEAN D', son of the preceding, married to Catherine, queen of Navarre, died 1516.

ALBRET, JEANNE D', daughter of Margaret, queen of Navarre, and mother of Henry IV. of France, died 1572.

ALBUMAZAR, an Arabian philos., 9th cent.

ALBUQUERQUE, min. of Alph. XI., d. 1354.

ALBUQUERQUE, ADOLPHUS, founder of the Portuguese dominion in the East Indies, d. 1515.

ALBUQUERQUE, C. E., an historian, d. 1688.

ALBUQUERQUE, M., a Portuguese general, died 1646.

ALBUTIUS, C., a Rom. orator, time of Augustus.

ALCAMENES, a Greek sculptor, 5th ct. B.C.

ALCAMENES, king of Sparta, 8th cent. B.C.

ALCÆUS, a Greek lyric poet, 6th cent. B.C.

ALCÆUS, a somewhat later poet of Messenia.

ALCÆUS, a Greek comedian, 4th cent. B.C.

ALCIATI, ANDR., an Italian jurist, one of the first to revive the study of literature, died 1550.

ALCIATI, FR., cardinal, nephew of the preceding, also a distinguished jurist, died 1580.

ALCIATI, TERENCE, a Jesuit, 17th century.

ALCIBIADES, a Christian martyr, 2d cent.



[Alcibiades—From an Ancient Bust.]

ALCIBIADES, the son of Cleinius, one of the most remarkable men of antiquity, was born at Athens about B.C. 449. He inherited from his parents the highest rank, with almost boundless wealth, and was endowed with a person unusually handsome, with manners the most fascinating, and with talents which would have raised him to the highest distinction independently of the advantages which fortune had bestowed upon him. Left an orphan at an early age, he was placed under the wardship of his relative Pericles; and became the favourite pupil and companion of Socrates. But his great qualities were marred by inordinate vanity and love of notoriety, which led him into wanton and offensive excesses; evil tendencies which the lessons of the philosopher failed to counteract. The stirring events of the Peloponnesian war, B.C. 431-404, could not fail to call into active operation the energies of a mind so ambitious and so unscrupulous; and accordingly, from his first appearance in public life, B.C. 421, when he prevented the truce between Sparta and Athens from being carried into effect, he made the interests of his country and his own reputation alike subservient to his schemes of ambition. In B.C. 419 he was chosen general, and during the next three

years took a prominent part in the complicated struggle of intrigue and war which was carried on in the Peloponnesus. In B.C. 415 he was the leader in advocating the Sicilian expedition, and shared the command with Nicias and Lamachus. Soon after the fleet set sail, an agitation was revived against him on the ground that he was implicated in the mutilation of the busts of Hermes, and his enemies succeeded in procuring his recall. The proud spirit of Alcibiades could not brook this indignity; and, therefore, instead of returning to Athens, he proceeded to Sparta, and becoming the avowed enemy of his country, disclosed the plans of the Athenians, and suggested the operations by which their measures in Sicily were defeated. Sentence of death was consequently passed upon him, his property was confiscated, and a curse pronounced upon him by the ministers of religion. Through his instrumentality an alliance was formed between the Spartans and Tissaphernes, satrap of Lydia, which led to the revolt of many of the Asiatic allies of Athens. But his influence at Sparta was not long maintained; in B.C. 412 he took refuge with Tissaphernes, and by his unrivalled talents soon gained his favour; and induced him to withdraw from his Spartan allies. Being again the open enemy of Sparta, Alcibiades now wished to effect a reconciliation with his countrymen; and entering into a correspondence with the leading men in the Athenian fleet at Samos, was pardoned and recalled by the soldiers, and appointed one of their generals. For the next four years he remained abroad, rendering important services to his country; and having, by the victories which he gained, re-established himself in public favour, he returned to Athens, B.C. 407, where he was received with great enthusiasm. His property was restored to him, the priests were ordered to revoke their curse; and as the crowning honour he was appointed commander-in-chief of all the forces by land and sea. But the fickleness of the Athenian character again displayed itself. In consequence of the defeat of the Athenian fleet at Notium B.C. 406, he was superseded in the command, and went into voluntary exile in the Thracian Chersonesus. After the establishment of the tyranny of the Thirty in B.C. 404, he was condemned to banishment. Upon this he took refuge with Pharnabazus, satrap of Bithynia, intending to proceed to the court of Artaxerxes, when one night his house was surrounded by armed men and set on fire. He rushed out sword in hand, but fell overwhelmed with missiles, B.C. 404, in the forty-fifth year of his age. [G.F.]

ALCIDAMUS, a Greek rhetorician, 4th c. B.C.
ALCIMUS, high priest of the Jews in the time of Judas Maccabæus.

ALCIMUS, a Latin historian, 4th century.
ALCINOUS, a Platonic philosopher, 2d cent.
ALCIPHON, a Greek writer, 3d or 4th c. B.C.
ALCMEON, a natural philosopher and anatomist, 6th century B.C.

ALCMAN, a Gr. lyric poet, 7th century B.C.
ALCOCK, J., founder of Jesus College, Cambridge, d. 1500.

ALCOCK, JOHN, a comp. of music, d. 1806.
ALCOCK, NATHAN, a physician, celebrated as a lecturer on anatomy, last century.

ALCOCK, THOS., a medical writer, d. 1833.

ALCUIN, or as he Latinized his name, FLAC-CUS ALBINUS ALCUINUS, was in all likelihood born at York about the year 735. Educated in the monastic school at York, under Egbert and Aelbert, both of whom afterwards held the see of York, he was promoted subsequently to be master of the same school, and taught in it till 780. Archbishop Eanbald sent him, in 781, to Rome, to get for him the pallium, and Alcuin, on his return, visited Charlemagne, at Parma. The emperor at once became deeply attached to him, brought him to his court, and heaped upon him honours and emoluments. At the court of Charlemagne, Alcuin was a general preceptor and counsellor. Ultimately he retired to Tours, where he died 19th May, 804. Alcuin was not only a distinguished scholar, polemic, and poet himself, but aided and directed his imperial master in patriotically diffusing through the empire the means of literary and theological education. He assisted at the councils of Frankfort and Aix-la-Chapelle, at which the errors of Felix and Elispandus on the person of Christ were condemned. Altogether he was the most distinguished man of his age. [J.E.]

ALCYONIUS, PETER, an Italian scholar, celebrated for his work on the Evils and Consolations of Exile, died 1527.

ALDEGREAF or ALDEGREVER, a German painter and engraver, 1502-1562.

ALDEGUELA, a Spanish architect, last cent.

ALDEN, J., a colonist of New Eng., d. 1687.

ALDERETE, BERNARD, a Sp. Jesuit, d. 1657.

ALDERETE, D. G. DE, a Sp. classic, d. 1580.

ALDHUM, St., an English prelate, d. 709.

ALDHUN, bp. of Durham 29 years, d. 1018.

ALDINI, TOBIAS, a phys. and botanist, 17th ct.

ALDINI, GIOVANNI, a natural philosopher, nephew of Galvani, 1762-1834.

ALDOBRANDINI, SYLVESTER, an Ital. jurist, in favour with Paul III., d. 1558.

ALDOBRANDINI, CLE., his son, became pope, and is known as Clement VIII. Others of this name are among the cardinals and princes of Rome.

ALDRED, archbishop of York, by whom William the Conqueror was crowned, d. 1069.

ALDRIC, St., bishop of Le Mans, 9th century.

ALDRICH, Hy., a theological scholar, famous also as an architect and com. of music, 1647-1710.

ALDRICH, ROBT., bishop of Carlisle, d. 1555.

ALDROVANDUS, ULYSSES, a celebrated naturalist and collector of objects, 1522-1605.

ALDRUDE, countess of Bertinoro, celebrated for her heroic defence of Ancona, 1172.

ALDUIN, a king of the Lombards, 6th cent.

ALDUS. See MANUTIUS.

ALEA, LEONARD, a religious writer of France, who endeavoured to counteract the atheistical spirit of the Revolution.

ALEANDRO, GIORALINO, cardinal, commonly called ALEANDER, a distinguished cultivator of the belles lettres, noted for his fiery zeal against the Reformation, 1480-1542.

ALEANDRO, GIORALINO, great nephew of the preceding, celebrated as one of the most learned men of the time, d. 1629.

ALEMAN, a cardinal of the 13th century.

ALEMANNI, NICH., an antiquary, 1583-1626.

ALEMBERT. See D'ALEMBERT.

ALEN, JOHN VAN, a Dutch paint., 1651-1698.

ALENCON. A long line of counts and dukes of this name were celebrated in the middle ages, from the 11th to the 15th cent., the greater number of whom were of the blood royal of France.

ALENIO, JULIUS, a Jesuit missionary, d. 1649.

ALER, PAUL, a French Jesuit, author of the 'Gradus ad Parnassum,' 1727.

ALES, ALEX., a theologian, 13th century.

ALES, ALEX., a Lutheran divine, d. 1565.

ALESIO, M. P. D', an Italian painter and engraver, a pupil of Michael Angelo, d. 1600.

ALESSANDRI, ALESSANDRO, a lawyer and scholar of Naples, author of some curious essays on dreams and apparitions, &c., 15th century.

ALESSI, GALEAS, arch. of the Escorial, d. 1572.

ALEXANDER, a philosopher of the 1st cent., preceptor to the emperor Nero.

ALEXANDER, ST., a Christian martyr, 177.

ALEXANDER of Paris, a Norman poet, 12th c.

ALEXANDER, an English abbot, excommunicated and imprisoned by Pandulph, d. 1217.

ALEXANDER, APHRODISIENSIS, a famous Aristotelian philosopher, 3d century.

ALEXANDER, J., a Scotch engraver, celebrated for his copies of Raphael, 18th century.

ALEXANDER, NOEL, a Dominican, writer of a church history in 26 volumes, 1639-1724.

ALEXANDER, POLYHISTOR, so called from his vast erudition, 15th century B.C.

ALEXANDER, SOLOMON, right rev., a learned Talmudist, converted to Christianity, and made bishop of Jerusalem, 1799-1845.

ALEXANDER, THOS., earl of Selkirk, known as a political writer and colonist, died 1820.

ALEXANDER, WM., an artist, author of a work on the costume of China, 1786-1816.

ALEXANDER, SIR W., Earl of Stirling, a statesman and poet of Scotland, d. 1640.

ALEXANDER, WILLIAM, a major-general in the American army; usually called Lord Stirling, from his claim to the earldom, died 1788.

ALEXANDER, J., a writer on algebra, 1693.

ALEXANDER, TRALLIANUS, a Gr. phys., 6th c.

ALEXANDER AB ALEXANDRO. See **ALESSANDRI.**

ALEXANDER DE MEDICI. See **MEDICI.**

ALEXANDER I., succeeded his father as king of Macedon, B.C. 501, died B.C. 451.

ALEXANDER II., the elder brother of Philip, the father of Alexander the Great, succeeded as k. of Macedon, B.C. 369. Assassinated B.C. 367.

ALEXANDER III., surnamed the Great, son of Philip, king of Macedonia, was born at Pella in the autumn of B.C. 356. In the short space to which we are necessarily restricted, it is impossible to do more than enumerate a few of the leading events in the life of this extraordinary man. In his fourteenth year, B.C. 342, Alexander was placed under the immediate tuition of Aristotle, and continued to receive his instructions till he was unexpectedly called to the throne. Under the superintendence of such a master the powerful mind of Alexander was rapidly developed, and enriched with stores of practical and useful knowledge. His physical education also was carefully attended to; he was trained to expertness in all manly exercises; and in horsemanship is said to have excelled all his contemporaries. When sixteen years old, B.C. 340, Philip, set-

ting out on an expedition against Byzantium, delegated to him the government during his absence. Alexander's first essay in arms was made two years later, B.C. 338, at the battle of Chæronea, by which his father established the Macedonian supremacy in Greece. The murder of Philip in B.C. 336, when about to march into Asia at the head of the combined forces of Greece, raised Alexander to the throne at the age of twenty; and involved him in difficulties from which the promptest energy could alone have saved him. Several of the Grecian states, still fretting under the effects of the battle of Chæronea, concerted measures for throwing off the galling yoke, but the vigorous promptitude of the youthful



[Alexander—From an antique Gem.]

sovereign frustrated their plans, and awed them into submission. The assembled Greeks at the Isthmus of Corinth, with the single exception of the Lacedæmonians, elected him as successor to his father in the command against Persia, thus virtually acknowledging him as their sovereign. Having now quelled opposition in the south, he turned his attention to the barbarians in the north, B.C. 335, and west, who had renounced their allegiance, and established his dominion from the northern limits of Scythia to the shores of the Hadriatic. Alexander now devoted himself to preparations for his Persian expedition; and, crossing the Hellespont in the spring of B.C. 334, gained his first victory over the Persian army on the banks of the Granicus, a small stream which falls into the Sea of Marmora. After reducing the towns on the western coast of Asia Minor, he marched to Gordium in Galatia, where he untied with his sword the famous Gordian knot, and thereby established his claim as the conqueror of Asia. Having been joined here by reinforcements from Macedonia, he proceeded through the centre of Asia Minor to Cilicia, where he nearly lost his life by bathing when over-heated in the waters of the Cydnus. His second engagement with the Persians took place on the plain of Issus, on the shores of the Gulf of Scanderoon, B.C. 333, and ended in the total defeat of Darius, who fled to the eastern bank of the Euphrates, leaving his mother, wife, and children in the hands of the conqueror. The

magnanimity of Alexander was honourably displayed in the delicacy and respect which he showed to his helpless prisoners. The battle of Issus decided the fate of the Persian empire; but before advancing in pursuit of Darius, Alexander judged it prudent to make himself master of Phœnicia, and especially of the towns on the coast. Tyre, after a siege of seven months, was taken, B.C. 332, and the inhabitants massacred or sold as slaves. Proceeding next into Egypt, he received the ready submission of the inhabitants, and founded the city of Alexandria at the mouth of the western branch of the Nile. In the spring of the same year, B.C. 331, he set out in quest of Darius; and proceeding through Phœnicia, Syria, and Mesopotamia, at length, in October, met with the immense host, said to have amounted to more than a million of men, on the plains of Guagamela, a village of Assyria, about fifty miles from Arbela. Darius, who was irretrievably defeated, fled to Ecbatana (Hamadan) in Media. Alexander, as the conqueror of Asia, now assumed the pomp and splendour of an Eastern despot; and proceeding to Babylon, Susa, and Persepolis, was received by the inhabitants as their undoubted sovereign. In the beginning of B.C. 330, he marched into Media in pursuit of Darius, who had there collected a new force, and, following him through the deserts of Parthia, had nearly reached him, when the unfortunate king was murdered by Bessus, satrap of Bactria. The magnanimous conqueror caused the body of his fallen enemy to be buried in the tombs of the Persian kings at Persepolis, and spent the remainder of the year in consolidating the conquests which he had already made. But uninterrupted success produced its usual effects upon the mind even of Alexander. Hitherto sober and moderate, he now became the slave of his passions; gave himself up to arrogance and cruelty; and in the arms of pleasure shed the blood of his bravest and most faithful generals. The next two years were spent in reducing under his sway the remaining countries of Central Asia; and in the spring of B.C. 327, he crossed the Indus, and entered into the country of the Punjab, where he met with no resistance till he reached the Hydaspes (Jelum.) On the eastern bank of this river he was vigorously opposed, but in vain, by Porus the native king. Still pressing forward, he crossed the Acesines (Chinab) and the Hydraotes (Ravee,) and was preparing to cross the Hyphasis (Garra) when the Macedonians, at last worn out by fatigue, refused to proceed; and Alexander, after using every effort to induce them, was obliged to lead them back. Returning to the Hydaspes, he there built a fleet and sailed down the river, receiving as he proceeded the submission of the inhabitants on either side. On reaching the confluence, he despatched a portion of his army into Carmania, and continued his voyage down the Indus, the mouth of which he reached about the middle of B.C. 326. He here committed his fleet to the care of Nearchus, and commenced his return by land to Persia, reaching Susa in the beginning of B.C. 325. In the spring of B.C. 324 he arrived at Babylon, which he intended to make the capital of his empire. But his boundless ambition was not yet satisfied. He commenced preparations for the invasion of Arabia; but, while cherishing this and other gigan-

tic schemes of conquest, was attacked by a fever in May or June B.C. 323, and died after an illness of eleven days.—The history of Alexander forms an important epoch in the history of mankind. Unlike other Asiatic conquerors, his progress was marked by something more than devastation and ruin; at every step of his course the Greek language and civilization took root, and flourished; and after his death Greek kingdoms were formed in all parts of Asia, which continued to exist for centuries. By his conquests the knowledge of mankind was increased; the sciences of geography, natural history, and others, received vast additions; and it was through him that a road was opened to India, and that Europeans became acquainted with the products of the remote East. [G.F.]

ALEXANDER IV., a posthumous son of Alexander the Great and Roxana, put to death at an early age by Cassander.

ALEXANDER V., the son of Cassander, assassinated by Demetrius, B.C. 295.

ALEXANDER BALAS, k. of Syria, B.C. 149, dethroned B.C. 144.

ALEXANDER, ZABINAS, king of Syria, B.C. 125, dethroned B.C. 121.

ALEXANDER, JANNÆUS, king of the Jews, from 106 to 75 B.C.

ALEXANDER, son of Aristobulus II., king of Judæa, beheaded at Antioch, B.C. 49.

ALEXANDER SEVERUS, emperor of Rome, was born 205; succeeded 221; assassinated 235.

ALEXANDER, emperor of the East, born 870; succeeded 911; died 912.

ALEXANDER I., bishop of Rome, 108-117. The *second* of this name pope, 1061-1073; the *third*, 1159-1181; the *fourth*, 1254-1261; the *fifth*, 1409-1410; the *sixth*, 1492-1503; the *seventh*, 1655-1667; the *eighth*, 1689-1691.

ALEXANDER, king of Scotland. The *first*, son of Malcolm, 1107-1124; the *second*, 1214-1249.

ALEXANDER III., son of the preceding, born 1241; crowned, 1249; defeated the king of Norway, 1263; died, 1286.

ALEXANDER, JAGELLON, grand duke of Lithuania, and afterwards king of Poland, born 1461; king, 1501; died, 1506.

ALEXANDER NEVSKY, grand duke of Russia in the 13th century; celebrated in the annals of the country as a saint and hero; 1218-1263.

ALEXANDER PAULOWITCH, emperor of Russia and king of Poland, born 1777; succeeded his father, Paul I., 1801. Joined the league of Austria and England against France, 1805. In alliance with Napoleon, under the articles of a secret treaty, 1808-1810. Joined a new coalition against Napoleon, 1812. Banished the Jesuits from the Russian empire, 1820. Died Dec., 1825.

ALEXANDRINI, JULIUS, a physician, 16th ct.

ALEXIAS, a Gr. physician, 4th century, B.C.

ALEXIS, a Greek comedian, 3d century B.C.

ALEXIS (COMNENUS) I., emperor of the East at the period of the first crusade. His reign is signalized by the extension and consolidation of his dominions, through his victories over the Turks, Scythians, and Normans. 1048-1118.

ALEXIS (COMNENUS) II., succeeded as emp. 1180; dethroned and murdered, 1183.

ALEXIS (ANGELUS) III., usurped the empire 1195; dethroned, 1203; died, 1210.

ALEXIS (LE JEUNE) IV., reigned with his father after the deposition of the preceding, until he was himself deposed and put to death, 1204.

ALEXIS (DUCAS) V., reigned a few months after the murder of the preceding, when he was dethroned by the crusaders, and put to death by order of Baudoin.

ALEXIS THE FALSE, an impostor who endeavoured to pass for Alexis II. in 1191.

ALEXIS, DRAGO COMNENUS, a descendant of the Comnenes, served in the French army, became governor of Perche, and died 1619.

ALEXIS DEL ARCO, a Sp. painter, 1625-1700.

ALEXIS, MICHELOVITSCH, czar of Russia; born, 1629; succeeded, 1645; died, 1677.

ALEXIS, PETROVITSCH, son of Peter the Great, disinherited by his father, and died in 1719.

ALEXIS, WILLIAM, a Norman monk and poet, supposed to have been martyred, 15th century.

ALEXIUS, COMNENUS. See ALEXIS.

ALEYN, CHARLES, an English poet, d. 1640.

ALF, ABDAL, a Persian poet, 15th century.

ALFARABIUS, an Arabian philos., 10th cent.

ALFARAZDAC, an Arabian poet, 8th century.

ALFARO, JUAN DE, a Spanish painter, 17th c.

ALFENUS, VARUS, a Roman jurist, 1st c. B.C.

ALFIERI, a Roman architect, died 1767.

ALFIERI, COUNT VITTORIO, descended of a family both noble and rich, was born in 1749, at Asti, in Piedmont. Left an orphan in childhood, he early displayed his self-willed obstinacy of character; and his education left him nearly as ignorant as it found him. At the age of sixteen he became the uncontrolled master of his fortune and his conduct; and for several years his career was one of restless wandering and dissipation. A love of horsemanship and horses was one of his two strongest passions: the other involved him in a series of profligate amours, of which the most scandalous had its scene in London. A love-affair, not at all more creditable, in which he engaged on returning to Turin in 1772, had the effect of awakening for the first time his poetical susceptibility and his ambition of literary fame. His qualifications for success were as unpromising as possible. He appears to have added, during his travels, little or nothing to the very small stock of knowledge with which he left school; and he never showed any aptitude for observation either of men or of other objects external to him. In point of language, he was even whimsically deficient. He had learned no Latin: the Italian dialect of his native province is hopelessly corrupt: and, while he was totally unpractised in writing, he spoke but indifferently even French, the language of the Piedmontese nobility and court. The young poet, inspired by the thirst for glory yet more than by his newly-awakened love of letters, set himself determinedly to vanquish all difficulties, by now educating himself. He learned Latin enough to put some of the classical writers at his command; and he studied assiduously both the Tuscan or literary dialect of Italy, and the principles of the drama, the kind of composition by which his fancy had been attracted. After bringing a play on the stage at Turin, in 1775, he took up his residence at Florence, for the study of the Italian tongue in a region where it is purely spoken.—In 1783, he published his first series of tragedies, the *Filippo*, *Polinice*, *Antigone*,

and *Virginia*. A second series of six tragedies, appearing afterwards, contained, among others, the *Timoleone* and the *Rosmunda*. In the third and last series, which embraced nine, were the two *Brutus*, the *Maria Stuarda*, the *Conspiracy of the Pazzi*, and the *Saul*, which contests with his *Filippo* the honour of being his best work. In the meantime, however, his studies suffered many interruptions; and he travelled much, chiefly that he might be near a lady to whom he had become attached in Florence. This was the Countess Stolberg, who derived the title of Countess of Albany from being the wife (ill-used and neglected) of the Chevalier Charles Edward Stuart. After the death of this unfortunate prince, in 1788, his widow and Alfieri lived together, and were understood to have been privately married. They were in Paris during the massacre of 1792, and, escaping with difficulty, resided thenceforth at Florence. Alfieri's literary employments were now prosecuted with increasing ardour; in his forty-eighth year he began to learn Greek, for the purpose of studying the Attic drama; and he wrote a large number of pieces, embracing satires in verse, a strange kind of political comedies, and his *Memoirs of his own Life*. He died in 1803, and was buried in the famous Florentine church of Santa Croce.—His character was exceedingly peculiar, and notwithstanding some fine and elevated points, cannot but be pronounced unamiable. Its most prominent features were an indomitable energy of will, which was shown by the whole of his literary career, a ceaseless craving for celebrity, and a boundless self-esteem, which exhibited itself in a reserved haughtiness of manner, and made him really a bigoted aristocrat at heart, while professing and supposing himself a violent democrat. Not less singular are his Tragedies, the works on which his literary fame depends. In their structure, they carry to the furthest possible extreme the unity and simplicity of the French drama of the seventeenth century. Their representation of character is monotonous and deficient in individuality, but sometimes very powerful, as in the portrait of Philip II.; and, in respect of sentiment, their strength lies in the gloomy and deeply tragic. The diction has, perhaps, more of vigour than any other works in the same language, though this excellence is gained at the cost of adopting a conciseness which is always rugged, and sometimes obscure; and the versification is as unmelodious as any combination of Italian words could be made. Altogether these are remarkable works, which cannot soon be forgotten, but whose literary merit will always be differently estimated by different critics. [W. S.]

ALFONSO I., surnamed the 'Catholic,' b. 693, elected king of Oviedo and Asturias, 739, d. 757.

ALFONSO II., called the 'Chaste,' succeeded as king of Asturias, 791, abdicated 835, died 842.

ALFONSO III., surnamed the 'Great,' b. 848, k. of Asturias 866, added the kingdom of Leon to his dominions, and was dethroned by his son, 910.

ALFONSO IV., surnamed the 'Monk,' king of Leon and Asturias 924, abdicated 930, died in a monastery, 933.

ALFONSO V., b. 994, king of Leon 999, prepared the way by his conquests and policy for the union of Castile; killed at the siege of Viseu, 1028.

ALFONSO VI. of Leon and I. of Castile, succeeded his father 1065, and added the latter kingdom to his dominions 1072, died 1109.

ALFONSO VII., the title assumed by **ALFONSO I.** of Arragon, from his marriage with the daughter of the preceding, and vainly contended for during a period of seven years.

ALFONSO VIII. (or the **VII.**, omitting the last named,) of Leon and II. of Castile, b. 1106, succeeded 1126, made himself chief lord of all Christian Spain, and assumed the title of emperor 1135, died 1157.

ALFONSO IX., called the 'Noble,' b. 1155, succeeded as king of Leon 1158, died 1230.

ALFONSO X., called the 'Learned,' b. 1221, king of Leon and Castile 1252, dethroned by his son 1282, died 1284.

ALFONSO XI., succeeded as king of Leon and Castile in the year of his birth 1312, defeated the Moors 1340, died while besieging Gibraltar, 1350.

ALFONSO I., surnamed the 'Battler,' king of Arragon and Navarre 1104, contended for the sovereignty of Castile as **ALFONSO VII.** until the death of his wife, and the succession of her son to that kingdom; died 1134, after gaining thirty-five successive victories over the Moors, led by the Almoravides. **ALPH II.** reigned in Arragon 1163-1196. **ALPH III.** 1285-1291. **ALPH IV.** 1327-1336.

ALFONSO V. of Arragon and I. of Naples, b. 1385, succeeded his father as king of Arragon, Naples, and Sicily, 1416; died 1458. **ALPH II.**, of Naples, reigned 1494-1495.

ALPHONSO, or **AFFONSO I.**, inherited the county of Portugal from his father, and was proclaimed king after a bloody victory over the Moors 1139, died 1185. **ALPH II.**, reigned king of Portugal 1211-1223. **ALPH III.**, 1248-1279. **ALPH IV.**, 1325-1356. **ALPH V.**, 1438-1481. **ALPH VI.**, was deposed after a short reign of singular brutality, 1657, died 1683.

ALFONSO, D'ESTE, the *first* of this name, duke of Ferrara, 1505-1534; the *second*, 1559-1597; the *third*, 1628-1629; the *fourth*, 1658-1662.

ALFORD, MICH., a Latin hist., 1587-1652.

ALFRAGAN, an Arabian astronomer, 9th cent.

ALFRAGO, AND., an Arabian scholar of Italy, author of a history of Arabian physicians and philosophers, &c., died 1520.

ALFRED, an English bishop and historical writer of the 10th century.

ALFRED, the 'Philosopher,' a writer greatly esteemed at Rome in the 13th century.

ALFRED, a king of Northumberland, 7th cent.

ALFRED, the bastard, brother and successor of the preceding, noted for his love of letters.

ALFRED, a Saxon prince, brother of Edward the Confessor, who met with a cruel death in an attempt to gain the crown, early in the 11th cent.

ALFRED, AELFRED, or **ALURED**, a celebrated Saxon monarch, is commonly called *The Great*, and has better merited that title, by eminent services to the world, than perhaps any other of the celebrated monarchs who have borne it. He is one of the men whose life forms an era, and thus, like Lycurgus and Charlemagne, his name is associated not only with the legislative improvements actually accomplished by him, but with many others which had an earlier origin, and came to maturity near the time of his reign. From the

propensity to attribute to him every early and beneficent feature in the English constitution, it is sometimes difficult to discover his actual achievements; while annalists and historians, anxious to provide an ample account of one so famous, have endeavoured to give particulars of so many events in his life which could not be ascertained, that it is difficult to separate the truth from the falsehood, and tell what is really known of him. It seems well ascertained that he was born in the middle of the 9th century; the year is stated as 849. He was the youngest son of Ethelwolf, king of the West Saxons. Giving promise of great capacity, his father gave him in his early youth opportunities of instruction by travelling twice to Rome, and living for some time in France; and there is no doubt that the knowledge thus acquired by him of a higher civilization, prepared him for the exercise of that beneficent influence over his people which enabled him to accomplish so many social improvements among them. While his elder brother, Ethelred, was king, they were both called on by the king of Mercia to assist him and his people against the Danish hordes overrunning the



[Alfred's Jewel.]

country, and oppressing the Saxon people. They conducted a long contest with varied success; but though conduct and leadership seem to have been on the side of the Saxon princes, the Danes had numbers and ferocity. At a battle near Reading, Ethelred received a mortal wound, in the year 871, and when he died Alfred succeeded him. He derived but gloomy prospects from the state of the country, deeming the triumph of the Danes inevitable, but with an energy and courage, which in spite of painful disorders never left him, he resolved to defend, step by step, the territories committed to his charge. A confused history follows, in the course of which it is said that nine great battles were fought in one year. The Danes, receiving ever fresh recruits from the continent, pressed him by degrees, until he ceased to command an army, or even a guard, and, wandering alone, found safety in a peasant's hut at Athelney, in Somersetshire. The old chroniclers tell a story so characteristic, that it has secured general belief, about

his being set by the peasant's wife to watch the baking of some cakes, and when—his mind far away devising projects for relieving his country from the invaders—he allowed the cakes to burn, the honest woman scolding him sarcastically as one ready enough to attend to the function of eating them, though he could not be at pains enough to watch them.—After he had been a few months in this retreat, he found means to gather some of his most trusty followers, and to make at last a small army, which harassed the conquerors, and gradually increased. There is a well-known legend of his preparing at last for a pitched battle with the leader of the Northmen, Guthrun or Gorm, and ascertaining beforehand the state and number of the forces, by penetrating the camp in the disguise of a harper. The battle which followed crowned a series of successes, and in the year 897 restored him to his throne. It was his policy not to attempt the extirpation of the marauders, but to christianize and civilize them, mixing them up with the other inhabitants of the country. The Danish chiefs, from fellow-kings, sunk to tributaries, and, in the year 894, Alfred might be said to be king of England. He had not been long at rest, however, ere the Danes, reinforced from the continent, and headed by a powerful leader, Hastings, drove him into a new and arduous conflict, which terminated in his favour in the year 897. In the meantime he built vessels, and trained men so effectively in maritime warfare, that he has been deemed the founder of the British navy. He confirmed and consolidated the Saxon institutions, which divided the country into grades of municipalities, making the several communities of citizens checks on each other's conduct, by being responsible for the offences committed within their respective communities. Thence he has been called the inventor of the arrangement of the country into shires, hundreds, and tithings, though he probably only regulated and confirmed what had been previously in existence. He has been called the author of trial by jury, but in our present understanding of the system, it was not in practice until long after his day. He was a great scholar and author, and translated Boethius on the Consolations of Philosophy, with other works, into Saxon. He died either in 899 or 900. The memoir of him, which bears the name of his contemporary Asser, was long deemed a genuine life, but its authenticity has of late been doubted. [J.H.B.]

ALGARDI, ALEX., an Italian sculp., 17th ct.

ALGAROTTI, FRANCIS, a Venetian, equally skilled in the sciences, letters, and arts, 1712-1764.

ALHAZAN, an Arabian astronomer, died 1038.

ALI, BEN-ABBAS, commonly called ABBAS HAYI, a celebrated physician b. in Persia, d. 982.

ALI, a near relation and confidential vizier of Mahomet, equally eloquent as an apostle, and valiant as a warrior of the new faith. Succeeded to the caliphate 655, murdered by a faction 661.

ALI, an Almoravide sultan of Africa and Spain, succeeded 1107, died 1143.

ALI, sultan of Africa, 1331-1351.

ALI, king of Granada, 1466-1483.

ALI, of Oude, the adopted son and successor of the late Nabob, ASUF-UD-DOWLAH, was born of a poor servant 1781. Having broken faith with the English he was deposed, and subsequently im-

prisoned for the murder of the English resident. Died in his confinement 1817.

ALI, BEG, a native of Poland, first dragoman of Mahomet IV., celeb. for his skill in lang., d. 1675.

ALI, BEY or BEG, chief of the Mamelukes, distinguished for his surprising valour and genius, born 1728, killed 1773.

ALI, IBN BUWAYH, founder of a Persian dynasty in the 10th century.

ALI, IBN HAMMUD, founder of a dynasty in Cordova and all Moham. Spain, 10th century.

ALI, PACHA, of Jannina, was born about the year 1750, at the little fortified village of Tepelenë, in Albania, in European Turkey. Ali's family belonged to one of the Albanian tribes that had long embraced Mahometanism; and his ancestors for some generations had been chieftains of Tepelenë.—Ali's father had been stripped of the greater part of his possessions by a confederacy of the neighbouring chiefs; and when the old man died of a broken heart, Ali was but a boy of fourteen years. But Ali's mother, Khamko, survived, and was a woman of remarkable energy. She successfully defended Tepelenë, the last remnant of her son's heritage, against his father's foes: and to her example and influence, much both of the vigour and of the ferocity which characterized Ali in after years, may be attributed. As the lad grew up, the mother trained him to make glory and revenge the sole objects of his existence. He collected a small band of armed followers, and made repeated forays into the lands of his hostile neighbours. Sometimes he sought adventures and booty alone, as a common freebooter, or Klephtis, according to the modern Greek title.—Ali's early youth was passed in this adventurous manner; and many of the vicissitudes that he encountered are far more romantic than any novelist ever invented. By the time that he was twenty-four, he had recovered the greater part of the hereditary territories of his family; his wealth and his retainers were increasing rapidly, and his fame as a military chief was spread throughout Albania, and the neighbouring provinces.—He now began to intrigue for promotion and influence at the sultan's court; and lavished his treasures for that purpose in bribes among the leading members of the divan at Constantinople. Partly by these arts, and partly on the strength of the more creditable claims which he acquired by doing good service at the head of a body of Albanians in the war of 1787, against Austria and Russia, Ali obtained official rank and favour from the sultan. He was made pacha of Tricala, in Thessaly, and soon held other appointments; but his great object was to obtain the pachalic of Jannina, in southern Albania, and by audacious craft and bribery, he succeeded in this in 1788. Jannina thenceforth was the capital of his dominions.—Ali proved almost invariably an overmatch for the other pachas who entered into rivalry with him. He sometimes put them down by open force, but he more frequently ridded himself of such adversaries by secret assassination, or by sowing calumnies against them at the sultan's divan. The suppression of the little local chiefs, and the subjugation of the independent towns and tribes in Albania, was a task of more difficulty. In particular, the tribe of the Suliotes resisted him with the noblest courage; and called into activity against them that fiendish

vindictiveness which was a leading feature in his character. Many years passed away before it was gratified; and Ali sustained from the Suliotes more than one humiliating defeat. By degrees this heroic race was overpowered, and in 1802, the garrison of their last stronghold was massacred, after a war in which Ali sullied himself by the meanest perfidy, as well as by the most blood-thirsty barbarity.—Ali extirpated the robber-chiefs who (as he himself had done in his youth) infested the mountain passes of Albania. He crushed the local independence of the chiefs, and made his authority practically as well as nominally supreme over their hereditary jurisdiction. His dominions were made as orderly, and as secure for the merchant and the traveller, as those of any European potentate. He enriched Jannina and his other cities with stately buildings, and secured them with fortifications. He encouraged and protected foreign merchants. He sternly enforced a complete equality of the members of all religious creeds. Swift to discover, and merciless to punish all crimes, save his own, he gave Albania a degree of tranquillity and prosperity, such as the country had never enjoyed since the days of its ancient Epirote princes.—Ali Pacha watched with eager interest the wars that raged through European Christendom, after the breaking out of the French revolution. His great object was to make himself master of an ample and compact dominion, which was to include Albania, the Ionian isles, Macedonia, Thessaly, and the whole of Greece.—He obtained possession of the city of Prevesa, and other towns on the mainland, but he could not gain the Ionian islands, though he entered into a long series of intrigues, alliances, and hostilities with the French and their enemies, in succession. But though unable to realize the magnificent scheme which he had formed, Ali was for many years a prince of high power and renown, whose favour was courted by the statesmen of European as well as of Asiatic courts.—Had the late sultan Mahmud been as imbecile as were his immediate predecessors, Ali Pacha would, in all human probability, have closed his career in prosperity and peace. But sultan Mahmud was resolute to reform the anarchy of his kingdom; and his proud spirit chafed at the idea of permitting his authority to be bearded by a vassal like Ali, whose insubordination was so imperious, and so notorious throughout the world. A pretext was soon found for assailing him, and the sultan proclaimed Ali a rebel, and all faithful Mahometans were ordered to destroy him. The war between the pachas who marched at the sultan's bidding, and the old pacha of Jannina, commenced in 1820. At first Ali had the advantage; but sultan Mahmud inspired his lieutenants with some of his own spirit. Many of Ali's strongholds were wrested from him—the greater part of his troops deserted him—his sons made terms with the enemy, or were slain; and before the end of 1820, Ali was closely besieged in Jannina. It was in vain that he bribed the sultan's ministers: Mahmud declared that any person who spoke in behalf of Ali should be put to death. Other sums of money were sent from Jannina to Greece, with the view of raising an insurrection, and drawing away the besieging army to suppress it. The Greek war of independence was thus fomented, and some of the

Greek chiefs endeavoured to assist Ali in Albania, but the Turkish troops steadily pressed the siege of Jannina. At last Ali treated for a surrender: and, by a piece of retributive justice, he who had destroyed so many by first granting, and then violating treaties of capitulation, now became the victim of a similar fraud. Khurshid Pacha, who commanded the besiegers, by giving a solemn pledge that the sultan's pardon for Ali had been granted, induced Ali to surrender, and then had him put to death, though not till after the old man had defended himself desperately, and shot three of the soldiers who were sent to slay him. The gray head was cut off, and sent to Constantinople, where sultan Mahmud received it with his own hands, and exhibited it in grim triumph to the members of his divan.—Ali Pacha was killed on 22d February, 1822. [E.S.C.]



[Tomb of Ali Pacha.]

ALIAMET, J., a French engraver, died 1788.

ALIBAUD, LOUIS, a republican, b. 1810, attempted the life of Louis Philippe, and executed at Paris 1836.

ALIMPIUS, a Russian painter, 12th century.

ALISON, R., an Eng. composer, 16th century.

ALISON, REV. ARCHIBALD, a minister of the Scottish Episcopal Church, celebrated for his philosophical essay on Taste, 1757-1828.

ALIX, OF CHAMPAGNE, queen of Louis VII. of France, married 1160, died 1206.

ALIX, PETER, a French divine, 17th century.

ALKMAAR, H., a German poet, 15th century.

ALKMADE, C., an antiquary, 1654-1737.

ALLAINVAL, L. C. D', a dramatist, d. 1753.

ALLAN, D., a Scotch painter, 1744-1796.

ALLAN, GEO., son of the preceding, d. 1828.

ALLAN, GEO., an English antiquary, d. 1800.

ALLAN, SIR WILLIAM, a disting. hist. painter, b. in Edinburgh, 1782; suc. Sir David Wilkie as President of the Royal Scot. Acad. 1841; d. 1850.

ALLARD, GUX, author of works connected with the history of Dauphiny, died 1716.

ALLARD, J. F., a French bibliopole, a great collector of literary curiosities, 1795-1831.

ALLARD, JEAN FRANCOISE, a French officer, adviser of Runjeet-Singh, king of Lahore, b. 1785, quitted France 1815, died 1839.

ALLARD, M. A. L., a deputy to the French assembly, born 1750, executed 1794.

ALLARTE, MARIE GAY, a French novelist and translator, 1750-1821.

ALLARUS, LEO, a Greek physician, d. 1669.

ALLEGRAIN, ET., a French painter, d. 1736.

ALLEGRAIN, C. G., a French sculpt., d. 1795.

ALLEGRI. See CORREGGIO.

ALLEGRI, ALEX., an Italian poet, 16th cent.

ALLEGRI, GREG., an Italian composer, author of the 'Misereere,' 1590-1640.

ALLEGRI, FR., an Italian painter, d. 1785.

ALLEIN, JOSEPH, author of the 'Alarm to Unconverted Sinners,' 1623-1688.

ALLAN, ETHAN, a distinguished general of the American revolution, d. 1789.

ALLEN, IRA, brother of the preceding, and secretary of Vermont, d. 1814.

ALLEN, JOHN, chancellor of Ireland, murdered by the Earl of Kildare, 1534.

ALLEN, JOHN, M.D., a distinguished historian and political writer, 1771-1843.

ALLEN, PAUL, an American poet, d. 1826.

ALLEN, TH., a mathematician, 1542-1632.

ALLEN, T., antiquarian, 1803-1833.

ALLEN, W. H., an American naval officer, b. 1784; killed in action, 1813.

ALLESTREE, R., a celebrated divine, 17th c.

ALET, J. C., a French engraver, 17th century.

ALLEY, W., an English reformer, died 1570.

ALLEY, REV. JEROME, LL.D., a theological and political writer, 1778-1826.

ALLEYN, EDWARD, a celebrated actor of the 16th century, the companion of Shakspeare, and a benefactor to learning and his country, as the founder of Dulwich College, was born in London, 1st September, 1566. It is probable that he was introduced to the stage through his mother's second marriage with a haberdasher and player, named Brown, and it is certain that he had a joint share with him and one Richard Jones in certain 'playing apparels, play books, instruments, &c.' In 1592 Alleyn married Joan Woodward, step-daughter of the theatrical manager, Philip Henslowe, and in conjunction with his new relative undertook the management of the Rose Theatre, Bankside, for a short season. After their separation Alleyn appears to have visited the provinces by himself, but in 1600 they united again to build

bulls, and dogs, exhibited at Paris Garden, which they rebuilt in 1606. In the same year Alleyn purchased the manor of Dulwich from Sir Francis Calton, and ten years afterwards, the death of Henslowe left him sole proprietor of their various speculations, to which he had already added a share in the Blackfriars Theatre, supposed to have been Shakspeare's interest in it, purchased in 1612. A career like this betokens a prosperous and clever man, and accordingly he was known by his contemporaries as 'famous Ned Alleyn.' In Ben Jonson's estimate, he was equal to the great actors of Rome, and seems most to have excelled in majestic parts. Greene's 'Orlando Furioso,' and Marlowe's 'Jew of Malta,' are mentioned as characters of his. The burning down of the Globe and Fortune Theatres turned the current of his fortunes; but before this reverse he had delighted in acts of benevolence, and sequestered all his lands to the college, designed for the support of one master, one warden, and four fellows, three of whom were to be ecclesiastics, and one a skilful organist, and also of six poor men, six women, and twelve boys to be educated in good literature. After some legal difficulties the patent passed the Great Seal on the 21st June, 1619, and on the 13th September following, Alleyn having formally and publicly dispossessed himself of all property in the foundation, entered it with his wife as inmates of the establishment and equals of those for whose comfort and elevation it was intended. He still, however, continued master of the king's games; and his diary represents him as occasionally baiting before the king at Greenwich. It was during his residence in the college, indeed, that the Fortune Theatre was burned down, which he forthwith rebuilt. Having lost his wife in 1624, Alleyn married again, and expired himself on the 25th November, 1626; by his will endowing twenty almshouses, ten in the parish of St. Botolph, and ten in St. Saviour's, Southwark, besides leaving considerable legacies to his widow and relatives.—The motive to these various acts of munificence has been superstitiously ascribed to the circumstances of Alleyn having been surprised by the apparition of the devil in one of his performances; but no intelligent reader will pay the slightest regard to so absurd a story. There may have been some vanity—the player's peculiar fault—in the transaction; since Alleyn manifested a partiality for people bearing his own appellation, and directed that the master of the college should always be of the name of Allen or Alleyn. This situation is now of great value; the revenues of the foundation being large. The college is also rich in works of art, Alleyn himself having left a considerable number of pictures, and Sir Francis Bourgeois in 1810 having bequeathed to it his valuable collection. Papers in the handwriting of Alleyn and Henslowe are also among its treasures. Alleyn's diary, which has been published by the Shakspeare Society, is particularly instructive touching the condition of the dramatists of the time. For the most part, they were exceedingly poor, and the remuneration paid for their works was very small. Those who, like Shakspeare and Alleyn, had the theatres in their possession, profited largely by the prevailing taste; but the workers in the mines of the drama laboured hard in obscurity for the pre-



[The Fortune Theatre.]

a new theatre, called 'The Fortune,' situated in Cripplegate; and were also joint patentees in 'the mastership of his majesty's games of bears,

ALL

carious means of subsistence; and some of the details of their difficulties may be gathered from this most interesting document. From these difficulties Shakspeare was exempt; a fact which sheds a light on his character and condition to which sufficient attention has not been paid. The greatness of the poet was in fact doubtless due to his favourable position as an actor and manager; how this was attained is a point on which some explanation is yet desirable. [J.A.H.]

ALLIEN, L. DE H., a French antiq., d. 1827.

ALLIONI, CH., an Ital. botanist, 1725-1804.

ALLISON. See ALISON.

ALLIX. See ALIX.

ALLOISI, BALTH., an Italian painter, d. 1638.

ALLORI, ALEX., an Italian painter, d. 1607.

ALLORI, CHRISTOPHANO, son of the preceding, also an eminent artist, d. 1619.

ALLSTON, WASHINGTON, a distinguished historical painter of America, d. 1843.

ALLUT, JEAN, the pseudonyme of ELIE MARIOT, a wr. of the 18th c. who claimed inspiration.

ALLY. See ALI OF OUDE.

ALMAGRO, DIEGO DE, one of the Spanish conquerors of America, confederate with Pizarro. Made governor of Chili by Charles V. Defeated and put to death in a quarrel with the Pizarros, 1538. His son of the same name was executed by order of Herrada, after a bloody engagement, 1542.

AL-MAHDI, caliph of the Saracens, 776-785.

AL-MAMUN, or ABDALLAH, son of Haroun-al-Raschid, and his suc. in the caliph., 814-833.

AL-MAMUN, sultan of Toledo, 1040-1077.

AL-MAMUN, sultan of Africa, 1185-1232.

ALMANASOR, a caliph of the Saracens, who became a baker, died 1205.

ALMANSUR, or ALMANZOR, the Victorious, caliph from 754 to 775.

ALMARUS, abbot of St. Austin convt., 11th c.

ALMEIDA, EM., a Portuguese misstry., 16th c.

ALMEIDA, FR. DE, Portuguese viceroy of India 1505, killed at the Cape, 1509.

ALMEIDA, LORENZO DE, son of Francis, a cel. naval commander, k. in action with the Turks.

ALMELA, DIEGO DE, a Sp. writer, 15th cent.

ALMELOVEEN, THEODORE JANSEN VAN, a Dutch physician and scholar, 1647-1742.

ALMERAS, LOUIS, a Fr. general, 1768-1828.

ALMINARA, MARQUIS, a Spanish diplomatist.

ALMOADES. See ABDEL-MUMEN.

ALMON, JOHN, a political writer, 1738-1805.

ALMORAVIDES. See ABDALLAH-BEN-YUS.

ALOADDIN, a sheik of Syria, commonly called the Old Man of the Mountains. In the history of the crusades his followers are called Assassins, corrupted from *Arsacides*, of whom he was prince.

ALOPRA, a man of obscure birth, who founded the Burmese empire, 18th century.

ALONZO DE VIADO, a Sp. reformer, b. 1775.

ALP-ARSLAN, a Turkish sult., 1064-1072.

ALPHERY, MIKEPHER, a Russian prince, who became an English rector, and refused the offer of the throne of Russia, 17th century.

ALPHONSO. See ALFONSO.

ALPHONSUS, a Sp. historian, 14th century.

ALPHONSUS, TOSTATUS, one of the most eminent theologians of Spain, 15th century.

ALPINI, PROSPERO, a physiological botanist and physician, 1553-1617.

ALV

ALQUIER, a m. of the Fr. assem., 1742-1826.

ALSOUI, an Arabian astronomer, 10th cent.

ALSTEDIUS, J. H., a Ger. divine, 1588-1638.

ALSTON, CH., a Scotch botanist, 1683-1760.

ALSTROEMER, JOSEPH, a Swedish economist of great practical ability, 1685-1761.

ALTDORFER, or ALTORF, ALBERT, a painter and architect of Bavaria, 1488-1578.

ALTEN, GENERAL CHARLES, a German officer, disting. under Wellington, and created count Alten after the battle of Waterloo, 1764-1840.

ALTER, FR. CH., a German critic, d. 1804.

ALTFRIDE, bishop of Munster, 9th century.

ALTHAMERAS, a Swiss reformer, died 1450.

ALTILIO, GABRIEL, a poet of Naples, d. 1501.

ALTING, H., an em. Germ. divine, 1583-1644.

ALTING, JAMES, son of the preceding, professor of Hebrew at Groningen, 1618-1679.

ALTING, MENSO, a Calvinist minister, d. 1612.

ALTING, MENSO, a topographical wr., d. 1713.

ALTISSIMO, an Italian improvisatore.

ALTISSIMO, a Florentine painter, 16th cent.

ALTMAN, J. G., a Swiss historian, professor of philosophy and Greek at Berne, 1697-1758.

ALTOMARI, a naturalist of the 16th century.

ALTON, COUNT, an Austrian general, died 1787.

ALTON, COUNT, brother of the preceding, killed near Dunkirk, 1793.

ALTORF. See ALTDORFER.

ALURED, an English annalist of the Britons, Saxons, and Normans, 12th century.

ALVA Y ASTORGA, PETER DE, a Spanish monk and mystical writer, 17th century.

ALVA, FERDINAND, duke of Alva, (or Alba, as it is sometimes called,) stands unenviably prominent in the history of the 16th century as the sternest instrument of the sternest crowned bigot of that age.—Alva was born in 1508, of one of the most noble families in Castile; he entered the army in early youth, and served with distinction in the greater part of the wars of the emperor Charles V., both in Europe and Africa. He was looked on as the first in ability and in honour among the emperor's generals; and when Philip II. succeeded to the throne of Spain on Charles's abdication, Alva continued to be the great military duke of the council and the armies of Spain.—He acted as Philip's plenipotentiary in concluding the treaty of Chateau Cambres in 1558, which was not a mere pacification between France and Spain, but a league of the Roman Catholic powers for the extermination of Protestantism. Alva was henceforth the frequent and confidential adviser of the most violent Romanists in France; and there is little doubt but that it was in pursuance of his exhortations at the interview between him and Catherine of Medici in 1565, that the hideous massacre of St. Bartholomew was planned and perpetrated.—The Netherlands, (including both modern Holland and modern Belgium,) formed a valuable part of the vast dominions which Philip had inherited. The Reformed doctrine had made great progress there, and Alva urged on his sovereign the duty of extirpating heresy in every part of his kingdom, by the same system of merciless persecution which had been employed with seeming success in Spain itself. In 1567 Philip determined on this fatal policy, and ordered Alva to lead a veteran army

into the Netherlands, giving him powers which superseded all the ordinary governors and magistrates of the provinces. At the head of 20,000 chosen troops, Alva now commenced his reign of terror at Brussels. He formed a council of 12 of his most unscrupulous and merciless officers, which he called the Council of Troubles, but which soon acquired, and deserved, the name of the Council of Blood. The council had unlimited power over the properties and the lives of the Netherlands. Every one who was charged with heresy or disloyalty, was dragged before this tribunal, which dealt out confiscation, torture, and death, throughout the unhappy country. Tumults soon followed, which gave a pretext for letting loose the ferocious soldiery on the wretched inhabitants; and the Spanish troops were permitted, and even encouraged by their commanders, to practise an amount of licentious brutality and fiendish cruelty, such as cannot be read of without shuddering, and which excited general horror even in that age of religious wars. Alva's avowed maxim was that the king would rather see the whole country a desert, than permit a single heretic to live in it. By treacherously pretending great favour and respect towards the counts of Egmont and Horn, two of the principal chiefs of the Netherlands, he succeeded in getting these noblemen into his power, and then arrested them and put them to death after a mock trial. The other national leader of the provinces, Prince William of Orange, more wisely distrustful of Alva, kept away from his court; and when the maddened population of the northern provinces took up arms against the intolerable tyranny of Spain, the Prince of Orange became their chief, and levied an army in Germany, with which he sought to rescue his country from Alva. This was the commencement of the glorious Dutch war of independence, which was maintained for 68 years, and ended in the separation of the seven united provinces from the dominion of Spain. In the first five years of that war, which passed before Alva's recall from his command, he fully displayed the high nature of his military talents in battle and in siege, and still more in the cautious skill of his manœuvres. But the spirit of resistance which he had aroused was unconquerable. He was ill seconded by the Spanish court; and his troops, ill paid and ill supplied, grew insubordinate and mutinous. Alva was recalled in December, 1573, after a command of six years, during which he boasted that he had brought 18,000 persons to the scaffold, besides the almost countless numbers that had been massacred at Haarlaem, and other revolted cities which his troops took by storm, and those also who perished under the unrecorded acts of wanton cruelty which the soldiery were allowed to practise throughout the unhappy country. In 1582 Alva was once more employed by his sovereign, and led the expedition against Portugal.—The aged general completely conquered that country in ten weeks, and placed its crown on Philip's head; an acquisition which might seem to counterbalance the calamitous war in the Netherlands. This was the last act of Alva's long and active life, for he died in the same year, at the age of 74. [E.S.C.]

ALVARADO, DON PEDRO, one of the companions of Cortez, killed 1541.

ALVARADO, ALPH. DE, one of the companions of Pizarro, died 1553.

ALVARES, AFFONSO, a popular dramatic writer of Portugal, 17th century.

ALVAREZ, EMAN., a Portuguese grammarian rector at Evora, 1526-1582.

ALVAREZ, FERD., a Port. poet, 16th century

ALVAREZ, FR., a Port. divine, died 1540.

ALVAREZ, GOMEZ, a Sp. poet, 1488-1538.

ALVAREZ, JOSE, a Sp. sculptor, died 1827.

ALVAREZ, JUAN, a Sp. lawyer, died 1546.

ALVAROTTO, JAS., an Ital. lawyer, d. 1542.

ALVENSLEBEN, P. C., count of, a diplomatist and historian of Hanover, 1745-1802.

ALVIANO, BART., a Venetian general, distinguishing in the wars of the republic, 1455-1515.

ALVINTZY, PETER, a classical scholar and minister of Hungary, 17th century.

ALVINZY, an Austrian officer, 1726-1810.

ALXINGAR, J. B., a Germ. poet, died 1797.

ALYATTE I., king of Lydia, 761-747 B.C.

ALYATTE II., king of Lydia, 610-559 B.C.

ALYPIUS, the architect employed by Julius to rebuild the Temple of Jerusalem, 363.

ALYPIUS, an African bishop, died 480.

ALZATE-Y-RAMIREZ, J. A., an astronomer and geographer, 18th century.

AMAD-EDDOULAT, sultan of Persia, 933 to 949, founder of the Bouian dynasty.

AMADEUS. The counts of Maurienne of this name are the ancestors of the house of Savoy. AMAD. I. and II. are of uncertain date. AMAD. III. fl. 1103-1148; AMAD. IV., count of Savoy, 1233-1253; AMAD. V. 1285-1323; AMAD. VI. 1343-1383; AMAD. VII. 1383-1391; AMAD. VIII. 1391-1451; AMAD. IX. 1465-1472.

AMADIO, AND., an illuminator, 15th century.

AMADUZZI, J. C., a Rom. scholar, 18th cent.

AMAIA, FR., a Spanish lawyer, died 1640.

AMAGE, a queen of ancient Sarmatia.

AMAK, a Persian poet, 6th century.

AMALARIUS, the founder of Christianity in Saxony; archbp. of Treves 810; ambassador from Charlemagne to Constantinople 813, died 814.

AMALARIUS, an eccles. writer, 9th century.

AMALTHEUS, archbp. of Athens, died 1600.

AMALTHEUS, the name of several Latin poets; JEROME, 1460-1517; MARK ANTONY, his brother, 1475-1558; FRANCIS, a younger brother, married 1505; JEROME, son of Francis, 1506-1574; JOHN BAPTIST, another son, 1525-1573; CORNELIUS, younger br. of the preced., 1530-1603.

AMAND, MARK ANTONY GERARD, lord of St., a French poet, 1594-1661.

AMAR, J. P., a cel. member of the French convention, b. 1750, tried for conspiring with Babeuf and acquitted, 1795, died 1816.

AMAR, DU RIVIER, a miscellaneous author and translator, born 1765.

AMARA-SINHA, a Hindoo poet and grammarian, author of a Sanscrit dictionary, 1st c. B.C.

AMARETTI, ABBE C., a mineralogist, b. 1743.

AMARITON, JEAN, a philosopher, 16th cent.

AMARAL, ANT., a learned Port., 1753-1820.

AMASEO, ROMULUS, a Latin scholar and teacher of the *Belles Lettres* at Padua, 1489-1552.

AMASIS, king of Egypt, 6th century B.C.

AMATI, a violin maker, lived about 1600.

AMATUS, a Jewish physician, 16th century.

AMATUS LUSITANUS, a Portuguese physician of Jewish origin, 1511-1561.

AMAURI DE CHARTRES, a mystic philosopher, condemned by Innocent III., 1204, d. 1209.

AMAURY I., king of Jerusalem, 1165-1173.

AMAURY II., assumed the title 1197, d. 1203.

AMAZIAH, king of Judah, B.C. 849-820.

AMBERGER, CHRIS., a Dutch paint., d. 1550.

AMBIORIX, k. of the Eburones, 1st cent. B.C.

AMBOISE, FR., a miscell. writer, died 1612.

AMBOISE, G. D', a French cardinal and minister of state, legate of Alex. VI., 1460-1510.

AMBOISE, AIMERV, brother of the preceding, disting. naval commander, and grand master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, 1434-1512.

AMBOISE, CHAUMONT, lord of, a French general, nephew of the cardinal, died 1611.

AMBOISE, M. D', a French poet, died 1547.

AMBROGI, ANT., a Latin scholar, 1712-1788.

AMBROGI, TESCO, an Orientalist, 1469-1540.

AMBROSE, SR., son of the prætorian præfect of Gaul, was probably born at Treves about 340.

His father died when Ambrose was but a boy, but he was well educated, and being possessed of great rhetorical powers, he soon rose to high eminence as a forensic pleader at Milan. At the death of bishop Auxentius, in 374, there was intense struggle and conflict between the Catholics and Arians about a successor, and Ambrose, as *Conular*, happened to deliver a peaceful oration to the people, when an admiring and forward child cried from a corner of the crowd, *Ambrosius Episcopus*—'Ambrose Bishop.' The people hailed this as an omen from heaven, and in spite of every attempt on the part of Ambrose to elude the honour, he was baptized, and eight days after his baptism installed as bishop. The first literary work of bishop Ambrose was to patronise and advocate celibacy. But his principal efforts were directed against Arianism, which enjoyed imperial patronage, especially that of Justina, mother of Valentinian II. The city of Milan was embroiled in the conflict, but the bishop, backed by the population, was more than a match for the empress-mother and her Gothic troops. He put his episcopal power and prerogative to the test when he kept the emperor Theodosius for eight months under excommunication on account of a massacre in Thessalonica in which he had been concerned, and made him do public penance ere he was admitted into the great church at Milan. He also, in 384, successfully resisted the re-introduction of pagan worship. The affairs of his diocese occupied the remainder of his life, and he died in 397. The theology of Ambrose was chiefly borrowed from the fathers of the Greek church, and his eloquence, though great, is often tainted with an affected imitation of Ciceronian periods. His life was so occupied with the political relations of his high position, that he could not bestow upon theology a calm, prolonged, and successful study. He introduced into his cathedral the antiphonal chants of the Eastern church, but the magnificent 'TE DEUM LAUDAMUS,' which bears his name, was a composition somewhat later than his busy period. His works were published by the Benedictines of France in two folios, in 1686-90, and Cardinal Angelo Mai has also discovered and edited two others of his literary productions. [J.E.]

AMBROSINI, AMERZIO, a composer, d. 1700.

AMBROSINI, BART., a botanist, 17th century.

AMBROSINI, G., a writer on demonology, 16th century.

AMBROSIUS, a religious poet, died 1541.

AMBROSIUS AURELIANUS, a Br. k., d. 508.

AMEIL, AUG., a Fr. officer, d. in prison, 1822.

AMEILHON, H. P., a Fr. hist., 1730-1811.

AMELIA, ANNE, a princess of Prussia, sister of Frederick the Great, 1723-1787.

AMELIA, duchess dowager of Saxe Weimar, a friend of Goethe, Schiller, and others, 1739-1807.

AMELIA, princess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, b. 1776, married 1793, died 1810.

AMELIA, daughter of Geo. III., 1783-1810.

AMELIUS, a Neo-Platonist, 3d century.

AMELOT, N., a French statesman, 1788.

AMELOT DE LA HOUSSAYE, NICH., a Fr. historian and translator, died 1706.

AMENOPHIS, the name of several kings of Egypt, of uncertain date, but many ages B.C.

AMELUNGHI, JEROME, an It. poet, 16th cent.

AMENTA, a poet of Naples, 1659-1719.

AMERBACH, JOHN, a printer, died 1552.

AMERBACH, BONIFACE, son of John, d. 1562.

AMERIGO VESPUCCI, well known as the navigator after whom the New World has been named, was born at Florence in the year 1451. Little is known of his history till Ferdinand of Spain gave him employment as a pilot about the year 1495; at which time he was clerk or partner in the house of Berardi, also a Florentine, a merchant in Seville, and a contractor for the navy. On the 20th May, 1497, by his own account, and in 1499 by that of all others, he sailed from a port of Galicia, (Oporto?) with four ships, in the capacity of pilot to Alonzo de Ojeda. In 27 days from the Canaries the coast of S. America was reached, which he traced westwards as far as Cape de la Vela, holding occasional intercourse with the natives. Turning northwards, he touched at Hispaniola or Haïti, and reached Spain on 15th October, 1499. Subsequently the king of Portugal engaged his services; and, by his own account, he performed three other voyages; but these are considered apocryphal. Returning to Spain in 1505, he was favourably received; and on the death of Columbus, in the following year, he was appointed chief pilot. In 1507, he published, in Latin, an account of his voyages, which was eagerly read, and translated into several languages. The first suggestion of naming the continent after him was given in an Italian account of his voyages; and the claim was not disputed. Although an able geographer and skilful pilot, Vespucci cannot be vindicated from the charge of having falsified facts, by representing his first voyage of earlier date, and in omitting all mention of the traces which he found, on the coast of Paria, of Columbus's visit made in the previous year. He died in 1512. A certain Albericus, or Albert Vesputius, is related in the 'Novus Orbis' of Grymæus to have performed a voyage to the S. Atlantic in 1501, during which he fell in with the coast of Brazil. [J.B.]

AMES, FISHER, an eloquent statesman and political writer of America, 1758-1804.

AMES, JOSEPH, a naval commander, d. 1695.

AMES, JOSEPH, author of an historical account of English printing, 1689-1759.

AMES, WILLIAM, a controversial div., d. 1633.
 AMFREVILLE, THE MARQUIS, D', a French naval commander, time of Louis XIV.
 AMHERST, JEFFREY, Lord, an officer disting. in Flanders and America, 1717-1797.
 AMHURST, N., a miscell. writer, 1701-1742.
 AMICO, ANT., an antiquarian, died 1641.
 AMICO, FAUSTIN, an Ital. poet, 16th cent.
 AMICO, VITO, a theol. and antiq., 18th cent.
 AMICONI, GIACOMO, a Ven. painter, d. 1753.
 AMILCAR, the father of Hannibal, k. 228 B.C.
 AMIOT, FATHER, a Fr. Jesuit and missionary to China, disting. by his long residence and researches in that country, 1718-1794.
 AMINTA, a burlesque poet, 16th century.
 AMLETH, a prince of Jutland, 2d cent. B.C.
 AMMAN, JOSE, a Swiss painter, died 1591.
 AMMAN, JOHN CONRAD, a distinguished teacher of the deaf and dumb, 1669-1724.
 AMMAN, JOHN, a lecturer on botany, d. 1740.
 AMMAN, PAUL, a professor of physiology, natural history, and botany, died 1691.
 AMMANATI, B., an Ital. sculptor, 16th cent.
 AMMIANUS, a Latin historian, 4th century.
 AMMIRATO, a Neapolitan poet, 1531-1601.
 AMMON, ANDREW, a Latin poet, died 1517.
 AMMONIUS, a Syrian general, put to death by Ptolemy Philometor, B.C. 145.
 AMMONIUS, a surgeon of Alexandria.
 AMMONIUS, an Athenian philosopher, 1st c.
 AMMONIUS, a philosopher of the eclectic school, flourished in the 6th century.
 AMMONIUS, called SACCAS, or SACK-CARRIER, from his first occupation at the port of Alexandria, is the reputed founder of the New Platonic school. He was born in the second century, and some affirm that he was born of Christian parents, but that in riper years he apostatized. Porphyry affirms it, while Eusebius and Jerome as stoutly deny it. Possessed of a creative genius, and conversant with the prevalent philosophies, he strove hard to form a species of eclecticism, in which Christianity and all systems of philosophy should be harmonized. In his attempt to accomplish this, he, as might be anticipated, robbed Christianity of its prime peculiarities, and did great violence to the current philosophies in accommodating them to the new religion. The works ascribed to him are numerous. Died 243, about eighty years of age. Longinus, Origen, and Plotinus are usually reckoned among his disciples. [J.E.]
 AMMONIUS, LEVINUS, a Flemish monk of distinguished learning, died 1556.
 AMO, a negro from the gold coast, distinguished for his profound learning, 18th century.
 AMON, J. A., a German composer, died 1825.
 AMONTOUS, W., a Fr. mathematic., 1663-1705.
 AMORE, S. D., a Sicilian poet, 17th century.
 AMORETTI, CH., an It. mineralo., 1740-1816.
 AMORETTI, M. P., a learned Italian, d. 1787.
 AMORY, TH., a dissenting divine, 1701-1774.
 AMORY, TH., a literary recluse, author of several eccentric works, died 1789.
 AMOS, a Jewish prophet, 8th century, B.C.
 AMPERE, ANDRE MARIE, one of the greatest discoverers in electro-magnetism, 1775-1836.
 AMRU, BEN-EL-AS, a cel. warrior of the Islam faith, conqueror of Egypt, Nubia, and part of Lybia; ruler of Egypt 659, died 662.

AMRU, BEN-LEYTH, sult. of Khoras., 878-902.
 AMULIUS, king of Alba, 8th century B.C.
 AMURATH I., third Ottoman sul., indr. of the corps of Janissaries, b. 1319, suc. 1360, d. 1389.
 AMURATH II., b. 1404, sultan 1422-1451.
 AMURATH III., b. 1544, sultan 1575, died after the conquest of Raab, 1594.
 AMURATH IV., born 1609, sultan 1622, took Bagdad 1637, died 1640.
 AMYN AHMED, a learned Persian, 17th cent.
 AMYOT, JAS., a learned Fr. prelate, d. 1593.
 AMYRAUT, MOSES, a Fr. theologian, d. 1664.
 AMYNTAS I., king of Macedon, B.C. 510.
 AMYNTAS II., king 394, died 370.
 AMYRUTZES, a philosopher of Trebisond, who became a Mahomedan, 15th century.
 ANACHARSIS, a Scythian philos., 600 B.C.
 ANACLETUS, bishop of Rome, 73-91.
 ANACLETUS, an anti-pope, elected 1130.
 ANACREON, the cel. lyric of ancient Greece, lived in the 6th cent. B.C., chiefly at the court of Polycrates, the tyrant of Samos. He is said to have been choked by a grape stone, in the act of drinking wine, at the age of 85.
 ANAFESTUS, first doge of Venice, 697-717.
 ANANIAS, high priest of the Jews, 47.
 ANARIA, G. L., a wr. on demonology, 16th c.
 ANASTASIUS I., emperor of the East, born 430, succeeded 491, died 518.
 ANASTASIUS II., succeeded 713, deposed by Leo III. 715, put to death 719.
 ANASTASIUS I., pope of Rome, 398-402.
 ANASTASIUS II., elected 496, died 498.
 ANASTASIUS III., elected 911, died 913.
 ANASTASIUS IV., elected 1153, died 1154.
 ANASTASIUS, an anti-pope, elected 855-6.
 ANASTASIUS, patriarch of Antioch, died 599.
 ANASTASIUS, the YOUNGER, patr. 599-608.
 ANASTASIUS, a Roman abbot, 9th century.
 ANATOLIUS, Sr., bishop of Laodicea, 269.
 ANATOLIUS, a jurist of the 6th century.
 ANATOLIUS, patriarch of C'nple, 449-458.
 ANAXAGORAS, the most illustrious philosopher of the Ionian school; celebrated in history as the friend of Pericles, and because of his trial and condemnation at Athens for alleged impiety. He was born at Clazomene, in Ionia, in the seventieth Olympiad: when twenty-four years of age he removed to Athens, then the centre of civilization and of Grecian nationality. Saved from death by the intercession and influence of Pericles, he was banished from the adopted home where he had resided for thirty years; he passed the remainder of his life at Lampsacus, and died there at the age of seventy-two, surrounded by respect and honour. Anaxagoras belongs in philosophy to the *Ionian* school,—that school whose researches were confined to the nature and laws of *physical* phenomena. Nevertheless, he differs in important respects from his predecessors; and certainly he was the last Inquirer in Athens who ought to have been subjected to the accusation of impiety. The earlier Ionians, in their imperfect efforts to comprehend the changes of the external universe, generally imagined it possible to reduce all things to varieties of one single element;—for instance, it was a favourite speculation that *water* is the principle or substance of whatever exists; a dogma founded, perhaps, on a rude observation of the changes of form or

nade, through which water may pass. Anaxagoras had the merit of discerning the necessary futility of all such generalizations,—declaring that the elements, first principles, or *atoms* of things, must be very numerous, or even infinite; elements so far resembling each other as to be capable of combining together, and forming, by their various unions, those varied properties or qualities which we recognize in things. But, beyond this step—in itself highly important—Anaxagoras adventured on another, of still greater consequence. Accepting, like all the Ionians, the dogma that matter is eternal—that nothing can really be either created or annihilated—he saw, nevertheless, that the simple properties of an eternal and inert matter could not explain the *activity* and *harmony* characterizing the material universe. Hence, said he, the necessity of another power—the power of *Intelligence*. ‘All things were in chaos; then came Intelligence, which introduced Order.’ The functions of Intelligence, as he conceived them, were indeed limited—merely supplementary, as Aristotle alleged, to those of the physical forces: but the formal recognition of the necessity of such an energy, was surely a movement in philosophy as momentous as new. It must be recorded, in fairness, and in palliation of the condemnation of Anaxagoras, that to the charge of impiety, that of a political crime was added—the greatest, certainly, of which a Greek citizen could be suspected—the crime of *Medism*, or of favouring the interests of Persia. [J.P.N.]

ANAXAGORAS, a Gr. sculptor, 5th cent. B.C.

ANAXANDRIDES, a Greek satirist, starved to death for libelling the government, 400 B.C.

ANAXARCHUS, a Greek philosopher, the supposed master of Pyrrho, 4th century B.C.

ANAXIMANDER, an Ionian philosopher, the disciple and successor of Thales, 610-547 B.C.

ANAXIMENES, the disciple and successor of Anaximander, died 500 B.C.

ANAXIMENES, a Greek historian, one of the preceptors of Alexander.

ANAXIPPUS, a Gr. comedian, 4th cent. B.C.

ANCHIETA, Jos., a Portuguese missionary, called the Apostle of the New World, died 1597.

ANCHWITZ, N., a member of the Polish diet, the betrayer of his country in 1782, killed 1783.

ANCILLON, C., a Fr. historian, 17th century.

ANCILLON, DAVID, a Fr. divine, 1617-1715.

ANCILLON, J. P. F., an historical and philosophical writer of Prussia, 1766-1837.

ANCILLON, L. F., a religious writer, d. 1814.

ANCKARSTROEM, JOHN JAMES, the assassin of Gustavus III., born 1758, executed 1792.

ANCONA, C. D’, an Italian antiquary, 15th ct.

ANCOURT, FLORENT C. D’, a French dramatist and actor, 1661-1726.

ANCUS MARTIUS, k. of Rome, 634-614 B.C.

ANCWITZ, COUNT. See ANCHWITZ.

ANDERSEN, GEO., a Ger. traveller, 17th cent.

ANDERSON, AD., a Scotch historian, d. 1765.

ANDERSON, ALEX., a scholar, 17th century.

ANDERSON, SIR E., lord chief justice at the trial of Mary Stuart, died 1605.

ANDERSON, GEO., at first a labourer, but subsequently accountant-general, author of a work on the affairs of the East India Co., 1760-1796.

ANDERSON, G., an Eastern travel, 17th cent.

ANDERSON, J., a Scotch advoc., 17th cent.

ANDERSON, JAMES, a miscel. wr., 1739-1808.

ANDERSON, JOHN, F.R.S., professor of natural philosophy at Glasgow, 1726-1796.

ANDERSON, JOHN, a magistrate and author of *Hamburgh*, died 1743.

ANDERSON, L., chancellor of Sweden under Gustavus Vasa, 1480-1552.

ANDERSON, R., M.D., a critical and biographical author, died 1830.

ANDOCIDES, a Greek orator, 468 B.C.

ANDOQUE, P., an historian, died 1664.

ANDRE, B., a learned Jesuit, born 1745.

ANDRE, C. C., a learned German, 18th cent.

ANDRE, J., a German composer, 1741-1800.

ANDRE, J., a Lutheran divine, 1528-1590.

ANDRE, J. V., a German mystic, one of the first Rosicrucians, 1586-1654.

ANDRE, JOHN, a major in the British army during the American war of independence, hung as a spy, Oct. 2, 1780.

ANDRE, ST. See ALBON, JACQUES D’.

ANDRE, YVES MARI, a French Jesuit professor of mathematics, 1675-1764.

ANDREA, a chronicler, 9th century.

ANDREA, CAVAL CANTI, a novelist and miscellaneous writer of Italy, died 1672.

ANDREA, C., an Ital. tragedian, 17th century.

ANDREA, S., an Italian poet, 17th century.

ANDREADA, FERDINAND, a Portuguese admiral, the first adventurer to China, 1518.

ANDREÆ, JOHN GEO. REINHARD, a naturalist of Hanover, 1724-1793.

ANDREAS, JAMES, a German reformer, secretary of the conference at Worms, died 1590.

ANDREAS, JOHN, a Corsican prelate, distinguished as a promoter of printing, 1417-1475.

ANDREAS, a learned prelate of Sweden, archbishop of Lund, died 1228.

ANDREINI, FR., a Sp. comic wr., died 1616.

ANDREINI, ISABELLA, wife of the preceding, distinguished for her beauty and for her talents as an improvisatore, 1562-1604.

ANDREINI, J. B., son of the preceding, a dramatist and poet, born 1578.

ANDRELINI, PUBLIO FESTO, professor of poetry and philosophy, died 1518.

ANDREOLI, G., an Italian sculptor, 16th cent.

ANDREOSSI, ANTH. FR., Count, a French diplomatist and military officer, 1761-1828.

ANDREOSSI, FR., an engineer, 1633-1688.

ANDREOZZI, ANNA, an Ital. singer, d. 1801.

ANDREOZZI, G., an Ital. composer, 18th cent.

ANDRES, JUAN, a Spanish author, 1740-1817.

ANDRES DES VOSGES, J. F., a miscellaneous author and translator, born 1744.

ANDREW, ST., the apostle, crucified 95.

ANDREW of Cyrene, leader of a Jewish revolt in the reign of Trajan.

ANDREW of Pisa, distinguished as an architect and universal artist, 1270-1345.

ANDREW of Ratisbon, an historian, 15th cent.

ANDREW, JOHN, bishop of Aleria, d. 1493.

ANDREW, TOBIAS, a Greek scholar, d. 1676.

ANDREW I., king of Hungary, 1047-1061; ANDW. II., 1204-1235; ANDW. III., 1290-1301.

ANDREWES, GERR., a preacher, 1750-1825.

ANDREWES, H., a mathematician, computer of the ephemeris, 1744-1820.

ANDREWES, J. P., a miscel. an., 1737-1779.

ANDREWES, PET. MILES, a dramatist, d. 1814.
 ANDREWS, LAUNCELOT, bishop of Winchester, disting. as a scholar and divine, 1565-1626.
 ANDRIEU, B., a medallion engrav., 1761-1822.
 ANDRIEUX, FR. W. J., STANISLAUS, a Fr. dramatist, poet, and miscellan. wr., 1759-1833.
 ANDRIOLI, M. A., an Ital. writer, 17th cent.
 ANDRISCUS, a pretender to the crown of Macedonia, put to death 148 B.C.
 ANDROCLES, an Athenian demagogue.
 ANDROMACHUS, the physician of Nero.
 ANDRONICUS, LIVIUS, the oldest Latin dramatist, and Latin translator of Homer, 240 B.C.
 ANDRONICUS, a Gr. architect, 4th cent. B.C.
 ANDRONICUS of Rhodes, the restorer of the works of Aristotle, B.C. 63.
 ANDRONICUS of Thessalonica, one of the Greek refugees from Constantinople, to whom we owe the revival of learning, died 1478.
 ANDRONICUS I., emperor of Constantinople, born 1110; shared the crown with Alexis, 1163; caused him to be murd., 1183; dethr. and k., 1185.
 ANDRONICUS II., born 1258; emperor, 1282; dethroned, 1328; died, 1332.
 ANDRONICUS III., born 1295; rebelled, 1321-5; emperor, 1328; died, 1341.
 ANDRONICUS IV., joint sovereign with his father, 1355; disinherited, 1373.
 ANDROUET DU CERCEAU, JAMES, an architect, distinguished in Paris, 16th century.
 ANDRY, NICH., a medical author, died 1742.
 ANEAN, BARTH., a French poet, killed 1565.
 ANELIER, a troubadour of the 13th century.
 ANEURIN, a chief of the ancient Britons, distinguished also as a poet, 6th century.
 ANFOSSI, P., an Ital. musician, 1736-1795.
 ANGE, FR., of Pennsylvania, d. 1767, aged 134.
 ANGELI, BONAVENTURA, an hist., d. 1576.
 ANGELI, PETER, a Latin poet, 1517-1596.
 ANGELICO, JOHN, an Italian painter, d. 1448.
 ANGELIO, a Latin poet, 1517-1596.
 ANGELIS, STEPHEN DE, a mathemat., 17th c.
 ANGELO, FIORIOZZOLA, an Ital. poet, d. 1548.
 ANGELO, POLICIANO, a learned wr., 15th c.
 ANGELO, MICHEL. See MICHELANGELO.
 ANGELONI, FR., an Italian historian, d. 1652.
 ANGELUCCI, THEODORE, an Italian poet, translator, and physician, d. 1600.
 ANGELUS, CHR., a refugee from Greece, professor of the Greek tongue at Cambridge, d. 1638.
 ANGERSTEIN, J. J., a virtuoso, distinguished for his collection of paintings, 1735-1822.
 ANGILBERT, ST., abbot of Requier, d. 814.
 ANGIOLELLO, J. M., a Venetian hist., 15th c.
 ANGOT, a celebrated French privateer, d. 1551.
 ANGOULEME, CHARLES DE VALOIS, duke of, a natural son of Charles IX. and Marie Touchet; distinguished for his bravery in the civil wars of France, and in the campaigns of Flanders and Germany, 1575-1650.
 ANGUIER, FR. and MICH., sculptors of Normandy; the former of whom was most celebrated, and died 1669; the latter, 1686.
 ANGUILLARA, L., a botanist of the 16th c.
 ANGUILLARA, an Italian poet, b. 1517.
 ANGUISCIOLO, a female painter, 16th cent.
 ANHALT-DESSAU, LEOPOLD, prince of, the creator of the Prussian army, 1676-1747.
 ANIANUS, an artist and poet, 15th century.

ANICH, PETER, an astronomer, 1723-1766.
 ANICHINI, LEWIS, a medallist, 16th century.
 ANJOU, the dukes or counts of, descendants of the Carolingian kings, ruled the province from about 870 to 1204, when the line ended in John, king of England. The dukes of the house of Capet reigned 1246 to 1290. The house of Valois, 1290 to 1480. Since this period the dukedom has been reserved as an appanage for the younger princes of the royal family of France.
 ANKASTROM. See ANCKARSTROEM.
 ANNA COMNENA, daughter of Alexis I., emperor of the East, celebrated for her beauty and acquirements, born 1083: being defeated in a conspiracy for placing the crown on the head of her husband, she devoted her life to letters, and wrote the history of her father's reign; died 1148.
 ANNA DE CANDALLES, queen of Ladislaus VI., of Hungary, married 1502.
 ANNA OF HUNGARY, b. 1503; married Fred. of Austria, 1521; died 1547.
 ANNA IVANOWNA, empress of Russia, born 1693; succeeded, 1730; died, 1740.
 ANNA PETROWNA, in whose honour the order of St. Anne was instituted, born 1708; married, 1725; died, 1728.
 ANNE, queen of England before George I., was the second daughter of James II. and Anne Hyde; b. 1664; mar. to George, brother of the k. of Denmark, 1683; suc. her father, 1702; d. 1714.
 ANNE OF AUSTRIA, queen of Louis XIII., and mother of Louis XIV. of France, b. 1602; m. 1615; regent of the kingdom, 1643-1661; d. 1666.
 ANNE OF BRETAGNE, queen-consort of France, b. 1477; married to Charles VIII. 1491, and to Louis XII. 1499; died 1514.
 ANNE OF CLEVELS, b. 1515; married to Henry VIII. and divorced, 1540; d. 1557.
 ANNE OF FRANCE, daughter of Louis XI., b. 1462; married to the lord of Beaujeu, 1474; governess of Charles VIII., 1488-1488; afterwards duchess of Bourbon till her death, 1522.
 ANNESE, GENNARO, a leader in the Massaniello insurrection, 1647.
 ANNESLEY, ARTHUR, by turns a royalist and republican, created earl of Anglesey for his share in the Restoration, 1614-1686.
 ANNESLEY, S., a cel. Eng. divine, 1620-1696.
 ANNETT, PETER, a sceptical writer, d. 1778.
 ANNICERIS, a Greek philosopher, 3d c. B.C.
 ANNIUS OF VITERBO, a Dominican monk, author of a literary imposture, d. 1502.
 ANNO, archbishop of Cologne, 11th century.
 ANOT, P. N., a miscellaneous author, d. 1823.
 ANQUETIL, L. P., a French *savant*, author of a Universal History, 1728-1808.
 ANQUETIL DUPERON, A. H., broth. of the preceding, disting. as an Oriental scho., 1731-1805.
 ANSALDI, C. J., an antiquarian, 18th century.
 ANSALDI, an Italian painter, d. 1816.
 ANSART, A. J., a Fr. historian, 1723-1790.
 ANSCARIUS, bishop of Hamburg, 801-864.
 ANSELAUME, N., a Fr. dramatist, d. 1784.
 ANSELM, born in Piedmont in 1033, died in April, 1109; the celebrated churchman and metaphysician—one of the greatest of those famous men who have held the see of Canterbury. On the death of Lanfranc in 1089, Anselm, then on a visit to England, and whose wisdom, gentleness,

and solidity of character had gained for him European repute, was nominated to the primacy by William Rufus. It is not necessary to refer here to the political history of this celebrated prelate; nor can we glance otherwise than cursorily at those products of his genius—the *Monologium* and the *Prosologium*, by which he is known in philosophy. These two remarkable writings are dedicated to an exposition of two demonstrations of the Existence of God. The *Monologium* contains the usual *inductive* argument—inferring from the qualities of Nature, absolute qualities or divine attributes; and resolving these into a divine and absolute Being. Anselm's original work is the *Prosologium*; and certainly he has stated there, in every fullness, the peculiar argument afterwards expounded by Des Cartes. Briefly, the argument is this, expressed nearly in his own words:—'The madman who denies the reality of God, *conceives*, nevertheless, of a Being more elevated than all others that exist, or rather so perfect, that nothing—no form of being—can be called superior to him. But he affirms that there is no *real existence* corresponding to this *mental conception* or *idea*. In making such an affirmation, however, he contradicts himself. Denying the attribute of *existence* to this very Being, to whom, nevertheless, he attributes all *perfection*, he virtually says, that the most perfect is inferior to many other things which are not perfect, but which enjoy the supreme attribute of existence.' We shall speak more fully of this peculiar form of argument, by which the *being* of God is attempted to be inferred from the *idea* of God, in our notice of Des Cartes.—Anselm's metaphysical writings have recently been republished by Bouchitté, under the title, *Rationalisme Cretien*: and Remusat has just completed a valuable volume on the prelate's life and character. [J.P.N.]

ANSELME OF PARIS, 1625-1694.

ANSELME, ANTH., a French preacher, also a distinguished *savant*: 1652-1737.

ANSELME, GEO., the Elder, a mathematician, d. 1440. His grandson, of the same name, distinguished as a physician, d. 1528.

ANSON, GEORGE, Lord, was born at Colwich, near Rugeley in Staffordshire, on the 23d April, 1697. His father was William Anson, Esq. of Shugborough, a property in the same county, purchased in the reign of James I. by William Anson of Lincoln's Inn, an eminent barrister, the founder of the family, and great-grandfather of the subject of the present notice. Little is known of Anson's early history; he entered the navy as a volunteer without patronage, and at the age of 19 or 20 was serving in the Baltic fleet under Sir John Norris. In 1717 he obtained a lieutenant's commission; 19th June, 1722, was made commander; and as captain of the Scarborough was sent in March, 1723-24, to S. Carolina, to protect British trade. On the breaking out of the Spanish war in the end of the year 1739, he was appointed to the command of a squadron, destined for the west coast of S. America, to attack the colonies of Spain, and cut off supplies by intercepting the treasure ships. This was the origin of the voyage round the world, for which Anson's name is best known. It proved one of the most disastrous on record; not by any fault of the commander, but owing to the ignorance and imbecility which prevailed at head-quar-

ters. Several of the ships were ill-conditioned; he was obliged to receive on board 260 infirm old men, out-pensioners of Chelsea College, most of whom were above 70, and none under 60 years of age; and the sailing of the squadron was delayed till the worst season. It did not leave St. Helen's till 18th Sept., 1740, and soon after passing Madeira, scurvy, fever, and dysentery broke out among the crews. Tremendous gales, encountered in rounding Cape Horn, dispersed the squadron; two ships were driven back along the coast of Brazil, and never rejoined; one was wrecked on the coast south of Chiloe; the commodore's ship the *Centurion*, 60 guns, and the *Tryal* sloop, 8 guns, reached Juan Fernandez on the 9th June; the *Gloucester*, 50 guns, not till 23d July, having been under sail for five months in a stormy ocean, 'a circumstance unparalleled in the history of navigation.' The health of the crew was completely restored in this delightful island; but out of the original complement for the three ships of 800 men, there now remained only 335. A cruise of eight months on the coasts of Peru and Mexico secured some rich prizes, but added very little in the way of geographical discovery, if we except some coast and port surveys. The two other ships being disabled were destroyed, and with the *Centurion* only, containing all the useful stores and the surviving men, whose ranks had been again fearfully reduced by disease, Anson crossed the Pacific to China, having remained some time at Tinian, one of the Ladrões, 'an earthly paradise,' to recruit. Leaving the Canton river after a stay of five months, refitting and provisioning, he lay in wait, on the coast of Luzon, for the *Acapulco* galleon, which annually brought an immense treasure from Mexico in return for goods from Manilla. This rich prize he captured after a smart engagement with a force more than three times his own, and thus possessed himself of nearly a million and a-half of dollars and 35,682 oz. of pure silver. Returning to Canton he sold the galleon, and soon after sailed for England. Touching at the Cape, passing in sight of St. Helena, and running in a fog through the middle of a French fleet cruising in the channel, he reached Portsmouth in safety, on 15th June, 1744, after an absence of three years and nine months. Not one of the 260 veterans returned. The treasure was welcome;—the only other advantage was the familiarizing British seamen with the dreaded 'southern ocean.' In 1748 an account of the voyage in a thick 4to vol. was published by subscription, ostensibly drawn up by Rev. Richard Walter, A.M., chaplain in the *Centurion*, but really, as Sir J. Barrow has shown in his life of Anson, by Col. Robins, an engineer officer who went with him. Several editions were called for. A second volume, to contain the nautical observations, was promised, but never appeared, owing to Robins being hurried off to India. Even from the account we have, however, we can see that many errors in seamanship were committed; but the chronometer was not then invented, and the lunar method, though known to astronomers, was not yet practised at sea. Not long after his return we find Anson at the head of the Admiralty Board as first lord. In this capacity he rendered great service to the nation; he improved the ships, promoted the most deserving officers in defiance of etiquette,

and did much in laying the foundation of that pre-eminence which the navy of Britain has long maintained. In 1747, on occasion of a victory which he gained over the French, he was created baron Anson of Soberton in the county of Hants. In 1748 he married the lady Elizabeth, daughter of the lord chancellor, earl Hardwicke. His ordinary residence was Moore Park, Hertfordshire. He died without issue, 6th June, 1762, having outlived his wife two years. His elder and only brother, Thomas, died also without issue in 1771. The bulk of the property of both was inherited by George Adams, Esq. of Sambrooke, Staffordshire, son of their only sister, who assumed the name and arms of Anson; but the title became extinct. A new creation took place, however, in 1806, and in 1831, the third viscount Anson was created earl of Lichfield. [J. B.]

ANSON, P. H., a French author, 1744-1810.

ANSPACH, ELIZABETH, margravine of, formerly lady Craven, 1750-1828.

ANSTEY, CHR., an English poet, 1724-1805.

ANSTIS, JOHN, an Eng. antiquary, die. 1744.

ANSTRUTHER, SIR A., a lawyer, died 1811.

ANSTR., the hero of an Arabian romance, a chief and poet of the 6th century.

ANTHEMIUS, consul of the East, 405.

ANTHEMIUS, emperor of the East, 467-472.

ANTHEMIUS, an architect of the 6th century.

ANTHING, FREDERIC, an officer in the Russian service, companion of Suwarrow, died 1805.

ANTHONY OF BURGUNDY, distinguished in the military service of France, 1421-1504.

ANTHONY, P. G., a theologian, 17th century.

ANTHONY. See ANTONIUS, ANTONY.

ANTIGNAC, A., a French song-writer, b. 1770.

ANTIGONUS CARYSTIUS, a Greek writer, 3d cent. B.C.

ANTIGONUS, 'the Cyclops,' one of Alexander's companions in arms; afterwards king of Asia; killed 301 B.C.

ANTIGONUS, GONATAS, grandson of the preceding, king of Macedon, 277-241 B.C.

ANTIGONUS, DOSON, regent and king of Macedon, 230 B.C., till his death, 221.

ANTIGONUS, SOCHREUS, the reputed founder of the sect of Sadducees, 3d century B.C.

ANTIGONUS, associated with Aristobulus I. as king of Judea, 107-106 B.C.

ANTIGONUS, son of Aristobulus II., king of Judea, B.C. 40; killed, B.C. 37.

ANTIMACO, MARK ANTONY, an Italian scholar and poet, 1472-1552.

ANTIMACUS, a Greek poet, 5th century B.C.

ANTINE, M. F., a chronologist, 1688-1748.

ANTINOUS, a beautiful youth, cel. as the companion and favourite of Adrian, drowned 132.

ANTIOCHUS, a Platonic phil., 1st cent. B.C.

ANTIOCHUS, a monastic writer, 7th century.

ANTIOCHUS I., k. of Syria, d. B.C. 261. ANT. II., k., B.C. 261; d. 246. ANT. III., called the Great, k., B.C. 223; assassinated 187. ANT. IV.

succeeded his father, but was kept a prisoner by the Romans till 174 B.C.; d. 164. ANT. VI., king, B.C. 164; dethroned 162. ANT. VII., king, B.C. 140; dethroned 128. ANT. VIII. reigned B.C. 126-97. ANT. IX. shared the kingdom with the preceding, B.C. 112-95. ANT. X. and XI.

reigned 93-92 B.C. ANT. XII. reigned for a short

time before 83 B.C. ANT. XIII., king, B.C. 69 dethroned by Pompey, who reduced Syria to Roman province, B.C. 65.

ANTIOCHUS I., king of Commagena, fror about 69-32 B.C. The *second* of the same name king till 29 B.C. The *third* is supposed to have reigned about the commencement of the Christian era. The *fourth*, from 38-72.

ANTIPATER, a Macedonian general, regent for Alexander, and after his death master of the European provinces: died 318 B.C.

ANTIPATER, k. of Macedon, 298-295 B.C.; *third* of the same name reigned a few days, 278 B.C.

ANTIPATER, father of Herod the Great, and minister of Hyrcanus, 63-43 B.C.

ANTIPATER, son of Herod the Great, put to death for conspiracy, 2.

ANTIPATER, L. C., a Rom. historian, 2 B.C.

ANTIPATER OF SIDON, a philos., 2d c. B.C.

ANTIPATER, a Stoic philosopher, 1st c. B.C.

ANTIPHANES, a Gr. poet, time of Alexander.

ANTIPHILUS, a Greek poet, time of Nero.

ANTIPHILUS, a Greek painter, 4th century.

ANTIPHON, a Greek orator, killed 411 B.C.

ANTIQUARIUS, J., an Italian scho., d. 1512.

ANTIQUUS, a painter of the 16th century.

ANTISTHENES, a Gr. command., 4th c. B.C.

ANTISTHENES, fnd. of the Cynics, 5th c. B.C.

ANTONE. See ANTONY.

ANTOINETTE. See MARIE ANTOINETTE.

ANTON, CH. GOTTLIEB, a German writer of curious history, 1751-1818.

ANTON, C. G., a philologist, died 1814.

ANTONELLI, P. A., a Fr. officer, 1747-1817.

ANTONELLI, a painter, 15th century.

ANTONI, SEB. DEGLI, a tragedian, 17th cent.

ANTONI, an Italian officer, 1714-1786.

ANTONIANO, SYLVIO, a poet, 1540-1603.

ANTONIDES, J., a Dutch poet, 1647-1684.

ANTONIDES, J., an Arabian scholar, 17th c.

ANTONINA, wife of Belisarius, distinguished for her public spirit, 499-565.

ANTONINE DE FORCIGLIONI, a prelate and saint of Rome, 1389-1459.

ANTONINI, ANNIBAL and JOSEPH, two brothers distinguished as historians, 17th and 18th c.

ANTONINUS, LIBERALIS, a Gr. au., 2d c. B.C.

ANTONINUS PIUS, a Roman emperor, b. 86; succeeded Adrian, 138; died 161.

ANTONINUS, MARCUS AURELIUS, successor of Antoninus Pius, 121-180.

ANTONINUS. See COMMODUS, CARACALLA, DIADUMENIANUS.

ANTONINUS, ST., abp. of Florence, d. 1445.

ANTONINUS, bishop of Constantine, 5th ct.

ANTONINUS, a geographer, age unknown.

ANTONIO, or ANTONELLO, a painter, 15th c.

ANTONIO, a Spanish historian, 1617-1684.

ANTONIO, PEDRO, a Spanish painter, d. 1675.

ANTONIUS, GODFREY, a Germ. lawyer, 17th c.

ANTONIUS, ELIUS N., a Span. hist., 16th c.

ANTONIUS, L., a Portuguese phys., 16th c.

ANTONIUS, MARCUS, a Rom. orat., proconsul B.C. 103; proscribed by Marius, put to dth. B.C. 67.

ANTONIUS, MARCUS, the cel. triumvir, grandson of the preceding, born B.C. 86; disting. in the Jewish war; and afterwards as the companion in arms and friend of Julius Cæsar. After the assassination of the latter, and the overthrow of the re-

publican party by the defeat of Brutus and Cassius at Philippi, Mark Anthony formed the triumvirate with Octavius and Lepidus, B.C. 42. Anthony married the sister of Octavius, but neglected her for the blandishments of Cleopatra; and having quarrelled with his coadjutors, was defeated at the battle of Actium, and put a period to his own existence, B.C. 30.

ANTONY OF TUSCANY, a lawyer, 15th cent.

ANTONY, ST., the Great, born in Egypt, 251; retired to the desert, where he formed the first community of monks, 305; died, 356.

ANTONY, ST., of Padua, 1195-1231.

ANTONY OF BOURBON, king of Navarre, by his marriage with Jeanne D'Albret, 1548, and father of Henry IV. of France, d. 1562.

ANVARI, a Persian astrologer, died 1206.

ANYSIUS, GIOV., an Italian poet, d. 1540.

ANYTA, a Greek poetess, some centuries B.C.

ANYTUS, an Athenian orator, 4th cent. B.C.

AOUST, THE MARQUIS D', one of the violent members of the French convention, d. 1812.

APACZAI, JOHN, an Orientalist, died 1659.

APAFFI. See ABAFFI.

APEL, or APELLES, JOHN, a German reformer, 1486-1536.

APELBOOM, a Dutch poet, died about 1780.

APELLES, founder of a heresy, 2d century.

APELLES, the most celebrated painter of antiquity, was born about 365 B.C. at Cos, or at Colophon in Ionia. When already an accomplished master, apparently, he entered as a pupil in the celebrated school of Pamphilus, at Sicyon, and paid the enormous fee of this school, a talent, (about £220 sterling,) purely for the sake of the reputation enjoyed by its pupils.—Apelles seems to have earned his unrivalled reputation partly by his unintermittent industry, which became proverbial, even among the Romans—'*nulla dies sine linea*' is a saying, according to report, which originated with this great Greek painter. Painting itself is sometimes termed by the Romans the Apellean art.—An examination of the particular services of Apelles does not seem to justify his extraordinary reputation, for he appears to have been little more than a portrait painter, though doubtless one of the very highest class. In every respect, save one, however, he was surpassed by some one of his rivals, but in the management of the whole, in that peculiar quality which the Greeks called *Charis*, grace or beauty, he was unrivalled. A list of his known works will convey the most accurate notion of his style. Perhaps the most celebrated was the *Venus Anadyomene*, or Venus rising out of the ocean, which became in after years such a favourite picture among the Romans, that Ovid (*Art. Amat.* iii. 401,) paid it the extraordinary compliment of saying, that but for this picture, Venus would have still remained buried beneath the waves of the sea. The picture was painted for the people of Cos, where it remained until removed three centuries afterwards by the emperor Augustus to Rome, who took it in lieu of 100 talents tribute; an enormous price, and yet less by some thousands than was recently paid for the *Soult Murillo* by the French government. The picture was, unfortunately, much damaged on the voyage, and was, within a century from the time of its dedication in the Temple of Julius

Cæsar, dictator, at Rome, replaced by a copy, by order of Nero. The history of this picture is worthy of note, as it is the prototype of so many similar stories of later ages. Other celebrated works were, King Antigonos on horseback; a portrait of Campaspe, a beautiful slave and favourite of Alexander the Great, who presented her to the painter in reward for the picture which he made of her; several portraits of Philip of Macedon, and of Alexander himself, who is said to have given Apelles the exclusive right of painting him; for one of these, representing the king as Jupiter hurling his thunderbolts, Alexander is said to have presented Apelles with 20 talents of gold, about £50,000 sterling, twice the largest sum ever recorded otherwise, as the price of a picture. Further, are mentioned a figure of Fortune, seated; a naked hero; a back view of a Hercules; a clothed figure of one of the Graces; Clitus preparing for battle, mounted on his charger, and receiving his helmet from his arm-bearer; Antigonos in armour walking by the side of his horse; Archelaus with his wife and daughter; and the two following works, the only two pictures by Apelles recorded, which appear to have contained a considerable number of figures—Diana surrounded by her nymphs, in which he was allowed to have surpassed the lines of Homer, from which he took his subject; and the pomp or procession of the high priest of Diana at Ephesus.—The pictures of Apelles were probably mostly painted upon panels of larch, (he used to boast that he never painted upon a wall,) and executed in distemper: the impasto was doubtless very similar to that of the Italian quattrocento masters before the introduction of oil painting. The Greeks had abundant resources in colours, and there is every reason to suppose that they were in every respect as great in painting as in sculpture. Apelles himself, among other distinctions, is renowned for having introduced a very effective mode of glazing, or toning his pictures, which Sir Joshua Reynolds assumed to be the same process adopted by the Venetians of the sixteenth century. [See PROTOGENES.]—Many anecdotes are recorded showing the intimacy between Alexander the Great and Apelles, and others of still more value, showing his own liberality of disposition, and great skill and judgment in his art. One anecdote, related by Pliny, as illustrating a peculiar feature of Greek customs, may be recorded here:—Apelles had put in at Alexandria, driven there by contrary winds; Ptolemy I. was then, at the close of the 4th century, B.C. king of Egypt, with whom, while he was general, Apelles had been on bad terms. Some of the painter's rivals at the court of Ptolemy, taking advantage of this circumstance, endeavoured to do him an injury; they persuaded the royal fool to invite Apelles to sup with the king. Apelles attended accordingly, but Ptolemy indignant at the intrusion, demanded by whom he had been invited; when the painter seizing an extinguished coal from the hearth, drew upon the wall the features of the man who had invited him with such mastery, that Ptolemy in the very first lines recognized the portrait of his buffoon, and through this trifling incident became reconciled to the painter and received him into his favour.—Apelles survived Alexander many years;

he does not appear to have accompanied him as far as Babylon; the date of his death is unknown. He left writings on the arts, which he dedicated to his pupil Perseus; they have not been preserved. He was celebrated for the beauty of the horses in his pictures.—There was another Apelles, of Ephesus, mentioned by Lucian, who lived at the court of Ptolemy Philopator, about B.C. 220.—(Pliny, *Hist. Nat.* xxxv. 36; Plutarch, *Arat.* 12, *Alexander 4*, *Fort Alex. Mag.* 2, 3; Junius, *Catalogus Artificum*, &c. &c.—Wornum, *Epochs of Painting*, vol. i.) [R.N.W.]

APELLICON, a philosopher, 1st century B.C.

APER, MARCUS, an orator, 1st century.

APER, ARIUS, a Roman prefect, killed 284.

APHTHONIUS, a rhetorician, 3d century.

APIAN, PETER, a German astron., 1495-1589.

APICIUS, a noted glutton, time of Augustus.

APIN, J. L., a medical writer, 17th century.

APION, or APPION, a celebrated grammarian, and historian of Egypt, 1st century.

APOLLINARIS, CAIUS S., a grammarian who taught at Rome, 2d century.

APOLLINARIS, bishop of Laodicea, 4th cent.

APOLLINARIS, son of the preceding, and reputed author of a heresy.

APOLLINARIUS, CLAUDIUS, a learned writer, bishop of Hieropolis, 2d century.

APOLLODORUS OF ATHENS. See ZEUXIS.

APOLLODORUS OF DAMASCUS, one of the most celebrated architects of antiquity. He built the forum and column of Trajan at Rome, of which there are still magnificent remains, in the year 113 A.D. and was much employed by Trajan in Rome and elsewhere. His most remarkable work, however, was the great bridge over the Danube in Bulgaria, where the Alt runs into that river; it stood on 20 piers, 150 feet high above the foundations, 60 feet wide, and 170 feet apart. It was built for the emperor Trajan; the bridge was of wood, but the piers were of stone. The wood-work was afterwards destroyed by Hadrian, as it gave the barbarians too great facilities for crossing the Danube. Remains of the piers are still standing. Apollodorus is said to have fallen a victim to the jealousy of Hadrian, who dabbled in architecture as well as other arts.—(Dion Cassius, lxxviii. 13, lxxix. 4; Procopius *de Edif. Justiniani*, iv.; Hirt, *Geschichte der Baukunst*.) [R.N.W.]

APOLLODORUS, a Greek painter, 5th c. B.C.

APOLLODORUS, a Greek gram., 2d cent. B.C.

APOLLODORUS, a naturalist, 1st century.

APOLLODORUS, an architect, killed 130.

APOLLODRUS, a philosopher, time of Cicero.

APOLLONIA, a female martyr, 248.

APOLLONIUS, a Christian martyr, 2d cent.

APOLLONIUS, bishop of Ephesus, 2d cent.

APOLLONIUS, COLLATIUS, a monastic poet of Navarre, 15th century.

APOLLONIUS, DYSCOLUS, a grammatical writer and historian, 2d century.

APOLLONIUS, MYNDUS, an astronomer and astrologer, time of Alexander the Great.

APOLLONIUS OF PERGA, author of a treatise on conic sections, 3d century B.C.

APOLLONIUS, RHODIUS, a poet, librarian of Alexandria, died B.C. 240.

APOLLONIUS, TYRANEUS, a Pythagor. philos., and reputed worker of miracles, 1st century.

APONO, or ABANO, PETER of, a celebrated professor of medicine, noted for his studies in astrology and magic, 1250-1316.

APOSTOLI, G. F., a Latin poet, 16th century.

APOSTOLIUS, MICHEL, a learned Greek refugee from Constantinople, 15th century.

APPERLEY, C. J., a writer on sporting subjects, known as 'Nimrod,' died 1843.

APPIAN, a celebrated historian, lived in the reigns of Trajan, Hadrian, and Antonine.

APPIANI, ANDREA, a painter, 1750-1818.

APPIANO, P. A., a disting. Jesuit, 17th cent.

APREECE, or RHESE, JOHN, an antiq., 16th c.

APRIES, or HOPHRA, king of Egypt, 595 B.C.; dethroned by Amasis, 570 B.C.

APROSIO, A., a monastic writer, 1607-1681.

APTHORP, EAST, a divine, 1732-1816.

APULEIUS, a botanist, 4th century.

APULEIUS, LUCIUS, the cel. author of a romance, entitled the 'Metamorphoses, or Golden Ass,' a Roman Platonist of the 2d century.

AQUARIUS, a scholastic philosopher, 16th c.

AQUAVIVA, ANDR. MATT., duke of, a celebrated scholar and soldier, 1456-1528.

AQUAVIVA, CLAUDE, a Jesuit, 1542-1615.

AQUAVIVA, OCTAVIO, abp. of Naples, 1612.

AQUILA, an architect and *savant* of the 2d cent., who was excom. for practising astrology.

AQUILA, CASPAR, (the Latinized form of his proper name Adler,) a friend and fellow-worker of Luther in the Reformation of Germ., 1488-1560.

AQUILANO, an Italian poet, 1466-1500.

AQUILANUS, a physician of Padua, d. 1543.

AQUINAS, THOMAS, usually called the Angelic Doctor, was a younger son of the count of Aquino, and was born at the castle of Rocca Sicca in 1227. This place was situated on the border line between the states of the church and the territory of Naples. From his earliest years he was smitten with the love of solitary study, and when a very young man he entered the Dominican order. Force was employed to prevent his becoming a monk, but in vain. So much was the youthful scholar wrapt up in his own cogitations, that when he studied at Cologne, under Albertus Magnus, his fellow-pupils gave him the name of *Bos Mutus*, 'mute ox,' on account of his taciturnity and apparent stupidity. In 1255 the university of Paris gave him the title of Doctor in Theology. He lectured with brilliant success in Paris, in several of the Italian universities, and ultimately at Naples. Being summoned by the pope to attend a general council at Lyons in 1274, he commenced his journey, and had reached Terracina, where he died, at the age of forty-eight. He was canonized by pope John XXII. in 1323. The Parisian edition of his works is in twenty-three folio volumes. But the amazing industry of Thomas during his brief life, is wholly eclipsed by his prodigious mental wealth, as displayed in his 'Summa Theologiæ' and 'Commentary on the Sentences of Peter Lombard.' In concise and earnest simplicity of style, in subtle and daring speculation, in purity and loftiness of aim, in orthodoxy of religious sentiment, in acuteness and vigour, in breadth and depth of view, in intellect and heart, in piety and temper, Thomas Aquinas is the acknowledged prince of the mediæval schoolmen and divines. [J.E.]

AQUINO, PH., a learned rabbin, died 1650.

AQUINO, L. CL., an organist, died 1772.

AQUINO, CHR., a Jesuit, 1654-1740.

ARABCHAH, a Mahomed. historian, d. 1450.

ARABELLA STUART, a first cousin of James

I., and, from her near affinity to the crown, an object of suspicion both to that prince and his predecessor, Elizabeth. Died in the Tower, where her long and melancholy confinement deprived her of reason, 1615.

ARAGON, TULLIA OF, a poetess, 16th cent.

ARAJA, FR., a musician, 18th century.

ARAM, EUGENE, a schoolmaster of disting. learning, executed for murder, 1759.

ARANTIUS, a celebrated anatomist, 16th cent.

ARATOR, a Latin poet, died 556.

ARATUS, a poet and astronomer, 3d cent. B.C.

ARATUS, general of the Achæan league, born at Sicyon, 275 B.C.; died 216 B.C.

ARBACES, governor of Media, 9th cent. B.C.

ARBAND, F., a French poet, died 1640.

ARBOGAST, L. F. A., a Fr. *savant*, 1759-1803.

ARBOGASTES, a general in the Rom. armies, of barbarian origin, d. 395.

ARBRISEL, ROBERT OF, an abbot, d. 1117.

ARBuckle, JAMES, a Scotch poet, d. 1734.

ARBULO, P. M., a Spanish sculptor, 16th c.

ARBUTHNOT, ALEX., a Scotch divine, distinguished as a reformer, 1538-1583.

ARBUTHNOT, ALEXANDER, a Scotch printer, 16th century.

ARBUTHNOT, JOHN, an em. physician of the 17th century, but more distinguished as a man of letters and a wit; the associate of Pope and Swift, and the companion of Bolingbroke, at the court of Queen Anne: 1675-1735.

ARCADIUS, emperor of the East, 395-408.

ARCERE, ANT., a French Orientalist, d. 1699.

ARCERE, LOUIS ST., a French hist., 18th c.

ARCESILAUS, a Gr. philosopher, 4th c. B.C.

ARCHELAUS, the teacher of Socrates in physical philosophy, 5th century B.C.

ARCHELAUS, a geographer, time of Alexander.

ARCHELAUS, bishop of Mesopotamia, 278.

ARCHELAUS, bishop of Cæsarea, 440.

ARCHELAUS, chief general of Mithridates VI., king of Pontus, 1st century B.C.

ARCHELAUS I., son of the preceding, high priest of Comana, 63 B.C.; afterwards, by his marriage with Berenice, king of Egypt; dethroned and put to death B.C. 55.

ARCHELAUS II., son and successor of the preceding as the priest-king of the city of Comana; deposed by Julius Cæsar 47 B.C.

ARCHELAUS, son of the last named, king of Cappadocia, B.C. 34 to A.D. 16.

ARCHELAUS, king of Macedon, B.C. 413-399.

ARCHELAUS, king of Sparta, 9th cent. B.C.

ARCHELAUS, the successor of his father Herod the Great as ruler of Judæa; deposed and banished by Augustus on account of his cruelty, 7.

ARCHIAS, a Corinthian archit., 3d cent. B.C.

ARCHIAS, AULUS, L., a client of Cicero.

ARCHIDAMUS I., king of Sparta, B.C. 630; the second of this name king, B.C. 469, died 427; the third, reigned B.C. 361-355; the fourth, B.C. 296-293; the fifth, B.C. 240.

ARCHIDEMUS, a Stoic philosopher, B.C. 160.

ARCHIGENES, a Greek physician, 81-117.

ARCHILVETRUS, a Greek satirist, 7th c. B.C.



[Archimedes—Rossi, Gemme Antiche.]

ARCHIMEDES, the most celebrated of the ancient geometers, was born at Syracuse, about 291 B.C. He was related, on his father's side, to Hiero king of Syracuse, who deemed it an honour to have so distinguished a philosopher as his relative. Having acquired at an early age all the knowledge which could be obtained in his native city, he visited Egypt, which had long been regarded as the great seat of science, and he remained there for several years, enjoying the society of its distinguished men, and storing his mind with the knowledge which they imparted. With a partiality which cannot be too severely condemned, one of the biographers of our philosopher has asserted that he conveyed to the Egyptians more knowledge than he received; but even if we had not been assured by Abulpharagus that he derived all his knowledge of mechanics from the Egyptians, we might have deduced the same truth from the well-known practice of the Greek philosophers, who, in the infancy of their science, went in quest of it to Egypt.—Upon his return to Syracuse, laden with the intellectual spoils of the East, he devoted the whole of his time to the cultivation of the mathematical and physical sciences, and it was only when his country was in danger that he abandoned his studies, and directed all the energies of his mind against the enemies of Syracuse.—In the war which was carried on by the Romans against Hiero, about the year 212 B.C. they had obtained some signal advantages in Sicily, and were thus emboldened to lay siege to Syracuse itself. Inspired with terror at the naval and military preparations of the Roman general, the inhabitants were disposed to offer an ignominious capitulation. Archimedes, however, removed their fears, and inspired them with courage. He is said to have erected vast machines, under the protection of the walls of the city, which baffled the attempts of the Roman engineers, and carried terror into the camp of the enemy. The machines by which he resisted the assaults of the Romans have not been described, and we can easily conceive that he erected works of defence which disconcerted and alarmed his enemies; but when we are told that he sunk the ships of the besiegers when they approached the city, by means of long beams of wood, and that, with grappling hooks at the end of levers, he raised the vessels into the air, and dashed them against the rocks or the walls, we feel that we are in the region of fable and romance, and must regard all such assertions as among the impossibilities of practical science. The inventions by which he is said to

have destroyed the Roman fleet when at a distance are less incredible. We may well believe that he had so improved the ballistæ of the ancients as to throw stones or missiles to a greater distance, and with a greater force, than had been done before; and we may even admit that, by a number of plane mirrors throwing the reflected image of the sun upon one point, he could burn a ship at a distance; but we cannot believe that the Roman fleet was thus destroyed, unless we had it in evidence that the crew were asleep. We have in the present day better mirrors than Archimedes could command, and better machinery for uniting their reflections upon one point, but we venture to say that a British or a French admiral would laugh at any such attempt to annoy him. Buffon, it is true, has endeavoured to attach a degree of probability to the story of burning a ship optically. He combined 168 plane mirrors so that he could direct the light of the sun which they reflected to one spot, and he found that he could burn wood with them at the distance of 200 or 300 feet.—This curious subject has been more recently discussed by M. Peyrard. Assuming the accuracy of Buffon's experiments that five times the heat of the sun is sufficient to inflame planks smeared with tar, M. Peyrard supposes that eight times the sun's heat will set fire to all kinds of wood; and upon this supposition he found that, at the distance of about a mile and a-half, it would require 2267 mirrors to burn wood, and at the distance of three quarters of a mile 590. This calculation proceeds upon the supposition that their reflections are all coincident, and that the mirrors have their two surfaces perfectly plane and parallel. But it is well known that these conditions are impossible, and that the most perfect mirror that the most skilful optician could grind and polish, would, at the distance of three quarters of a mile, and much less, scatter the light which it reflects over a surface ten times greater than its own, and would have very little power in the combustion of wood. But there are other conditions necessary before these mirrors, even if mathematically perfect, could set fire to ships. The ships must be absolutely at rest before the combined reflectors could inflame the wood upon which they fell, and, as has been already stated, the crew must be asleep in the daytime when the sun is shining. We regard, therefore, the story of the burning of the Roman fleet to belong as much to romance as the fishing for ships with hooks at the end of levers, the sinking of them by long beams, and the whirling of them in the air by ropes and grappling hooks. It is no slight presumption in favour of these opinions that the gigantic mechanism which the Syracusan philosopher is said to have wielded against the Roman power was of little avail in the defence of the capital. The siege was converted into a blockade. During the celebration of the festival of Diana, when the Syracusans had indulged in a fatal security, the Romans attacked and obtained possession of the city. Marcellus had issued an order that Archimedes and his house should be spared; but, either from ignorance of the order on the part of a Roman soldier, or from the obstinacy of Archimedes in refusing submission, he was run through the body while drawing a geometrical diagram on

the sand. Marcellus was deeply afflicted when he heard of the event. He took the relatives of the philosopher under his special protection, and in erecting a monument to his memory, he fulfilled the wish that Archimedes had expressed in his lifetime, that a sphere inscribed in a cylinder should be engraven on his tomb. The death of Archimedes took place B.C. 212, and 140 years afterwards, Cicero, while questor in Sicily, went with a party of Syracusan nobles in search of the tomb of the great philosopher, which his countrymen had allowed to go into decay. 'Remembering,' says Cicero, 'some verses, said to have been inscribed on his tomb, which mentioned that on the top of it there was placed a sphere in a cylinder, I looked around me upon every object at the Agrigentine Gate, the common receptacle of the dead. At length I observed a small column rising above the thorns, upon which was placed the representation of a sphere in a cylinder. This, said I to the nobles, must be what I am seeking. Several persons were immediately got to clear away the weeds, and lay open the spot. As soon as a passage was made, we found on the opposite base the inscription, with nearly the latter half of the verses obliterated.'—The reputation of Archimedes did not require to be sustained by the fables with which the vanity of his countrymen has surrounded his name. His discoveries in geometry, mechanics, and hydrodynamics would have immortalized him, had posterity never heard of his magical artillery against the Roman fleet. He discovered that the surface as well as the solidity of any sphere is equal to two-thirds of its circumscribing cylinder; and that the ratio of the diameter of a circle to its circumference is nearly as 7 to 22. It is to him that we owe the demonstration of the fundamental property of the lever, and the method of finding the centre of gravity of plane surfaces. He discovered the *quadrature* pressure of fluids, and pointed out the condition under which a solid body is in equilibrio when floating in a fluid. He invented the screw for raising water which bears his name; and we owe to him the process of detecting the adulteration of the precious metals, which he so successfully applied in proving the impurity of the gold in king Hiero's crown.—A splendid edition of the works of Archimedes was printed at the Clarendon Press at Oxford, in 1792, edited by our countryman, the Rev. Abraham Robertson. [D.B.]

ARCHINTO, the name of a noble family of Milan, many of whom were distinguished as men of letters, ecclesiastics, and statesmen, from the 12th to the 17th cent. CHARLES, founder of a scientific academy, 1669-1732. PHILIP, abp. of Milan, d. 1558. GIUSEPPE, abp. and card., d. 1712. OCTAVIUS, an antiq. and diplomatist, d. 1656.

ARCHON, LOUIS, an antiquarian, 1645-1717.

ARCHENHOLZ, J. W. VON, a German historian, 1695-1777.

ARCHENHOLZ, J., a Swed. hist., 1695-1777.

ARCHYTAS, a mathe. and philo. of the Pythagorean sch., dist. for his prac. abilities, 5th c. B.C.

ARCO, ALPH. DE, a Sp. painter, died 1700.

ARCO, NICH., Count, a Latin poet, died 1546.

ARCON, J. CL. ELEON. LEMICAUD D', a military engineer of France, 1733-1800.

ARCOUS, CÆSAR of, a Fr. advocate, d. 1681.

ARCUDIUS, PETER, a Greek priest, diplomatic agent of Clement VIII., died 1635.

ARCUDI, ALEX. THOS., of, a biographical writer of Venice, died 1720.

ARCULPHUS, a French traveller, 7th century.

ARCY, PATRICK, a military writer, died 1779.

ARDELL, J. M., an Irish engraver, died 1765.

ARDENE, ESPIRIT JEAN DE ROME D', a poet of Marseilles, 1684-1748.

ARDENE, JEAN PAUL, brother of the preceding, distinguished as a botanist, 1689-1769.

ARDERN, JOHN, an English surgeon, 14th ct.

ARDERNE, JAS., an English divine, died 1691.

ARDINGHELLI, M., an algebraist, 18th cent.

ARDUIN, elected king of Italy 1002, d. 1015.

AREAGATHUS, a Greek physician, 3d c. B.C.

AREGIO, P. DE, an Italian painter, 16th cent.

ARENA, ANTH., a French poet, died 1544.

ARENA, JOS., a Corsican in the French service, execut. 1802 on a charge of consp. agt. Bonaparte.

ARENA, JAMES OF, a jurist, 13th century.

ARENDTS, TH., a Dutch poet, died 1700.

ARENDT, M. F., a Danish antiquary and traveller, remarkable for the singularity of his life and adventures, 1769-1824.

ARENSBECK, P. D., a Swedish schl., d. 1673.

ARESI, PAUL, an Italian prelate and theological and philosophical writer, 1574-1644.

ARESON, the last Roman Catholic bishop of Ireland, beheaded with his sons 1550.

ARETEUS, a Greek physician, 1st century.

ARETIN, A. and J. G., two brothers and art-writers of Germany, 18th century.

ARETIN, J. A. C. J., baron of, a diplomatist and man of letters, 1769-1822.

ARETIN, J. C., brother of the preceding, a statesman and author, 1773-1824.

ARETINO, CHARLES, a classical scholar, celebrated at Florence, 15th century.

ARETINO, FR., a lawyer, 15th century.

ARETINO, GUIDO, a musician, 11th century.

ARETINO, an Italian painter, 14th century.

ARETINO, LEONARD, an historian, died 1443.

ARETINO, PETER, an Ital. poet, cel. as a reckless satirist of princes and churchmen, 1492-1557.

ARETINUS, an Italian musician, 16th cent.

AREUS, king of Sparta, 268 B.C.

ARETIUS, BEN., a Swiss botanist and theological teacher, died 1574.

ARGEUS, king of Macedon, 618 B.C.; a second of the same name usurped the throne, 393 B.C.

ARGAIS, GREG., a Spanish historian, 17th ct.

ARGALL, R., an English poet, 16th century.

ARGAND, a chemist of Geneva, died 1803.

ARGELLATI, PH., an Ital. printer, born 1685.

ARGELLATI, FR., son of Phelix, author of an imitation of Boccaccio, died 1754.

ARGENS, J. B. BOYER, marquis of, a philosophical and miscellaneous writer, 1704-1771.

ARGENTERO, J., a phys. of Piedmont, 16th c.

ARGENTIL, A., a poet of Ferrara, died 1576.

ARGENTRE, BERTRAND, an historian and jurist, president of Rennes, died 1590.

ARGHUN-KHAN, king of Persia, 1284-90.

ARGOLI, AND., an Italian physician and mathematician, 1570-1653.

ARGOLI, JOHN, son of Andrew, a poet and archaeologist, died 1660.

ARGOUNE, NOEL, a critical author, d. 1704.

ARGUELLADA, RAYMOND, a Sp., disting. for his share in framing the constitution of 1812.

ARGUELLES, AUGUSTUS, a Spanish patriot, brought into note by the revolution of 1812.

ARGUIJO, JUAN DE, a Sp. poet, 17th cent.

ARGUSTIN, ANTH., a Sp. antiquary, 16th ct.

ARGYROPYLUS, JOHN, one of the Greek savants, refugees of the 15th century.

ARI, or ARA FRODE, a scholar and historian of Iceland, 11th century.

ARIADNE, a Gr. princess, daughter of Leo. I., remarkable in the politics of the period, 457-515.

ARIARATHES, ten kings of this name reigned in Cappadocia from the 4th to the 1st cent. B.C.

ARIAS MONTANUS, an Orientalist, 16th ct.

ARIBERT I., king of the Lombards, 653-661.

ARIBERT II., succeeded 701, deposed 712.

ARICI, CÆSAR, an Italian poet, born 1785.

ARION, a Greek poet, 7th century, B.C.

ARIOSTI, ATTILIO, a composer 17th century.

ARIOSTO, LODOVICO, the son of a gentleman in the service of the dukes of Ferrara, was born in 1474, at Reggio, near Modena. His life, though not prosperous, was far from being eventful: during the whole of it he was employed, in various capacities, by the ducal house of Este, who, niggardly and careless in their treatment of this great poet, behaved even worse in the next generation to the unfortunate Tasso. From the schools of Ferrara he passed to Padua, where he was compelled to study law for five years, busying himself also with the classics, and being at length allowed by his father to abandon the legal profession. About 1503 he was received into the retinue of cardinal D'Este, a younger son of the reigning duke of Ferrara. As he grew older, he was repeatedly employed on confidential public missions by Alfonso, the next duke, the cardinal's elder brother; and when, in 1517, he lost the cardinal's favour by declining to attend him into Hungary, duke Alfonso took him into his own service. He received some trifling ecclesiastical appointments, capable of being held by a person not in orders; and for three years, from 1522, he was busied in organizing and governing the mountainous district of Garfagnana, which had just been re-acquired by the house of Este. He continued to be a needy man, though there is no reason for supposing that he lived extravagantly or irregularly; and, even if there was insufficient ground for his complaints of the parsimony of his patrons, it seems to be quite certain that they were blind to his literary merit. His last few years were spent in Ferrara, where he died in 1533.—Ariosto would hold a place in the history of Italian literature, although he had contributed to it nothing but his minor works. His Rime, or short pieces of familiar verse, such as sonnets and other lyrics, are excellent in their class; his seven poetical Satires, gay, good-humoured, and wittily observant, stand in the first rank among Italian compositions of the kind; and there is much of felicitous wit, not without great indecency, in his five versified Comedies. But it is the 'Orlando Furioso' that makes him immortal, as one of the greatest of modern European poets. This celebrated work stands in an odd relation to similar poems that preceded it. In the course of the fifteenth century, metrical romances of chivalry appeared in Italy; and towards the close of that

century Pulci and Boiardo, borrowing from the romances the fabulous history of Charlemagne and his paladins, and imitating much of that union of the serious and the comic which marked the effusions of the minstrels, worked up these materials into chivalrous poems. Boiardo's 'Orlando Innamorato' takes its name from the love of its hero, the knightly Orlando or Roland, for the Eastern princess Angelica. Of this poem, Ariosto's, (first published incomplete in 1516, and then in its present shape in 1532,) is just a continuation. Orlando's madness, caused by jealousy, furnishes its title, and a considerable part of its incidents. But Charlemagne's war with the Saracens is fully related: isolated adventures of many of his champions are continually introduced; and a prominence, which increases as the work proceeds, is bestowed on the knight Ruggiero and the beautiful amazon Bradamante. The poem closes with events which remove obstacles to the marriage of these personages, who are represented as the ancestors of the family of Este; and their history is regarded as the leading story of the Orlando, by those critics who are unwilling to allow that it is nothing more than a collection of episodes. If unity of design was really attempted by the poet, he has certainly failed in the execution: no one series of adventures is so decisively prominent as to fix the attention of the reader; and the several stories are interwoven, and alternately dropped and resumed, with a caprice and complexity which make it no easy task to follow the windings. The mixture of gaiety with seriousness is continual; yet these dissimilar elements are harmonized with much skill and delicacy: and the airy sportiveness of fancy which is prevalent throughout, and the extraordinary animation with which the chivalrous perils and acts of heroism are depicted, concur in shedding over the poem a charm which is irresistible. In point of poetic adornment, the Orlando is at once rich and original: Ariosto is as much superior to Tasso in native genius, as he is inferior to him in skill of constructive art. [W.S.]

ARISTO, GABRIEL, brother of the celebrated poet, also a poetical writer.

ARISTO, HORACE, son of the preceding, a poet and comedian, died 1593.

ARISI, FR., an advocate and poet, 1657-1743.

ARISTENATUS, an elegant Greek wr., 4th c.

ARISTARCHUS, a grammarian and critic of noted severity, 2d century B.C.

ARISTARCHUS, a Greek philosopher of the 3d century B.C., whose works on astronomy show that he was acquainted with the rotation of the earth upon its own axis.

ARISTEAS, a Jewish chronicler, 1st cent. B.C.

ARISTIDES, a Greek painter, 3d cent. B.C.

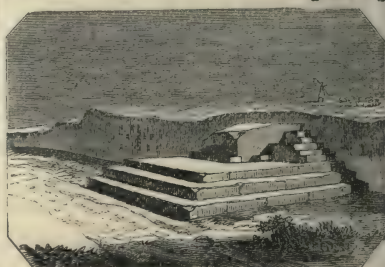
ARISTIDES, ÆLIUS, a Gr. orator, 2d ct. B.C.

ARISTIDES, QUINTILLIAN, a didactic writer, author of a work on music, 2d century.

ARISTIDES, a philosopher, 2d century.

ARISTIDES OF THEBES, a painter, contemporary with Apelles, was, according to Pliny, the greatest master of expression among the Greeks. The same writer relates that when Alexander the Great stormed Thebes, he was so struck with a picture by him of a dying mother with a child at her bosom, that he ordered it to be sent to his palace at Pella.

The works of Aristides were in great repute even during his lifetime. Mnason, tyrant of Elatea, paid him £3,600 for a single easel picture of a battle of the Persians, containing one hundred figures only. After the siege of Corinth, 146 B.C., Attalus III., king of Pergamus, offered £5,800 for a picture of Bacchus and Ariadne by Aristides, but the Roman general Mummius, thinking the picture had some hidden value in it, sent it to Rome, where it was dedicated in the temple of Ceres. A celebrated picture by this painter, preserved in the temple of Apollo at Rome, was destroyed by a picture restorer, to whom the prætor, M. Junius, had given it to be cleaned before the celebration of the Apollinaria; another of the incidents which show how similar are the stories of ancient and modern art. Aristides painted in encaustic, that is with wax colours, the picture being afterwards *burnt in*.—(Pliny, *Hist. Nat.* vii. 39, xxxv. 4 8, 10 36, 11 39, 40.) [R.N.W.]



[The Pnyx at Athens.]

ARISTIDES, surnamed the Just, an Athenian general and statesman, whose intrepidity greatly contributed to the victory of Marathon. Being banished through the intrigues of Themistocles, B.C. 483, he was recalled by his countrymen to oppose Xerxes, and distinguished himself at the battle of Salamis. After serving in the highest offices of the state, he died a poor man, 467 B.C.

ARISTIPPUS, king of Argus, killed 242 B.C.

ARISTIPPUS, a pupil of Socrates, and founder of a school of philosophy at Cyrene, 4th cent. B.C.

ARISTO, an Aristotelian, 3d century B.C.

ARISTO, TRITUS, a Stoic, time of Trajan.

ARISTOBULUS I., a Jewish prince, succeeded his father Hyrcanus as high priest, and took the title of king 107 B.C.; died 108.

ARISTOBULUS II., usurped the throne 70 B.C.; deposed by Pompey 63 B.C.

ARISTOBULUS, brother of Mariamne, wife of Herod the Great, killed 35.

ARISTOGITON, an Athenian, executed B.C. 516, for conspiring against the Pisistratides.

ARISTOMENES, a Greek general, representative of the royal house of Messene, 7th cent. B.C.

ARISTOPHANES, a celeb. name in the Greek drama, author of numerous comedies, equally remarkable for the beauty of their composition, and their pungent satire, flourished in the 5th ct. B.C. His life and works have given occasion to a vast amount of learned writing and critical inquiry, but the facts known concerning him are few in number. Out of 44 compositions of his, only 11 are extant.



[Aristotle—From an Antique Bust.]

ARISTOTLE. This distinguished philosopher, founder of the celebrated Peripatetic school, was born at Stagira, a city of Thrace, in the year 384 before Christ. His father, Nicomachus, was the physician of Amyntas, king of Macedon, and his mother, Phæstis, as well as his father, believed to have been descended from Esculapius. Having lost both his parents in early life, he was placed under the guardianship of Proxenus, an eminent citizen of Atarneus, a city in Mysia, and after completing his seventeenth year, he repaired to Athens, to study in the school of Plato. Here he remained for twenty years, imbibing the noble spirit of his master, devoting himself to the acquisition of every species of knowledge, and honoured in the estimation of his teacher and of his companions, as 'the intellect of the school.'—Upon the death of Plato, 348 B.C., Aristotle took up his residence at Atarneus, on the invitation of his friend Hermias, who though originally the domestic slave of an Athenian banker, who had permitted him to attend the school of Plato, was now independent sovereign of Atarneus and Assos. At the small but interesting court of his friend, and surrounded by the scenes of his early studies, Aristotle spent three happy years, enjoying the society of intellectual friends, and devoting himself with unremitting assiduity to the study of nature. Here, too, he had formed ties warmer than those of friendship. Pythia, the niece of the king, had gained his affection, and when the unfortunate sovereign had been betrayed by some worthless individuals who had enjoyed his hospitality, and had forfeited his life as a rebel against the king of Persia, Aristotle fled to Lesbos with the family of his friend, and was soon afterwards married to his niece, who did not long survive her uncle.—During his residence at Mytilene, in Lesbos, which was continued for two years, Aristotle seems to have received from Philip, king of Macedon, the flattering invitation to superintend the education of Alexander his son. The compliment thus paid to his talents and character was too high to be rejected; and though the duties which such an office demanded might have interfered with the progress of his studies, he cheerfully accepted of it, and took up his residence at Pella, when Alexander had reached his fourteenth year. The king received him with the most marked attention, and science and learning have in no future age been more highly honoured than they were at the court of Macedon in the person of the distinguished Stagyræite, and through

the liberality of the most powerful of sovereigns. The Macedonian prince was instructed during five or six years in grammar, rhetoric, poetry, logic, ethics, and politics, and in those branches of physics which had even at that time made some considerable progress. Aristotle made a new collection of the *Iliad* for the use of his pupil, and composed a treatise 'On a Kingdom,' which has not descended to our times.—Upon the death of Philip, in 336 B.C., Alexander succeeded to the throne, when in the twentieth year of his age, and Aristotle continued to live with him as his friend and counsellor till he set out on his Asiatic campaign in 334 B.C. The delicate constitution and intellectual habits of the philosopher prevented him, at the age of fifty, from following his pupil in his martial career, and he accordingly returned to Athens, where, in the charming retreat of the Lyceum, he delivered his lectures to crowded audiences, while walking in the shade, amid the trees and fountains with which it was adorned.—While thus instructing his pupils, and enjoying the popularity and reputation to which he had attained, he became, like all illustrious teachers of philosophy, the object of envy and persecution. His rivals in learning directed against him the usual calumnies which genius is ever destined to endure from the ignorance and malice of its enemies; and the heathen priests, dreading the progress of truth as the greatest enemy of their faith, charged the philosopher with impiety and sedition. The friendship of Alexander had hitherto shielded him from open persecution, but upon the death of that monarch, in B.C. 323, he was charged before the Areopagus as an enemy to the religion of his country, and avoided the fate of Socrates, which he knew awaited him, by making his escape to Chalcis, a city of Eubœa. In this city of refuge he spent the remainder of his life. Exhausted with mental labour, and broken in spirit by his misfortunes, his feeble constitution gave way, and he died in 322 B.C., in the sixty-third year of his age, about a year after his retreat to Chalcis. His remains were carried to Stagira by his fellow-citizens, and an altar and shrine erected over his grave. The festival of *Aristotelia* was instituted in gratitude for his services, and even in Plutarch's time the garden of the philosopher, with its walks and bowers, was exhibited to the public. In his personal appearance, Aristotle was defective. He is described as having little eyes and slender limbs, with a feeble voice and an imperfect utterance; and he is said to have improved the symmetry of his person by great attention to dress, and the use of elegant ornaments.—The writings of Aristotle were carried to Rome among the other spoils of Athens, when it was captured by Scylla, and they were edited by Andronicus the Rhodian, about three hundred years after they were composed. In our narrow limits we can neither record the number nor estimate the value of his writings. He divided philosophy into three departments—*theoretic*, embracing physics, mathematics, theology, and metaphysics; *efficient*, including logic, rhetoric, and poetry; and *practical*, including ethics and politics. See Dr. Gillies's *Ethics and Politics of Aristotle, with an account of his Life*, 2 vols. 4to, 1797. [D.B.]

ARISTOXENUS, one of the most celebrated disciples of Aristotle, 4th century B.C.

ARIUS, the noted heretic, was born about the middle of the third century. His entire life was embroiled with disputes, principally with bishop Alexander and with Athanasius on the divinity of Christ. Arius held that God created his Son, that the Son had not existed from all eternity, and was not in dignity and essence equal with the Father. This fatal heresy was solemnly condemned by the great council which met at Nice in 325. After numerous vicissitudes, strifes, and intrigues, Arius was in the act of celebrating a triumph in Constantinople, when he retired from the crowd to satisfy a call of nature, and then and there suddenly died at a very advanced age. His enemies rudely reckoned his manner of death a judgment from heaven. Arius was a man of bustle and ambition, soured by disappointment, and irritated by defiant opposition, and his errors, if not prompted, were at least shaped to some extent by the exciting circumstances in which he was placed. [J.E.]

ARKWRIGHT, **SIR RICHARD**, an extraordinary man, whose genius has created a permanent influence on the constitution of civilized society. Born in Preston in 1732, of humble parents, the youngest of 18 children, he was brought up as a barber. About 1760 he quitted this precarious business, and dealt in *hair*, which he collected about the country, and discovered how to dye it and prepare it for wig-makers. From 1767, not till he was 35 years of age, Arkwright gave himself up exclusively to the subject of inventions for spinning cotton. In 1768 he was in Preston constructing his first machine. At this time his poverty was such, that 'being a Burgess of Preston he could not appear to vote till the party with whom he voted gave him a decent suit of clothes!' Apprehensive of meeting with the same hostile treatment from the operative weavers of the district as Hargreaves had met with, Arkwright removed to Nottingham, where he became a partner with Mr. Jedediah Strutt, the ingenious improver and patentee of the stocking frame, and who rendered essential assistance in perfecting the invention for which Arkwright obtained his first patent in 1769.—The improvement for which the patent was obtained, consisted mainly in the use of two pairs of rollers, the first pair, between which the carded cotton in the form of a 'spule,' or soft cord, passed, revolving slowly; and the second pair revolving two, three, or ten times as fast, so as to *draw out* the spule to one-half, one-third, or one-tenth of its thickness when between the first rollers. This invention was followed up by various improvements and combinations of machinery, and mills for spinning cotton by this method were erected in Nottingham first, and then at Cromford in Derbyshire. The system has since been universally adopted, and in all its main features remains unaltered to the present time. Out of this invention have grown up the largest manufacture, the largest trade, some of the largest cities, the largest revenue, and the largest national prosperity in the world. Arkwright did not escape the system of robbery and persecution, the fate of most patentees of successful inventions then as now. By aid of false witnesses a combination of the persons in the spinning trade succeeded in 1781 in depriving Arkwright of his patent right. The evidence upon which the patent was annulled, and upon

which it has been much the fashion to depreciate Arkwright's talents, was that of persons in a low station of life, who spoke of circumstances which had occurred 18 years before!—Arkwright's genius was not that of a mechanic alone. Although the details of manufacturing or commercial business were altogether new to him, and although it was five years before the works at Cromford returned any profit, yet by indomitable energy he turned the tide of prosperity and wealth to his own advantage, and for several years regulated the cotton market. He left great wealth to his heirs, who in their generation increased their patrimony to the most colossal fortune, perhaps, that has been realized in Britain. [L.D.B.G.]

ARLAND, **J. A.**, a painter, died 1743.

ARLER, **PETER VON**, an architect, 14th cent.

ARLOTTO, **M.**, a facetious writer, 15th cent.

ARMELLINI, **M.**, a learned monk, died 1737.

ARMFELDT, **CHARLES**, baron of, a Swedish general, time of Charles XII.

ARMFELDT, **GUSTAVUS MAURICE**, count of, a Swedish statesman, died 1814.

ARMINIUS, or **HERMANN**, a German chief, who maintained his ground for years against Varus and Germanicus, and was at last slain by the treachery of one of his countrymen, 21.

ARMINIUS, (**VAN HARMINE**.) was born at Oudewater, South Holland, in 1560. After studying at Leyden he went to Geneva, and enjoyed the prelections of Beza. His mind seems to have had an early love of innovation, an early itching to oppose established forms of thought and belief, and he became a romantic supporter of the philosophy of Peter Ramus. At the age of twenty-six he was ordained minister of one of the churches in Amsterdam, and preached with great acceptance. His views soon became unsettled, and he was entangled in controversy. In 1603 he succeeded Junius in the chair of theology at Leyden. Next session he attacked the doctrine of predestination, and based it upon foreknowledge of faith and merit. Gomar became his resolute antagonist. The warfare waxed hotter and hotter, and the States-general interfered, but to no purpose. Arminius died in 1609. The candour and honesty of Arminius are unimpeached, and his ability is undoubted, but the system which now bears his name was elaborated after his death by Episcopius and Limborch, several of its distinctive tenets not being held by its name-father. [J.E.]

ARMSTRONG, **JOHN**, a cel. phys., au. of many valuable works on medical science, 1784-1829.

ARMSTRONG, **JOHN**, M.D., a Scotch physician, better known as a poet, was born at Casleton, on the banks of the Liddel, in Roxburghshire, 1709, and graduated at Edinburgh, 1732. He was already distinguished by his love of literature and the arts, but more especially for his classical attainments and taste in poetry. After one or two professional essays, he published, 1735, a poetical brochure, entitled, an 'Essay for Abridging the Study of Medicine,' a pleasant attack on the orthodox faculty, in the dialogue of which he is said to have caught the very spirit of Lucian. This was followed in 1737 by a professional work on a subject requiring great delicacy in its treatment, and two years afterwards by 'The Economy of Love,' a poem which passed through several editions, 'more to the

profit of the publisher than the reader.' His reputation, clouded by this unfortunate sally of humour, was fully established in 1744 by the 'Art of Preserving Health,' which is still regarded as one of the best didactic poems in the English language, and has placed its author in the same rank as Akenside. From this period to 1758, Dr. Armstrong published several fugitive pieces, more or less correct in taste, and in the last-named year a volume of sketches, remarkable for their ill-humour, under the pseudonyme of Launcelot Temple, Esq. In 1760, his poetical epistle entitled 'The Day' was published, as the preface declares, without the knowledge or consent of the author, and procured for him the enmity of Churchill, who retorted its reflections in severe, and it may be unjustifiable, terms. Armstrong was evidently dissatisfied with his place in public esteem, and in all probability had cherished a morbid sensibility on this subject, which was ill concealed by the affectation of a good-natured cynicism, described by the poet Thomson, who was also his intimate friend, as 'both humane and agreeable, like that of Jacques in the play.' This quality, whether agreeable or the contrary, was abundantly manifest in a volume of medical essays, published 1771, in which, however, some advanced views in physiology are put forth. The professional career of Dr. Armstrong brought him little distinction. In 1741, we find him soliciting the appointment of physician to the West Indian fleet. In 1746 he was appointed to the hospital for lame and sick soldiers behind Buckingham House, and in 1760 accompanied the German army as physician. His collected poetical works were published in 2 vols. 8vo, 1770, and along with them his tragedy of the 'Forced Marriage,' which had been rejected by Garrick. Dr. Armstrong died in consequence of a fall when stepping from his carriage, in 1779, and surprised his friends by leaving a saving of three thousand pounds out of his moderate income. [E.R.]

ARMYNE, LADY MARY, a woman of distinguished benevolence and attainments, died 1675.

ARNAL, J. P., a Spanish architect, died 1805.

ARNALD, a commentator, died 1756.

ARNALL, M., a political writer, noted as a partizan of Walpole, died 1741.

ARNAUD, F. S. B., a miscellaneous author of France, 1718-1757.

ARNAUD DE MERUIL, a Fr. poet, d. 1220.

ARNAUD, FR., a French ecclesiastic, disting. as a journalist and *savant*, 1721-1784.

ARNAULD DE VILLENEUVE, a famous alchemist and physician, 1238-1314.

ARNAULD, ANTH., a political writer, time of Catharine de Medici, 1550-1619.

ARNAULD, ROBT., son of Anthony, an analyst and translator, 1589-1674.

ARNAULD, HENRY, another son, born 1597, bishop of Angers 1649, died 1692.

ARNAULD, ANTH., another son, cel. as a philosopher, theologian, and controversialist, 1612-1694.

ARNAULD OF BRESCIA, an Italian reformer and martyr, of the 12th century.

ARNAULT, A. T., a Fr. dramatist, died 1834.

ARNDT, JOSHUA, brother of Christian, author of 'Ecclesiastical Antiquities,' 1626-1685.

ARNDT, CHARLES, son of Joshua, a professor of Hebrew, 1673-1721.

ARNDT, CHR., a logician, 1623-1683.

ARNDT, C. GOTTLIEB VON, Councillor and literary assistant of Catherine II.

ARNDT, JOH. GOTTFRIED, hist., 1713-1767.

ARNDT, JOHN, a divine, 1555-1621.

ARNE, THOMAS AUGUSTINE, Mus. Doc., the son of an upholsterer, was born in King-Street, Covent Garden, London, in the year 1710. Arne, who was by his father intended for the legal profession, was educated at Eton, and served a regular term to an attorney; but his love of music prevailed over all obstacles, and contrary to his father's wishes, he forsook the subtleties of law for the then less lucrative study of music. His ungovernable taste led him to have recourse to strange and eccentric methods for its gratification, of which the following incident furnishes an example:—While engaged in the attorney's office his means were limited, and his musical appetite insatiable, but that he might have an opportunity of gratifying it, he often, as we find on the authority of Dr. Burney, 'used to avail himself of the privilege of a servant, by borrowing a livery and going into the gallery of the opera, which was then appropriated to domestics.' While an apprentice with the lawyer, the young enthusiast received some lessons on the violin from Michael Christian Festing, a German violinist then in much repute, and in a short time made so much progress upon that instrument that he quitted his legal master and adopted music as a profession. The first notice his father had of this circumstance, was when on one occasion happening accidentally to call at the house of a neighbouring gentleman, he found to his surprise and consternation the young Thomas Augustine playing leading violin with a party of musicians. This incident decided the fate of Arne. The world gained a musician of much taste and delicacy of feeling, and lost perhaps a discontented pettifogger. Soon after this, Arne discovering that his sister, who afterwards became Mrs. Cibber, had not only a fine taste in music, but a 'sweet-toned and touching' voice, he gave her a course of instructions, and qualified her to appear in Lampe's opera of *Ame- lia*. Her voice and manner took so well with the public, that Arne, then only eighteen years of age, set to music for her Addison's *Rosamond*, in which she personated the heroine, his younger brother supporting the character of the *Page*. Arne's success in his first opera induced him to compose music for Fielding's *Tom Thumb*, which was brought out in 1731. In 1738 he produced the music to *Comus*, which established his reputation as a lyrical composer. In 1740 he married Miss Cecilia Young, a pupil of Geminiani, and went with her professionally to Ireland, where both were well received, he as composer and she as singer. In 1742 he returned to England, and produced two masques, *Britannia* and *The Judgment of Paris*; also *Eliza*, an opera, and *Thomas and Sally*, a humorous after-piece. In 1745 Arne and his wife were engaged by the proprietor of Vauxhall, and here he composed his charming songs, which are now so rarely to be seen, and so greedily sought after by amateurs and collectors in all parts of Great Britain. It was not long after this that he composed his two oratorios, *Abel and Judith*, but they met with no success. His *Artaxerxes*, a free translation by himself from the Artaserse of Metastasio, upon which his

fame as an operatic composer now rests, was composed in 1762, and it met with the most triumphant success. In 1769 the university of Oxford conferred upon Arne the degree of Doctor in Music. After this he composed his opera *The Fairies*, the music for Mason's *Elfrida* and *Caractacus*, additions to Purcell's *King Arthur*, several of Shakspeare's songs, and the *Stratford Jubilee*, besides many glees, catches, and canons. For his excellence as a writer of glees the Catch Club awarded him no fewer than seven gold medals. His song and chorus, *Rule Britannia*, which will live for ever, 'may be said to have wafted his name over the greater half of the habitable world.' Dr. Arne was seized with spasms of the lungs, and died on the 5th of March, 1778. On his deathbed, having been educated a Roman Catholic, he sought consolation from the rites of that church, and his last moments were cheered by a hallelujah sung by himself. Mrs. Arne died about the year 1795. Dr. Arne left an only son, Michael, who evinced a precocious taste for music, but never attained the same eminence as his father. He in conjunction with Mr. Battisill produced the opera of *Alcmena* at Drury Lane in 1764, and afterwards *Cymon* at the King's Theatre, from which he derived both honour and fame. He died without issue, but in what year we have been unable to discover. [J.M.]

ARNE, CECILIA, wife of the celebrated Dr. Arne, a distinguished cantatrice, d. 1795.

ARNE, MICHAEL, son of the preceding, also a composer of music, died about 1785.

ARNIGIO, an Italian poet, 1523-1577.

ARNHEIM, or ARNIM, a German baron, distinguished in the thirty years' war.

ARNIM, LUDWIG A. VON, a romancist and poet of Germany, 1781-1831.

ARNISEUS, a metaphysician, 16th century.

ARNOBIUS, AFER, a Christian writer, 3d ct.

ARNOBIUS, a biblical commentator, 5th cent.

ARNOLD, BENEDICT, an American general who was at first distinguished in the cause of independence, but in 1780 entered into an engagement with the British for the treasonable surrender of West Point, where he commanded, 1740-1801.

ARNOLD, CHR., an astronomer, 1646-1695.

ARNOLD, GOD., a mystic divine, 1665-1714.

ARNOLD, JOHN, a mechanician, 1744-1799.

ARNOLD, NICH., a polemical dis., died 1680.

ARNOLD, RICHARD, a chronicler, 15th cent.

ARNOLD, SAMUEL, Mus. Doc., was born in London, in the year 1740, and received his musical education at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, from Mr. Bernard Gates and Dr. Nares, who discovered in him the most promising talents. In the year 1760 he became composer to the Covent Garden Theatre, and in 1766 he undertook the duties of the same office at the Haymarket. Dr. Arnold produced four oratorios, eight odes, three serenades, forty-seven operas, three burlettas, besides many overtures, concertos, songs, and smaller pieces, the number of which is not on record. The most popular of his works, several of which still keep their place in public estimation, were *The Maid of the Mill*, *The Son-in-law*, *The Castle of Andalusia*, *Inkle and Yarico*, *The Battle of Hexham*, *The Surrender of Calais*, *The Children in the Wood*, *The Mountaineers*, *The Cure of Saul*, *Abimelech*, *The Resurrection*, and *The*

Prodigal Son. The university of Oxford conferred upon him their degree of Doctor in Music about the year 1773. In 1783, on the death of Dr. Nares, he was appointed organist at the Chapel Royal and composer to the king; and at the commemoration of Handel, which took place in the year following, Dr. Arnold was nominated one of the directors. He succeeded Dr. Cooke as conductor of the Academy of Ancient Music in 1783, and was appointed organist of Westminster Abbey in 1793. Dr. Arnold, who is described as having possessed those personal manners and social virtues which secure esteem, died on the 2d of October, 1802, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. Dr. Arnold married a lineal descendant of the Baron of Merchiston, and left one son and two daughters. [J.M.]

ARNOLD, THOS., a physician, 1742-1816.

ARNOLD, THOMAS, D.D., was born at West Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, on 18th June, 1795. He belonged to a respectable family, his father being collector of the customs in that place, and having been destined for the ministry in the Church of England, was in due time entered a student in the university of Oxford. On completing his college studies in 1819, he obtained deacon's orders, and immediately after took up his residence at Laleham, near Staines, where for the nine following years he kept a private boarding establishment, intended chiefly as a school of preparation for the universities. In the superintendence of this seminary, the character of Arnold rapidly developed itself, and was marked by an indefatigable activity, a manly decision and definiteness of purpose, above all, by a settled religious faith, little to be expected from the indolent and dreamy habits of his youth. He was an eminent Christian, as well as a ripe scholar; and the principles on which he acted with the utmost earnestness himself he infused into the minds of his pupils, by leading them to unite a high standard of intellectual accomplishments with a Christian culture of the heart and affections. The success of this system extended his fame far beyond the obscure and limited locality of Laleham; and in 1827 he became head master of Rugby school, having been nominated to that influential office by a unanimous vote of the trustees, who were told, on high authority, that 'he would change the face of education all through the public schools of England.' That expectation was not long in being realized; for having also obtained the appointment of chaplain to the school at Rugby, in which capacity he preached discourses, which have long been admired as models of sermons for educated youth, he succeeded, while fully sustaining the ancient celebrity of the institution as a classical seminary, in imparting to it a new and Christian tone. The great principle of his educational system was to make his pupils good men as well as good scholars; and accordingly, while labouring to store their minds with useful and elegant literature, he taught them to make religion the daily rule of their life—not to confine it to Sabbath and the church, but to carry it into the school-room, the play-ground, the secular duties and familiar intercourse of every day. The beneficial effects of the method pursued at Rugby led to its general adoption in the other great English schools, and produced a marked improvement on

the religious tone of sentiment and feeling among the young gentlemen who thenceforth repaired to the universities.—The principle of combining religion with secular education, which Dr. Arnold had successfully adopted in his school, he endeavoured to carry out in all that he undertook. Thus he maintained the identity of church and state, realizing a condition of society in which all the laws, institutions, and measures of a Christian country should be based on purely Christian principles. With the same view, he accepted a place in the directory of the London university, which he zealously encouraged, from a liberal desire to extend the benefits of a literary and scientific education to all classes, irrespective of sectarian tests; but he wished to give it a religious character, and failing in his efforts to make examination in the Scriptures necessary for obtaining a degree, he resigned his connection with that institution. In like manner, having attempted in vain to infuse a Christian spirit into the *Penny Magazine*, he established, at his own risk, *The Englishman's Register*—a periodical to which his name and character would probably have gained a wide circulation; but finding that the publication demanded more time than he could spare, he was obliged, after the issue of a few numbers, to relinquish the undertaking.—Dr. Arnold is known as an author by several volumes of discourses, by his *History of Rome*, composed on the principles of Niebuhr, and by various pamphlets on matters of contemporary interest in religion and politics. The government of Lord Melbourne rewarded his public services by appointing him to the chair of modern history in Oxford: but he had only given his inaugural lecture, when a spasmodic affection of the heart suddenly cut him off at Rugby, on 12th June, 1842, in the forty-seventh year of his age.

[R.J.]

ARNOLDE, R., a chronicler, 16th century.
 ARNOLFO, an Italian architect, died 1300.
 ARNOT, HUGO, a Scotch historian, 1749-1786.
 ARNOUL, king of Italy, 892 to 898.
 ARNOUL, a French prelate, 12th century.
 ARNOULT, S., a French actress, 1740-1802.
 ARNOULT, J. B., a French writer, 1689-1753.
 ARNULPH, or ERNULPHUS, bishop of Rochester, historian, died 1124.
 ARNTZENIUS, OTHO, a Dutch *savant*, d. 1765.
 AROMATRI, J., an Ital. physician, 1586-1660.
 ARPINO, Jos., an Italian painter, 1560-1640.
 ARRIA, the wife of Cæcina Pætus, distinguished by her tragical death, 42.
 ARIAN, a Greek historian, 2d century.
 ARRIGHETTI, PH., an Italian wr., 1582-1662.
 ARRIGHETTO, or ARRIGO, HENRY, a Latin poet and ecclesiastic of Florence, 12th century.
 ARRIVABENE, L., bishop of Mantua, 16th ct.
 ARRIVABENE, J. F., an Italian poet, 16th ct.
 ARROWSMITH, AARON, distinguished as a maker of maps and charts, 1750-1823.
 ARROWSMITH, J., a puritan divine, d. 1659.
 ARSACES I., elected king of the Parthians after conquering Seleucus, 288 B.C., killed in battle 250 B.C. The succeeding kings were called Arsacide, to the number of twenty-eight, the dynasty becoming extinct 217, when Artaxerxes succeeded.
 ARSACES, king of Armenia, slain by Sapor 369.
 ARSENIUS, tutor of Arcadius, 4th century.
 ARSES, king of Persia, B.C. 339.

ARSILLI, FR., an Italian physician, 16th cent.
 ARSINOE, mother of Ptolemy I., king of Egypt after Alexander the Great.
 ARSINOE, daugh. of Ptolemy, b. B.C. 316, mar. to Lysimachus, k. of Thrace, 300 B.C., dethd. 280.
 ARSINOE, sister of Cleopatra, by whose wish she was put to death, B.C. 41.
 ARTABAN I., king of Parthia 216 to 196 B.C.
 ARTABAN II., succeeded 127, killed 124 B.C.
 ARTABAN III., king 14 B.C., several times dethroned by the Romans, died A.D. 44.
 ARTABAN IV., king 216, dethroned 226.
 ARTALIS, JOSEPH, a poet of Sicily, d. 1679.
 ARTARIS, an Italian statuary, 17th century.
 ARTAXERXES I., k. of Persia, 465 to 424 B.C.
 ARTAXERXES II., king, 404 to 362 B.C.
 ARTAXERXES III., k. 359, d. by pois. 338 B.C.
 ARTAXERXES, or ARDSHIR, the first Sassanide king of Persia, reigned 217-240.
 ARTAXIAS, the name of three kings of Armenia; the *first*, about the middle of the 2d c. B.C.; the *second* from 30 to 20; the *third* A.D. 16 to 18.
 ARTEAGA, Sr., a Spanish author, died 1799.
 ARTEDI, P., a Swedish naturalist, died 1735.
 ARTEMIDORUS, a geographer, 1st cent. B.C.
 ARTEMIDORUS, a writer on dreams, 2d cent.
 ARTEMISIA I., queen of Caira, 480 B.C.
 ARTEMISIA II., queen consort of Caira, 376 to 352, queen 352 to 350, B.C.
 ARTEMON, a military engineer, 5th cent. B.C.
 ARTEVELLE, JAMES, chief of the popular party in Flanders, killed at the instigation of the nobles of Ghent, 1345. PHILIP, his son, leader of a revolt 1382, killed the same year.
 ARTHUR, the famous British prince, is supposed to have flourished at the time of the Saxon invasion, and to have d. in the battle-field abt. 520.
 ARTHUR, duke of Bretagne, son of Jeffrey, elder brother of John king of England, born 1187; excluded from the throne 1199; taken prisoner 1202; assassinated, as supposed, 1203.
 ARTIGAS, DON JOHN, disting. in the wars of the Banda Oriental, and Buenos Ayres, 1760-1826.
 ARTIZENIUS, H., an historian, 1702-1759.
 ARTIZENIUS, J. H., son of Henry, disting. as a writer on jurisprudence, 1794-1797.
 ARTIZENIUS, OTHO, uncle of the preceding, professor of the *Belles Lettres*, died 1763, aged 63.
 ARTOIS, J. V., a Flemish painter, 17th cent.
 ARTUSI, G. V., a musical author, 16th cent.
 ARUNDEL, MARY, countess of, a lady of distinguished learning in the 16th century.
 ARUNDEL, T., abp. of Canterbury, noted for his violent persecution of the Reformers, 1353-1413.
 ARUNDEL, SIR THOS., first lord of Wardour, received his title from James I., distinguished against the Turks, died 1639.
 ARUNDEL, THOS., HOWARD, earl of, son of the preceding, died at Padua, 1646.
 ARUNDEL, BLANCHE, wife of the last named, mem. for her defence of Wardour castle, 1583-1649.
 ARVIEUX, LAURENT D', an agent of the Fr. court in Palestine, and the East, 1635-1702.
 ARZACHEL, an astronomer, 11th century.
 ASAPH, St., a British monk, 5th century.
 ASBURY, FR., bishop of the Episcopalian Methodists, U. S., 1745-1816.
 ASCHAM, ROGER, a man of great learning, the instructor of Elizabeth, died 1568.

ASCHAM, ANTH., envoy from Cromwell to Spain, where he was assassinated, 1650.

ASCHER, a German rabbi, died 1821.

ASCLEPIADES, a Greek physician, d. B.C. 63.

ASCOLI, LECCO DI, a mathematician of Florence, burned as a heretic 1558.

ASCONIUS, a grammarian, 1st century.

ASDRUBAL, a celeb. general commanding the army of Carthage, killed B.C. 220. Another Carthaginian general of the same name, d. B.C. 489.

ASDRUBAL, BARCA, brother of Hannibal, vanquished and slain 208 B.C.

ASELLI, CASPAR, an anatomist, 17th cent.

ASGILL, Sir CH., a British officer, died 1823.

ASGILL, JOHN, a barrister, died 1783.

ASH, JOHN, LL.D., a lexicographer, d. 1779.

ASHBURTON, ALEXANDER BARING, Lord, b. 1774, commenced his political life as Whig member for Taunton, 1812; president of the Board of Trade under the Peel ministry, 1834; envoy to the United States on the Oregon question, 1842; d. 1848.

ASHIK, a Turkish poet, 16th century.

ASHLEY, JOHN, a musician, last century.

ASHLEY, ROBERT, a miscellan. wr., 16th cent.

ASHMOLE, ELIAS, celebrated as an antiquary and alchemist, 1617-1692.

ASHMUN, JOHN HOOKER, a distinguished scholar of America, 1800-1833.

ASHWELL, GEO., an English div., 1612-1693.

ASHRAF-SHAH, king of Persia, 1722 to 1729.

ASKEW, ANNE, a prot. martyr, reign of Henry VIII.; b. 1521, burnt alive aft. suffer. the rack, 1546.

ASKEW, ANTH., a scholar of the 18th century.

ASMONEUS, a Levite from whom the illustrious Asmonean princes derive their name.

ASPASIA, a lady of ancient Greece, whose house at Athens became the resort of the greatest masters in philosophy and art, 5th century B.C.

ASPINWALL, WM., a physician, 1743-1823.

ASSELIN, G. T., a French poet, 17th century.

ASSELI, J., a Dutch painter, 1610-1650.

ASSEMANI, STEP., a catholic writer, 17th ct.

ASSER, a French historian, died 883.

ASSER, a Talmudist, died 427.

ASSERMO, MENEVENNIS, the instructor and biographer of Alfred the Great, died 909.

AST, G. A. F., a philologist, died 1841.

ASTARIK, F., a composer, died 1803.

ASTEL, MARY, a divine and philos., d. 1731.

ASTLE, THOS., an archaeologist, died 1803.

ASTLEY, PH., the cel. equestrian, 1742-1814.

ASTOLPHUS, k. of the Lombards, 749 to 756.

ASTON, SIR ARTHUR, a royalist, killed at Drogheda when taken by Cromwell, 1649.

ASTON, SIR THOS., a royalist of Cheshire, taken prisoner and killed 1645.

ASTOR, JOHN JACOB, a native of Germany, disting. as a merchant of New York, and particularly for his enterprise in the establishment of the American fur trade, 1763-1848.

ASTORGA, MARQUIS OF, a Spanish diplomatist, viceroy of Naples 1672.

ASTORGA, MARQUIS OF, disting. by his opposition to the French usurpation in 1807, declared a traitor by Napoleon 1808, died 1814.

ASTORI, J. A., a Venetian scholar, 17th cent.

ASTORINI, ELIAS, a physiologist, died 1702.

ASTYAGEO, last king of the Medes, dethroned by Cyrus, 6th century B.C.

ASTRUC, J., a French physician, 1684-1766.

ATAHUALPA, last Inca of Peru, killed 1553.

ATAIDE, viceroy of India 1569, died 1580.

ATANAGI, DENIS, an Ital. author, 16th cent.

ATAULF, king of the Visigoths after Alaric.

ATHA, HAKIM BEN., the original of Moore's 'Veiled Prophet of Khorassan,' who gave himself out for an incarnation of the Deity, and met with a tragical end, 8th century.

ATHALARIC, king of the Ostrogoths, 526.

ATHANAGILDUS, king of the Visigoths, 554.

ATHANARIC, king of the Visigoths, 4th cent.

ATHANASIUS, the great champion of orthodoxy in the fourth century, was born perhaps about 296. His first appearance was in support of his patron, bishop Alexander, against the Arians, and he was not only present, though simply a deacon, at the council of Nice, but was an active and intrepid member of that assembly. His rising fame led to his elevation to the see of Alexandria when Alexander died. Bishop Athanasius was immediately involved in contests, which ended only with his life. Deposed most unjustly in 335, he was reinstated in 338. Deposed again in 340, he was reinstated in 342. His enemies prepared the most unscrupulous charges against him, all of which he refuted with an overwhelming force of proof and eloquence. Again in 355 was he sentenced to be banished, when he retired to the Egyptian deserts, and again was he welcomed back to the Egyptian capital. Once more Julian the apostate exiled him, and once more he was restored. A fifth time was he banished by the emperor Valens, who, however, soon recalled him, and Athanasius, after holding the primacy for the long space of forty-six years, died at length in 373. He was a man of holy life, a bold and noble defender of the Godhead of the Saviour, an orator of ready and commanding eloquence, and a prelate of heroic and indefatigable activity. The prejudices even of Gibbon were softened toward him, and he has pronounced upon him a splendid eulogy—History, chap. xxi. The monks of St. Maur published the works of this illustrious father in three folios, Paris 1698. [J.E.]

ATHANASIUS, a prince bishop of Naples, ravaged Italy, and died 900.

ATHELSTAN, king of England 925 to 954.

ATHENÆUS, a military engineer, 3d ct. B.C.

ATHENÆUS, a grammarian, 3d century.

ATHENAGORAS, a philosopher of the 2d ct.

ATHENAIS, the empress of Theodosius, distinguished for her learning, died 460.

ATHENADORUS, a Greek physician, 1st cent.

ATHIAS, Jos., a learned Jew, 17th century.

ATHLONE, GODFREY, count of, a Dutch general, time of William III.

ATHOL, JOHN MURRAY, duke of, died 1830.

ATKINS, ROBT., a divine, 17th century.

ATKINSON, HY., a mathematician, died 1831.

ATKINSON, THOS., a miscel. writer, d. 1823.

ATKYN, SIR ROBT., the patriotic defender of Lord Wm. Russell, born 1621; chief baron of the exchequer, 1688 to 1693; died 1709.

ATKYN, SIR ROBT., son of the preceding, historian of Gloucestershire, died 1711.

ATKYN, RICH., a writer on printing, d. 1677.

ATLEE, S. J., a French officer, died 1786.

ATTA, a dramatic poet, 1st century B.C.

ATRATUS, HUGO, cardinal, an English physician and natural philosopher, died 1287.

ATTARDI, B., a monastic writer, 18th century.

ATTENDOLI, DARIUS, a writer on duelling.

ATTENDOLO, J. B., a poet, died 1592.

ATTERBURY, LEWIS, D.D., father of the famous Atterbury, 1631-1693.

ATTERBURY, FRANÇOIS, bishop of Rochester, celebrated as an eloquent preacher, born 1662, arrested on a charge of conspiracy in favour of the Stuarts 1722, died in exile 1732.

ATTERBURY, LEWIS, LL.D., brother of the bishop, author of sermons, &c., 1656-1731.

ATTICUS, HERODES, a cel. Greek rhetorician, b. at Marathon 110, preceptor of Marcus Aurelius and Verus, consul and governor of the free cities of Asia 143, and subsequently; died 186.

ATTICUS, TITUS POMPONIUS, the cel. friend of Cicero, disting. for the purity of his lang., d. B.C. 33.

ATILIA. This distinguished leader was of Mongol-Tartar origin, and succeeded his uncle as king of the Huns, A.D. 434. At first the sovereign authority was divided between Attila and his brother Bleda, who together invaded Thrace, and compelled the emperor of the East to purchase their forbearance by a heavy fine and annual tribute of gold, A.D. 442. Some three years later Bleda was deposed and put to death, and Attila acknowledged as only and sovereign lord of the nomadic hordes of Hungary and Scythia. This event is only obscurely related, but it was either precipitated, or shortly afterwards followed by the discovery of a sword, the possessor of which acquired a sacred character in the eyes of the Scythian barbarians, who worshipped the god of war under that emblem; in short, it was believed that the divine right to universal empire was bestowed on Attila when this old weapon, which had long been buried in the earth, was placed in his hands; and it was in this faith, added to the love of adventure and the hope of gain, that he succeeded in rallying to his standard nearly all the barbarians of Scythia and Germany. The war, in fact, to which Attila, soon at the head of 700,000 combatants, challenged the whole civilized world, was a struggle for the ascendancy between the free life of the desert and the luxurious settlements which had transferred the sovereign authority to some of the meanest and basest of mankind. The character of Theodosius the younger, emperor of the East at this time, contrasts unfavourably in nearly every point with that of Attila, who was remarkable for his simplicity and general moderation, though subject to gusts of passion, which, with his cruelty in war, well entitled him to be called the 'terror of the world' and the 'scourge of God.' The East, according to some accounts, as far as the plains of Armenia, resounded with the tramp of his armed hosts, and from the Euxine to the Adriatic some threescore and ten cities were given to fire and the sword; while Theodosius, who ought to have protected them with the terror of his arms, was wringing the disgraceful tribute and the means of supporting the equally disgraceful splendour of his court, from his unhappy subjects. Not daring to meet the enemy in the tented field, the emperor, by his splendid promises, engaged one of the members of an embassy from Attila to poison him on his return home, but the miserable man, overawed by the commanding pre-

sence of his chief, confessed the plot; and perhaps the most striking passage in his history is the barbaric scorn with which Attila denounces this attempt of Theodosius as the treachery of a slave towards one whose fortune and virtues had made him master of the world! The death of Theodosius, A.D. 450, and the preparations of Marcian, who replied to the usual demand for tribute, 'that he had gold for his friends and iron for his enemies,' diverted the course of Attila from the East, and pointed to the Western empire. Other inducements to this famous expedition were not wanting. Honoria, the sister of the reigning emperor Valentinian III. had offered her hand to Attila as the means of escape from a cloister to which she had been consigned for incontinence, and Genserici, the king of the Vandals, had solicited his aid against Theodoric king of the West Goths, whose destruction was also a darling object of Attila's ambition. He commenced his march to Italy, A.D. 450, with an immense army of Huns, swelled by the numerous tributaries who owed him allegiance, and, crossing the Rhine, carried devastation through the greater part of Gaul and Burgundy, routing armies and destroying towns in his progress. Meantime the Roman army, under the command of Ætius, strengthened by an alliance with the West Goths, at whose head was Theodoric the Great, and with the gallant Franks, prepared to offer the last resistance of Italy to his advance. The armies met in the environs of Châlons-sur-Marne, when the approach of Attila had already threatened Orleans with destruction, and a bloody conflict ensued, at which the slain has been variously estimated at from one hundred and sixty to three hundred thousand men. Although not routed, Attila was compelled to retreat beyond the Rhine, and was hardly dissuaded from an act of self-destruction which he had contemplated rather than be taken captive. The morrow of the battle discovered to him that he could continue his retreat without molestation, and he returned home only to recruit his forces, and spread equal devastation the year following in the plains of Lombardy. Ravenna and Rome itself now trembled at his near approach, and his retirement, with a vast ransom, from the cities of Italy, has been attributed to a miracle. Between this period and the death of Alaric, A.D. 453, a second invasion of Gaul is mentioned, which proved as destructive to human life as the preceding. The East also was again menaced with a reign of terror, and Italy feared that his threats to compel the surrender of Honoria would yet be executed. These, and the thousand wild apprehensions which prevailed from the east to the west of Europe, while he lived, were allayed by his sudden death, occasioned by the bursting of a blood-vessel, on the night of his marriage with the beautiful Ildico. His wide-spread sovereignty, and the dreaded power of the Huns, died with him; the confederacy of so many barbarous tribes, and the savage enthusiasm with which they ranged themselves under his banner, being alike due to his singular power of command and personal prowess. —It may be observed here, that the Hungarians so called at the present day are not descended from the Huns of Attila, but are chiefly a Majiari race, with a mixture of Roman, Turk, Mongol, Slavonic, and German elements. [E.R.]

ATTIRET, J. FR., a French Jesuit missionary and painter, 1702-1768.

ATWOOD, GEO., F.R.S., a writer on mechanics and mathematics, 1745-1807.

ATTWOOD, THOMAS, an eminent composer, was born in the year 1765, and commenced his musical career as one of the children of the Chapel Royal, St. James's, under Dr. Nares and Dr. Ayrton. Happening on one occasion to perform at Buckingham Palace, he attracted the notice of George IV., then Prince of Wales, who took him under his patronage, and sent him at his own expense to Naples in 1783, where he studied for two years under Filippo Cinque and Gætaus Latilla. He afterwards visited Vienna, where he immediately became a pupil of Mozart, from whom he received instructions till the year 1786, when he returned to England, where he soon became one of the chamber musicians to his royal patron, and musical preceptor to the Duchess of York and the Princess of Wales, afterwards the unfortunate Queen Caroline. In 1795 Attwood succeeded Dr. Jones as organist of St. Paul's Cathedral, and in 1796 he was appointed composer to the king. About this period of his life he turned his attention to the composition of music for the stage, and produced several operas, the literary portion of the most of which may be regarded as dead, though the music of many of them is as much admired as it was when first performed. Amongst the most popular of his operas may be named *The Prisoner*, *The Mariners*, *The Adopted Child*, *The Castle of Sorrento*, and *The Smugglers*. The fantastic tricks, and petty vanities of leading performers, disgusted Attwood, and caused him to turn his attention to sacred music, in which he was very successful. For the coronation of George IV. he wrote his anthem *The King shall Rejoice*, and for that of King William III., *O Lord, Grant the King a Long Life*, both of which hold the highest place amongst this class of musical compositions. In 1837 the Bishop of London appointed him without solicitation to the office of organist to the Chapel Royal. He died in 1837, and his remains were buried in St. Paul's Cathedral, beneath the great organ, with every honour that the church and his professional brethren could confer. Many of Attwood's works, and they are very numerous in all the classes, are destined to enjoy a lengthened popularity. His style was founded principally upon that of his great teacher, Mozart, who, according to Michael Kelly, once said, 'Attwood partakes more of my style than any pupil I ever had.' [J.M.]

AUBERT, ABBE, a French fabulist, last cent.

AUBIGNÉ, THEOD. AGRIPPA D', one of the most remarkable men of the 16th cent., an hist., satirist, and poet, persecuted on account of his attachment to the reformed religion, 1550-1630.

AUBIGNE, CONSTANT, son of the preceding, and father of Mad. de Maintenon.

AUBLER, J. B. C. F., a botanist, 1720-1778.

AUBREY, JOHN, an antiquary, died 1700.

AUBRIET, CLAUDE, a French painter, d. 1740.

AUBRIOT, HUGH, mayor of Paris, time of Ch. V., incarcerated in the Bastille, which he had erected as a fortress against the English, on a charge of heresy, and rescued by the insurgent populace 1382, died same year.

AUBRY, STEPH., a French painter, died 1781.

AUBRY DE MONTDIDIER, a French knight, whose murder was discovered by the hostility of his dog to Richard de Macaire, 1371.

AUBRY, C. L., a mathematician, last century.

AUBRY, J. B., a French prior, 1735-1809.

AUBRY, J. F., a Fr. physician, last century.

AUBRY, MDLLE., a ballet dancer, worshipped in Paris as the goddess of reason, 1793.

AUBRY DE GANGES, MARIE OLYMPIE, a female republican, executed by Robespierre.

AUBRY, DUBONCHET N., a French economist, deputy to the Estates General, 1789.

AUBRY, F., a member of the Fr. Conven. and the Committee of Public Safety, died in England 1802.

AUBUSSON, J. D', a troubadour, 13th cent.

AUBUSSON, PETER D', a soldier of the church, distinguished against the Turks, 15th century.

AUCHMUTZ, SIR SAM., an Eng. gen., d. 1822.

AUCKLAND, WM. EDEN, Lord, a diplomatist and ambassador, 1744-1814.

AUDE, JOSEPH, a dramatist, last century.

AUDEBERT, G., a Latin poet, died 1678.

AUDEBERT, J. B., an engraver, distinguished in subjects of natural history, 1739-1800.

AUDEFOI, a poet of the 12th century.

AUDENAERD, R. VAN, an engraver, d. 1743.

AUDIFREDI, an astronomer, last century.

AUDIFFREDY, THERESE, disting. in Cayenne for saving Pichégu and other victims of the *coup d'état*, 18th Fructidor, from starvation.

AUDIFRET, J. B., a diplomatist, died 1733.

AUDINOT, N. M., a dramatist, died 1801.

AUDLEY, THOS., chancellor of Henry VIII.

AUDONIN, king of the Lombards, 6th cent.

AUDONIN, J. VICT., entomologist, d. 1841.

AUDRA, JOSEPH, a French philosopher of the revolutionary school, 1710-1770.

AUDRAN, the name of a Lyonesse family which has produced many distinguished artists: the most eminent are CHARLES, 1594-1674; CLAUDE, 1597-1677; CLAUDE, the Younger, 1641-1684; GERARD, 1640-1703; JOHN, 1667-1756; and CLAUDE, a nephew of the first of this name, 1658-1734.

AUDRAN, P. G., a Hebrew scholar, last cent.

AUDRIEN, YVES M., a French ecclesiastic and revolutionist; assassinated 1800.

AUDUBON, JOHN JAMES, a celebrated American ornithologist, was born in Louisiana in 1782. He died in 1851. From his earliest years he was devoted to the study of ornithology, roaming the wild woods of his native country, listening to the song of the singing birds, and picking up from his father all kinds of information about their habits, instincts, and migration. He commenced sketching his favourites while a mere boy; but a few years afterwards, when sent by his father to Paris, he enjoyed the opportunity of having lessons in painting from the celebrated David.—Intended for a commercial life, he entered into partnership with a young Frenchman, and returned to America to carry on their business there. While his partner was keeping the accounts, Audubon was shooting birds in the woods or painting them in the counting-house. At last wearied of the drudgeries of business, he shook the trammels off, and, in spite of the entreaties of his friends, betook himself to a wandering life in the forest. Sleeping by night at the foot of a tree, subsisting on the game which

he shot, and which he cooked for himself; floating down the silent rivers for hundreds of miles in a frail canoe, and sketching from nature as he went along, he accumulated a large collection of faithful and accurate drawings of the feathered tribes of America. These were made the size of life in every case, and he added the details of feet, legs, talons, and beaks, all measured accurately by compass. Not being able to procure subscriptions in America to enable him to publish them, he visited England and Scotland. In Edinburgh he was received enthusiastically; his drawings were admired and highly praised, and there he commenced engraving the figures which have procured him such a high reputation. The publication of this extensive and gigantic work extended over thirteen years; during the intervals of which he continued his journeys to the vast prairies and forests of America, and neglected nothing which could add to its value. If Audubon be indebted to friendly assistance for his descriptions of his birds, his drawings are his own, and his highest claim to admiration is founded upon them, as they exhibited a perfection never before attempted. His work consists of 435 plates, containing 1,065 figures of the size of life, and has been pronounced by Cuvier 'as the most gigantic and most magnificent monument that had ever been erected to nature.' Besides his great work, 'The Birds of America,' Audubon is the author of another, entitled, 'Ornithological Biography.' A second edition of 'The Birds of America' was published in royal 8vo; and before his death he had commenced the 'Quadrupeds of America.' This he has left to be finished by his sons, who continue to prosecute the science in which their father won such fame. [W.B.]

AUERBACH, J. G., a German painter, 17th c.

AUERSBERG, HERBARD, baron of, disting. in the frontier war between the German empire and the Turks, 16th century.

AUGE, D. G., a French author, 16th century.

AUGER, ATHANASIUS, a political and learned writer of France, 1734-1792.

AUGER, L. S., a Fr. journalist, 1772-1829.

AUGEREAU. PIERRE FRANCOIS CHARLES AUGEREAU, was born 11th November, 1757, in one of the faubourgs of Paris. His father was a working mason, his mother sold fruit. Young Pierre had no education, except that of the Paris streets. He enlisted while a lad; and after some years of service as a private in the French army, he entered the Neapolitan, rose to the rank of sergeant, and was a fencing-master at Naples when the wars of the French revolution broke out. Augereau then returned to France, and joined one of the insurrectionary levies of 1792. He gained his successive steps of promotion on the battle-field; and in 1796, when Buonaparte took the command of the army of Italy, he found Augereau in high repute as a bold and skilful general of division. That reputation was augmented at Millesimo, at Ceva, at Lodi, at Castiglione, at Roveredo, and many more of the scenes of carnage that were so numerous at the close of the last, and at the commencement of the present century. In 1805, Augereau was a marshal of France, and Duc de Castiglione. It is from these facts that Augereau's military talents must be judged, and not from the terms in which Na-

poleon, and the writers of the Napoleonic school have spoken of him. Augereau was not only a furious, but a sincere republican of the revolutionary era, and he gave frequent and deep offence to Buonaparte by the coarse frankness of his language after the establishment of the empire. At last he reproached Napoleon on the battle-field of Preuss Eylau, for the useless butchery to which the French troops were exposed. For this he was sent into retirement, and except a short period of employment in the Peninsula, he was not again intrusted by the emperor with a command till after the disastrous reverses in Russia. Augereau acknowledged Louis XVIII., after Napoleon's abdication in 1814, and acknowledged Napoleon again as emperor in 1815. But he was not employed in the campaign of Waterloo. He was one of the court-martial that was first appointed to try Marshal Ney, and refused to sit in judgment on their comrade. Augereau died in 1816. [E.S.C.]

AUGIER, G., a troubadour, 12th century.

AUGURELLO, G. A., a scholar, poet, and alchymist, 1440-1524.

AUGUSTIN, ANTH., a Sp. prelate, d. 1586.

AUGUSTIN, or AUSTIN, St., called the apostle of England, died 610.

AUGUSTINE, bishop of Hippo, and most famous of the Latin church fathers, was born at Tagasta in Numidia, 13th November, 354. In early life he was loose, roving, and sensual, but at Milen the influence of his mother Monica, and the preaching of St. Ambrose, produced, about 386, a saving and permanent change on his heart and life. He had already left the Manichean philosophy, and now he renounced the study of rhetoric, which he had taught with success at Carthage, Rome, and Milan. He was ordained a presbyter 391, and four years afterwards became coadjutor to Valerius in the diocese of Hippo, now Bona in Algiers, and he finally succeeded his colleague in 396. His life was spent in active literary opposition against Manichaeans, Donatists, and Pelagians. When Hippo was menaced by the Vandal hosts, Augustine died, in the third month of the siege, at the good old age of seventy-six. The influence of Augustine's theology has been felt in all succeeding ages of the church. He compacted the truths of religion into a system, with a logic whose severity is relieved by the glow of his eloquence and the fervour of his piety. His autobiography is contained in his famous 'Confessions;' and his 'Civitas Dei' is universally admired. But he wrote too much, and on too many subjects, to be at all times either lucid or self-consistent. His works are very numerous, and have been often edited and published. The Benedictine edition, Paris, 1679-1701, is in eleven handsome folios. [J.E.]

AUGUSTULUS, the name given in derision to Romulus, last Roman emp. of the West, dethroned and pensioned by Odoacer, 475.

AUGUSTUS, the first Roman emperor, was born at Velitæ, a town of Latium, in the consulship of Cicero, B.C. 63. He was the son of Caius Octavius by Atia, the niece of the famous C. Julius Cæsar; and was consequently the grand-nephew of the dictator. His real name was Caius Octavius; but, in consequence of his adoption by the will of the dictator, he assumed that of Cæsar; and in B.C. 27, he received from the senate the

title of Augustus, the name by which he is now best known. Having lost his father at the age of four years, he went to reside with his grandmother, Julia, who watched over his feeble boyhood with the most assiduous care. From his early years he showed a great capacity, and gave evidence of that prudence and foresight which characterized his subsequent career. On the death of his grandmother, in his twelfth year, he pronounced her funeral oration; and returned to the house of his mother, who, along with her husband, L. Marcius Philippus, henceforth superintended his education. At the age of sixteen he assumed the toga virilis, the symbol of legal maturity; and in the same year was made a member of the College of Pontiffs. The dictator, who had always showed great attention to his youthful relative, now took a more active part in training him for public life, and manifested his affection by the honours which he bestowed on himself, and on the family to which he belonged. Augustus seems to have been present in his camp at the battle of Munda, B.C. 45; and it was here that the dictator made him his heir, and adopted him into the family of the Cæsars. Soon after their return to Rome Augustus was sent to Apollonia in Epirus, for the purpose of advancing his military education, previous to accompanying the dictator in the expedition which he meditated against the Parthians; and it was while here that he was called upon to commence a contest the most arduous perhaps that was ever undertaken by a youth of eighteen. On the Ides (15th) of March, B.C. 44, the dictator was assassinated in the senate house; and Augustus, on receiving the news, set out for Italy with a few attendants. As the adopted son of the dictator, he now assumed the name of Cæsar; and, encouraged by the support of the veteran soldiers, proclaimed his resolution to avenge the death of his father; in other words, to assert his claim to the sovereignty. Appearing before the prætor, he formally accepted the dangerous inheritance of the dictator's name and property; and in the complicated struggle which ensued, played his part with an art which baffled the prudence of the oldest statesmen of Rome. The contending parties first met under the walls of Mutina, when Antony was defeated, and forced to take refuge on the other side of the Alps. In B.C. 43 Augustus was raised to the consulship, notwithstanding the strenuous opposition of the aristocracy; and, finding that his position now rendered a reconciliation with Antony desirable, proceeded to Cisalpine Gaul; and here the celebrated interview took place between Antony, Lepidus, and himself, which resulted in the formation of the second triumvirate—a union which was cemented by the blood of many of the noblest citizens of Rome. About the close of B.C. 42 the decisive battle of Philippi was fought, which completely broke up the party of the senate. During the next nine years Augustus relieved himself of all his formidable opponents, with the exception of Antony, with whom he had long foreseen that the final contest lay. The last struggle took place at Actium, on the 2d of September, B.C. 31, when Antony was totally defeated, and Augustus placed in the undoubted supremacy of the Roman empire. After settling affairs in the East he returned to Rome, B.C. 29, and his arrival

was celebrated by three triumphs on three successive days. In B.C. 27 he affected to propose to the senate to restore the old republican form of government; but at the request of his friends he consented to retain the administration of affairs for ten years; and soon after was invested with the highest military and civil authority, both in the city and throughout the provinces. The same pretended resignation and resumption of power was repeated at intervals till the end of his life. The great events of the period of Augustus belong to the history of Rome, and cannot even be referred to here. After a reign of almost uninterrupted prosperity, he died at Nola, on the 19th of August, 14, and was succeeded by his stepson, Tiberius Claudius Nero. Augustus was a man of middle stature, but well made; and the expression of his handsome face was that of unvarying tranquillity. Though naturally of a feeble constitution, he attained to a great age by a strict observance of temperance in eating and drinking. His early education had imbued him with a taste for literature, which he continued to cultivate throughout his long life; and his liberal patronage of learned men, especially in the persons of Virgil and Horace, has procured the name of the Augustan age for the brilliant period in which he lived. [G.F.]



[Tomb of Augustus.]

- AUGUSTUS I., elector of Saxony, 1553-1586.
 AUGUSTUS II., born 1670; elector, 1694; king of Poland, 1697; deposed by Charles XII., 1704; reinstated, 1709; died 1733.
 AUGUSTUS III., his son and successor, d. 1763.
 AUGUSTUS FRED., d. of Sussex, 1773-1843.
 AULISIO, DOMINIC, a jurist, 1639-1717.
 AULNAGE, F. H. S., a Sp. wr., 1739-1830.
 AULUS GELLIUS, a cel. Latin scholar, author of the 'Attic Nights'; lived 2d century.
 AUMALE, CLAUDE, count of, created duke of Guise by Francis I., died 1550.
 AUNGERVILLE, R., tutor of Edward III., afterwards lord chancellor, &c., died 1345.
 AUNOY, COUNTESS OF, a French wr., d. 1705.
 AURELIAN, LUCIUS DOMITIUS, b. 212, emp. of Rome 270, conq. of Palmyra 274, assassin. 275.
 AURELIO, LOUIS, an historian, died 1637.

AUR

AURENG-ZEBE, one of the greatest of the Mogul emperors, reigned 1659-1707.
 AURIA, VINCI., an historian of Sicily, d. 1710.
 AURIA, JO., an astronomer, died 1595.
 AURIGNI, GILES D', a Fr. poet, died 1553.
 AUSEGIUS, a French abbot, 9th century.
 AUSONIUS, ST., a martyr of the 3d century.
 AUSONIUS, a Roman poet, 4th century.
 AUSTEN, JANE, a novelist, 1775-1817.
 AUSTREA, DON JUAN, a Sp. admiral, b. 1545.
 AUVERGNE, ANT. D', a composer, d. 1797.
 AUVIGNY, J. D', a French writer, born 1712, killed at the battle of Dettingen, 1743.
 AVALOS, FERD., marquis of Pescara, a distinguished Spanish general, 1489-1525.
 AVALOS, ALPH., nephew and successor of the preceding, 1502-1546.
 AVALUX, CLAUDE DE MESNE, count of, a French diplomatist and scholar, died 1650.
 AVELLANEDA, ALPH. FERD., the assumed name of a Spanish writer, who displayed his enmity to Cervantes by publishing a continuation of Don Quixote, and attacking the author, 1614.
 AVELONE, F., an Ital. dramatist, last cent.
 AVERANI, BEN., a miscel. writer, died 1707.
 AVERANI, JOS., a scientific writer, died 1738.
 AVENTINE, J., an annalist, 1466-1534.
 AVENZOAR, an Arabian phys., 12th century.
 AVERDY, CLEM. CH., DE L', comptroller-general of France, guillotined, 1794.
 AVEROLDI, an antiquary, died 1717.
 AVERROES, an Arabian philosopher, 12th ct.
 AVERSA, TH., a dramatic author, 17th cent.
 AVESBURG, ROBERT of, a chronicler, 14th century.
 AVIANO, JEROME, an Ital. poet, 16th cent.
 AVICENNA, an Arabian philosopher, d. 1037.
 AVIDIUS, a Roman emperor, 175.
 AVIENUS, R. F., a Latin poet, 4th century.
 AVILA, JOHN D', a Spanish priest, called the Apostle of Andalusia, died 1569.
 AVILA-Y-ZUNIGA, LOUIS D', a soldier and diplomatist, time of Charles V.
 AVILA, G. G. D', an antiquary, died 1658.
 AVILER, A. C. D', a French architect, d. 1700.
 AVIRON, JAMES LE BATHALIER, author of legal commentaries, 16th century.
 AVISON, CH., a musical composer, died 1770.
 AVITUS, FLAV., a Roman emperor, elect. 455.
 AVITUS, ST., a Latin poet, 5th century.
 AVOGADRO, THE COUNT, a patriotic nobleman of Brescia, defeated 1502.

BAB

AVOGADRO, LUCIA, a poetess, died 1568.
 AVRIGNY, C. J. L., a French poet, d. 1823.
 AXELSON, ERIC, a Swed. statesman, d. 1840.
 AYALA, a Dutch physician, 16th century.
 AYALA, PETER LOPEZ D', a statesman, general, and historian of Spain, died 1407.
 AYALA, B. D', a Spanish painter, died 1673.
 AYALA, J. L. D', a Spanish astrono., last cent.
 AYAMONTE, MARQUIS OF, a patriot of Andalusia, executed 1640.
 AYESHA, wife of Mahomet, died 677.
 AYLMER, J., a controversial divine, bishop of London, time of Elizabeth.
 AYLOFFE, SIR JOSEPH, an antiquary and miscellaneous writer, 1708-1781.
 AYMONT, count of Savoy, 1329 to 1343.
 AYMONT, a priest of Piedmont, 17th century.
 AYOLA, J. DE, governor of Buenos Ayres 1536, killed by the Indians 1538.
 AYRAULT, P., a French lawyer, 16th century.
 AYRTON, EDM., a composer, died 1808.
 AYSCOUGH, S., an antiquary and miscellaneous writer, 1745-1804.
 AYSCOUGH, G. E., a writer last century.
 AYSCUE, SIR G., an English admiral, coadjutor with Admiral Blake.
 AYTON, SIR R., a Scotch poet, died 1638.
 AZAIS, P. H., a miscellaneous writer, last cent.
 AZALIAS, a female troubadour, 12th century.
 AZARA, DON J. N. DE, a Spanish diplomatist, author, and antiquary, died 1804.
 AZARA, DON FELIX DE, a commissioner sent out by the Spanish government in 1781, to arrange with Portuguese deputies regarding the boundaries of their respective territories in S. America. He constructed good maps of the La Plata and its affluents, and wrote an account of Paraguay, whose chief value consists in its contributions to natural history. [J.B.]
 AZARIAH, high pr. of the Jews, 9th ct. B.C.
 AZARIAH, or UZZIAH, king of the Jews, 8th century, B.C.
 AZARIO, P., an historian, 13th century.
 AZANAR, count of Gascony, founder of the kingdom of Navarre, died 836.
 AZOR, J., a moralist, 16th century.
 AZUNI, DOMINIC ALBERT, a writer on maritime law, died 1827.
 AZZO, P., an Italian jurist, 13th century.
 AZZOLINI, LORENZO, a satirist, died 1632.
 AZZOLINI, DECIO, an Italian cardinal, confidant of queen Christina, died 1689.

B

BAAHDIN, MAH., a Persian jurist, 16th cent.
 BAALE, ST. V., a dram. p. of Holl., 1782-1822.
 BAAN, J. DE, a portrait painter, d. 1702. His son JAMES, also distinguished as a painter, d. 1700.
 BAARDT, P., a Flemish poet, 18th century.
 BAARDORP, C., a physician, died 1665.
 BAASHA, the usurper of the kgd. of Jeroboam, whose whole race he exterminated, 10th cent. B.C.
 BAAZIUS, J., a prel. and his. of Swe., 1581-1649.
 BABA, a Turkish adventurer, 13th century.
 BABA-ALI, first independent dey of Algiers, elected 1710, died 1718.
 BABA-ALI, a learned Mahomedan, d. 1569.

BABACOUSCHI, A. R. MUSTAPHA, a Mahomedan author, 14th century.
 BABBINI, M., an Italian singer, died 1816.
 BABEK, KHOMEIR, a Persian socialist, defeated and slain, after 20 years' conflict, 837.
 BABEUF, FRANCIS NOEL, born at Saint Quentin, 1764, and unknown during the first years of the revolution, except for his work on the Registration of Lands, has acquired a memorable place in the history of the Directory, first, by editing the 'Tribune of the People,' and afterwards by conspiring against the government. The principles he advocated were those of absolute equality,

as the apostle of which, at the critical period when the power of Napoleon Buonaparte was just rising, he displayed a singular inflexibility of purpose and good faith. Before the appearance of the 'Tribune,' he had published a work entitled the 'Life and Crimes of Carrier,' which is considered the most impartial account of that inhuman monster. In his Journal, Babeuf took the surname of 'Caius Gracchus,' and it is to his denunciations of all *terrorism*, that we owe the well-known appellation of the system which he denounced. He was arrested in the month of May, 1796, and did not hesitate to make a daring avowal of his ambitious hopes as the chief of a great party. He endeavoured to escape the ignominy of the guillotine by stabbing himself several times with a poignard, secretly conveyed to him by his son, but was dragged bleeding to the scaffold twenty-four hours afterwards, with the instrument of death still ranking in the wound. His object, beyond all doubt, was to overthrow the present constitution of society, and this, perhaps, with the fallacy of his principles, is the worst that can be alleged against him. [E.R.]

BABIN, F., a French casuist, died 1734.

BABINGTON, ANTH., a catholic accused of conspiring to place the unfortunate Mary Stuart on the throne of England; executed 1586.

BABINGTON, G., a learned bishop, 17th cent.

BABINGTON, DR. W., an English physician and mineralogist, 1757-1833.

BABO, J. M., a German dramatist, 1756-1822.

BABOUR, MAHOMED, grandson, of Tamerlane, proclaimed sovereign of Tartary 1483; conqueror of Delhi 1525; and founder of the dynasty which reigned in Hindostan till the 19th cent., d. 1530.

BABRIAS, a Greek poet, long known as *Gabrias*, through an error of the copyist.

BABUER, THEOD., a painter, 17th century.

BABYLAS, ST., a martyr of the 3d century.

BACAI, IB. BEN OMAR, a wr. of biog., 15th c.

BACCAINI, B., a learned writer, died 1721.

BACCALAR Y SANNA, VINCENT, a commander and author of memoirs, died 1726.

BACCHANELLI, J., an Italian physicc., 16th c.

BACCHIDÆ, a dynasty of Corinth.

BACCHIDES, governor of Mesopotamia, and commissioner of Demetrius, king of Syria, in the time of Judas Maccabæus.

BACCHIUS, a Greek writer on music.

BACCHUS. See BOCCHUS.

BACCHYLIDES, a Greek lyric, 450 B.C.

BACCIO, AND., an Ital. phy. and au., 16th ct.

BACCIO, F. B., an Italian painter, died 1517.

BACCIOCCHI, MARIA ANNE ELIZA BUONAPARTE, princess of, was the sister of Napoleon, born 1777; married to M. Bacciocchi 1797; crowned with her husband, princess of Lucca and Piombino 1805; fell with Buonaparte 1814, d. 1820.

BACELLAR, A. B., a Port. historian, d. 1663.

BACH, J. A., a jurist, 1721-1759.

BACH, JOHANN SEBASTIAN, one of the most eminent masters of musical science, was born at Eisenach in Upper Saxony, on the 21st of March, 1685. The ancestor of the remarkable family, from which sprang the subject of the following memoir, was Veit Bach, a native of Presburg in Hungary, which city he was forced to leave during the religious struggles of the 16th century.

He ultimately settled at Vechmar in Saxe Gotha, where he resumed his trade of miller and baker, and amused his leisure hours by practising on the guitar. He imparted a taste for music to his sons, and they again to their families, most of whom adopted music as a profession, until they filled all the offices of musicians, organists, and chanters, in their native province. The greatest, however, of the name, and one of the greatest of his age, was John Sebastian, upon whom all writers on music, as well in England as in Germany, have bestowed the most unbounded laudations. Among many others who have left their written opinions of the excellence of this master, it is only necessary to mention the names of Forkel, his biographer, Marpurg, Handel, Matheson, Reichardt, Beethoven, Von Reumar, Mendelssohn, and Friedeman. In 1695 the father of John Sebastian Bach died, and he was left to the care of an elder brother, who does not seem to have possessed that kindly and affectionate nature which, like music, was hereditary in the family. This brother, instead of assisting him in his early studies, did all he could to hinder him from progressing as rapidly as he otherwise would have done. He even destroyed a collection of studies which the young Sebastian, being denied candles, had copied by moonlight. After the death of this brother, Sebastian at a very early period of his life commenced his professional career as a treble singer in the choir of St. Michael's school at Luneburg. In 1703, for reasons not now known, he quitted Luneburg and went to Weimar, where he was appointed court musician, and in 1708 court organist, and director of the concerts to the duke. It was not long after this that he received an invitation to visit Dresden, where Marchand, a celebrated French organist, then held office. A musical contest between this professor and Bach was arranged to take place, but the Frenchman left Dresden through fear of the German artist, whose fame had preceded him. On his return to Weimar, Prince Leopold of Anhalt-Cöthen gave him the situation of chapel master, and in 1723 he accepted the office of director of music at Leipzig, which appointment he held till his death. On one occasion he was invited by Frederick the Great to visit Potsdam, where he was most honourably entertained, and was received with the most marked condescension by that monarch, for whom he composed his world-renowned fugue, under the title of 'The Musical Offering.' This was Bach's last journey. Constant study, frequently for days and nights together, first weakened, then deprived him of his sight. He died of apoplexy on the 30th of July, 1750. Bach composed a great number of works in almost every class of music, and all excellent; but it would occupy too much space to enumerate them here. He was great as a contrapuntist beyond all who went before him, and was no more than equalled by the greatest of his contemporaries. His 'Passionsmusik' and 'Chorales,' or psalm tunes, have always been held in the highest estimation of all his vocal compositions. The first time that any portion of Bach's vocal music was publicly performed in Great Britain was at the London Institution, at the course of lectures delivered by Dr. Gauntlett in the spring of 1837. In the 'German Musical Gazette' for 1823, there

was published a curious genealogical tree of the Bach family, which shows that from Veit there were, down to John Sebastian, who appears in the fifth generation, fifty-eight male descendants, all of whom, according to Forkel, made music their profession.—Among the most famous of the relations of Sebastian Bach may be mentioned, JOHN PHILIPP EMANUEL his son, born in 1714, known as Bach of Berlin, who was chapel master to the Princess Amelia of Prussia. He died at Hamburg in 1788. This composer left upwards of fifty different compositions, several of which were published after his death.—JOHN CHRISTIAN, another son of Sebastian, the date of whose birth has not been published, was known first as Bach of Milan, and afterwards as Bach of London. This composer came to London about the year 1769, and brought out his opera of 'Orione,' which was much admired for the richness of its harmony. He died in London in the year 1782.—JOHN CHRISTOPHER FRIEDRICH, the ninth of the eleven sons of Sebastian, was born at Weimar in 1732. He held the situation of master of the concerts at the court of Buckeburg. He is said to have been the ablest of performers upon the organ and clavier of all his brothers.—WILLIAM FRIEDEMANN, the eldest son of Sebastian, was born in 1710, approached in his compositions most nearly to the singular originality of his father. He died at Berlin in 1784.—GEORGE CHRISTOPHER was a famous composer and singer at Schweinfurt about the end of the 17th century.—JOHN BERNHARD, nephew of Sebastian, was organist at Ordnuff, where he died in 1742.—JOHN AMBROSIOUS, the father of Sebastian, was musician to the town and court of Eisenach, and JOHN CHRISTOPHER, twin brother of the preceding, held a similar situation to the court and town of Armstadt.—JOHN CHRISTOPH, organist to the court and town of Eisenach at the close of the 17th century, was considered one of the greatest masters of harmony and performers on the organ of his time. One of his works, which is still extant, a piece of church music, has twenty obligato parts, 'and yet,' says the biographer of the family of the Bachs, 'it is perfectly pure in respect of harmony.'—JOHANN ERNST, chapel master to the duke of Weimar, was born in 1712, and died in 1781.—JOHANN LUDWIG, chapel master to the duke of Saxe-Meiningen, and composer of church music, was born in 1677, and died in 1730.—JOHANN MICHAEL, brother to Johann Christoph, who composed some good church music, was born at Armstadt in 1660. [J.M.] BACHAUMONT, FR. LE COIGNEUX DE, a Fr. polit., afterwards known as an au., 1624-1702. BACHAUMONT, L. P. DE, a Fr. his., d. 1771. BACHE, B. F., an American journalist, d. 1799. BACHE, RICH., son-in-law of Franklin, d. 1811. BACHELEY, J., a French engraver, d. 1781. BACHELIER, J. J., a French painter, d. 1805. BACHELIEN, NICH., a Fr. sculptor, d. 1554. BACHELLERIE, HUGH, a troubadour, 12th c. BACHIENE, G. A., an astronomer, died 1783. BACHER, G. F., a medical author, 1765-1772. BACHER, ALEX., son of the preceding, continued the observations of his father, died 1807. BACHER, THEOBALD, a French diplomatist and political agent, 1748-1813. BACHMEISTER, H. L. C., a distinguished wr. of works on Russia, historical and other, d. 1806.

BACHOVIVS, REINIER, and his son of the same name, both known as jurists, the latter at Heidelberg, 16th century. BACHOT, GASPARD, a medical writer, 17th c. BACICI, J. B. G., an Italian painter, d. 1709. BACK, ABR., a Swedish naturalist, d. 1775. BACKER, JAC., a Dutch painter, died 1664. BACKER, A., nephew of the preceding, d. 1686. BACKHOUSE, W., a practical alchemist and au., instructor of the cel. Elias Ashmole, 1593-1662. BACKHUYSEN, RUDOLPH, or LUDOLPH, an eminent Dutch marine painter, 1681-1709. BACKUS, AZEL, a theologian, died 1824. BACKUS, ISAAC, a Baptist historian, d. 1806. BACLER D'ALBE, AUBERT L., a military engineer and geographer, 1761-1824. BACMEISTER, a German family of this name has produced many distinguished men, lay and clerical. HENRY, a jurist, 1584-1629. HENRY, the younger, counsellor of Wurtemberg, 1670. JOHN, professor of medicine at Tubingen, 1710. LUCAS, a celebrated Lutheran divine, 1530-1608. His son of the same name, also a theological writer, 1570-1638. The son of the latter, also of the same name, professor of theology, d. 1679. MATTHEW, son of the elder Lucas, a medical author, 1580-1626. SEBASTIAN, an historian, 1646-1704. BACON, ANTHONY, elder brother of Sir Francis, known as a man of letters and political intriguer in the reign of Elizabeth, born 1558. BACON, FRANCIS, Lord Verulam, Viscount St. Albans, Lord Chancellor of England under James I., Author of the 'Instauratio Magna.' The attempt to describe or surround a mind like that of our immortal Englishman, is akin to the effort to survey some grand Power in Nature, whose manifestations are almost infinite in form, and the sphere of whose efficacy is wide as the Universe. The industry of all vast minds is unwearied: nor is it ever safe to say of such, that any one department of labour, or species of activity, belongs to them peculiarly. From early manhood Bacon was immersed in public affairs, intrusted with very onerous functions; in the first rank as Jurisconsult, he moved in the work of reforming and arranging the laws of England; as Statesman he laboured effectively in promotion of the treaty of Union—that foundation-stone of our modern British greatness; in the capacity of Historian he produced the first work in English literature meriting the name of History, viz., his work on the reign of Henry VII.; as Orator and Writer he had no equal in his age—joining to energy and *weight* of expression, a splendour of diction which sometimes may dazzle too much; and *besides* he renovated Philosophy. There are two features only, in a character so various and illustrious, to which we can refer in our brief sketch, viz.:—Bacon's achievements and value in philosophy, and his deserts as a *Man*.—I. The enterprise undertaken by this wonderful Intellect, indicates by its very elevation and comprehensiveness, the capacity of the genius that conceived it. Bacon resolved to rescue science from the deplorable uncertainties and obstructions which then surrounded it—to reconstruct the edifice of human knowledge from its very foundations. Of his projected 'Instauratio Magna,' the works he has left are only fragments; nor could they be otherwise, for the execution of the gigantic plan is

one of the leading tasks delegated to humanity, which cannot be completed so long as the condition of humanity remains a progressive one. The 'Instauratio Magna,' has six main parts:—*First*, Bacon felt it needful to challenge anew for inquiry the respect and dignity that belong to it, to detect the vices of the philosophy prevailing at his time, and to point out the deficiencies requiring to be filled up. Such is the aim of the treatise 'De Augmentis.' *Secondly*, the Remedy had to be discovered; the only certain cure for the evils signalized. This cure is the use of the *true Method*, in the adoption of *observation* and *experiment* instead of *hypothesis*, as instruments for the discovery of fact, and in the substitution in such inquiries, of *induction* for *deduction* or syllogistic reasoning. The principles and processes of the new *method* are elaborately exposed in the 'Novum Organum.' The *third* and *fourth* parts of the 'Instauratio' were planned as an exemplification or instruction in the use of the new Organon; the former, viz., the 'Historia Naturalis et Experimentalis,' being dedicated to the collecting, by aid of observation and experiment, of the greatest possible mass of *facts*; and the latter, the *Scala Intellectus*, to exemplification of discovery by *induction*, of general laws from these facts, and of the application of these general laws by the inverse process of *deduction*, to particular cases comprehended within them. To finish this memorable undertaking, it yet remained that the results of the method, or the truths of philosophy be collected and arranged; but rightly seeing that the discovery of these was not a task he had to accomplish, but a legacy he had to bequeath, Bacon was satisfied with drawing up other two books, the first, or the *fifth* of his plan, named by him 'Anticipations,' and the second or *sixth*, 'Philosophia Secunda Sive Activa,' having reference to applications—to action, or practice.—Such the grandeur of the intellectual Globe which the mind of this Englishman endeavoured to span!—It is in the second division of his great work that Bacon's more positive achievements are unfolded. And it must not be conceived that he is here satisfied with a set of general precepts, or with general statements concerning the value and superiority of his Organon. The new Method of Inquiry, on the other hand, is examined under every light, and its right practice exposed in detail. In the first place, Bacon passes under review all the procedures of observation and every kind of experiment, showing with what special precaution facts must be sought for, and how we may estimate the value of the various sorts of facts bearing on any inquiry. With corresponding pains, and still greater success, he unfolds in the second book of the Organon in what way Induction enables one to detect from the collected facts, the true cause, or the true law of a phenomenon. Having collected by observation all the facts which precede or follow the phenomenon, it is necessary to *exclude* those in whose absence the phenomenon *can* be produced—to notice and separate those others in whose presence it always is produced; and lastly, to select from among the latter class, such facts as vary in intensity when the phenomenon varies, *i.e.*, which increase or diminish in proportion to an increase or decrease of inten-

sity in the phenomenon. In this way, according to Lord Bacon, the true cause is found; and an application to this cause of a similar process, will evolve *its* cause, until in the end we reach supreme causes and universal laws.—In appreciation of these important and memorable labours, we have room for only three brief remarks. *First*, it cannot well be denied that in certain respects Lord Bacon too much decried, or perhaps too little understood the syllogism; and that its peculiar meaning and value, as the only legitimate instrument in Deduction, ought to have preserved it and Aristotle, its immortal author, from the unjust disparagement which one regrets to find upheld by the authority of so great a name. Nevertheless, this injustice to the Greeks, arising partly from defect of critical acquaintance with them, but more from his well-grounded revolt against the deplorable methods sustained in physical inquiry under shelter of their authority, in nowise impairs the edifice Bacon himself reared, or attaches to it any incompleteness. *Secondly*, it is not pretended, with some exclusive and enthusiastic partizans, that previous to the writings of our countryman, no philosopher had sought truths by Induction, or based his inquiries on observation and experiment. It is certainly far from being true that Galileo, for instance, in conducting his immortal researches, pursued an erroneous course, or that although he had studied the 'Novum Organum,' his career of discovery would have been materially different; what is true is this—no one before Bacon had seen the full importance of the experimental and inductive method, had discovered the extent of the sphere of which it is the only legitimate occupant, had explored its principles, and from principles deduced rules for it as an Art. And it is equally true, that every inquiry of value, undertaken since the publication of his inductive code, has been conducted, with or without the consciousness of the Inquirer, according to laws laid down in that code. *Lastly*, since the publication of the inductive code, its laws have been enlarged and greatly particularized, so that—be it said, with perfect respect to the Organon—it is not to our countryman's writings alone that we would point now for full instruction in his own philosophy. The exigencies of the modern sciences, as well of observation as of experiment, have obliged us to refine his processes and multiply his precautions. The doctrine of probabilities enables us to discern the relative values of different classes of facts, with a precision Bacon never dreamt of; and in the writings of modern authors—let us say of *Mr. Mill*—the methods of induction are unfolded with a superior comprehensiveness and effect. But although the advance of the *physical* sciences, caused by the impulse Lord Bacon communicated, has exacted for *them* processes more complete and perfect than his; when, as to the *moral* sciences—as to inquiry, political, ethical, and religious—shall the time arrive in which inquirers shall practically recognize the validity even of the most general precepts in the Organon? The ultimate application of these precepts is sure; but humanity has not yet acquired the strength to accomplish it.—II. The length to which our analysis of Bacon's philosophy has extended, prevents our dwelling much on the character of the Man. Nevertheless, one earnest, though

Brief word, in deprecation of the harshest treatment which, with one exception, has ever been applied to a mind so great. It is a canon we think may be observed absolutely with far greater safety than it ever can be broken—that highest intellect and virtue are most closely allied; nay, notwithstanding appearances, their severance is impossible: certainly no mind like Bacon's, living through its duration amid great ideas, ought to be suspected of voluntary descent to utter meanness, unless on evidence which, concerning transactions of the kind charged against him, has not come down assuredly from that age. Dissimulation, indeed,—corruption, treachery to friendship—it matters not what the mind may be that is guilty of them; the acts are mean, and the mind foul. But the error in the popular judgment lies here—dissimulation and corruption are inferred on the strength of obscure circumstances, and without the necessary inquiry whether—*taking the character of the mind into consideration*—the said acts could possibly signify to it, either dissimulation or corruption? At an *Old Bailey* indeed, or in *Banco Regis*, judgment must be summary; but the Muse of History holds in her hands scales of another order—her question is, *do I rightly understand this Man?* It is passing strange to find Lord Bacon in the guise of an ordinary criminal, and treated with no more than the ordinary courtesy, before Lord Campbell's judgment seat! The errors of Bacon, in so far as they are distinctly established, were mainly those of *compliance*; and it will probably be found that they must be classed among those *involuntary* acts, which connect the best and wisest, through sheer force of circumstances, with the times in which they live;—*involuntary*, inasmuch as they are done because they are usually done, and without rigid examination. Sad it were if through cause of conventional compliances, every eminent personage of our own day might justly be branded as unvarnished, and a hypocrite! Such as he was—since Bacon's time, England has seen no greater and seldom a better Man.



[Statue of Bacon.]

'And be it said he had this excellence,
That undesirous of a false renown,
He ever wished to pass for what he was;
One that swerved much and oft, but being still

Deliberately bent upon the right,
Had kept it in the main: one that much loved
Whate'er in man is worthy high respect,
And in his soul devoutly did aspire
To be it all, yet felt from time to time
The littleness that clings to what is human,
And suffered from the shame of having felt it.'

—Lord Bacon was born in London on 22d Jan., 1560, d. 1626. There have been various editions of his work—the last by *Basil Montague*; but an unexceptionable edition is still a desideratum. [J.P.N.]

BACON, JOHN, an eminent sculptor, the best of whose works are the statues of Dr. Johnson and John Howard in St. Paul's, and the funeral monument of Lord Chatham, 1740-1799.

BACON, NATH., one of the earliest and most valiant patriots of America, educated as a lawyer in England, died 1676.

BACON, SIR NATH., half-brother of Sir Francis, known as a painter, died 1615.

BACON, SIR NICHOLAS, lord chancellor in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and father of the celebrated philosopher, 1510-1579.

BACON, ANNE, wife of the preceding, known for her trans. from the Ital. and Latin, 1528-1600.

BACON, PH., D.D., a comic writer, d. 1783.

BACON, PH., a naval com., time of Charles II.

BACON, ROBERT, an English monk, influential as a preacher at the court of Henry III., 1233-1248.

BACON, ROGER, a Franciscan monk of the thirteenth century, born near Ilcester in Somerset. This remarkable person, most worthy of the name he bears, failed to be the restorer of philosophy, neither from defect of energy or will, but because the times were not yet ripe. Living at an epoch of intellectual torpor and profound ignorance, and surrounded by men neither instructed nor caring to become so, Bacon, as with the Chancellor afterwards and the great Des Cartes, first grappled with the question, Why is this ignorance? Why is our human Reason a willing captive? The exposition of his reply occupies a large portion of the 'Opus Majus;' and the reply itself is not different in kind from that which in all ages must, by every original thinker, be found to the same question. Irrational deference to Authority; slavish respect for Custom; subjection to popular prejudices, and that vulgar selfishness which induces men to reject as dangerous, or despise as puerile, all knowledge they do not themselves possess,—these are the causes of darkness in all ages: nor can they be overcome unless the independence and dignity of Reason be acknowledged, the influence of authority, custom, and prejudice discredited, and Truth sought through careful and systematic investigation of Nature. And in his quiet cloister near Oxford, the monk wrought out principles and modes of legitimate investigation, and successfully followed them. If not entitled to take rank as the founder of experimental philosophy, Roger Bacon was unquestionably the earliest philosophical Experimentalist in England. He recognized as fully as Francis, the importance of experiment as distinguished from deduction: and he had this immense advantage over the Chancellor—he joined example to precept, and put in use, before his contemporaries, his own counsels. It is interesting to reflect on the amount of actual discovery which rewarded so much laborious research. Bacon made signal advances in optics; he was an excel-

lent chemist, and in all probability discovered gunpowder; nevertheless, it is on his clear discernment of true *Method* that his fame must rest. During his unswerving pursuit of knowledge he encountered the usual oppositions, and a share also of encouragement. Pope Clement IV. aided and cheered him; but after the death of this protector the smothered jealousy and dislike of the Franciscans broke forth,—the mean and the weak are of course ever the readiest and fiercest persecutors. It is at once unjust and unwise to consider errors and crimes of this sort as exclusive attributes of the Romish church; their root, on the contrary, lies deep in the heart of man. The domain of physical inquiry is now wholly safe from the disorders of intolerance; but there are large departments of knowledge within which Reason is still not free, where authority abides on its throne, and popular prejudice stores up its thunderbolts. [J.P.N.]



[Roger Bacon's Study at Oxford.]

BACON, or BACONTHORP, JOHN, a learned monk of the 14th century, died 1346.

BACQUE, LEONARD, a Latin poet, d. 1694.

BACQUERRE, B., a medical writer, 17th ct.

BACQUET, a French lawyer, died 1597.

BACZKO, a Polish chronicler, 13th century.

BADAJÓZ, JUAN DE, a Spanish architect, middle of the 16th century.

BADCOCK, S., a polemical wr., 1747-1788.

BADEN, one of the sovereign families of Germany, distinguished by many eminent statesmen and military leaders since the 11th century. CHARLES FREDERICK, born 1728, was defeated several times by Moreau, and concluded a treaty of peace with the French republic 1796; adhered to the Confederation of the Rhine 1805, and received the title of Grand Duke; died 1811.

BADEN, JAMES, a critical writer and lexicographer of Denmark, 1735-1805.

BADEN, RICHARD DE, the original founder of Clare Hall, Cambridge, 1326.

BADENS, FR., a Dutch painter, died 1603.

BADESSA, PAUL, an Italian poet, 16th cent.

BADI-EL-ZEMAM, the last descendant of Tamerlane who reigned in Khorassan; died 1517.

BADIA, DOMINGO, a political agent and traveller of Spain, 1766-1824.

BADIALI, ALEX., an Italian etcher, 17th ct.

BADILE, ANT., an Italian painter, 1480-1560.

BADILY, a naval officer, time of Cromwell.

BADUEL, CL., a protestant theologian, d. 1561.

BAELLI, F., a Sicilian historian, 17th century.

BAENGIUS, P., a Swedish historian, 17th ct.

BAERSIUS, H., a mathematician, 16th cent.

BAERSTRAT, a Dutch painter, died 1687.

BAFFIN, WILLIAM, a skilful English navigator of the 17th century, deserving honourable mention as the first who applied observations of the heavenly bodies for the determination of the longitude at sea. Rules for the practice of the method which he employed are given in his account of the fourth voyage of James Hall, whom he accompanied to the coast of Greenland in 1612, probably in the capacity of pilot. Nothing is known of his history prior to this date. In 1613 he commanded a whaling ship in the sea of Spitzbergen. In 1615-1616 he went as mate with Robert Bylot, on two voyages, whose object was the discovery of a N.W. passage. In the second of these, the extensive bay named after him (which should now be termed a sea, since it is known to open northwards), was discovered, and in great part traced. He wrote an account of these voyages also. Many of his statements are important, and highly suggestive. He calculated the horizontal or maximum refraction at 26'; the present estimate is 32' or 33'. In 1618 we find him mate of a merchant vessel in the Arabian sea. In 1621 he was killed at the siege of Kismis, a fort near Ormuz, while engaged in an English expedition co-operating with the Persians, in endeavouring to drive the Portuguese out of the Persian Gulf. [J.B.]

BAFFO, G., a Venetian poet, died 1768.

BAFFO, a Venetian lady who was taken captive, and becoming his favourite sultana, enjoyed great authority under Amurath III.

BAF-KARCAH, an Arabian mathematician.

BAGGEDIN, MAHOMED, a mathematic., 10th c.

BAGE, ROBERT, a novelist, 1728-1801.

BAGFORD, J., an antiquarian, died 1716.

BAGGER, J., a learned Danish prel., 1646-1693.

BAGGESEN, JENS, a Danish poet, 1764-1806.

BAGLIONE, CÆSAR, a fresco painter, 17th ct.

BAGLIONE, G., a fresco painter, died 1644.

BAGLIONI, J. P., usurper of Perugia, put to death by Leo X., 1520.

BAGLIVI, G., a medical writer, 1667-1706.

BAGNATI, an ascetic writer, 1651-1727.

BAGNIOLI, J. C., an Italian poet, died 1600.

BAGOAS, the murderer of Artaxerxes Ochus, king of Persia, put to death B.C. 356.

BAGOPHANES, gov. of Babylon, time of Alex.

BAGOT, LEWIS, bishop of Bristol, &c., author of Sermons on the Prophecies, 1740-1802.

BAGRATON, K. A., a Russian commander, killed at Moscow, 1812.

BAGSHAW, CHR., an English catholic, and ecclesiastical historian, died at Paris 1626.

BAGSHAW, ED., a political writer and partizan of the Royalists, died 1662.

BAGSHAW, ED., son of the preceding, assistant of Dr. Busby, died 1671.

BAGSHAW, H., another son of Edward, author of Sermons, &c., died 1709.

BAGSHAW, WM., a religious writer, d. 1703.

BAHA-ED-DOULAH, son of Adad-el-Doulah, shah of Persia 989, died 1012.

BAHALL, an Arabian grammarian, died 842.

BAHIER, J., a French poet, died 1707.

BAHRAM, or BEHRAM, I., king of Persia, 272-276. BAHRAM II., 276-293. BAHRAM III., reigned four months, 293. BAHRAM IV., 383-393. BAHRAM V., 421-440.

BAHRDT, C. F., a German divine, died 1792.

BAIAN, AND., a native of Goa, converted to Christianity, and ordained as minister 1630.

BAIER, J. G., a botanist, 1677-1735.

BAIER, J. W., a German divine, died 1694.

BAIF, LAZARUS, a French ambassador and author, time of Francis I., died 1547.

BAIF, J. A., son of Lazarus, distinguished as a poet, founder of an academy, 1570.

BAIL, LOUIS, a French divine, 17th century.

BAILEY, NATHAN, a lexicographer, d. 1742.

BAILEY, PETER, a miscellaneous wr., d. 1823.

BAILEY, WALKER, a medical author, d. 1592.

BAILIE, LIEUT.-COL., distinguished for his gallantry in the last war, 1778-1836.

BAILLET, ADRIEN, a Fr. critic, 1649-1706.

BAILLIE, JOANNA, was born in 1762, at Bothwell, in Lanarkshire, of which place her father was the parish minister. Her mother was sister of John and William Hunter, the famous anatomists. Her life was spent in domestic privacy, and marked by no events more important than the appearance of her successive works. Her brother, who became Sir Matthew Baillie, having settled as a physician in London, Miss Baillie removed thither at an early age. She resided in the metropolis, or its neighbourhood, almost constantly, and died at Hampstead in February, 1851. Her first volume of dramas was published in 1798. Their design, as to which it is not too much to say that the works were good in spite of it, not by means of it, was indicated in the title: 'A Series of Plays, in which it is attempted to delineate the Stronger Passions of the Mind, each Passion being the subject of a Tragedy and a Comedy.' A second volume of the 'Plays of the Passions' appeared in 1802, and a third in 1812. The tragedies are fine poems, noble in sentiment, and classical and vigorous in language. But they were not fit for the stage; and 'De Montfort' itself was with difficulty supported for a while by the acting of John Kemble and Mrs. Siddons. The tragedy of 'The Family Legend,' not contained in the series, was acted in Edinburgh in 1809, after a visit the poetess had paid to Sir Walter Scott. In 1836 she published another series of 'Plays of the Passions,' of which 'Henriquez,' and 'The Separation,' the former a very striking piece, were attempted on the stage. Some of Miss Baillie's small poems were exceedingly good. [W.S.]

BAILLIE, COLONEL JOHN, distinguished as a negotiator in the East Indian service, d. 1833.

BAILLIE, MATT., D.D., an anatom., d. 1823.

BAILLIE, ROBERT, a minister and delegate of the Scotch Church, died 1662.

BAILLIE, ROCHE, better known as La Rivière, a celebrated empiric and astrologer, died 1605.

BAILLOD, DAV., a Swiss writer, 16th century.

BAILLON, EMAN., a naturalist, died 1802.

BAILLOU, WM. DE, a physician, distinguished as 'The French Sydenham,' died 1616.

BAILLY, DAVID, a painter, 17th century.

BAILY, JEAN SYLVAIN, celebrated because of his attachment to science; still more through his

eloquence as the Historian of Astronomy; most of all on account of his connection with the unfolding of the first or great French revolution, and his melancholy fate. Baily was born in Paris in the year 1736; in 1790 he presided as mayor of Paris at the *Champ de Mars*, over that vast assemblage when the united French people hailed the supposed commencement of the Reign of Liberty and Universal Brotherhood; in 1793 one of countless illustrious victims he perished on the scaffold. In his attachment to the cause of rational liberty Baily was constant through all calamity: it was not desire of fame, nor the thirst to overthrow, that led him towards the front ranks of the Revolution; so, through abiding faith in humanity, he died without the shame of relinquishing his early principles and hopes, merely because the effort to realize them had brought evil to himself.

—Baily's History of Astronomy is still very fascinating: as a strictly philosophical work it does not answer the highest ends,—he was led astray by the then novel and false doctrine of the value of some ancient and forgotten knowledge. As a technical History it is supplanted by the laborious, but yet very insufficient history of *Delambre*. [J.P.N.]

BAILY, FR., the celebrated astron., 1774-1844.

BAINBRIDGE, CHR., an English diplomatist and churchman, made a cardinal 1511.

BAINBRIDGE, DR. JOHN, an eminent physician and professor of astronomy, 1582-1643.

BAINBRIDGE, WM., an Amer. capt., d. 1833.

BAINE, MICH., a theologian, 16th century.

BAINES, EDWARD, the distinguished member of parliament, b. 1774; representative of Leeds, 1833 to 1840; died 1848.

BAINES, R., a Hebrew scholar, 16th century.

BAION, a French naturalist, last century.

BAIRD, GENERAL SIR DAVID, distinguished by his services in the East Indies, in the expedition by which the Cape of Good Hope was taken, and subsequently at Corunna, where the command of Sir John Moore devolved upon him: entered the army as an ensign, 1772, died 1829.

BAJARDI, an Italian jurist, 16th century.

BAJARDO, an Italian painter, died 1670.

BAJAZET, or BAYAZID, proclaimed sultan on the field of battle 1390; after overrunning Greece, he defeated Sigismund of Hungary and the crusaders 1395; conquered and made prisoner by Tamerlane 1402, died 1403.

BAJAZET II., succeeded 1481; after sustaining a long conflict with the Christian powers, and conquering Moldavia, Bosnia, and Croatia, he was poisoned by his second son Selim, who usurped the throne over Achmet, 1512.

BAJAZET, the original of one of Racine's heroes, was a son of Achmet I., strangled by his brother Amurath IV., 1655.

BAJOLE, J., a French historian, died 1650.

BAKE, LAUR., a Dutch poet, died 1714.

BAKER, DAVID, a monastic writer, died 1641.

BAKER, GEOFF., a monastic historian, 1347.

BAKER, SIR G., a physician and antiquarian, born 1722, a baronet 1776, died 1809.

BAKER, H., a naturalist, born 1704, married a daughter of De Foe, 1729, died 1774.

BAKER, DAVID ERSKINE, son of Henry, a writer of theatrical biography in 1764.

BAKER, THO., an antiquarian, 1656-1740.
BAKER, SIR RICHARD, author of English
Chronicles, 1568-1645.

BAKEWELL, ROBT., a grazier, died 1795.

BAKHTISHWA, the name of several physi-
cians at the court of Bagdad.

BAKI, an Ottoman lyric, died 1600.

BAKKER, P. H., a Dutch poet, died 1801.

BALAAM, a prophet or diviner, 14th cent. B.C.

BALADAN, a king of ancient Babylon.

BALAKLEI, a Tartar prince, 13th century.

BALAMIO, FERD., a physician, 16th century.

BALASSI, MARIO, a painter, 1604-1667.

BALBI, ADR., a geographer, 1784-1848.

BALBINUS, D. C., a Roman consul, elected
emperor, and slain 238.

BALBINUS, A. B., an historian, 1611-1689.

BALBIS, J. B., a botanist, died 1831.

BALBO, LODOVICO, a composer, 16th century.

BALBOA, VASCO NUNEZ DE, a Portuguese
discoverer, put to death 1517.

BALBUENA, BERNARDO DE, a poet, d. 1627.

BALBUS, LUCIUS CORNELIUS, a Spaniard,
made consul of Rome, B.C. 40.

BALBUS, a philologist, 15th century.

BALCANQUAL, WALTER, chaplain to James
I., afterwards dean of Rochester, and bishop of
Durham, died 1642.

BALCHEN, J., an admiral, lost 1744.

BALDERIC, an annalist, 12th century.

BALDI, BERN., an Italian poet, died 1617.

BALDI, CAMILLO, an Aristotelian, died 1634.

BALDI, JAS., a German poet, died 1668.

BALDI, LAZ., an Italian painter, died 1703.

BALDI DE UBALDIS, a jurist, died 1400.

BALDINGER, E. G., a medical writer, d. 1804.

BALDINI, BACCIO, a physician, died 1585.

BALDINI, J. F., an Italian *savant*, died 1765.

BALDINUCCI, PH., an artist and historian of
Florence, 1634-1696.

BALDOCK, RALPH DE, bp. of London, d. 1307.

BALDOCK, ROBERT DE, chancellor of Eng-
land in the reign of Edward II.

BALDWIN, an archbishop of Canterbury, who
went to Palestine with Richard I.

BALDWIN, the name of several counts of
Flanders. The *first* of this name, elevated from
the office of grand forester, 837; d. 877. The
second succeeded 888, d. 918. The *third* began
his reign 958. The *fourth* succeeded 989, d. 1034.
The *fifth* succeeded 1034, and was regent of France
during the minority of Philip I., d. 1067. The *sixth*
succeeded 1067, d. 1070. The *seventh* reigned for
a short time in 1071. The *eighth* from 1111 to
1119. The *ninth* succeeded 1191, and d. 1195.

BALDWIN I., first Latin emperor of Constan-
tinople, was a son of the last named; joined the
crusaders 1200; elected emperor 1204; taken
prisoner by the king of the Bulgarians, and pro-
bably died before 1206.

BALDWIN II., last Latin emperor of Constan-
tinople, succeeded 1228; dethroned by Michel
Palæologus 1261, died 1273.

BALDWIN I., king of Jerusalem, succeeded
his brother Godfrey Bouillon 1100; conquered the
most important cities on the sea coast of Palestine
from 1101 to 1109, died 1118.

BALDWIN II. succeeded Baldwin I., 1118;
taken prisoner 1124; ransomed 1126; died 1131.

BALDWIN III., king 1144; married into the
family of Comnenus 1158; died 1162.

BALDWIN IV., king 1173; died 1185.

BALDWIN V. succeeded Baldwin IV. 1185;
and a few months afterwards died of poison. In
1187, Jerusalem was captured by Saladin.

BALDWIN D' ANESNES, son of Margaret,
countess of Flanders and Hainalt, known to litera-
ture as the historian of his house, 13th century.

BALDWIN, ABR., an American senator, born
1754, elected 1799, died 1807.

BALDWIN, BEN., an archæologist, 16th cent.

BALDWIN, FR., a jurist, 16th century.

BALDWIN, J., a French *savant*, died 1650.

BALDWIN, THEOD., a monk, died 1191.

BALDWIN, SIR T., a miscellaneous wr., 17th c.

BALDWIN, THOS., a baptist, died 1828.

BALDWIN, WILLIAM, a moralist, died 1564.

BALE, JOHN, a zealous reformer and contro-
versialist, 1495-1563.

BALE, ROBERT, an annalist, died 1503.

BALECHOU, N., an engraver, died 1765.

BALEG, an Egyptian chief, 8th century.

BALEN, HEINDRICH VAN, an historical and
landscape painter, 1560-1632.

BALES, PETER, a writing master, died 1600.

BALESDENS, J., an advocate, died 1675.

BALESTRA, ANTH., a painter, died 1720.

BALFOUR, ALEX., a novelist, died 1829.

BALFOUR, SIR AND., a botanist, died 1694.

BALGUY, JOHN, a theologian, died 1748.

BALGUY, THO., son of John, 1716-1795.

BALIN, J., a priest and poet, 16th century.

BALIOL, SIR ALEX., appointed chamberlain
of Scotland by Edward I., 1291.

BALIOL, HENRY DE, a Scotch nobleman who,
in 1241, accompanied Henry III. of England to
Gascony, died 1246.

BALIOL, SIR JOHN DE, founder of a college at
Oxford, and guard. of Alex. III. of Scot., d. 1269.

BALIOL, JOHN DE, son of the preceding, raised
to the throne of Scotland under the protection of
Edward I., 1291; in counter-treaty with France
1294; prisoner of Edward 1296-1299; d. 1314.

BALIOL, EDW., son of the preceding, invaded
Scotland and was crowned at Scone 1332; after
many reverses of fortune he finally resigned his
crown to Edward III. 1355; died 1363.

BALL, JOHN, a preacher of reform, disting.
in the Kent insurrection, executed 1381.

BALL, JOHN, a puritan theologian, 1585-1640.

BALLABENE, GR., a composer, died 1803.

BALLANDEN, J., a miscellaneous wr., d. 1550.

BALLANTYNE, JAMES, the cel. printer of the
works of Scott, ed. of the *Kelso Mail*, &c., d. 1833.

BALLANTYNE, JOHN, brother of James, and
confidant of Sir W. Scott, died 1821.

BALLARD, GEO., a Saxon scholar, died 1755.

BALLARD, S. G., a naval officer, died 1829.

BALLARD, VOLANTE VASHON, a fellow-voy-
ager with Vancouver, born 1774; captain in the
R.N. 1807; rear-admiral 1825; died 1832.

BALLENDEN, J., a Scotch historian, d. 1550.

BALLERINI, PETER and JEROME, two bro-
thers of Verona, distinguished as men of learning,
and joint editors of theological and classical works;
the first, 1698-1764; the last, 1702-1780.

BALLESTEROS, FR., a Spanish offic., d. 1833.

BALLET, FR., a religious writer, 1702-1762.

BALLEXSERD, J., author of a prize essay on the medical and domestic treatment of children, 1726-1774.

BALLIANI, J. B., a writer on physics, d. 1666.

BALLIN, CLAUDE, artist in gold and metals to Louis XIV., 1615-1678.

BALINE, C. D., a medical author, died 1805.

BALMEZ, J. L., one of the most distinguished of the modern writers of Spain, 1810-1848.

BALSAMO, L. and O., Sicilian poets, 17th ct.

BALSAMON, patriarch of Antioch, died 1214.

BALSHAM, HUGH DE, bishop of Ely, d. 1286.

BALTHASAR, AUG. DE, an historian, d. 1779.

BALTHASAR, CHR., a protestant wr., 17th ct.

BALTHASAR, J. A. FELIX DE, a Swiss historian of William Tell, died 1810.

BALTHAZAR, last k. of Babylon, 6th c. B.C.

BALTHAZARINI, an Italian composer, distinguished in the ballet, 16th century.

BALTICUS, M., a Latin poet, 16th century.

BALTUS, J. F., a Jesuit theolog., 1667-1743.

BALUE, JOHN LA, minister of Louis XI., born 1421; confined in an iron cage for treason, from 1469 to 1480; died 1490.

BALUZE, STEF., a Fr. biographer, died 1718.

BALZAC, JOHN LOUIS GUEZ DE, an elegant French author, 1594-1654.

BALZAC. This name, borne in the first half of the 17th century, by one of the classics of French prose, has again been made celebrated in our own day, by one of the most vigorous, original, and prolific of French novel writers. **HONORE DE BALZAC** was born at Tours, about 1799. He came to Paris when a very young man, and was thenceforth engaged constantly in the toils and excitements of authorship. For several years he was very obscure; and the only separate works which he then published, bore the assumed name of Horace de St. Aubin. In 1829 there appeared, with his real name, his romance of 'La Peau de Chagrin,' which at once gained him a celebrity that never afterwards flagged. This striking story exhibits, not only Balzac's extraordinary power of impressive representation, but some of the most marked characteristics of the school to which he belongs, and in which, if he is not equal to Victor Hugo, he is much superior to Dumas, and still more to Sue and De Kock. They luxuriate in characters and incidents which are horrible, rather than genuinely tragic; and, when they condescend to profess a moral aim, they mar it by the gratuitous grossness which they throw into the details of the execution. The story of 'The Shagreen Skin' tells how a young ruined gamester, about to throw himself into the Seine, is rescued by a sorcerer, who gives him a talisman, consisting of a piece of shagreen. The possession of it ensures him the gratification of every wish he chooses to form; but with every gratified wish the skin shrinks in size, and when it is quite wasted away the possessor dies. In another story, 'El Verdugo,' a young Spaniard beheads his parents, and his brothers, and his sisters, by common consent; life being offered by a French general to any one of the family who will be the executioner of the rest. There is less of exaggeration, with very much of intense interest, and of sternly accurate dissection of social vices and evils, in several of the best of Balzac's other novels. They are far too numerous

to be named. It may be enough to refer to 'La Femme de Trente Ans,' and 'Le Père Goriot.' Balzac attempted the drama likewise, but with little success; and he was an active contributor to the 'Revue Parisienne,' and other periodicals. After the revolution of 1848 he contemplated writing romances of military life, and travelled to collect materials. He died at Paris in Aug. 1850. [W.S.]

BAMBRIDGE. See **BAINBRIDGE, CHR.**

BAMPFYLDE, FR., a learned nonconformist and member of parliament, d. in Newgate, 1684.

BAMPFYLDE, SIR C., a royalist, died 1691.

BAMPFYLDE, SIR C. W., a descendant of the two preceding, assassinated 1823.

BANCHI, S., a Florentine priest who saved Henry IV. from assassination, died 1622.

BANCROFT, J., bishop of Oxford, died 1640.

BANCROFT, R., archbp. of Canterb., d. 1610.

BANDARRA, G., a Portuguese poet, 16th ct.

BANDELLO, M., a writer of fiction, d. 1561.

BANDINELLI, B., an artist, died 1559.

BANDINI, A. M., an antiquarian, died 1800.

BANDURI, A., an historian, died 1743.

BANIER, ANT., a fabulist, 1673-1741.

BANIM, JOHN, an Irish novelist, 1800-1842.

BANISTER, J., an anatomist, died 1624.

BANISTER, J., a botanical author, 1680.

BANISTER, J., a violinist, died 1679.

BANKERT, J. VAN, a Dutch admiral, 17th ct.

BANKES, SIR J., a justice distinguished for his loyalty to Charles I., died 1644.

BANKS, J., au. of a work on Cromwell, d. 1751.

BANKS, J., a dramatic author, 17th century.

BANKS, THOMAS, a sculptor, 1735-1805.

BANKS, SIR JOSEPH, Bart., a celebrated botanist and traveller, was born in London in 1743.

He died in 1820. Inheriting at an early age an ample fortune, he resolved in order to gratify his love for botany, to visit foreign countries at that time little known to naturalists. For this purpose he made a voyage to Newfoundland and the coast of Labrador; he accompanied Captain Cook in his celebrated voyage of discovery to the South Seas; he visited the coasts of Scotland, and spent some time in Iceland. Banks never published any account of the vast collections of objects of natural history he had made; still they were not lost to science. Fabricius described his insects; Bruns-sonet his fishes; Gaertner profited by his fruits and seeds; Robert Brown's Prodrromus of the plants of New Holland was composed in the midst of his herbarium; and many other botanists owe him similar favours. Our parks and gardens are indebted to Banks for many fine new trees and shrubs from New Holland; our colonies for a variety of the sugar cane from Tahiti, richer in sugar, and which admits of more frequent cropping; and our commerce for the flax of New Zealand, which promises to be of such importance to our navy. In 1777 he was elected president of the Royal Society; soon afterwards created a bart., a K.B., and a member of the privy council. He was a great favourite with George III., who was fond of botany and agriculture. His wealth and position in society enabled him to become the patron of science in his native country, and during the long war which embroiled all Europe, he was ever ready to assist, both by his purse and advice, scientific men of all nations. Many a man of science has

been indebted to his generous liberality, and ten different collections of objects of natural history made for the Garden of Plants, which had fallen into the hands of our cruisers, and brought to England, were saved by his interference, and in several instances, at his own expense, safely transmitted to Paris. His published memoirs are few in number, and not of any great importance, yet his name remains intimately connected with the history of science. He presided for 41 years over the Royal Society; and at his death he bequeathed his herbarium and splendid library of books of natural history to the British Museum, where they remain monuments of his patriotism, talent, and assiduity. [W.B.]

BANNAKER, BENJ., a negro slave, distinguishing as a mathematician and astronomer, died 1807.

BANNIER, JOHN, field-marshal of Sweden under Gustavus Adolphus, 1601-1641.

BANNISTER, JOHN, the celebrated comedian and vocalist, born 1760; engaged at Drury Lane, 1779; retired 1815; died 1836.

BANQUO, a Scotch Thane, 11th century.

BANTI, SIGNORA, a singer, died 1806.

BAODAN, an Irish king, 6th century.

BAPTIST, a Dutch painter, died 1691.

BAPTISTA, FR., a curious writer, 17th cent.

BAPTISTE, J., a Flemish painter, 1635-1699.

BAPTISTE, J. G., a painter of Antwerp, employed by Sir Peter Lely, died 1691.

BAPTISTIN, J. B. S., a composer, died 1716.

BAR, N. DE, a French painter, 17th century.

BARAGUAY-D' HILLIERS, L., a French general, distinguished in the Italian and peninsular campaigns, 1734-1812.

BARAHONA, LOUIS, a Spanish poet, 16th ct.

BARANZANO, R., a mathematical philosopher, correspondent of Bacon, 1590-1622.

BARATIER, J. P., dist. for his early knowledge of many languages, also as a critic, 1721-1740.

BARBA, A. A., a mineralogist, 17th century.

BARBADILLO, A. J. DE, a dramatist, 17th c.

BARBANEGRE, J., a French general, d. 1830.

BARBARELLI. See **GIORGIONE**.

BARBARIGO, AUGUSTIN, doge of Venice, 1486 to 1501. **NICHOLAS**, ambassador from Venice to Constantinople, died 1579. **GREGORY**, a cardinal and bishop of Padua, 1625-1697. **JOHN FRANCIS**, twice ambassador to Louis XIV.; afterwards cardinal and bp. of Padua, 1658-1730.

BARBARINO, FRANCIS, a poet, 1264-1348.

BARBARO, FRANCIS, a noble Venetian, distinguished as a commander and scholar, 1398-1454.

ERMOLAO, a classical scholar, d. 1470. **ERMOLAO** the younger, an ambassador and classical scholar, 1454-1493. **DANIEL**, a classical scholar and rhetorician, ambassador to England, and patriarch of Aquileia, 1513-1570.

BARBAROSSA, AROUSH, a daring corsair, son of a Greek renegade, who dethroned the Arab sheik, and made himself dey of Algiers, 1516; defeated and slain by the troops of Charles V., 1518.

BARBAROSSA, KHAIR EDDYN, brother and successor of Aroush, the greatest sea captain of his age; died 1546.

BARBAROUX, C. J. MA., member of the Fr. convention, and one of the Girondin leaders, born 1767, executed 1794.

BARBAULT, J., an architect, last century.

BARBAULT, J., an architect, last century.

BARBAULT, J., an architect, last century.

BARBAULT, J., an architect, last century.

BARBAULT, J., an architect, last century.

BARBATELLI, an Italian painter, died 1612.

BARBAULD, ANNE LÆTITIA, chiefly celebrated for her 'Prose Hymns,' and 'Early Lessons' for children, was the daughter of the Rev. John Aikin, a dissenting minister resident in Leicestershire, where she was born on the 20th of June, 1743. While a child she was remarkable for quickness of intellect, no less than for the natural goodness of her disposition; and in later years for the elegance of her taste, the extent of her acquisitions, and her skill in classical literature. For these advantages Miss Aikin was greatly indebted to the affectionate zeal with which her father cultivated her talents, and in some measure to the literary circle into which he was able to introduce her on removing to Warrington, where he took charge of the celebrated school in 1758. After fifteen years of quiet seclusion, passed in these academic shades, Miss Aikin was induced to publish a volume of miscellaneous poems, which appeared therefore in 1773, and met with the most flattering success. In the spring of the following year she became the wife of the Rev. Rochemond Barbauld, with whom she opened a school in the village of Palsgrave, Suffolk; and took an active and influential part in its management as teacher of composition, and the graceful exercises of reading and speaking. Here they continued to reside for the next eleven years, and it is to this period that we are indebted for the works first alluded to, and for some devotional compositions. Mr. and Mrs. Barbauld then visited the continent for a short time, and on their return home, the former became pastor of a small congregation at Hampstead, where the subject of our notice resumed her pen; first in the interest of the dissenters on the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, and next in a poetical address to Mr. Wilberforce, suggested by the rejection of the slave bill. These spirited appeals were followed by some religious essays, the most remarkable of which is a singular discourse for the Fast-day of 1793, entitled 'The Sins of the Government the Sins of the Nation.' In 1802 Mr. Barbauld became minister of a congregation at Newington Green, where he died in 1808, and in this neighbourhood his widow resided till her death in 1825, enjoying the company of her brother, and literary friend, Dr. Aikin. The simplicity of Mrs. Barbauld's life and manners, the refinement of her imagination, and the purity of her soul, are well represented in the works which have rendered her name a household word in England, and to which the cause of education is so much indebted. The versatility of her talents is shown in the critical and biographical notices with which she amused herself in the early period of her residence at Stoke Newington, which include a selection of papers from the 'Spectator,' and similar classics, published in 1804, and an edition of the 'British Novelists' in 1810. Her last publication was a remarkable poem, named from the year preceding its appearance, 'Eighteen Hundred and Eleven.' Her collected works were published soon after her death, with a memoir by her niece, Miss Lucy Aikin; and the day is probably far off when her 'Early Lessons' will be superseded by anything superior of the same class. [E.R.]

BARBAULT, J., an architect, last century.

BARBAULT, J., an architect, last century.

BARBAULT, J., an architect, last century.

BARBAULT, J., an architect, last century.

BARBAULT, J., an architect, last century.

BARBAZAN, A. W. DE, a French general distinguished in the wars with Burgundy and England; defended Melun 1420; died 1432.

BARBEAU DE LA BRUYERE, a French geographer and historian, 1710-1781.

BARBERET, a French agriculturist, last cent.

BARBEYRAC, C., a French physician, d. 1699.

BARBEYRAC, J., nephew of the preceding, a distinguishing jurist, 1674-1747.

BARBIANO, ALBERIC, count of, an Italian patriot, made grand constable of Naples, 1384-1409.

BARBIER, A. A., author of a dictionary of anonymous and pseudonymous works, died 1825.

BARBIERI. See **GUERCINO**.

BARBOSA, AUG., bishop of Ugento, d. 1648.

BARBOSA, ARIAS, a scholar, died 1540.

BARBOSA, EDWARD, a navigator, known as the fellow-voyager of Magellan, killed 1521.

BARBOSA, JO., an historian, 1674-1750.

BARBOSA, P., a lawyer, died 1596.

BARBOUR, JOHN, a Scotch poet and chronicler, chaplain of David Bruce, 1320-1378.

BARBOUR, J., an Amer. statesman, d. 1824.

BARBOUR, PH. P., an Amer. lawyer, d. 1841.

BARBOUR, T., an American politician, d. 1825.

BARBUOT, J., a physician, 17th century.

BARCALI, a Mahomedan author, 16th cent.

BARCHAM, DR. JOHN, an antiquary, historian, and writer on heraldry, 1541-1605.

BARCHOCHEBAS, a seditious Jew who gave himself out for the Messiah, and was slain after a long resistance, and with an immense number of his followers, 135.

BARCKHAUSEN, a chemist, died 1723.

BARCLAY, ALEX., a miscellaneous wr., 16th c.

BARCLAY, J., a Scotch clergyman, minister of Cruden, and au. of a curious poem, 1675-1710.

BARCLAY, J., a Scotch sectarian, died 1798.

BARCLAY, N., an eminent Scotch civilian, rose to be counsellor of Lorraine, 1543-1605.

BARCLAY, JOHN, son of the preceding, distinguished as a satirist, 1582-1621.

BARCLAY, ROBERT, the celebrated Apologist, was born in 1648, at Gordonstown, county of Moray, and descended from an ancient and honourable ancestry, who for centuries had flourished in the North of Scotland. The unsettled state of things at home induced his father, Colonel Barclay, to send him at an early age abroad, and accordingly he received the greater part of his education at Paris, under the superintendence of his uncle, who filled the office of rector in the Scots College. His parents being led from circumstances to apprehend that familiarity with continental manners might produce in their son a disposition favourable towards the Roman Catholic religion, recalled him to his native country, where he appeared an accomplished youth, and combining the advantages of a liberal education with great natural abilities, he rapidly rose to distinction. His family having embraced the principles of the Quakers, he was persuaded ere long to follow their example, and in conforming to the peculiarities of a sect which was held in great disrepute, particularly in Scotland, he felt himself laid under a necessity of vindicating that course by the publication of several treatises in their defence, characterized by great variety of learning, as well as power of argument. His first work, which was published

in 1670, was entitled 'Truth Cleared of Calumnies,' and appeared in the form of a controversial pamphlet, in answer to an attack on Quakerism by the Rev. Wm. Mitchel, a minister of the Church of Scotland. His next publication, which was issued in 1673, was a Catechism and Confession of Faith, containing an exposition of the principles of his religious communion; and to this he soon after added his 'Theses Theologicae,' or Theological Propositions.—Becoming enthusiastically attached to the cause of Quakerism, which he identified with that of truth and the best interests of humanity, he resolved on devoting his future life to its extension in the world; and with this view, he in 1676 accompanied William Penn in a tour of propagandism through England, Holland, and Germany. It was while sojourning at Amsterdam, in the course of those peregrinations, that he published the great work which had long occupied him, and on which his fame chiefly rests—'An Apology for the True Christian Divinity, as the same is preached and held forth by the people in scorn called Quakers.' This treatise was originally published in Latin, but was speedily translated into most of the languages of Europe, and while it greatly extended the reputation of its author, the principles it advocated became the subject of keen and prolonged agitation. Barclay, on his return to his native country, suffered much from the severe edicts issued against the nonconformists of the period, being imprisoned five months in Aberdeen, besides other petty kinds of persecution in the form of obloquy and fines. His high character, however, for sincerity, as well as for talent and learning, carried him triumphantly over all opposition, and latterly he enjoyed much distinction, being honoured with an introduction to the English court, and the partial regards both of Charles II. and his successor, James II. Through the royal favour he received a commission as governor of East Jersey for life, whence he several times returned to visit his native land, and it was in 1680, the last visit he paid, he was seized with fever, and died amongst his relatives, at Ury, in Aberdeenshire, in the forty-second year of his age. [R.J.]

BARCLAY DE TOLLY, M., field-marshal of Russia, born 1755; director of the war against Napoleon 1810; com. of the Russian troops at the battle of Leipzig 1812, and in France 1815; d. 1818.

BARCOCHAB. See **BARCHOCHEBAS**.

BARCOS, M. DE, a Jansenist, died 1678.

BARD, PETER, a Flemish monk, died 1535.

BARD, J., a medical author, died 1799.

BARD, S. M. D., a disting. physician, d. 1821.

BARDAS, brother-in-law of the emp. Theophilus, and guardian of his son Michael; usurper of the supreme power 24 years; put to death 866.

BARDAS PHOCAS, and **BARDAS SCLERUS**, rival generals of the Greek empire, who disputed for many years the supreme power, 970-990.

BARDE, J. DE LA, an ambassador and historian of France, 1600-1692.

BARDESANES, a Theosophist of Syria, founder of a sect in the 2d century.

BARDI, the name of several distinguished Florentines in the 17th century.

BARDILLI, C. G., a metaphysician, last cent.

BARDIN, P., a French author, died 1637.

BARDZUIKI, J. A., a poet, 17th century.

BAREBONE, PRAISE GOD, a fanatic from whom the Barebone's Parliament derived its name, 1653.

BARENT, DIETRICH, a Dutch pain., 1534-1582.

BARENTIN, C. L. F. DE, a French politician, noted for his opposition to Necker, 1738-1819.

BARENTZ, WILLIAM, a skilful Dutch pilot, sent out by the United Provinces on three voyages, between the years 1594 and 1597, in search of a N.E. passage to China. He failed in the object, but made some important additions to geography. Bear, or Cherry island, and Spitzbergen were discovered by him; the latter, in 80°, was found to have good herbage and herds of deer, while Nova Zembla, in 76°, was a barren waste. Suddenly enclosed by ice on the coast of Nova Zembla, on 26th August, 1596, Barentz was obliged to remain on this inhospitable shore till the following summer, and was thus the first navigator who wintered in the Arctic regions. He left the island on the 14th June, with a crew of fifteen persons, in two small boats, his ship being disabled. He died from fatigue on the 20th; but the adventurous survivors held on their perilous voyage—the most extraordinary on record—and traversing a stormy ocean filled with floating ice, exposed to the extreme of cold, famine, and sickness, and to frequent attacks from bears borne along upon the ice islands, or pursuing them through the water, they reached in six weeks the port of Kola, in North Lapland, a distance of 1600 miles. Here they found three ships from their own country. [J.B.]

BARERE. See BARRERE.

BARETTI, JO., an Italian author, 1716-1789.

BARGRAVE, ISAAC, chaplain to James I., afterwards dean of Canterbury, died 1642.

BARHAM, REV. RICH. HARRIS, the disting. humourist known as Thomas Ingoldsby, 1789-1845.

BARISON, a nobleman of Pisa, created k. of Sardinia by Frederick Barbarossa, d. in prison 1154.

BARKER, E. H., distinguished as a critic and classical reviewer, 1788-1839.

BARKER, G., F.R.S., distinguished as one of the original promoters of railways, died 1845.

BARKER, G. P., an American politic., d. 1848.

BARKER, J., a medical writer, 17th century.

BARKER, M. H., a fugitive writer, known in magazine literature as the Old Sailor, died 1846.

BARKER, ROBERT, a portrait painter, inventor of the panorama, died 1806.

BARKER, SAM., a philologist, died 1760.

BARKER, THOMAS, a poet, 1721-1808.

BARKHAM. See BARCHAM.

BARKOK, a sultan of Egypt, 14th century.

BARKSDALE, CL., a miscellan. wr., 17th ct.

BARLAAM, a theologian, 14th century.

BARLEUS, a Latin poet, died 1648.

BARLAUD, A., a Dutch critic, died 1542.

BARLETTA, GABRIEL, a preacher, 11th cent.

BARLOW, FRANCIS, an artist, died 1702.

BARLOW, JOEL, a political writer, deputy from the U. S. to the French convention, and ambassador to Napoleon when he died, 1811.

BARLOW, THOMAS, bishop of Lincoln, a casuist, and controversial writer, 1607-1691.

BARLOWE, W., bp. of Bath and Wells, d. 1658.

BARLOWE, W., son of the bishop, a writer on natural philosophy, died 1625.

BARMEK, the founder of the illustrious family called the Barmecides, whose various talents con-

tributed to the glory of Haroun-al-Raschid and his predecessors, and who were massacred, 802.

BARNABAS, ST., the fellow-labourer of Paul, supposed to have been stoned to death about 60.

BARNARD, J., D.D., a biographer, died 1683.

BARNARD, SIR JOHN, lord mayor, and M.P. for London, the latter for 40 years, 1685-1764.

BARNARD, THEODORE, a Dutch painter.

BARNAUD, NICH., an alchemist, 16th cent.

BARNAVE, A. P. J. MARIE, by profession an advocate, was born 1761, and distinguished in the parliament of Grenoble during the first ominous struggle against the despotic administration of Loménie-Brienne. Deputed to the states-general by the province of Dauphiné in 1789, his eloquence, and his almost wild enthusiasm in the popular cause, marked him out as the rival of Mirabeau, and when the latter favoured the court, as his most dreaded adversary. One of a memorable trio, his characteristic talent is well expressed in the epigram pointed at them: 'Whatsoever these three have in hand, Dupont *thinks* it, Barnave *speaks* it, Lameth *does* it.' His love of justice, in the abstract, was carried to a reckless extreme in his decrees, as a member of the diplomatic committee for the reorganization of the colonies, and their fatal effects led him to abandon the system, though Siéyès and Robespierre denounced his inconsistency as a treason. A member of the famous Jacobin Club, he fought a duel with the royalist Cazalès, who had denounced the patriots as 'sheer brigands,' but neither of them received any serious injury. Like many others, his enthusiasm for the revolution was saddened and cooled down as he reflected upon the disasters which had accompanied it, and his return to moderate counsels was hastened by the situation into which he was momentarily thrown by the flight of the royal family, and their arrest at Varennes. Appointed with Péthion and Latour-Maubourg to secure the king's return, Barnave rode in the carriage with the Queen and Madame Elizabeth, and touched by their distress, his conversion to the principles of a constitutional monarchy was completed. He was now denounced by the Journalists as a deserter of the popular cause, and at the close of the session returned to private life, in his native town of Grenoble, where he married the daughter of an advocate. In August, 1792, he was arrested on a charge of conspiring with the royal family, with whom it was alleged he had held treasonable correspondence ever since the arrest at Varennes, and after a confinement of five months, conducted to Paris, and condemned by the revolutionary tribunal of Tinvillé. The effect of his eloquence on this occasion was such as to move even his sanguinary judges, and his friend Camille Desmoulins wept on hearing his last words. Arrived at the scaffold, he raised his eyes to heaven: 'Behold, at length,' he exclaimed, 'the reward of all I have done for liberty!' He was executed in 1793, at the early age of thirty-two; and has left behind him a character remarkable indeed for indiscretion, but equally so for its honesty of purpose; and a name, as an orator, scarcely surpassed by any in the revolutionary annals. [E.R.]

BARNES, JOSHUA, a friend of the famous Dr. Richard Bentley, was a native of London, where

he was born in the year 1654. His rudimentary education he received at Christ Church Hospital, whence he was removed to Emmanuel College, Cambridge. There he devoted himself to the study of classical literature with so great assiduity and success, that he rose to eminence as a Grecian;—his knowledge of the language of ancient Greece, however, being more minute and accurate than comprehensive, more limited to the niceties of the grammarian, than based on the enlarged and liberal views of the philologist. His reputation procured him the appointment of Regius Professor of Greek at Cambridge in the year 1695; in 1700 he changed his state by forming a matrimonial alliance with a Mrs. Mason of Hemingford, a wealthy widow, and by means of the fortune acquired by his marriage with this lady, he was enabled to bear the expenses of his edition of Homer. That work was published in 1710. The sale, however, was not such as to remunerate him, for in 1711 he applied, though unsuccessfully, to Lord Harley for preferment in the church, in a series of letters setting forth his claims, which are preserved in the Harleian collection. He died in 1712, and was buried in Hemingford churchyard, where his widow erected a monument to his memory. His works, which are now forgotten by all but a few scholars, were very voluminous. The following may be considered a correct list of them in the order of publication:—*Sacred Poems*, 1669; *The Life of Oliver Cromwell*, *The Tyrant*, an English poem, 1670; *Xerxes*, and other dramatic pieces in English and Latin; a Latin Poem on the Fire in London and the Plague; a Latin Elegy on the Beheading of John the Baptist; *Estheræ Historia Poetica Paraphrasi*, 1679; *Select Discourses*, 1680; *The History of Edward the Third*, 1686; an edition of Euripides, 1694; a Discourse on Matthew ix. 9; an edition of Anacreon, 1705; an edition of Homer, 1711, 2 vols. [R.J.]

BARNES, R., D.D., a protestant martyr, 1540.

BARNES, THOMAS, a political writer, late principal editor of the *Times*, 1786-1841.

BARNEVELDT, JOHN D' OLDEN, a Dutch statesman, executed on a charge of treason, 1619.

BARNEY, J., an Amer. sea capt., 1759-1818.

BARO, PIERRE, a protestant divine, 16th ct.

BAROCCIO, FRED., an Ital. paint., 1528-1612.

BARON, BONADVENTURE, the pseudonyme of an Irish classic, named Fitzgerald, died 1696.

BARONIUS, C., wr. of church annals, 1588-1607.

BAROZZI, JAS., an Ital. architect, 1507-1577.

BAROZZI, F., a Venetian nobleman, the most learned mathema. of his time, died in the inquisition, being confined on a charge of magic, 16th ct.

BARRAL, PETER, a Fr. antiquarian, d. 1772.

BARRAL, LOUIS MATHIAS DE, a Fr. emigrant, archbishop of Tours under the empire, died 1816.

BARRAS, LOUIS, Count, a naval commander, died a short time previous to the revolution.

BARRAS, PAUL FRANCIS, Count De, was born of a noble French family of Provence, of whom it was proverbial to say, 'Noble as the Barrases, old as the rocks.' He was successively member of the convention and directory, and played an important part in the progress of the French revolution. As early as the year 1775, when twenty years of age, he sailed for the Isle of France with the rank of second lieutenant, and was shipwrecked on the

Maldivé Islands. After this he is found at Pondicherry, then invested by an English army, and peace being concluded, returns to France, ready to share in the political troubles of 1789. He is represented at this time as a man of reckless and dissipated habits; subject to fits of courageous impulse; tall and handsome of person, and of yellowish complexion: in regard to mental character, remarkable for the practical quickness of his apprehension, and singular presence of mind under emergencies. Fired with the prevailing enthusiasm in favour of reform, or seeing the means of repairing his shattered fortunes, and satisfying his restless spirit in the career it opened to him, he presently declared against the court, and was admitted a member of the famous Jacobin Club. From 1790 to 1792 we find him in the office of administrator for the department of the Var, and some other public employments, including that of commissary for the army of Italy. As a member of the convention in 1792, he voted for the king's death, and declared against the Girondins. In 1793 he was sent to the south of France, and commanded the left wing of the army besieging Toulon, where he became acquainted with Napoleon, then captain of artillery in the same operations. When the savage excesses committed by the commissioners and soldiers of the convention on this and similar occasions became the subject of remonstrance in Paris, Barras and Fréron were exempted from the general imputation, and it was only the popularity and audacious bearing of the former that deterred Robespierre from laying hands upon him. As the reign of terror drew near its close, and Henriot menaced the convention with his troops, Barras was intrusted with its defence, and it was he who seized Robespierre and conveyed him to the scaffold. The vigorous measures which he now adopted against the party of the Mountain, gained him the appointment of general-in-chief, decreed unanimously by the convention; and the merit belongs to him of engaging Buonaparte in the public service on the famous 13th Vendémiaire, (4th October, 1795,) when the revolt of Lepelletier was suppressed, and soon afterwards the government of the directory established, of which Barras was one. Residing in the Luxembourg palace, he affected almost royal pomp, and for a while exercised a marked ascendancy over his coadjutors; but their subsequent dissensions, and the intrigues of a formidable party, at the head of whom was the notorious Siéyès, gradually sunk them in public esteem, and prepared for the return of Buonaparte from Egypt, and his sudden elevation to the consulship. Barras is accused of conspiring with the English government for the restoration of the Bourbons, and this for the vilest of considerations, yet he hailed with apparent joy the advent of the illustrious soldier to whom he had first opened the path of preferment. Without recounting the petty intrigues of his later years, it is sufficient to say, that his public career—the mingled good and evil of his political life—closes with this epoch. For whatever reason, he obstinately refused the employments that were offered him through the agency of Talleyrand, and at last died in retirement on the 29th January, 1829. [E.R.]

BARRE, WILLIAM VINCENT, a Fr. refugee, au. of a hist. of the first consulate, com. suicide 1829.

BARRERE, P., a French naturalist, d. 1755.

BARRERE DE VIEUZAC, BERTRAND, 'The Anacreon of the Guillotine,' as Burke styled him, is one of the most sinister and conspicuous characters of the French revolution, more especially as a member of the Committee of Public Safety during the reign of terror. He was born at Tarbes in Gascony, 1755, and being educated for the bar, met with considerable success as a youthful advocate at Toulouse, besides being admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences for his literary attainments. In 1785 he married a lady of fortune, and it may here be remarked, that his private virtues have been extolled in singular contrast with his perfidious conduct in public life; to which anomaly, perhaps, his moral weakness, and the brilliant talents which made him ashamed of it, and caused him to assume the airs of a bravo without the heart of one, among his more atrocious, or to say the least, less polished colleagues, may be in some measure the key. In 1789 he was sent to Paris, as the representative of his own province in the 'Third Estate' of the 'Etats Généraux,' and took his place with the more moderate reformers. At this period he published a journal entitled 'Le Point du Jour,' and acquired a high degree of popularity by his eloquence both as editor and representative. At first loyal to the king, he was gradually carried away by the rising tide of republicanism, and we find him, on the 17th June, in the ranks of those who provoked the revolution by which the commons of the third estate constituted themselves a national assembly. When this body at length separated, Barrère was appointed a judge in the High Court of Appeal, and in 1792 deputed to the National Convention for the department of the *Hautes Pyrénées*; acting as president, in fact, when the king was interrogated, whose situation in bygone times had excited his most compassionate feelings. From this time he became the mouthpiece of the Jacobins, and voted for the death of the king with the observation, so often since repeated, 'L'arbre de la liberté ne croît qu' arrosé par le sang des tyrans,' (the tree of liberty only grows when watered by the blood of tyrants.) On the 1st of April, 1793, he was elected on the Committee of Public Safety, and constantly acted as the reporter of its projects to the convention, in which employment his ingenious plausibility, and facile wit, were of essential service to those who had else stood grim and stark in the midst of their atrocious conceptions. It was Barrère who created the revolutionary army by the memorable decree, — 'All France, and whatsoever it contains, of men or resources, is put under requisition;' and who gave for the motto on their banners, 'Le peuple Français debout contre les tyrans,' (The French people risen against tyrants!) It was he who denounced Danton on the one hand on a charge of too much moderation, and Hébert on the other for his anarchic doctrines; who stereotyped the scenes of greatest horror in a joke or an epigram, as when he said, — 'Il n'y a que les morts qui ne reviennent pas,' (It is only the dead who do not come back again.) His fear of breaking with Robespierre made him the instrument of cruelties which he jested upon, and which he endeavoured to hide under the conceits in which he clothed them, while his heart

revolted; and if the absence of all principle is rendered more conspicuous in one circumstance than another of his public career, it is in the haste with which he moved the execution of the fallen dictator without trial on the 9th Thermidor; scarcely four-and-twenty hours after he had fawned upon him. The disgusting facility of his conversion did not prevent the reaction affecting himself, more especially as he proposed the continuation of Fouquier Tinville in his office of public accuser. The result was, his trial and condemnation at the bar of the convention, the fall of which, and the political complications of the period, favoured his escape and concealment until the amnesty which followed the 18th Brumaire enabled him to return to Paris. He now presented himself to the senate as a candidate for admission into the legislative body, but Napoleon mistrusted him, and he disappeared till 1815, when he turned up as a member of the chamber of representatives during the hundred days. At the second restoration of the Bourbons, he was compelled to retire by the royal ordinance which expelled the regicides, and resided at Belgium till the revolution of 1830, when he once more returned to his country, and died 1841. He is the author of numerous political and historical works, besides the 'Point du Jour,' and an anti-British journal, entitled the 'Argus,' published under the imperial government. His own memoirs have been published by MM. Hipp. Carnot, and David, in 4 vols. 8vo. [E.R.]

BARRETT, GEO., a landscape paint., 1730-1784.

BARRETT, W., a topographical wr., d. 1789.

BARRINGTON, JOHN SHUTE, Viscount, a wr. on protestant theology, 1678-1734. Several of his sons also distinguished — DAINES, as a lawyer, 1727-1800; SAMUEL, as a naval officer, d. 1800; SHUTE, his sixth son, as bp. of Durham, 1734-1826.

BARROS, JOHN DE, a Portuguese his., d. 1570.

BARROW, DR. ISAAC, celebrated both as a mathematician and a divine, was born in London, in 1630. He was sent at an early age to the Charterhouse School, where, however, his quarrelsome temper, pugnacious habits, and proverbial idleness, occasioned great annoyance to his teachers, as well as deep dissatisfaction and pain to his family. On his removal from that institution to Felsted in Essex, he began to show a better disposition; for applying himself to his studies with spirit and indefatigable industry, his progress was so rapid, and his attainments in various departments of learning so high, that his master appointed him tutor to Viscount Fairfax, of Emely in Ireland, who was at this school. His father, who had early destined him to a learned profession, entered him, in 1645, a student of Trinity College, Cambridge. But his fortune having been greatly injured through his attachment to the royal cause, young Barrow would have been destitute of the means to continue the expensive style of living at that university, had it not been for the liberality of the famous Dr. Hammond, who gave him the benefit of his valuable friendship, and through whose influence he, in 1649, obtained a fellowship in the college. Having finished his literary and philosophical course, he directed his studies with a view to the practice of medicine, and made great proficiency in the subsidiary sciences of anatomy, botany, and chemistry. But,

by the counsel of his uncle, bishop of St. Asaph, and his own growing convictions of the duty imposed on him by his oath as a fellow, he withdrew from the further prosecution of those sciences, and devoted himself to the study of divinity, retaining, however, his strong predilection, and earnest pursuit of mathematics. Disappointed in his hopes of obtaining the Greek professorship, he resolved to dispel his chagrin by visiting the continent, but was so poor at the time, that to meet the expense of his travels he had to dispose of his books. In 1660, he was chosen to the Greek chair at Cambridge; and in July, 1662, he received another appointment more congenial to his tastes, that of geometry professor in Gresham college, London. In 1663, he received the high honour of being the first Fellow elected by the council of the Royal Society after they were incorporated by charter; and almost immediately after he was appointed first professor of a mathematical lectureship founded by Dr. Lucas, at Cambridge. This office he held for six years, and then resigned it to Sir Isaac Newton, having resolved to dedicate the rest of his life to divinity. Several small preferments he obtained in the church, till having by his pre-eminence as a preacher been marked out as capable of filling the most dignified stations, he was, in 1670, created Doctor in Divinity, preparatory to his being appointed Master of Trinity College, and chaplain to the king. Charles had conceived a strong partiality for him, and on bestowing these honourable preferments upon him, said 'that he had given them to the best man in England.' A further honour awaited him, in being elected, in 1675, to the Vice-Chancellorship of the university. But he was not destined to enjoy these honours long, for on 4th May, 1677, he was seized with fever, which in a few days terminated his brief, though brilliant career.—His works in mathematics are still held in great esteem. His sermons, with the exception of two, were posthumous, though he had prepared them for the press. They are remarkable for abundance of matter, treasures of erudition, for splendour of description, and a spirit of glowing piety. Charles II. used to call him 'an unfair preacher, because he exhausted every subject, and left nothing for others to say after him.' [R.J.]

BARROW, SIR JOHN, Bart., F.R.S., secretary to the admiralty from 1804 to 1845; a distinguished biographical writer and promoter of discovery, 1764-1848.

BARRUEL, AUGUSTIN, a French abbé, chiefly kn. for his memorials of Jacobinism, 1741-1820.

BARRUEL DE BEAUVERT, COUNT ANTH. JOS., a partizan of the Bourbons, well known as a journalist and biographical writer, 1756-1817.

BARRY, GERALD, or GERALDUS CAMBRENSIS, an English prelate and historian of the 12th cent.

BARRY, J. T., an ar. and wr. on art, 1741-1806.

BARRY, SPRANGER, a cel. actor, 1719-1777.

BARRY, MARIE JEANNE DE VAUBERNIER, Countess Du, celebrated for her beauty and infamous licentiousness at the court of Louis XV., commenced her career in a millinery establishment, through which she entered upon the life of a courtesan, and was taken under the protection of the Comte du Barry. Presented at court 1759, when the place of Madame Pompadour was va-

cant, she became the king's mistress, and acquired the most unbounded influence over him. The dismissal and exile of the prime minister Choiseul was decided upon under her influence, guided by the 'corrupt D'Aiguillon,' and the 'time-serving Maupeou,' who were the most implacable enemies of the parliament, which had now maintained a quarrel for nearly a quarter of a century with the court. France, at this period, as the most vigorous and deep-sighted writer of the present age has described it, 'with a harlot's foot on her neck,' was preparing for the fearful struggle of the revolution, in which Du Barry, with so many others who were either the glory or the shame of their country, were doomed to perish. At the death of the king, in 1774, she was ordered by Louis XVI. into the convent of Pont-aux-Dames, near Meaux, but after some time permitted to reside in the chateau built for her by the old king. Here she lived some years in a creditable retirement, but coming to England to procure money for the use of the royal family by the sale of her diamonds, she fell under the displeasure of the revolutionary tribunal, and was condemned to the guillotine at the age of forty-nine. It is the common remark of historians, that France was indebted for much of its demoralization to this prostitute; rather, it might be said, she had the address to avail herself of the incredible corruption that prevailed at the very heart of society. She suffered at the close of the year 1793, uttering the most pitiable cries for mercy on her way to the scaffold. [E.R.]

BARSEBAI, sultan of Egypt, 1422-1438.

BARTAS, WM. DE SALUSTE DU, a French soldier and diplom., dist. also as a poet, 1544-1590.

BARTH, JOHN, a French privateer, 1651-1702.

BARTHELEMI, NICH., a religious wr., 15th c.

BARTHELEMON, FRANCIS HIPPOLITE, a comp. and violinist, b. at Bordeaux 1741, d. 1808.

BARTHELEMY, JOHN JAMES, a Fr. *savant*, member of the Acad., and au. of the 'Voyage of the Younger Anachasis in Greece,' &c., 1716-1795.

BARTHEZ, P. J., a Fr. medic. wr., 1734-1806.

BARTHOLDY, J. S., a Prus. diplom., d. 1826.

BARTOLI, or BARTOLUS, a celebrated jurist, whose works occupy 10 folio vols., 1312-1356.

BARTOLI, Cosmo, an Italian hist., 16th cent.

BARTOLI, D., hist. of the Jesuits, 1608-1685.

BARTOLO, an Italian jurist, 14th century.

BARTOLOZZI, Fr., an engraver, 1728-1815.

BARTON, BERNARD, dist. as the 'Quaker Poet,' by profession a banker's clerk, 1784-1849.

BARTON, ELIZABETH, a poor girl of Kent, the subject of religious ecstasies, which led to her execution, on a charge of high treason, 1584.

BARTRAM, J., an Amer. botanist, 1701-1777.

BARTRAM, WM., son of the preceding, a distinguished ornithologist, died 1823.

BARWAK, J., a royalist divine, 1612-1664.

BARWAK, P., an em. physiologist, died 1705.

BASEDAW, J. B., a German wr. on education and moral philos., fndr. of a normal school called the 'Philanthropinum,' at Dessau, 1723-1790.

BASEVI, an architect, b. 1795, killed 1845.

BASIL, St., the Great, a celebrated patriarch and ascetic of the Greek church, 326-379.

BASILUS, a celebrated heresiarch, burnt alive at Constantinople, 12th century.

BASILIIUS, VALENTINE, a jurist, 15th cent.
 BASILIUS I., emperor of the East, 866-886 : the second of this name, who reunited Bulgaria to the empire, reigned 976-1025.

BASILIIUS, confid. of Constantine VII., d. 961.

BASILIDES, inventor of the Abraxas, 2d ct.

BASILISCUS, emperor of the East, 475-477.

BASILOWITZ, J., first czar of Russia, d. 1584.

BASKERVILLE, JOHN, celebrated for improvements in letter-casting and print., 1706-1775.

BASKERVILLE, SIR SIMON, a phys., d. 1641.

BASNAGE, BENJ., a protestant divine, 1580-

1652. ANTHONY, his son, minister at Bayeux,

1610-1691. SAMUEL, son of Anthony, author of politico-ecclesiastical annals, died 1721. HENRY,

second son of Benjamin, a writer on jurisprudence,

1615-1695. JACQUES, son of Henry, the historian

of the Jews, &c., 1658-1723. HENRY, brother to

the last named, a journalist and hist., 1656-1710.

BASNET, EDW., an Irish priest and soldier,

died in the reign of Edward VI.

BASS, GEORGE, a surgeon in the English navy,

who went out to New S. Wales, seven years after the

formation of that colony, along with Governor

Hunter, on board a ship in which the celebrated

Flinders was midshipman. Soon after reaching

Port Jackson, he and Flinders fitted out, at their

own expense, a small boat, eight feet long, which

they called 'Tom Thumb;' and in this, with one

boy for their companion, they made two surveying

voyages in 1795 and 1796, along the coast south-

wards. Their report on the country led to the

founding of new settlements. Sent out by the

government in 1797, in a whale boat, with a crew

of six men, and provisions for six weeks, Bass

contrived to make these last eleven weeks, and

performed a voyage of 600 miles. He traced a

portion of the southern shores of the continent, and

found that Van Diemen's Land, instead of being

continuous with it, as Cook and others had

asserted, was separated by a wide strait. The

question was not, however, regarded as quite

settled; and in 1798, on Flinders' return from

Norfolk island, Bass and he were sent out in a

vessel of 25 tons, with instructions to sail

round Van Diemen's Land, and examine the

capabilities of the coasts. Their successful

voyage and favourable report soon led to

further colonization. The strait received the

name of its discoverer. No danger could

check the ardour and daring of Bass. In 1796,

he attempted to penetrate through the

extraordinary rocky barrier which divides the

maritime belt on the east from the interior

plains, and during fifteen days

encountered the greatest perils, ascending

precipices by means of iron hooks fastened to

his arms, and descending by ropes into the

most frightful abysses. Like many previous

attempts, this proved unsuccessful, and it

was not till 1813 that a practicable

pass was found, due west of Sydney. [J.B.]

BASSANI, G., a composer, 17th century.

BASSANO, an Italian painter, 1510-1592.

BASSANO, H. B. MARET, duke of, a political

writer and statesman of France, ordered to

quit England along with the ambassador

Chauvelin, 1792; afterwards secretary of

state and confidant of Buonaparte, as well

as editor of his official organ, the

Moniteur; fell with the empire, but

returned from exile 1820, and was recalled

to official employment by Louis Philippe;

1758-1839.

ances of Vienna, and the murder of Latour. He was condemned to be hanged, but an attempt to commit suicide prevented the execution of the sentence, and he was shot on Oct. 6, 1848.

BATTIE, WM., a wr. on insanity, 1708-1776.

BATTISHILL, JON., a composer, 1708-1801.

BATUTA, IBN, an Arab Moor of Tangiers, a celebrated traveller of the middle ages. He left his native town in 1324, and travelled for 28 years over the various countries of the East, chiefly for the purpose of seeing holy places, and returned through Central Africa to Fez, where he took up his abode in 1353. A pretty full account of his interesting journey is given by Mr. W. D. Cooley in his Hist. of Ind. and Mar. Disc. vol. i., from the only materials known to exist, 'an extract from an epitome.' [J.B.]

BATZ, BARON DE, a member of the constituent assembly, noted as a financialist, died 1822.

BAUDEAU, N., a Fr. economist, 1730-1792.

BAUDELOQUE, J. Z., a French accoucheur, and writer on midwifery, 1746-1810.

BAUDIN, P. C. L., a French civilian, deputy to the assembly and the convention, 1751-1799.

BAUDIUS, DOMINIC, a rhetorician, 1561-1613.

BAUDOT DE JUILLI, NICHOLAS, au. of a list. of the conquest of England, &c., 1678-1759.

BAUDOUIN, BEN., a Fr. archæologist, 17th c.

BAUDOUIN. See BALDWIN.

BAUDRAIS, a theatrical writer, magistrate of Paris during the reign of terror, 1749-1832.

BAUDRAUD, M. A., a geographer, 1633-1700.

BAUER, FRED., a German artist, died 1826.

BAUHINUS, JOHN, a botanist, 1541-1613. His brother GASPARD, also a wr. on botany, 1560-1624.

BAULDRI, PAUL, a chronologist, 1639-1706.

BAUME, ANTH., a chemical author, died 1805.

BAUME, J. F. DE LA, a Fr. divine, died 1757.

BAUME, NICH. AUG. DE LA, marquis of Montrevel, and marshal of France, 1636-1716.

BAUMER, J. W., a naturalist, 1719-1788.

BAUMGARTEN, ALEX. GOTTLIEB, a German metaphysician and prof. of philosophy, 1714-1762.

BAUR, FR. WM. VON, a Russian general, au. of memoirs for a history of Wallachia, d. 1783.

BAUR, J. W., an archt. and painter, 1610-1640.

BAWDWEEN, WM., an antiquary, died 1816.

BAXTER, AND., a Scotch philos., 1686-1750.

BAXTER, RICHARD, a divine of great note among the English nonconformists, was born 12th November, 1615, at Rowton, Shropshire. His father's conversation and example were the means of bringing him under early impressions of religion, and although he for a time contracted evil habits, such as lying, stealing fruit, &c., his juvenile piety was never wholly extinguished. Unfortunately, his education was committed to teachers whose incompetency, or unfaithfulness were such, that he cannot be said to have enjoyed the advantages of regular instruction; and yet, by dint first of his father's counsels, and afterwards of his own genius and industry, he made attainments in knowledge superior to those of most of his contemporaries. His parents, who wished to procure him a place at court, engaged him to the master of the revels; but the bustle and pageantry of the daily scenes in which that situation brought him to mingle were totally uncongenial to a mind like his, fond of contemplation and retirement. With redoubled

zeal he returned after a month's experiment to his studies, and resolving to devote his attention to divinity, prepared himself for the work in connection with the Church of England. Having at the age of twenty-three received ordination, he officiated, first, as assistant at Bridgenorth, where his reputation as a preacher procured him an earnest invitation to become pastor of the church and parish of Kidderminster. In that town his ministry commenced in 1640, and was distinguished by a zeal and success rarely equalled. The unsettled state of the times drove him from that post of usefulness, and obliged him to seek an asylum in various parts of England. Though he espoused the cause of the parliament during the prevalence of the civil war, and became chaplain of a regiment, he was of decidedly moderate opinions, disapproved of revolutionary principles, especially of the violent measures adopted towards the late king, and did not disguise his disagreement, in many respects, with the conduct of both parties, in conducting the affairs both of the church and the state. His integrity and honest independence procured him general respect, notwithstanding which, however, he was subjected to much harassing annoyance. Mr. Baxter, at the earnest solicitation of the people, returned to Kidderminster, and discharged the ministerial functions in that place with all his wonted assiduity for a period of fourteen years. Having begun to entertain conscientious scruples about the *et cetera* oath, he relinquished the Church of England, and repaired to London, where, arriving immediately before the deposition of Richard Cromwell, he preached to the parliament the day preceding their vote for the restoration of the king. Having obtained a license, he preached frequently in the metropolis, till, in 1676, a meeting-house was built for him; but after preaching there once, he was dispossessed, seized by a warrant from the Lord Chief Justice Jefferies, tried and condemned for some passages in his Paraphrase on the New Testament. Through powerful influence exerted in his behalf with king James II., he was pardoned, and on regaining his liberty he resumed his ministerial functions, preaching to large and attached congregations in various parts of London. Mr. Baxter was a most voluminous author, one hundred and forty-five distinct works having proceeded from his indefatigable pen. The chief of these are his own 'Life and Times,' his 'Dying Thoughts,' his 'Saints' Everlasting Rest,' and his 'Call to the Unconverted,' of which 20,000 copies were sold in this country in a single year, besides translations of it into all the languages of Europe. His whole soul was absorbed by zeal for the glory of God, and the salvation of men, and in the discharge of his duty, he was fearless as much in reproving Cromwell and remonstrating with the profligate Charles, as in addressing a congregation of plain and ordinary people. [R.J.]

BAYARD, P. DU TERRAIL, Chevalier De, a French knight, celeb. for his valour and loyalty, killed in the Italian wars of Francis I., 1476-1524.

BAYER, JOHN, a German astronomer, 17th cent.

BAYER, T. S., a philologist, 1694-1738.

BAYEUX, N., a Fr. historian, killed 1792.

BAYLE, G. L., a French med. au., 1774-1816

BAYLE, MOSES, a member of the Fr. convention and Com. of Safety, proscribed 1795, d. 1815.

BAYLE, PETER, born at Carlat, in the county of Foix, in 1647: the son of a Calvinist minister;—one of the most learned and laborious men of any age;—witness that grand monument he has left, the 'Dictionnaire Historique et Critique.' His own account of the cause of his extraordinary productive power is this,—meriting well a prominent place among the *memoranda* of the ambitious student,—'Amusements, pleasure-parties, games, collations, trips to the country, visiting, and other recreations, necessary—according to what they say—to many literary men, have no place in my manner of life; I lose no time in them, neither do I spend any on domestic cares, or in interfering with anything, soliciting anything, or meddling at all with business. In this way, a writer may accomplish much.'—The events of Bayle's life are eminently characteristic of his habit of mind: at one time a Calvinist; at the next a catholic; then Calvinist again; finally of no tangible creed or even profession or care about faith of any sort:—if his singular logical acuteness enabled him to cut in pieces the arguments then passing current for reasons, the defective force of his moral and intellectual instincts seemed to render him quite as happy and comfortable without a belief as with one. His writings, accordingly, are essentially *critical* and *sceptical*: he delights in showing how those important questions which philosophy would fain resolve are engirt by innumerable difficulties. Take as a specimen his treatment of the position '*There is a God.*' The usual proofs—apparently the soundest—on which one rests this position, that one, for instance, which would infer the *existence* of a perfect Being, from the *existence* in the human mind of a corresponding *idea*—are open to manifold objections. Touching the Divine *essence*, our ignorance seems insurmountable. Though all men might be said to agree as to the *being* of a God, where is their agreement regarding his *nature*; who can reconcile his immutability with his liberty, his immateriality and his immensity? His unity is not demonstrated. His prescience cannot easily be accommodated to the free-will of man; nor his goodness with the physical and moral evil prevailing in the world, or with the eternal punishment of the wicked. His decrees are impenetrable; his judgments incomprehensible. We can reach no higher than *negative* conceptions regarding his divine perfections. . . . Thus Bayle *doubts* rather than *reasons*:—nay, he concludes, in the true spirit of the Pyrrhonist, that Reason is not a safe guide. Never was *style* better adapted to such a thesis; clear, polished, keen, and passionless. No good library should want the Dictionary; and there are few Inquirers who may not derive benefit from its singular pages. Besides this *Opus Majus*, he wrote several miscellaneous treatises, collected in his '*Œuvres Diverses*,' four vols. 8vo. He died 'pen in hand' at the age of fifty-nine, in December, 1706.

[J.P.N.]

BAYLEY, ANSELM, a Hebrew schol., d. 1791.

BAYLEY, THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN, justice of the King's Bench, mem. of the privy council, and author of a professional work, died 1841.

BAYLEY, LEWIS, bishop of Bangor, died 1632.

BAYLEY, N., writer of a dictionary, 1753.

BAYLEY, RICH., a cel. anatomist, 1745-1801.

BAYLEY, THOMAS HAYNES, a lyrical poet, dramatic writer, and novelist, 1797-1839.

BAYLEY, WM., an astronomer, died 1810.

BAYON, J. DE, a French annalist, 14th cent.

BAZARAD, a Wallachian prince, 14th century.

BAZARD, AMAND, a French carbonaro, afterwards a follower of St. Simon, 1792-1832.

BAZIRE, CL., a m. of the Fr. conven., 1764-94.

BEACON, THOS. an English reformer, d. 1570.

BEARDE DE L'ABBAYE, an econom., d. 1771.

BEATON, CARD., abp. of St. Andrews, distinguished for his persecuting spirit, assass. 1546.

BEATON, JAS., neph. of the card., bp. of Glasgow, and au. of a history of Scotland, 1530-1603.

BEATRICE, a martyr and saint, 3d century.

BEATTIE, JAMES, the well-known Scotch poet and moralist, was the son of a small farmer and shopkeeper, and was born at Laurencekirk in Kincardineshire, 5th December, 1735. After pursuing his studies with the most brilliant success at Marischal College, Aberdeen, he was appointed usher to the Grammar School of that city 1758, where he enjoyed the society of many distinguished men, especially of Reid, the metaphysician, from whom he acquired the principles afterwards illustrated in his '*Essay on Truth.*' In 1761, being then in his twenty-sixth year, Beattie made his *début* in the literary world as translator of the *Eclogues* of Virgil, and author of several small poems which had appeared anonymously at various times in the '*Scots Magazine.*' In 1765 he published '*The Judgment of Paris,*' and in 1766 a selection of his poems, with the addition of some which had not hitherto appeared. Between this period and 1770 he was preparing his famous essay, which he designed to counteract the baneful effects of materialism, by demonstrating the immutability of moral sentiment, which involves, in fact, the principle of a *priori* instruction and revelation. His personal history during this period acquires some interest from his marriage with Miss Dun, which took place in June 1767, and the friendship of the poet Gray, soon to be terminated by the death of the latter. The '*Essay on Truth*' at once established the fame of its author, who received the flattering recognition of a degree as doctor of philosophy from the university of Oxford, and the offer of the professorship of moral philosophy in the university of Edinburgh, which, for personal reasons, he declined to accept, as he did a handsome living in the Church of England proffered by Dr. Porteus. It was in the flush of his success that Beattie resumed his poetical studies, and gratified the English public with his '*Minstrel,*' a poem, written in the style and stanza of Spenser, and embodying, in the character of Edwin, a transcript of his own ideas and pursuits in his younger days. The first book of this celebrated poem appeared in 1771, the second in 1774, and a new edition of the whole in 1777, and it brought the author so prominently before the public that his merits were acknowledged in 1773 by an annual pension of £200 from the crown, graced, a little subsequently, by a private interview with the king and queen. In 1776 his essays '*On Poetry and Music,*' '*On Laughter and Ludicrous Composition,*' and '*On the Utility of Classical Learning,*' appeared, forming one volume with a new edition of his '*Essay on Truth.*' In 1790 and 1793 respectively, the two volumes of

his 'Elements of Moral Science' were first published, and as a further proof of his industry, there is scarcely an interval between the publication of the 'Minstrel' and his retirement in 1796, in which literature was not more or less enriched by his pen. It is sad to record that the insanity of his wife some years past, and the death of his sons, the younger of whom was suddenly snatched from him at the period just mentioned, affected at last his well-regulated mind. Though he recovered this shock, it was only to pass the remainder of his days in his now solitary home, where he died of paralysis, 18th August, 1803. Beattie has been described by one who knew him as a man of middle size, robust in appearance, somewhat corpulent, and slouching in his gait. 'His features were very regular; his complexion somewhat dark. His eyes were black and brilliant, full of tender and melancholy expression, and in the course of conversation with his friends, became extremely animated.' His eldest son, JAMES HAY BEATTIE, 1768-1790, gave proof of his philosophical and poetical talents in some fragments which were edited by his father, 1794. [E.R.]

BEATTY, SIR WM., M.D., F.R.S., author of an 'Authentic Narrative' of the last moments of Nelson, with whom he was professionally present at the battle of Trafalgar, knighted 1831, d. 1842.

BEAUCHAMP, ALPH. DE, a French historian, of the war in La Vendee, Suarow, &c., 1767-1832.

BEAUCHAMP, JOS., an astronomer, political agent of Buonaparte in the East, 1752-1802.

BEAUCHAMP, RICHARD, an Engl. architect, employed at Windsor and elsewhere, died 1481.

BEAUCHAMPS, P. F. G. DE, a dramatic poet and historical writer on the drama, 1689-1761.

BEAUCHATEAU, FR. MAT. CHASTELET DE, a linguist and poet, remarkable for the precocious development of his talents, 1645-1660.

BEAUCHATEAU, HIPPOLYTE, brother of the preceding, disting. as a religious writer and orator.

BEAUFORT, FRANCIS DE VENDOME, duke of, killed at the siege of Candia, 1669.

BEAUFORT, HENRY, an English prelate, half-brother of Henry IV., made a card. 1426, crowned Henry VI. at Notre Dame, 1430, one of the judges of La Pucelle, 1431, died 1447.

BEAUFORT, LOUIS DE, an historian, d. 1795.

BEAUFORT, MARG., countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII., k. of England, 1441-1509.

BEAUHARNAIS, FANNY, countess of, strictly, Mary Anne Fanny Monchard, a writer of some theatrical pieces, and poems, &c., 1738-1813.

BEAUHARNAIS, FRANCIS, marquis of, a Fr. royalist, nephew of the preceding, 1756-1819.

BEAUHARNAIS, ALEXANDER, Viscount, br. of Francis, a disting. general condemned by the rev. tribunal, and executed 1794. See JOSEPHINE.

BEAUHARNAIS, EUGENE DE, son of the preceding and of Josephine, born 1781; in the service of Buonaparte 1804-1814; viceroy of Northern Italy 1805; married to the daughter of the king of Bavaria 1806, and made duke of Leuchtenburg by his father-in-law at the restoration, died 1824. For HORTENSE EUGENIE, sister of Eugene, and q. of Holland, see HORTENSE.

BEAUJEU, CHR. DE, a Fr. officer and man of letters, disting. in the Spanish war, 16th cent.

BEAUJOUR, L. F. DE, a diplom., 1763-1836.

BEAULIEU, SEBASTIAN DE PONTAULT DE, a celebrated military engineer, time of Louis XIV.

BEAUMARCHAIS, PETER AUGUSTIN CARON DE, a dramatic author and musician, 1732-1799.

BEAUMELLE, LAUR., a Fr. critic, 1727-1773.

BEAUMESNIL, the pseudonym of H. A. Villard, a Fr. actress and mus. composer, 1748-1803.

BEAUMONT, A. DE, a Fr. statesman, d. 1375.

BEAUMONT, C. DE, abp. of Paris, 1703-1781.

BEAUMONT, C. E. DE, a F. archi., 1757-1811.

BEAUMONT, E. DE, a F. advocate, 1732-1785.

BEAUMONT, FRANCIS, the celebrated dramatic poet and fellow-labourer with Fletcher, was born in Leicestershire about 1584, and died about 1616. The plays of these attached friends, who were singularly alike in genius and taste, are remarkable for their humour and delineation of character, and for some time contested the palm with Shakspeare, but they are disfigured by the gross indecency which disgraced the court of James I.

BEAUMONT, SIR J., a judge, 1582-1628.

BEAUMONT, JOSEPH, author of a religious allegory, professor of divinity, died 1689.

BEAUMONT, J. T. B., an accountant and man of letters, disting. for his public spirit as the originator of savings banks, &c., 1774-1841.

BEAUMONT, MARIE LEPRINCE DE, a Fr. authoress of works adapted for youth, 1711-1780.

BEAUMONT DE PEREFIX, HARDOUIN, a French ecclesiastic and historian, died 1670.

BEAUNE, F. DE, a mathematician, died 1652.

BEAURAIN, J. DE, a geogra. wr., 1697-1771.

BEAURIEN, G. G. DE, a popular Fr. author of a work on natural history, &c., 1728-1795.

BEAUSARD, P., a Fr. mathematician, d. 1577.

BEAUSOBRE, ISAAC DE, a celebrated protestant theologian, author of a defence of the reformed doctrines, &c., 1659-1738.

BEAUSOBRE, C. L. DE, son of the preceding, also a divine and protestant writer, 1690-1753.

BEAUSOBRE, L., another son, distinguished as a natural philosopher and economist, 1730-1783.

BEAUVAIS, C. N., a Fr. historian, 1745-1794.

BEAUVAIS, W., a wr. on numis., 1698-1773.

BEAUVILLIERS, FRANCIS DE, duke de St. Aignan, disting. as a courtier and poet, 1607-1687.

BEAUVILLIERS, PAUL DE, son of the preceding, and coadjutor of the archb. of Cambray, d. 1714.

BEAUXALMIS, TH., a Fr. theolog., 1524-1589.

BEAVER, JOHN, a chronicler of the 14th cent.

BECCADELLI, ANTIG., an histo., 1374-1471.

BECCADELLI, LOUIS, an Ital. biogra., d. 1572.

BECCARI, AUGUSTIN, an Ital. poet, d. 1520.

BECCARI, J. B., a physiolo. wr., 1682-1766.

BECCARIA, CESAR BONESANA, Marquis, author of a celebrated treatise on crimes and punishments, which is regarded as one of the best works ever written on legislation, 1735-1794.

BECCARIA, G. B., an experi. phil., 1716-1781.

BECERRA, GASPARD, a Sp. artist, d. 1570.

BECKETT, THOMAS A., the illustrious, high-spirited, and ill-fated churchman canonized 1173 by Alexander III., was the son of a London citizen, one time a crusader, and was born in London on the festival of St. Thomas, 1117. He received a collegiate education at Oxford, completed by the study of the civil and canon law at Bologna, under the patronage of Theobald, archbishop of Canterbury, and was early carried to preferment

by his undoubted abilities, aided by a handsome person and refined manners; but still more by the jealousy which divided the civil and ecclesiastical powers at that time. On his return from Italy Beckett was appointed archdeacon of Canterbury by his patron, and soon after the accession of Henry II. in 1154, was raised to the dignity of high chancellor; doubtless by the influence of the prelate favouring his own ambition. At this time, it should be remarked, the power of the popes had risen to an arrogant height, and the dispute about investitures, the subjection of the clergy to lay jurisdiction in criminal matters, and various alleged abuses on either side, were subjects of continual and bitter strife between the church and the crowned heads of Europe. It is not likely that Beckett was ever undecided in his own views on any of these subjects, or on the part he was destined to play in the politics of the period; but it is easy to imagine that each party would see the means of advancing its own pretensions in the splendid abilities, the acknowledged purity of life, and the courtly manners of the young churchman. On the death of Theobald, in 1162, the king and the chief prelates were equally urgent for his elevation to the see of Canterbury; but once consecrated, it devolved upon him whether he would serve the church or the state, and he declared for the former without hesitation. The king and his late minister were equally matched for their inflexibility, quickness of resolution, undaunted courage, and statesmanlike abilities; and both were influenced, further than their own consciousness extended, by the spirit of the age. Three years of strife led to the council of Clarendon, convoked by Henry in 1164, when Beckett yielded to the entreaties or menaces of the barons, and signed the famous 'Constitutions,' by which the differences between the church and state were regulated. These articles not only rendered the state supreme in all that concerned the general government of the nation, but virtually separated the Church of England from Rome. The pope, therefore, refused to ratify them, and Beckett, seeing his opportunity, and really repenting of the compliance that had been wrung from him, refused to perform his office in the church, and endeavoured to leave the kingdom, in which, at last, he succeeded, only to draw down the vengeance of Henry upon his connections. The progress of the quarrel belongs rather to the history of the times than a single life. Beckett remained in exile six years, and matters being in some measure accommodated, returned to England in 1170, shortly after the coronation of the king's son, which had been designed by Henry as a means of securing the succession. Beckett's refusal to remove the censures with which the agents in this transaction had been visited, his haughty contempt of the crown, and the sentences of excommunication which he continued to fulminate from the altar of Canterbury cathedral, provoked anew the indignation of the king. It is idle to judge the actions of men in those iron times by the formulas of the present day. The question stripped of all disguise was simply this—whether Thomas à Beckett or Henry Plantagenet was henceforth to be king in England. The Norman lords resolved the matter in their own rude way, when at length four of

them leaving the king's presence in anger, after hearing of some fresh indignity, determined on bringing the controversy to a bloody close. The last scene of this tragedy is well known in all its details. It is sufficient to say, that Beckett was murdered during the celebration of the Vesper service in Canterbury Cathedral, on the 29th of December, 1170. [E.R.]

BECKETT, W., a cel. surgeon, b. at Abingdon, in Berkshire, 1684, d. 1738. Mr. Beckett wrote an 'Inquiry' into touching for the king's evil, and an Essay on curing diseases by charms and amulets.

BECKFORD, WILLIAM, was born in 1760. Ten years afterwards, by the death of his father, whose mayoralty of London was noted in the history of the times, he succeeded to a princely fortune. He was precocious, both in his love of literature and art, in his vigour of thought and expression, and in his retired eccentricity of disposition. After having lived much in France, and visited Italy and other continental countries, he married, in 1783, a daughter of the earl of Aboyne, who died young, leaving two daughters, one of whom became duchess of Hamilton. In 1784 he published in French his Eastern romance of 'Vathek,' which has been admired so warmly by the literary men of our time. Though he sat in more parliaments than one, politics occupied very little of his attention: he soon retired to the continent; and his fondness for architectural construction and embellishment showed itself first in a house he built at Cintra, in Portugal. In the commencement of the present century he began to build on his Wiltshire



[Fonthill Aubey.]

estate his magnificent mansion of Fonthill Abbey, which became all the more famous for the difficulty of satisfying curiosity in regard to it. The cost exceeded a quarter of a million. The pile had not long been completed and fitted up, when, in 1822, it was abandoned and the estate sold. Mr. Beckford spent his latest years chiefly at Bath, indulging his refined taste and his turn for secluded study. In 1834 he published 'Italy, with Sketches of Spain and Portugal,' containing recollections of his early travels, and abounding alike in eloquence and satire; and afterwards there appeared a similar volume, commemorating two Portuguese monasteries. He died in 1844, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. [W.S.]

BECKINGHAM, CHAS., a dram. wr., d. 1780.

BECKMANN, J. A., an economist, 1759-1811.
BECLARD, P. A., a Fr. anatomist, 1785-1825.
BEDDOES, THOMAS, a distinguished physician and chemist, cotemporary with Priestley, and in intimate friendship with Dr. Darwin. He is the author of numerous works, and is characterized by Sir Humphrey Davy, as 'a truly remarkable man, but more admirably fitted to promote inquiry than to conduct it:' 1760-1808.

BEDE, usually named the Venerable Bede, was born about 672, at Yarrow, near the mouth of the Tyne, in Northumberland. At the age of seven he was sent to the neighbouring monastery of St. Peter to be educated, and in a short time he transferred himself to that of St. Paul, which was also in the vicinity. In his nineteenth year he was ordained deacon, and eleven years afterwards he entered into priest's orders. His subsequent life, which was spent principally in the two religious houses referred to, was one of monastic punctuality and discipline, and of constant literary labour. Pope Sergius even could not induce the English recluse to visit Rome. His commentaries on the larger portion of the Old and New Testament are to a great extent compilations from his Greek and Latin predecessors. His well-known 'Ecclesiastical History of the English Nation,' is replete with proofs of its author's industry, honesty, and credulity, and still maintains its place as a high authority. Bede died about the year 735, occupying his last hours with earnest devotional exercises, and affectionate counsels to his younger brethren. His learning, which was great, was equalled by his sanctity. His numerous works have been often printed: the best and last edition in 12 volumes, octavo; London, 1843-44. King Alfred translated into Saxon Bede's 'Historia Ecclesiastica;' a rare honour for a book of church history. [J.E.]

BEDFORD, ARTHUR, a theolo. wr., 1668-1745.

BEDFORD, HILKIAH, an English theologian, the reputed author of a work in the Jacobin interest, written by George Harbin, died 1724.

BEDFORD, JOHN PLANTAGENET, duke of, third son of Henry IV., and regent of France after the death of Henry V., 1422; died 1435, after a glorious administration of thirteen years.

BEDFORD, JOHN RUSSELL, sixth duke of, a Whig nobleman and patron of letters, 1766-1839.

BEDLOE, WM., Capt., a notorious informer, known in the case of Sir E. Godfrey, &c., d. 1680.

BEECHEY, SIR W., R.A., a distinguished artist, best known for his portraits, 1759-1839.

BEETHOVEN, LUDWIG VAN, was born at Bonn, on the 17th of December, 1770. His father, Johann Van Beethoven, who was a tenor singer in the electoral chapel of Cologne, died in 1792. His grandfather, who died in 1773, was music director and bass singer at Bonn, and performed operas of his own composition during the life of the elector Clemens Augustus. The musical education of Beethoven began under his father when he was only five years old. His next tutor was M. Pfeiffer, for whom the great composer always retained a warm regard, and to whom he felt himself more indebted than all his other teachers. Beethoven acquired his knowledge of the organ from M. Von Der Eden, after whose death the young musician studied under M. Niefe,

who made him acquainted with the works of Sebastian Bach. In 1787 Beethoven met Mozart, who, when he heard the youth extemporize upon a theme given him, predicted his future success. In the year 1792 he was sent, by the elector of Cologne, to Vienna, that he might receive instruc-



[birth-place of Beethoven.]

tions in the theory of music from Joseph Haydn. He soon made the acquaintance of many of the nobility, of the artists, and literati in Vienna. Beethoven was the pupil of Haydn until the latter went to London, when he then took lessons in composition and harmony from Albrechtsberger. At this period of his life, Beethoven was more admired as a performer than as a composer; and it was thought, by the best German critics, that his power principally consisted in extemporary performance, and in the art of varying any given theme without premeditation. About this time he finally took up his residence at Vienna, and composed his first quartettes. In 1800, Beethoven was engaged in the composition of his oratorio—'Christ on the Mount of Olives,' which was first performed on the 5th of April, 1803. In 1804 he finished his 'Sinfonia Eroica,' and in 1805 he wrote his opera of 'Leonora,' known in England as 'Fidelio,' about which time he was first attacked with that deafness which, with other matters, made him distrustful and taciturn, and became the master-malady of his life. It began gradually, but was soon beyond the power of remedy, until at last he could only communicate with the outer world by writing. A decided enemy to flattery, and disdaining to court the favour of any one, Beethoven lived in Vienna depending solely upon the means which his compositions might produce, and was frequently reduced to straits little compatible with the greatness of his genius. The taste of the court had changed, and Italian music had almost banished the grander music of the German masters. In these circumstances he, in 1809, resolved to accept the office of chapel-master at the court of Jerome Buonaparte, then king of Westphalia, with a salary of 600 ducats; and it was only after the archduke Rudolph of Austria and the princess Lobkowitz and Kinsky settled upon him

an annuity of 4,000 florins, that he changed his mind. About this time also he resolved to accept an invitation from the Philharmonic Society to come to England, but his almost total deafness prevented him. In 1810 Beethoven brought out his first mass. In the same year he made the acquaintance of Bettino Brentano of Frankfurt, whose correspondence with Goethe has made the reading world acquainted with the private manners of the great composer, though her narrations are sometimes less full of character than of caricature. Through Bettino, Beethoven was introduced to Goethe in the year 1812, a friendship which reflected quite as much honour upon the rich and courtly poet and minister, as it did upon the poor, but independent and high-souled musician. On the 8th, and again on the 12th of December, in the year 1813, the first performances of 'The Battle of Vittoria,' and his symphony in A major, took place in the hall of the university, for the benefit of the Austrian and Bavarian soldiers disabled in the battle of Hanau. In 1815 Beethoven was exclusively employed in writing harmonies to Scotch songs for George Thompson of Edinburgh. From this period till the end of his life, Beethoven was harassed from various causes, chiefly of a domestic nature, and which ought never to have fallen upon him. These, together with his loss of hearing, begat a habit of gloomy thought, and a violent desire for solitude, till, by slow degrees, his frame, which was naturally robust and healthy, yielded to maladies which were induced by the constant and long-continued mental irritation to which he had been subjected. Forgotten by the Viennese, hardly appreciated by the rest of the world, Beethoven was seized with his last sickness; and the unnatural thoughtlessness and greed of his relatives continued till the period of his death, which took place on the 26th day of March, 1827. Beethoven died unmarried. His portraits, of which there are several, are all like him. He did not receive much education in his early youth, but when he became a man he read a great deal, and was well acquainted with the literature of Germany, and particularly admired the writings of Goethe and Schiller. With Shakspeare's works he was well acquainted, and admired them with the relish of a true artist. He was usually reserved, but when he entered into conversation he became animated, and original in the turn of his thoughts and expression. Beethoven left upwards of 120 works in all styles. His melodies are beautiful and new; and his instrumental music bears the unmistakable evidences of the grandeur and sublimity of his unrivalled genius. In 1845 a grand statue of Beethoven was erected in his native town amid great rejoicings, and in presence of the queen of England. [J.M.]

BEGA, COR., a Dutch painter, 1620-1664.

BEGEYN, ABRA., a Dutch painter, 17th cent.

BEHADER-KHAN, a sul. of Persia, 1317-1335.

BEHADER-SHAH, emp. of Hind., 1707-1712.

BEHMEN. See BƏHM.

BEHAIM, or BEHEM, M., a navigator, 15th c.

BEHN, APHRA, a fugitive anchoress, d. 1689.

BEHRING, VIRUS, by birth a Dane, after having performed several voyages to the E. and W. Indies, entered the service of Russia while still

young. Having risen by the usual steps in the service, he became captain-commander in 1722, and was sent by the empress Catharine in charge of an expedition (planned by Peter the Great before his death), whose object was to determine whether Asia and America were united. Crossing Siberia, he sailed from the river of Kamtschatka in July, 1728; and reached lat. 67° 18' N., having passed through the strait since called after him, without knowing it. Discovering that the land trended greatly westward, he concluded that the continents were not united, and returned; without, however, seeing America. In another voyage, in 1741, he touched upon the American coast, in lat. 58° 28' N.; and gave name to Mount St. Elias. In returning, his ship was cast upon an island, since named after him, an outlier of the Aleutian group, and here himself and many of his crew perished. On his discoveries is founded the claim of Russia to that part of America lying west of the meridian of Mount St. Elias, 141° W. [J.B.]

BEICH, J. F., a German painter, 1665-1748.

BEINASCHI, J. B., an Ital. painter, 1634-1688.

BEK, or BEAK, ANTHONY DE, bp. of Durham, one of the cel. sold. priests of the mid. ages, d. 1310.

BEK, DAVID, a Dutch painter, 1621-1656.

BEKKER, ELIZ., a wr. of fiction, 1738-1804.

BEKKHER, BALTHASAR, a celebrated protestant preacher, author of the 'World Bewitched,' &c., for which he was suspended, 1634-1698.

BEL, CH. AND., professor of poetry, 1717-1782.

BEL, JOHN JAMES, an au. and compil., d. 1738.

BEL, MATTHIAS, hist. of Hungary, 1684-1749.

BELA, the name of four kings of Hungary. The first reigned 1059-1062; the second 1131-1141; the third 1173-1193; the fourth 1235-1270.

BELESIS, a governor of ancient Babylon.

BELGRANO, MANUEL, a commander in the South American war of independence, died 1820.

BELIDOR, BERNARD FOREST DE, a French engineer, author of a dict. of his art, 1695-1761.

BELING, RICHARD, an Irish rebel, 1613-1677.

BELISARIUS. 'One of those heroic names which are familiar to every age, and to every nation.' Thus does Gibbon justly characterize the emperor Justinian's victorious general. Belisarius first distinguished himself in the wars between the Byzantine empire and the kings of Persia. In 533, he was placed by Justinian at the head of the army by which that emperor sought to recover the old Roman province of North Africa from the Vandals, who had been in possession of it for seventy years. Belisarius was completely successful in his enterprise, and led the last Vandal king, Gelimer, as a captive to Constantinople. He was then sent on a similar expedition to conquer Italy from the Goths, who held dominion there. He thoroughly effected this purpose, capturing Rome, Ravenna, and other cities, inflicting severe defeats on the Goths in the field, and signaling his own courage and prowess as a soldier, as well as his skill as a commander. The Goths offered to make him their king, but his loyalty was proof against all temptation, and when recalled by Justinian, he promptly returned in submission to the will of a capricious and thankless master. After his departure from Italy, the Goths recovered the greater part of that country, and Belisarius, who in the interval had been defending the south-eastern frontiers of the

empire against the Persians, was sent a second time to Italy in 540. Being ill supplied with money and troops, he could effect but little against the numerous and well-appointed armies of the Goths, and Justinian angrily deprived him of the command with every mark of disgrace. The old general was once more summoned into activity and glory before his death, and saved Constantinople in 559 from a host of Bulgarians, who had suddenly advanced against it. When this signal service was effected, Belisarius was again dismissed with ignominy by his ungrateful sovereign, and ended his days in poverty and neglect; though the story of his having begged his bread in blindness and utter destitution is a mere fiction of later ages. Belisarius died in 561, a few months before the death of the emperor whom he had served so well, and by whom he had been so ill requited. [E.S.C.]

BELL, ANDREW, DR., the cel. projector and founder of the national school system, 1753-1832.

BELL, BEAUPRE, an Eng. antiquarian, 18th c.

BELL, BENJ., a writer on surgery, 1749-1806.

BELL, SIR CHARLES, an eminent physiologist, born at Edinburgh, 1774, died at Edinburgh, 1842. The subject of our memoir was the son of a clergyman of the Scottish Episcopal communion, in Edinburgh, who had other two sons, likewise distinguished—JOHN, as a surgeon, and GEO. JOSEPH, as a lawyer, being professor of law in the university of Edinburgh. Sir Charles Bell early settled in London as a lecturer and surgeon, and in the first capacity proved highly successful, but his scientific tendencies could ill brook the commercial asperities often attendant on surgical practice, and he appears never to have attained the position in his profession, lucratively speaking, which his great talents and acquirements deserved. He was lecturer at the Windmill-Street School, afterwards at University College, and the Middlesex Hospital, and latterly in the university of Edinburgh. The main labour of his life consisted in perfecting his great discovery respecting the nervous system, that mysterious portion of the animal frame. This discovery, second perhaps only to that of the circulation of the blood by Harvey, required an extensive series of experiments upon living animals, which long deterred him from carrying them into execution. But ultimately, by discovering humane methods of procedure, his exertions were crowned with success, and demonstrated that the nerves given off by the spinal cord, the great nerve deposited in the backbone, are destined for one of two purposes; those which leave the spinal cord in front bestow the power of muscular motion, while the posterior roots supply sensibility. When the anterior roots of the nerves of the leg are cut, in experiment, the animal loses all power over the leg, although the limb still continues sensible. But if, on the other hand, the posterior roots are cut, the power of motion continues, although the sensibility is destroyed. His subsequent researches showed that every muscle in the body has two nerves appropriated to it, one for sensation, and the other for motion; the first to carry the influence of the will resident in the brain towards the muscle, and the second to connect the muscle with the brain. It may be truly said that such men as Watt and Bell require no sepulchral monuments, since locomotives, railways, and steam-

boats contribute an ever augmenting immortal tribute to the one, and every student in medical science is a hereditary guardian of the genius of the other. [R.D.T.]

BELL, HENRY, an ingenious engineer, the first in Britain who successfully applied the steam engine to propelling vessels, though Millar's experiments were long prior, and Fulton had launched his first steam-boat on the Hudson four or five years previously to Bell's successful application of steam to the purposes of navigation. In 1811 Bell launched his boat, called the Comet, in reference to the appearance of a large comet that year. He constructed the steam engine himself, and in January, 1812, the first trial of the Comet took place on the Clyde. After various experiments the Comet was at length propelled on the Clyde by an engine of three horse power, which was subsequently increased to six. This engine is still in the museum of Glasgow College. Thus to Henry Bell is due the honour of having first done in his own country, what others who had attempted it—the great Watt himself—had failed in doing, notwithstanding superior advantages of capital. Bell's perseverance and skill were not rewarded with the outward test of success. Had it not been for the liberality of the magistrates of Glasgow, who settled upon him a small annuity, he must have spent the latter years of his life in poverty. He was born in Linlithgowshire 1767, and died at Helensburgh on the Clyde in 1830. A monumental stone to his memory is erected on a rock in the Clyde near Bowling. [L.D.B.G.]

BELL, JAMES, a geographical writer and gazetteer, originally a weaver, 1769-1833.

BELL, JOHN, an em. Scotch surg., 1762-1820.

BELL, JOHN, au. of various travels, 1691-1780.

BELL, JOHN, an enterprising publisher, founder of the 'Weekly Messenger,' 1746-1831.

BELLAMY, JAMES, a Dutch poet, 1757-1786.

BELLANGE, TH., a Fr. paint., 16th and 17th c.

BELLARMIN, CARDINAL ROBERT, was born at Monte Pulciano in Tuscany, in 1542. Entering the order of the Jesuits in 1560, he was ordained priest in 1569. He filled the chair of theology at Louvain for seven years from that period. Going to Rome in 1576, he distinguished himself by shrewd, bold, and popular polemical prelections, and was, as the great champion of the church, elevated to the rank of cardinal in 1599. His latter days were spent in Rome, where he died in 1621. His 'Opus Controversiarum' fills three folio volumes. He has also left a Commentary on the Psalms, several smaller pieces, some of them devotional, and a treatise 'De Potestate Summi Pontificis.' Bellarmine was a man of no mean powers and mental resources; and unequalled as a skilled controversialist among the numerous defenders of the Church of Rome. [J.E.]

BELLAY, JOACHIM DU, a Fr. poet, 1524-1560.

BELLAY, JOHN DU, a Fr. cardinal, 1492-1560.

BELLEFOREST, F. DE, a Fr. hist., 1530-1583.

BELLEISLE, CH. LOUIS, Count DE, a French marshal, time of Louis XV., 1684-1761.

BELLENDEN, WILLIAM, a Latin au., 17th c.

BELLIARD, AUG. DANIEL, Count, one of the best of Napoleon's generals, distinguished also as an ambassador, and most lately in the establishment of the Belgian kingdom, 1773-1832.

BELLIEVRE, POMPONIUS DE, a Fr. diplomatist, distinguished in the reigns of Charles IX., Henry III., and Henry IV., 1529-1607.

BELLINI, GENTILE, an Italian painter, of the same school as his brother Giovanni, 1421-1501.

BELLINI, GIOVANNI, a celebrated Italian painter, was born at Venice about 1426. He belongs to the school of painters known as the *quattrocento*, in Italy, literally the fifteenth century masters, but distinguished as much by their style as their period. This style, lately here designated, very inappropriately, the *preraphaelite*, is well illustrated in Bellini's portrait of the Doge Loredano, in the National Gallery—hard and dry, but exact in detail, and high and positive in colouring.—Giovanni Bellini was one of the first of the Venetian artists to adopt the new method of oil painting in lieu of the old process with *tempera* vehicles, that is, with saps and gums. His best works are in oil; they consist chiefly of madonnas and portraits. He died at the advanced age of ninety, November 29, 1516. Titian and Giorgione were two of Bellini's many eminent scholars. (Vasari, *Lives of the Painters*, &c.; Ridolfi, *Maraviglie dell' Arte*, &c.; Cadorin, *Tiziano Vecellio*.) [R.N.W.]

BELLINI, L., a celeb. anatomist, 1643-1702.

BELLINI, VINCENZO, was born at Catania in Sicily, in the year 1806. Bellini received his musical education from Zingarelli, in the Conservatorio of Naples, and produced, at the theatre San Carlo of the same city, his opera 'Bianco e Ferdinando,' before he was twenty years old. In 1827 he composed 'Il Pirata' for the Scala at Milan, and soon after 'La Straniera' for the same establishment. These operas were succeeded by 'La Sonnambula' (which has perhaps been performed a greater number of times in Great Britain than any other foreign opera,) at Naples, 'I Capuletti ed i Montecchi,' at Venice, 'Norma' at Milan, 'I Puritani,' for the Theatre Italien at Paris, &c. The life of Bellini was unmarked by incidents. He was pure in morals, and his manners, like his compositions, were gentle, mellifluous, and elegant. Subject to pulmonic disease, he was unequal to violent effort of any kind, so he never attempted the lofty or sublime in music. He died of consumption in 1835. A writer (L. W. Tinelli) in the 'Musical World' says of Bellini—'The enthusiasm excited by this astonishing production (Norma) is beyond all description. In a few months the "Norma" became the favourite performance of all the Italian and foreign stages, and crossed the immense distance of the ocean to delight the ears of the transatlantic inhabitants. Soon after this new triumph he was called to Paris, where he wrote, in his greatest style, "I Puritani." It was the last song of the swan! One morning in the month of October, 1835, the inhabitants of Paris hastened to the streets of that immense capital to contemplate the numerous and select crowd which was following a funeral procession. Some of the most celebrated men were amongst the crowd. Sadness and sorrow were in the countenance of every one. A plaintive and moving music added to the melancholy scene. Death had reaped one of the finest flowers of nature. The funeral concourse stopped at the cemetery of Pere la Chaise, where the coffin was deposited, and, one hour after, a modest

cross was raised on the ground, with the following inscription: "Pray for the peace of Vincent Bellini." Bellini was only twenty-nine years of age when he died. His disposition was good, though exceedingly passionate. His appearance was noble and expressive. His genius was vast as creation, and his soul innocent and gentle as the first sigh of love." This is the eulogium of a friend and admirer, let it live in the memory of all musicians. [J.M.]

BELLMAN, CH. M., a Swed. poet, 1741-1795.

BELLONI, JEROME, a commercial wr., d. 1760.

BELLORI, J. P., an Ital. antiquary and connoisseur, au. of 'Lives of Modern Painters,' d. 1696.

BELLOSTE, A., a Fr. army surgeon, 1654-1730.

BELLOTTI, PETER, an Ital. paint., 1625-1700.

BELON, PETER, author of travels, 16th cent.

BELOSIELSKY, PRINCE, a Russian nobleman, author of poems in the French tongue, died 1809.

BELSHAM, THOS., a cel. unitarian, 1749-1829.

BELSHAM, WM., brother of Thomas, a miscellaneous and historical writer, 1752-1827.

BELSHAZZAR, a k. of Chaldaea, abt. 560 B.C.

BELSUNCE, HENRY FRANCIS XAVIER DE, a Fr. prelate and hist. of disting. benev., 1671-1755.

BELUS, the supposed first king of Babylon.

BELYN, a Brit. commander under Caractacus.

BELZONI, GIOVANNI, celebrated for his discoveries in Egypt, was a native of Padua. His early studies, which had a view to the monastic life, were prosecuted at Rome, from which his family had originally come. The French invasion of 1798 caused a change in his plans; and in 1800 he left Italy, and visited several parts of Europe. He came to England in 1803, where he soon after married. He was tall and robust in person, of uncommon strength, and commanding mien; qualities which, united to great intelligence and sagacity, perseverance and a love of enterprise, gave him immense influence among the wild people with whom he so long associated. His remittances from home were scanty; and he seems to have turned to profitable account a knowledge of hydraulics which he had acquired at Rome. Often, however, he was obliged to obtain a livelihood by exhibiting feats of strength. Leaving England in 1812, he visited Spain, Portugal, and Malta, and in 1815 went to Egypt, where he was for a short time employed by Mehemet Ali in erecting hydraulic machinery at Cairo. Driven thence by the prejudice of the natives against his improved plans, he visited many parts of Egypt and Nubia, and the shores of the Red Sea, discovering buried cities, rock temples, &c., and displaying the greatest skill in the removal and shipment of such gigantic works as the bust of Memnon, and other remains now in the British Museum. The pecuniary means, besides a personal remuneration, were supplied chiefly by Mr. Salt, the English consul, but partly also by Burckhardt the traveller. In September, 1819, Belzoni left Egypt, and on his way to England visited his native town, where he was received with honour. His 'Narrative of Operations,' &c., was published at London in 1820, in a 4to vol. with atlas. In 1823, accompanied by his wife, he left England for Morocco, with the view of penetrating to Timbuctoo. He had neither commission nor assistance from government, or any society, and except £200 supplied by the Messrs. Briggs of Alexandria, depended

BEM

BEN

solely on his own resources. Failing to obtain permission from the emperor, he sailed to the Bight of Benin, and was forwarded on his journey by the king of that country. Not long after, however, he was seized with dysentery, and died at Gato, in Dec., 1823. Directions concerning his property, and his last regards to his wife, had been the day before sent by letter to his friend Mr. Hodgson, then on the coast with the brig Swinger. [J.B.]

BEMBO, BEN., a Venet. ambassador, d. 1519.

BEMBO, J., a Venetian doge, died 1618.

BEMBO, PETER, a Venetian poet and historian, secretary to Leo X., and cardinal bishop of Bergamo under Paul III., 1470-1547.

BENBOW, JOHN, a gallant English admiral, distinguished in action with the pirates of Barbary, and afterwards with the French under the command of Du Casse, died of his wounds, 1702.

BENCIO, FRANCIS, an Italian poet, died 1594.

BENEDETTO, C., an Ital. painter, 1616-1670.

BENEDICT, ST., reputed founder of the monastic life in the West, which he commenced in the ruins of a tem. near Naples, b. at Spoleto 480, d. 543.



[Benedictine Monk.]

BENEDICT, ST., an English prelate, 600-690.

BENEDICT I., pope, 574-578. BENEDICT II., 684-65. BENEDICT III., 855-858. BENEDICT IV., 900-904. BENEDICT V., 964-965. BENEDICT VI., 972-974. BENEDICT VII., 975-983. BENEDICT VIII., succeeded 1012. BENEDICT IX., 1033-1048. BENEDICT X., 1058-1059. BENEDICT XI., 1303-1304. BENEDICT XII., 1334-1342. BENEDICT XIII., 1724-1750. BENEDICT XIV., distinguished as one of the greatest popes who has governed the church, 1740-1758. An anti-pope, under the title of BENEDICT XIII., was elected 1394.

BENEDICT, an English abbot, died 1703.

BENEVUTI, CH., a Jesuit, 1716-1789.

BENEZET, ANTH., an American au., d. 1784.

BENGHIEM, J., Baron De, a Swed. statesman, poet, and professor of history, 1629-1704.

BENGER, ELIZABETH OGILVY, a writer of biographical and historical works, died 1827.

BENHADAD, two kgs. of Syria, abt. 9th c. B.C.

BENI, PAUL, an Ital. philologist, died 1627.

BENINI, VINCENT, an Ital. phys., 1718-1764

BENJAMIN OF TUDELA, an Eastern traveller in Asia, au. of a work in Heb. on the subject, d. 1173.

BENNET, HY., earl of Arlington, one of the council of Ch. II., known as the Cabal, 1618-1685.

BENNET, THOS., a Hebrew scholar, 1673-1720.

BENNINGSSEN, LEVIN AUGUSTUS, Baron, a Russian commander, disting. in the war against Poland, at the battle of Eylau, &c., died 1826.

BENNITSKI, A. P., a Russian poet, 1780-1808.

BENSERADE, ISAAC DE, a Fr. poet, d. 1691.

BENSON, GEO., a dissent. minister, 1669-1762.

BENT, JOHN VAN DER, a painter, 1650-1690.

BENTHAM, E., au. of Sermons, &c., 1707-1776.

BENTHAM, JAS., br. of the preceding, au. of the 'History and Antiq. of the Church of Ely,' d. 1794.

BENTHAM, JEREMY, born in London in 1748, where he lived during most part of his long life of eighty-four years; one of the most remarkable thinkers and writers England has recently produced—equally estimable as a citizen and a man. Bentham's labours must be divided into two grand parts,—the first by far the least important, although the one through which he is popularly known. As a writer on the Science of Morals, properly so called, he has contributed little that will be permanent in philosophy. Great as a jurist and reformer, especially in our Criminal Laws, he naturally sought to weigh the value of actions by their external effects; and unhappily he transported this conception—correct in its relation to Public Law—into the domain of Scientific Morals, taking as the root of his system, that good and bad, just and unjust, must be synonymous with the *utility* or *inutility* of an action. Reserving discussion of this peculiar theory for the article *Epicurus*, we hasten here to the agreeable task of pointing out Bentham's rare, original, and incontestable merits. He may be said to have been the first thinker among us who gained clear ideas of the cumbrousness and iniquity of our artificial English Laws; and although questions may well be started as to the practicability of his sweeping codification, it cannot be doubted that from his mind most of the statesmen who have since effectively laboured to simplify these laws, drew their best inspirations. On many special doctrines or theories of Law, his speculations threw abundant and important light—for instance, the Doctrine of Punishments and the Theory of Evidence. Discerning the value of Education as a preventive means, he threw himself into that subject with great eagerness—producing his curious *Chrestomathy*. On kindred moral subjects, he also wrote much,—often perhaps not very considerably, always with fearlessness and power. His labours, in fact, attach to every great question of reform which later times have cast up; and there were few men of eminence in his time who did not court a friendship, ever open to the deserving. Mr. Bentham's most distinguished associates were probably *Sir Samuel Romilly* and *James Mill*.—His works were first published in a collected form in the French language, under the care of *M. Dumont*: an English edition has since appeared, edited according to the philosopher's own request, by Dr. Bowring. [J.P.N.]

BENTHAM, THOS., bp. of Lichfield, d. 1578.

BENTINCK, WILLIAM, the intimate friend of William III., created earl of Portland, died 1709.

BENTINCK, W. H. CAVENDISH, third duke of Portland, born 1738; lord-lieutenant of Ireland, 1782; chancellor of Oxford, 1792; home secretary, 1794-1801; first lord of the treasury, 1807; d. 1808.

BENTINCK, LORD GEORGE, a British parliamentary leader, was born on 27th February, 1802. He was the third son of the fourth duke of Portland, and thus descended from the distinguished Dutchman who enjoyed the friendship of William III. He was by his mother, a daughter of Major Scott of Balcomie, connected with Canning, who married her sister, and he made such early acquaintance with political business as he possessed, in the capacity of private secretary to his uncle-in-law. He entered the army and rose to the rank of major, but that profession in time of peace had not sufficient attraction for his stirring temperament, and he took with laborious ardour to field sports and the turf. Though a younger son, the fortunes of the family enabled him to indulge in horse racing without mercenary views, and yet it is generally said that he realized a large sum of money on the turf. His success and general high character in the sporting world arose from a high-handed integrity, which gave him the position of a bold, earnest, honest enthusiast, in occupations pursued by so many through momentary excitement, dissipation, or a base design to profit by the follies of others. In 1826 he entered parliament as member for Lynn Regis, and continued to represent that constituency till his death. He was a very steady attendant, almost always in his seat awake or asleep. But his attendance was not of a character to give him the knowledge of a statesman, since the benches of the House of Commons were his place of rest between unremitting labours in the hunting field and other congenial arenas. Before 1846 he was generally set down as a moderate Whig, but it is evident that his political partisanship rested more on personal alliances than constitutional views. When Sir Robert Peel dealt his final blow at the corn laws and commercial restrictions, the country gentlemen, who thought it was not the necessary progress of sound political economy, but the want of leadership and combination which threatened what they counted their ruin, looked to Lord George as a leader, on account of the energy and skill he had shown in his favourite pursuits. He accepted of the proposal, and became the leader of the opposition, transferring to the interior of St. Stephen's the methods which gave him success in his more congenial occupations out of doors. He made it his twofold occupation to hunt the enemy, and to manipulate statistics into startling momentary results, as in the calculations of the betting book. He knew to the last little or nothing about politics, but his chivalrous bearing and utter unconsciousness of defeat, gave him popularity even with his opponents. The energetic zeal with which he followed his new pursuits broke his constitution, and, seized with an attack of the heart, he dropped suddenly dead on the 28th September, 1848, and was found lying on the road where he had been walking. [J.H.B.]

BENTIVOGLIO, one of the sovereign families of Italy, among the distinguished members of which are, **JOHN**, lord of Bologna, killed 1402, whose lineal descendants held the signory till 1508. **HERCULES**, a poet and statesman, 1506-1573.

GUIDO, cardinal legate and historian, 1579-1641. **HIPPOLYTE**, a dramatist, died 1685. **CORNELIO**, a cardinal, a poet, and a patron of the fine arts 1688-1732. **MATILDA**, a poetess, died 1711.

BENTLEY, RICH., a cel. classic, 1661-1742. His son of the same name, a dramatist, d. 1782.

BENYOWSKY, MAURICE AUGUSTUS, Count a Siberian exile who effected his escape, and was killed in action against the French when attempting to assume the sovereignty of Madagascar, 1785.

BENZELIUS, the name of several abps. of Upsala, disting. for their great learning. **ERIC** 1642-1709. His son of the same name, 1675-1745. **JACOB**, br. of the last, d. 1747. **HENRY**, 1689-1758.

BENZEL-STERNAU, a Ger. states., 1738-1784.

BENZEL-STERNAU, C. CH., Count De, a German statesman, and man of letters, 1767-1832.

BERCHTOLD, LEOPOLD, Count, a disting. philanthropist of Austria, 1758-1809.

BERENGER, or BERENGARIUS, was born at Tours, about the beginning of the eleventh century. His earliest education was received under Fulbert at Chartres, a teacher of affectionate wisdom and piety. Berenger showed from the first a liberal spirit of inquiry. For some time he taught in his native city, and gained there the office of Scholasticus, that is, superintendent of the school attached to the cathedral or monastery of St. Martin. Afterwards he was archdeacon at Anger. The name of Berenger is associated principally with the famous mediæval controversy on the doctrine of transubstantiation. He had revived the doctrine of Scotus, that the bread and wine still remain symbols after the consecration, and are not changed in substance; but his doctrine was condemned by several councils, such as that of Rome in 1050. The strife raged for thirty years, and Berenger sometimes wavered, and even formally recanted in 1079, under the terrorism of his ecclesiastical superiors. But he soon retracted, and by Lanfranc and others, under Gregory VII., the controversy was prolonged till his death in 1088. The theological influence of Berenger was lost by his vacillation, but he was one of the revivers of metaphysical study and dialectics, and as has been remarked, 'he continued Scotus Erigena, and prepared the way for Abelard.' His book 'De Sacra Coena,' was published at Berlin in 1834; the manuscript of it having been found by Lessing in 1770 in the ducal library of Brunswick. [J.E.]

BERENGER, JAS., a celeb. anatomist, d. 1550.

BERENGER, L. P., a Fr. poet and rhetorician. author of 'Les Soirées Provençales,' &c., 1749-1822.

BERENGER, P., a disciple of Abelard, 12th c.

BERENGER I., king of Italy 888, elected emperor 916, deposed 922, assassinated 924.

BERENGER II., king 950, deposed 962, d. 966.

BERENICE, the name of several princesses of Syria and Egypt, of whom the most celebrated are the wife of Antiochus, strangled B.C. 248. The daughter of Ptolemy Auletus, and usurper of his throne, who was deposed and killed by the Romans. The daughter of Ptolemy Philadelphus, who consecrated her hair to Venus. And the daughter of Agrippa, king of Judæa, the mistress of Titus.

BERENICIUS, a Dutch adventurer, 17th cent.

BERESFORD, REV. JAMES, a miscellaneous writer and satirist, 1764-1840.

BERETTINI, P., an Ital. architect, 1596-1669.

BERG, J. P., a German theologian, 1737-1800.
 BERGEN, C. A. DE, a Ger. anat., 1704-1760.
 BERGEN, DERK VAN DER, a painter, d. 1689.
 BERGHEM, NICH., a Du. painter, 1624-1683.
 BERGIER, N. S., a wr. against deism, d. 1790.
 BERGIUS, P. J., a Swedish botanist, d. 1791.
 BERGMANN, TORBERN OLOF, a cel. Swedish chemist, to whom many and valuable discoveries are attributed, besides the reconstitution of the science of mineralogy, 1735-1784.

BERIGARD, C., an Ital. philosoph., 1578-1663.
 BERINGER, J. B., a Germ. mineralogist, 18th c.
 BERINGTON, JOSEPH, a Roman Catholic historian and biographical writer, died 1827.

BERKELEY, GEORGE, earl of, author of 'Historical Applications,' and member of the privy council to Charles II., died 1698.

BERKELEY, GEORGE, bishop of Cloyne, born in Ireland in 1684; died at Oxford in 1753. The interest connected with this rather remarkable man is measured by that of his system of philosophy, which we shall shortly characterize. It is necessary to a right understanding of Berkeley's speculations that one recall the false conceptions certainly prevailing at his time regarding the mode or manner in which *we know*;—we allude to the Theory of the *Idea*. It was thought that the idea through which we know, and the thing that we know through it, are perfectly distinct. The *idea* of an object was fancied a sort of image of the object capable of being perceived by the mind: just as the mind, in seeing, discerns not the object but the image on the retina. Adopting this to the fullest extent in respect of all that knowledge which we call the knowledge of external things, Berkeley yet held that knowledge of the *mind* itself and of its operations, comes at *once* and without the interposition of any medium—through a simple act of internal perception: from which foundation, his strict logic led to the following singular superstructure. What are termed external objects, being seen not in themselves but through or by *ideas*, what right have we to imagine the existence of these objects at all? Supposing them real, they are confessedly not discernible by the human mind; why then assume their existence? True knowledge, on the other hand, comes to us *directly* respecting the *mind*: is not mind and its phenomena therefore—spiritual entities—the sole reality in the universe? Like Malebranche after him, the good Bishop of Cloyne reached this singular conclusion the more readily, because of the fervency of his religious principles. 'If the principles I entertain,' he alleged, 'come to be admitted among men, the consequences that I think will follow immediately are these—atheism and scepticism must utterly fall.' He assuredly had weighed with little care the consequences inseparable from the concession to logic of a supremacy over our primary intuitions. Scarcely was the ink dry with which he wrote, ere the remorseless dialectic of Hume attacked with equal vigour the existence of the spiritual world—reducing all possible knowledge to the bare fact—*I exist!* It certainly appears singular that even religious fervour could take so extravagant a turn in so acute a man: nevertheless, the moving principle of Berkeley's speculations was a spirit of revolt against the materialistic philosophy that

issued from Locke's 'Essay on the Human Understanding,'—*Alciphron* or the *Minute Philosopher* being mainly a protest against the paradox of Mandeville, that virtue is only an artificial product of policy and vanity.—Berkeley's knowledge was extensive; he was fond of physical science, and he struck out a sound theory of vision. His heart was a noble one, and his life pure. He was valued and admired among the best writers of the day, numbering among his friends Swift and Stella, the Duke of Grafton, Lord Peterborough, and Pope. There is now a good edition of his works in 3 vols. 8vo. [J.P.N.]

BERKELEY, VICE-AD. SIR W., k. in ac. 1666.

BERKENHOUT, J., a miscell. wr., 1731-1791.

BERKEY, JOHN LEFRANCO VAN, a Dutch physician, naturalist, and poet, 1729-1812.

BERKLEY, SIR W., gov. of Virginia, d. 1677.

BERLICHINGEN, GETZ DE, surnamed *iron-hand*, a German knight, distinguished in the wars of Bavaria, 1480-1562.

BERNADOTTE, king of Sweden and Norway, under the title of Charles John XIV., was the son of a lawyer, born 1764; sergeant in the marines, 1789; colonel, 1792; general of brigade, 1793; marshal of France and prince of Ponte Corvo, 1806; chosen crown prince of Sweden, 1810; king, 1818, to his death in 1844.

BERNARD, ST., of Menthon, founder of the hospices in the passage of the Alps, 923-1008.

BERNARD, ST., founder and abbot of Clairvaux, one of the most influential and talented ecclesiastics of the middle ages, 1091-1153.

BERNARD OF PAVIA, a jurist of the 13th ct.

BERNARD OF THURINGIA, an enth., 10th c.

BERNARD, CATH., a French poetess, last cent.

BERNARD, C., a benevolent priest, 1588-1641.

BERNARD, EDW., a pupil of Wallis, author of a treatise on ancient measures, &c., 1638-1697.

BERNARD, JAMES, a prot. hist., 1658-1718.

BERNARD, JOHN, an actor, died 1828.

BERNARD, J. F., an antiquarian, last cent.

BERNARD, J. S., a medical au., 1718-1793.

BERNARD, P. J., a French poet, 1710-1775.

BERNARD, SIM., a milit. engineer, 1779-1839.

BERNARD, duke of Weimar, command. of the Swed. army after the death of Gustavus, 1604-1639.

BERNARDEZ, D., a soldier and poet, d. 1596.

BERNARDI, A. F., a Germ. gram., 1768-1820.

BERNARDI, J. E., a wr. on civil law, 1751-1824.

BERNARDI, J., an engr. and archit., d. 1555.

BERNARDIN DE ST. PIERRE, JAS. HY., the cel. author of 'Paul and Virginia,' 1737-1813.

BERNARDIN, ST., vicar-general of the Franciscans, reformer and founder of more than 300 monasteries, 1380-1444.

BERNI, FR., a burlesque poet, died 1536; another Italian of the same name, disting. as a poet and dramatic author, 1610-1673.

BERNIER, FR., a cel. traveller, died 1688.

BERNINI, GIOVANNI LORENZO, disting. as a painter, statuary, and architect, 1598-1680.

BERNIS, FR. JOACHIN DE PIERRES DE, a cardinal and ambassador of France, distinguished also as a poet, 1715-1794.

BERNOULLI. The family name of a cluster of famous mathematicians living at the period of the revival of science, when Newton evolved the law of the celestial motions, and he and Leib-

nitz invented and promulgated the higher calculus. All distinguished by eagerness in the pursuit of Analysis, and the two elder especially, by much vivacity of temper—they mingled earnestly in the keen commerce and conflict of scientific writers, which so enlivens the history of those times, and renders the details of personal history part and parcel of the history of the progress of knowledge. Our limits confine us within a simple enumeration of these distinguished men, and a bare statement of their main achievements.—1. JAMES BERNOULLI, probably the most original analyst of the group; born at Basle in 1654,—died in 1705. He had great powers of invention, and much taste for simplicity in method and composition. He greatly extended the theory of the quadrature of the parabola, and the geometry of curve lines, spirals, &c. His chief contributions, however, relate to the summation and doctrine of infinite series; and we owe him the first systematic work on the now very important theory of chances. His writings are collected in 3 vols. 4to.—2. JOHN BERNOULLI, brother of James; born in 1667, died in 1748; also a very great analyst. Besides his essays on the management of ships and the elliptical figure of the planets, John Bernoulli wrote on almost every branch of the existing mathematics; and he touched nothing he did not expand and improve. The great age he attained was worthily bestowed on him; he died full of honours. His collected writings fill four 4to volumes.—3. JOHN BERNOULLI, son of the preceding; professor of mathematics in St. Petersburg, where he died in 1726; born in 1695.—4. NICOLAS BERNOULLI, nephew of 1 and 2, born in 1687; died in 1759; professor of mathematics in Padua.—5. DANIEL BERNOULLI, son of Nicolas, a very eminent philosopher, rivaling the glory of the elder brothers of the family. He was born in 1700, and died in 1782. His two great works are the 'Exercitationes Mathematicæ' and his 'Hydrodynamica;' but besides writing occasional treatises and memoirs, he contested, and gained or divided with the greatest mathematicians in Europe, no fewer than ten prizes offered by the Academy of Sciences. No name of the time stands higher than that of Daniel Bernoulli.—6. JOHN BERNOULLI, brother of Daniel, professor of mathematics at Basle, born 1720, died 1770.—7. JAMES BERNOULLI, nephew of the two preceding, born in Basle 1759, died in 1789, too early for science. At this close of the family of the Bernouillis, its former glories seemed about to blaze out again. In the space of about five years, the younger James presented no less than eight memoirs to the Imperial Academy of Sciences, which have been printed in the 'Nova Acta;' and he was a correspondent of other academies besides. Everything he wrote displayed singular acuteness.—It is not often that the historian of Science has to record concerning such a family. [J.P.N.]

BERNSTORFF, JOHN HARTWIG ERNEST, Count, a Danish statesman, disting. also as a patron of science and art, 1712-1772. His nephew, AND. PETER, cel. as a minister of state for the enfranchisement of the Dan. peasants, &c., 1735-1797.

BEROALDUS, PH., a rhetorician, 1453-1505. His nephew of the same name, a poet, died 1518.

BERODACH, son of Baladan, king of Babylon.

BEROSSUS, a Chaldean priest and hist., fragments of whose works exist in the writings of Eusebius: time of Alexander the Great.

BERRETINI, NICH., an It. paint., 1617-1682.

BERRI, JOHN, of France, Duke De, 1340-1416.

BERRI, CH. FERD. DE BOURBON, Duke De, second son of Ch. X., and father of the duke de Bordeaux, claimant of the Fr. crown, 1778-1820.

BERRIMAN, WM., au. of Sermons, 1688-1758.

BERRUYER, JOS. IS., a religious wr., d. 1758.

BERRUYER, J. F., a Fr. general, 1737-1804.

BERRY, REAR-ADMIRAL SIR EDW., K.C.B., distinguished at the Nile and Trafalgar, d. 1831.

BERRY, SIR JOHN, a naval command., d. 1691.

BERRYAT, F., first edit. of a collect. of observations from the memoirs of learned societies, d. 1754.

BERSMANN, GEO., a Ger. classic, 1538-1611.

BERTHIER. ALEXANDER BERTHIER, prince of Neufchatel and Wagram, was born in Paris in 1753, of higher parentage than that of most of the military chiefs of the French revolution and empire. He saw some service in Rochambeau's auxiliary corps in the American war, and continued in the French army after the fall of the monarchy. It is chiefly as Napoleon's favourite chief of the staff that he acquired distinction. His talents for independent command were slender, but he possessed the power of rapidly comprehending Napoleon's wishes and tactics, and he showed an alacrity and a skill in carrying the imperial orders into effect, that made him most valuable, and procured him high promotion and favour. On the downfall of Napoleon, in 1814, Berthier, like other marshals, professed allegiance to the Bourbons, and he is said to have shown more readiness and zeal in so doing, than became one who had been, like Berthier, the favoured friend, as well as the highly rewarded servant of the ex-emperor. On Napoleon's return in 1815, Berthier quitted France with the Bourbon princes; but he suffered deeply in spirits and in conscience, and at last, after watching a body of Russian troops who were marching through Bamberg against France, Berthier committed suicide. [E.S.C.]

BERTHIER, J. B., an architect, &c., 1721-1804.

BERTHOLLET, F., a Fr. historian, d. 1755.

BERTHOLLET, CLAUDE LOUIS, born at Talloire, near Annecy, in Savoy, 9th December, 1848, died at Paris, 6th November, 1822, aged seventy-four, affords one of the most illustrious examples of a genius for the practical application of science among the *savants* of the last century. Educated for the profession of medicine, in an obscure corner of the country, he came to Paris destitute of friends and acquaintances; but having learned that M. Tronchin, a distinguished practitioner in the metropolis, was a native of Geneva, he made bold to call upon his countryman, and, fortunately for science, was kindly received and patronised by him; and through his means Berthollet was made physician to the duke of Orleans. It was through this nobleman that he was placed in the position of superintendent of the government dyeworks, where he acquired the information contained in his valuable work on this art, and which led him to apply to practice in bleaching, the important fact, discovered by Scheele, of the decolorizing properties of chlorine gas. It would be difficult to estimate, in its true light, either morally or pecuniarily, the

enormous benefits conferred on humanity by this application alone. James Watt introduced this application soon after from Paris to Glasgow. To the chemist Berthollet, too, is due the salvation of his country; for, when hemmed in by Austrian and Prussian troops, and the English navy, her commerce cut off, and the very instruments of self-defence denied her, Berthollet instituted native iron and saltpetre works, and supplied the cannon, swords, and gunpowder to withstand the ruthless invaders. Eminent for his love of art as well as of science, he was chosen by the Directory, in 1786, to proceed in company with his friend Monge to select such works as were best fitted to adorn the Louvre; and in 1798 he accompanied Buonaparte to Egypt on a similar errand. By the illustrious general he was courted as a friend, not only from his simple and unobtrusive manners, so becoming his profession, but also from his force and depth of character, which rendered him a valuable companion. How seldom does the man of science acquire credit for the benefits conferred on his fellows? In no instance is this affirmation more remarkably exemplified than in the discovery by Berthollet of the chlorate of potash, a salt which not only, as an indispensable ingredient in the lucifer match, administers to the convenience of every one, but enables many a poor shivering outcast to supply his daily wants. Berthollet, too, was the discoverer of detonating silver, the first of those compounds so valuable in their application to fire-arms—which are thus rendered independent of the seasons. He discovered, likewise, chlorocyanic, and first showed that the familiar volatile gas ammonia is a compound of 1 vol. of nitrogen and 3 vols. of hydrogen. Although the more modern views of chemical combinations have set aside his views on these subjects, it is impossible to read them without being struck with the ingenuity of his arguments, and the force of his reasoning powers. In one point he successfully combated the opinions of the celebrated Lavoisier, who believed that oxygen was the acidifying principle. Berthollet, on the other hand, showed that sulphuretted hydrogen and prussic acid are distinctly acid, and yet contain no oxygen. Subsequent observations have only strengthened the views of Berthollet. Berthollet was endowed with the greatest liberality and benevolence of disposition, and was destitute of that narrow and contracted selfishness so often complained of in these days of competition, which is too apt to mar the lustre of the scientific character. In his latter years he removed to the village of Arcueil, three miles from Paris, near his friend La Place, for whom he entertained a warm affection. Here he fitted up a laboratory, and formed the Society of Arcueil, composed of a number of young chemists and friends, whom he encouraged by his example and kindness. Their names will show how happily was his friendship bestowed—La Place, Biot, Gay Lussac, Thenard, Collet-Descotils, Decondolle, Humboldt, and his son A. B. Berthollet. The society published three volumes of valuable memoirs. To a chemist, we know of no more sacred place than the hamlet of Arcueil. But the last days of the good old man were dimmed by the suicide, by means of the fumes of charcoal, of his only son, in whom his affections were concentrated. From this sad calamity he never recovered; and, to

complete his misfortunes, his friend, the emperor having been replaced by the Bourbons, science was again, as in so many other instances, sacrificed at the shrine of politics, and the eminent chemist was reduced from a state of affluence to comparative poverty. Death, in 1822, stepped in to his release, and posterity alone can yield some requital by revering the memory of the good Berthollet. [R.D.T.]

BERTHOLON, a French chemist, last century.

BERTI, ALEX. P., an Ital. author, 1686-1752.

BERTI, J. L., an It. monk and hist., 1696-1766.

BERTIE, WILLOUGHBY, earl of Abingdon, a wr. of several polit. and satirical pamph., d. 1791.

BERTIER, J. S., a Fr. physician, 1710-1783.

BERTIN, ANTH., a French poet, 1752-1790.

BERTIN, H. LE J. B., a French comptroller-general, disting. for promoting manuf., 1719-1792.

BERTIN, J., a Fr. phy. and anatom., 1712-1781.

BERTIN, J. V., a French painter, 1775-1841.

BERTIN, ST., fndr. of the monas. so called, 7th c.

BERTIN, THEOD., a Fr. stenogph., 1760-1819.

BERTINAZZI, C. A., a comedian, 1718-1783.

BERTIUS, P., a Flem. geographer, 1565-1629.

BERTOLI, G. D., an antiquarian, 1676-1758.

BERTON, J. B., Baron, a French general, condemned and exec. on an accus. of conspiracy, 1822.

BERTRAM, C. B., a Heb. scholar, 1531-1594.

BERTRAND, E., a Swiss natural., 1712-1790.

BERTRAND, HENRY, Count, one of Napoleon's most distinguished generals, and his companion in exile, 1770-1844.

BERTRAND, J. B., a Fr. physicc., 1670-1752.

BERTRAND DE MOLLEVILLE, ANTH. F., one of the royalist noblesse, min. of marine in 1791, afterwards an histor. of the revolution, 1744-1817.

BERULLE, CARD. PIERRE DE, fndr. of the Carmelites and congregation of the oratory, 1575-1629.

BERWICK, JAMES FITZ-JAMES, duke of, marshal of France, and natural son of James II., a gallant soldier, killed at Philippsburg, 1734.

BERYLLUS, a speculative theologian, 3d cent.

BERZELIUS, JOHN JACOB, b. 1779, d. 1848, the son of a parish schoolmaster at Vafersunde, in the south of Sweden, as is said. The subject of our memoir possessed the opportunity of acquiring the elements of a good education in a country where reading and writing are understood to be within the grasp of the poorest peasant. He was educated for the medical profession at the university of Upsala, and obtained his first acquaintance with chemistry from Professor Afzelius, a nephew of Bergman, Ekeberg, and Ghan, to whom chemists are indebted for the establishment of the blowpipe as an indispensable instrument in chemical research. From the period of his first publication, his *Animal Chemistry*, in 1806, till his death, Berzelius's career was one of the most active and industrious of any chemist who ever existed. His mechanical powers of manipulation were of the highest order, and he set himself at an early period to make the most scrupulously accurate analyses. It was from this power of minute investigation that, in company with Hisinger, he was enabled to detect, at the outset of his career, the new earth oxide of cerium, and afterwards selenium and thorium. It was by his accurate investigations that he was enabled to follow up the foundation-stones of the atomic theory laid by Dalton, Thomson, and Wollaston, and assist in raising a valuable superstructure, and

to demonstrate, in 1815, that the mineral world, as had been enunciated by Smithson, is a naturally existing exemplification of the beautiful doctrine of definite proportions. It would be difficult to over-estimate the value of the contributions made to the science by this indefatigable chemist, whose body and mind seem to have been in incessant action for the best part of half a century, whether we view them in his valuable investigations of the constituents of nature, in the various editions of his *System of Chemistry*, which contained a complete digest of the knowledge possessed by chemists at the time they appeared, of chemical substances, or in the annual reports which he published, in continuation of those of Thomson, of the progress of his favourite science. The part which he took, too, in modifying the system of symbols, introduced into the science by Thomson, so as to suit all nations, is highly deserving of commendation, since without symbols it is difficult to understand how chemical constitution could be rendered intelligible in its present complicated condition. The ingenious generalizations which he sometimes made, although generally ultimately found to be untenable, were productive of vast benefit in encouraging and stimulating inquiry. Among these views may be noticed his ideas of the compound nature of chlorine; his theory of electro-chemistry, of isomerism, of catalytism, &c. It is much to be regretted that the free inquiry and liberty of deduction which he claimed for himself he did not always allow to others, and that the closing years of his busy life should have been occupied in a coarse warfare with his contemporaries and the younger spirits of the age, and in an attempt, which ever must prove fruitless, to bind to the chariot-wheels of a past time the new discoveries which uniformly refuse to be attached to old-fashioned inventions. Much of this asperity of literary manner may undoubtedly be attributed to isolation during his earlier years, from the softening influences of life, and to deteriorating habits, which it is understood were too unsparingly encouraged. Berzelius contributed, in a remarkable degree, in disseminating the study of the science over the continent of Europe, by the able pupils who were educated under his eye, and who did not fail to communicate in their turn to their successors the accurate lessons which they themselves had so bountifully received. To have communicated the elements of the science to such men as Gmelin, Arfwedson, Rose, Mitscherlich, and Wöhler, is no small piece of good fortune. No department of the science has escaped the masterly touch of Berzelius; even organic chemistry, which he was desirous of confining under obsolete rules, was indebted to him for many early elucidations, which paved the way for those who were to follow. In no portion of the science were his labours of more value than in that of analyses, the processes depending on an intimate acquaintance with the properties of the various kinds of matter, by which the chemist is enabled to tell, to the most minute fraction, how much of any element is present in a compound. Berzelius was for many years professor of chemistry in Stockholm. During the latter years of his life he retired to the country, and married, and was elevated to the rank of baron. But to the last he took a deep interest in his science, and even when paralysis had denied to him

the power of locomotion, he continued to dictate to his amanuensis his annual report, striving, as it were, to bid against nature, and to lengthen out the space of terrestrial mental existence. [R.D.T.]

BESBORODKO, a Rus. min. of state, d. 1799

BESCHI, C. J., a cel. Indian missionary, d. 1742

BESOLDE, CHR., an Austrian hist., 1577-1638

BESOZZI, AMBR., an Ital. archi., 1648-1706

BESSARION, JOHN, a cardinal and theol., one of the restorers of learning in the 15th c., 1395-1472

BESSEL, DR. F. W., a Prus. astro., 1784-1846

BESSIERES, JOHN BAPTIST, duke of Istria, one of Napoleon's generals, marshal of France, born 1784, killed at Rippach 1813.

BETHLEM-GABOR, a native of Transylvania, who usurped the throne of Hungary 1618, d. 1628

BETHLEN, WOLFGANG, Count De, a statesman and historian of Transylvania, massacred by the Tartars, 1679.

BETHUNE, the ancestral name of Sully.

BETTERTON, T., a cel. tragedian, 1635-1700

BETTINELLI, X., a cel. It. author, 1718-1808

BETUSSE, JOSEPH, an Ital. poet, 16th cent.

BEUERNONVILLE, PETER RIEL, count of a statesman, diplomatist, and marshal of France, minister of war under the convention, 1752-1821

BEVERIDGE, WILLIAM, bishop of St. Asaph, eminent as an Oriental scholar and theologian, author of 'Private Thoughts on Religion,' 1688-1708

BEVERLY, JOHN OF, the tutor of Bede, d. 721

BEVERLYNCK, J. VAN, a Dutch statesman, disting. also as a contributor to botany, 1614-1690

BEVERWICK, J. DE, a med. auth., 1594-1661

BEVIN, ELWAY, a Welsh music., time of Jas. I.

BEVIS, an English astronomer, 1695-1771.

BEWICK, JOHN, an artist and naturalist, celebrated in the history of wood engraving, d. 1795.

BEWICK, THOS., brother of the prec., d. 1828

BEWLY, WM., an experi. philosopher, d. 1783

BEYER, AUG., a Germ. theologian, 1707-1741

BEYER, DR. G. A., prof. of Gr. litera., 18th c.

BEZA, or THEODORE DE BEZE, was born of noble parents at Vezelai in 1519. His studies were begun at Orleans under Wolmar, a German to whom may be traced his pupil's attainments in Greek. Here he studied law, and having at the age of twenty obtained a diploma, he spent the next nine years in Paris; living in the midst of such enjoyments as an ample fortune can at all times secure in the gay capital of France. Here he published his 'Juvenilia,' a collection of poems, many of which are just in character and gallantry, what might have been anticipated in the circumstances. His own conscience, his secret marriage, and a severe illness, combined in solemnizing his mind, so that at length he fled to Geneva, and publicly avowed his attachment to the protestant reformation. In a very short time he became professor of Greek at Lausanne, and after ten years' labour there he returned to Geneva. From the period of his return to Geneva in 1555 to his death there, October 18, 1605, Beza was identified with the Swiss reformation. He was the first rector of the new academy established there, and he succeeded Calvin in the chair of theology in 1564. After the great Reformer's death, Beza occupied the first place of influence and responsibility, not only in the church of Geneva, but in the neighbouring cantons and in France. In 1577

he was moderator of the great protestant assembly at Rochelle, by which the French confession was emitted. Beza revisited France about 1560, and was introduced to, and favourably noticed by Catharine de Medici and the Cardinal Lorrain, and he occasionally preached in the suburbs of Paris. He was also on the battle-field with the great Condé in 1563. The Greek scholarship of Beza was consummate, and one of his early works at Lausanne was his famous translation of the New Testament into Latin, printed by Robert Stephens at Paris in 1557. In 1565 he published his first edition of the Greek New Testament, making use of a MS., containing the four Gospels and Acts, which usually goes by his name, and which in 1581 he gave to the university of Cambridge. This edition, which is almost the same as that of R. Stephens, was four times reprinted by him, and the last edition of 1598 was taken as the basis of the authorized English version of the New Testament. Beza wrote many other treatises, especially on the power of the magistrate in matters of religion. But it is as an editor, translator, and commentator in connection with the New Testament, that all subsequent scholars hold Beza in high esteem, not only for his own lofty acquirements, but also for the impulse which he gave by his example and his publications to biblical studies. [J.E.]

BHARHIHARI, an Indian poet, 1st cent. B.C.
BHAVABHOUTI, one of the greatest dramatic poets of India, flourished in the last century.

BHERING. See **BEHRING**.

BIANCHI, ANT., a Venetian poet, last cent.

BIANCHI, FR., a composer, end of last cent.

BIANCHI, JOHN, a cel. anatomist, 1693-1775.

BIANCHI, V., an Ital. diplomatist, d. 1738.

BIANCHINI, FR., an Ital. *savant*, 1662-1729.

BIAS, one of the seven sages of Greece.

BIBARS I., Mameluke sultan, 1260. II., 1309.

BIBIENA, BERNARDO DE, a cardinal of Rome under Leo X., and au. of a comedy, 1470-1520.

BIBIENA, F. G., a paint, and arch., 1657-1743.

BICHAT, MARIE FRANCIS XAVIER, one of the most celebrated physiologists of France, au. of several important medical works, 1771-1802.

BICKERSTAFF, ISAAC, a dramatic an., last ct.

BICKERSTETH, EDWARD, a highly popular writer of religious works, was born 19th March, 1786, at Kirby Lonsdale, in Westmoreland. After receiving the rudiments of learning at the grammar school of his native town, he obtained, at the age of fourteen, a situation in the General Post Office, London, and although that employment put an end for a time to his classical studies, it trained him to those business habits which qualified him pre-eminently for the peculiar work which Providence had in reserve for him. Disgusted with the monotonous routine of his duties in the post office, he turned his attention to the study of law, and obtained admission into the chambers of an eminent London attorney, to whom, after two years' and a-half service, he became principal clerk. At a later period he settled in Norwich as partner to Mr. Bignold, a young and flourishing attorney, and connected himself still more closely with that gentleman by marrying Miss Bignold, his sister, on 5th May, 1812. For many years previously, Mr. Bickersteth had been

under deep impressions of personal religion. Amid all the engrossing avocations of his legal business he attended to the one thing needful, never allowing a day to pass without devoting a portion of it to the regular study of the Scriptures, with private devotion, and adopting various other methods for promoting his personal improvement and his walk with God. The principles he regarded as so vital to the welfare of his own soul he longed to impart to others, and mourning over the multitudes in the town of his adoption who were growing up in ignorance and irreligion, he commenced a Sunday-school by collecting a few poor children for instruction in scriptural knowledge. This school, which gradually increased till it became a large and important institution, encouraged him to try other means of Christian usefulness, and accordingly he originated a benevolent visiting society, a church missionary society, a society for the conversion of the Jews, all of which, in spite of strong opposition from several quarters at first, continued to grow in numbers and influence. Having published his 'Help to the Study of the Scriptures,' which proved an eminently useful and acceptable work, he was earnestly pressed by several Christian friends to enter the ministry. The advice accorded with his own ardent aspirations, and at length a door having been opened by Providence, he was ordained deacon in the Church of England, and preached his first sermon in Norwich, 10th December, 1815. In the beginning of 1816, Mr. Bickersteth undertook a special mission for the purpose of inspecting the settlements of the London Missionary Society in Africa, and after having accomplished the important objects of his embassy, returned to the shores of Britain in the following August. For many years he acted as one of the secretaries of the Missionary Society, and in that capacity led a life of incessant activity, journeying in all parts of the country, and addressing public meetings in behalf of the institution. Resigning this laborious office, he became, in 1829, sole pastor of Wheler Chapel, London; and on 23d October, 1830, he undertook the charge of the rural parish of Watton, Herts. After a life of such indefatigable labour as he had led, this situation was a comparative sinecure. But by multiplying the services, both on Sabbath and week-days, 'he worked,' to use his own phrase, 'as busily as a bee.' In all questions affecting the interests of religion he took a prominent part, for he was looked up to as the head of the evangelical party in the Church of England, and in private he was unwearied in advancing the cause of Christian truth with his pen. The 'Christian Hearer,' the 'Christian Student,' a treatise on 'Baptism,' the 'Testimony of the Reformers,' and many other works, well known in the religious world, attest his piety and zeal. Mr. Bickersteth, in February, 1850, was seized with a paralytic stroke, which soon after carried him off, in the sixty-third year of his age. [R.J.]

BIDDLE, JOHN, a cel. unitarian, 1615-1662.
BIDERMANN, J. G., a Ger. *savant*, 1708-1772.
BIDLOO, GODFREY, a Dutch anat., 1649-1713.
BIEL, GAB., a phil. of the Nominalists, 15th c.
BIEL, J. CH., a learned German divine, d. 1745.
BIELFELD, J. F., Baron De, a political writer, counsellor of Frederick II., 1717-1770.

BIEVRE, THE MARQUIS DE, a writer of some fugitive pieces, cel. as an inveterate wit, 1747-1789.

BIEZ, OUDART DU, marshal of France, d. 1551.

BIGLAND, JOHN, a miscel. wr. 1750-1832.

BIGNON, JERO., a learned Fr. wr., 1589-1656.

BIGNON, J. P., grandson of Jerome, a disting. eccles. and member of the Fr. Academy, 1662-1743.

BIGNON, L. P. E., a diplomatist, and au. of a 'History of French Diplomacy,' written by the desire of Napoleon, by whom he was frequently employed, and held in the highest esteem, 1771-1841.

BIGOT, AMERIC, a French classic, 1626-1689.

BIKAM, W., an English engraver, last cent.

BILDERDYK, Wm., a Dutch poet, 1756-1831.

BILFINGER, G. B., a Ger. *savant*, 1693-1750.

BILLAUD-VARNES, JOHN NICHOLAS, was the son of an advocate, and like Fouché, was educated by the Jesuits, but compelled to leave the congregation of the oratory on account of his licentiousness. He remained in obscurity until the outbreak of the revolution, when the revolt and fearful sacrifice of life at Nanci in the month of August, 1790, gave him an opportunity of attacking the government, especially in a work of 3 vols. 8vo, entitled 'Despotisme des Ministres de France.' Between this period and the autumn of 1792 he published several political brochures, remarkable, it is understood, for their brutal vehemence rather than for any originality or show of argument; and it was only on the 10th of August in that year, when the death-struggle of the Swiss guard, followed by the sack of the Tuileries, and the imprisonment of the royal family took place, that he emerged from the obscurity of the Faubourgs as one of the hundred and forty-four who turned out the old municipals, and declared themselves the magistrates of the people. In the horrible massacres of September he was seen standing in his official scarf, short brown coat, and black wig, with one foot on a corpse and the other in a pool of blood, urging the murderers at the Abbaye to continue the work of slaughter, of which, from mere physical exhaustion they were growing weary. He was remarkable on all occasions for his repugnance to any regular form in the administration of the people's wild vengeance, and had a principal share in the erection of the Revolutionary Tribunal, to which Marie Antoinette and many other victims were sent at his particular instance. On the 9th Thermidor he consulted his own safety by joining in the clamorous accusation of Robespierre, and a few days after his fall, was himself excluded from the committee which his cruel heart, and sometimes declamatory eloquence had so often served. The reaction having set in, he was condemned to transportation, and afterwards to death, by the convention, but the sailing of the ship saved his life, and he remained twenty years in Cayenne before he effected his escape. In 1816 he made his way to St. Domingo, where the mulatto Petion was in power as president of the newly-established republic, by whom he was allowed a small pension. On this pittance the 'resolute unrepentant man' contrived to subsist till the world was finally rid of him in 1819. [E.R.]

BILLARD, CH. M., a Fr. surgeon, 1800-1832.

BILLAUT, AD., a Fr. poet, time of Richelieu.

BILLBERG, J., a Swed. mathematic., d. 1717.

BILLING, SIGS., a Fr. patriot and soldier of the revol., coadjutor of Lafayette in 1830, d. 1832.

BILLINGSLEY, SIR HY., a mathematic., d. 1616.

BILSON, THOS., bp. of Winchester, 1536-1616.

BINGHAM, JOS., an eccles. wr., 1668-1723.

BINGHAM, SIR GEO. RIDOUT, an officer in the Peninsular war; afterwards accompanied Buonaparte to St. Helena, 1777-1833.

BINGLEY, WM., a wr. on nat. hist., d. 1823.

BIOERN, the name of four kings of Sweden.

BION, a Greek poet, 3d century B.C.

BION, a Greek philosopher, 3d century B.C.

BION, NICH., a Fr. mathematician, d. 1753.

BIONDI, SIR FR., an historian, 17th century.

BIRAGUE, CLEM., a Germ. engraver, 16th ct.

BIRAGUE, RENE DE, an It. cardinal, resident in France, promoted the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and was made chancellor, 1509-1583.

BIRCH, SAM., a disting. citizen of London, mayor in 1814, promoter of the Lit. Fund, 1757-1841.

BIRCH, THOS., a Quaker historian, 1705-1766.

BIRD, EDW., R.A., a painter, 1705-1766.

BIRD, JOHN, a math. inst. maker, d. 1766.

BIRD, or BIRDE, or BYRDE, WILLIAM, the admired musician, and great pupil of the celebrated Tallis, was born about the year 1540, and is supposed to have been the son of Thomas Bird, one of the gentlemen of the chapel of Edward VI., where Bird received his first instructions in music as one of the singing-boys. In 1563, he was made organist of Lincoln cathedral, which office he retained till 1569, when he was appointed gentleman of Queen Elizabeth's chapel, and in 1575 became organist to her majesty. Up to the period of his death, which happened in 1623, he composed a great amount of vocal music, chiefly sacred, and from the circumstance that the words he chose were, for the most part, portions of the Romish ritual, it is supposed that he was secretly a professor of that faith, though from the appointments he held, he must have conformed to the reformed religion. It is impossible now to name the number of his works, if we include his instrumental compositions, of which no fewer than seventy-three are to be found in Queen Elizabeth's celebrated Virginal book. Bird is, however, now chiefly known by his great canon 'Non Nobis Domine.' And though some persons have sought to deprive him of the fame of its authorship, and have attributed it to Palestrina, nevertheless those best able to judge have never hesitated to regard it as the work of William Bird, and at a time it will be looked upon as a national work and an enduring monument of his greatness as musician. Bird was highly esteemed, both in his private and public capacity. [J.M.]

BIREN, JOHN ERNEST DE, dk. of Courland, an regent of Russia after the dth. of Anne, 1687-1773.

BIRGER DE BIELBO, COUNT PALATINE, an regent of Sweden at the death of Eric, 1210-1260.

BIRKBECK, GEORGE, M.D., the founder of 'mechanics' institutions, b. at Settle, 1776, d. 1841.

BIRKBECK, M., au. of travels, &c., d. 1825.

BIRKENHEAD, SIR J., a pol. wr., 1615-1671.

BIRON, ARMAND DE GONTAUT, Baron D. marshal of France, slain at the siege of Epemay, 1524-1592. **CH. DE GONTAUT**, son of the preceding, b. 1561; admiral of France, 1592; marshal, 1594; duke, 1598; beheaded, 1602. **CH. ARMAND**

grand-nephew of the last, marshal, 1663-1756. LOUIS ANTHONY, his son, marshal of France, 1701-1788. ARMAND LOUIS, duke of Lauzun, nephew of Louis Anthony, and after his death duke de Biron, celebrated as a companion in arms of Lafayette in America, and afterwards as a soldier of the revolution, beheaded 1793.

BISACCIONI, COUNT, a dis. It. gen., 1582-1663. BISCOE, RICH'D., an English divine, d. 1748. BISHOP, SAMUEL, an English poet, 1731-1795. BISSET, CH., a wr. on fortification, 1716-1791. BISSET, JAMES, a fugitive writer, died 1832. BISI, BONAVENTURE, an Ital. painter, d. 1662. BIVAR, DON RODRIGO DIAS DE. See CID. BIZOT, PIERRE, a wr. on numismatics, 1636-96. BLACAS, DUC DE, a French diplomatist, favourite of Louis XVIII., 1770-1839.

BLACK, JOSEPH, born near Bourdeaux, 1728, died 1790. His father, a native of Belfast, resided for some years at Bourdeaux, as a wine merchant. He was of Scottish origin, and had married Miss Gordon, of Hillhead, in Aberdeenshire. The young chemist was first at school in Belfast, and afterwards at the universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh. In 1756, he was appointed lecturer on chemistry and professor of anatomy, afterwards of medicine, in Glasgow. Here he remained till 1766, when he was chosen to the chemical chair in Edinburgh. During this period he made the important discovery of the cause of the difference between limestone and quicklime, and showed that quicklime is limestone deprived of a portion of its weight in the form of carbonic acid. It was by this experiment, while yet a student, that he drew attention to the importance of the use of weights, a precaution which had hitherto been neglected by chemists, and from which omission many erroneous theories had been propagated. His second important discovery was that when water changes into steam, 140° of heat enter into it which are not perceptible by the thermometer, and which he termed *latent*. It is obvious that on this fact depends some of the important circumstances with regard to the economy of the steam engine. These two capital discoveries of Black have been of greater service to science than perhaps any equal number of data ever pointed out by philosophers. Dr. Black was a man of elegance, modesty, and indolence. His active life in science terminated in his thirty-eighth year, for after his removal to Edinburgh he engaged in no inquiries, and contented himself with teaching the science. He was beloved as a friend, medical adviser, and teacher, and his name must long occupy a niche in the scientific temple of fame. [R.D.T.]

BLACKBURNE, FR., a theologian, 1705-1787.

BLACKLOCK, THOS., D.D., was the son of an English artisan settled at Annan, in the county of Dumfries, where he was born, 1721. At the age of six months he lost his sight from an attack of the small-pox, yet arrived at distinction as a classical scholar and poet; not, indeed, to very high rank in the latter respect, but to a degree of recognition exceedingly creditable to his taste and intelligence under the circumstances. For the early cultivation of his mind he was indebted to the kind friends who read, for his behoof, the works of Spenser, Milton, Prior, and Addison, and

subsequently to the friendship of Dr. Stephenson, who procured his admission to the university of Edinburgh. His first attempts in poesy were made in his twelfth year, and a few years later gave proof of his passionate love for music. In 1759 he was licensed to preach in the Scotch kirk, and in 1762 was presented with the living of Kirkcudbright, by the earl of Selkirk; but after two years of strife, abandoned this field of labour, in consequence of objections both to his preaching and his blindness, urged by the parishioners. A small annuity was settled upon him at this time, with which he retired to Edinburgh, where he passed the remainder of his life in literary pursuits, partly employed as a teacher. The best of his poetical pieces is 'The Graham,' an heroic ballad. He married in 1762; and in 1767 the degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by the Marischal College, Aberdeen. The last edition of his works was published in 1796, with a life of the author, by Mr. Spense. Dr. Blacklock died at the age of seventy, July 7, 1791. [E.R.]

BLACKMORE, SIR RICHARD, a very indifferent poet of the time of Dryden, in better repute as an honest man and a physician, died 1721.

BLACKSTONE, SIR WILLIAM, a judge and celebrated commentator on the law of England, was born in London on 10th July, 1723. He was the posthumous child of a silk mercer, and lost his mother in infancy. When about seven years old he was sent to the Charter House, where he was ultimately placed on the foundation. He studied at Pembroke College, Oxford, and in 1743 was made a fellow of All Saints. In 1746 he was called to the bar from the Middle Temple. He had written some popular fugitive pieces, chiefly poetical, one of them called 'The Lawyer's Farewell to his Muse.' His qualifications were not of the kind which bring business through the usual channels, and he retired on his fellowship. Finding, however, that his studies took naturally the direction of the law and constitution of England, he opened a course of lectures on the subject in 1753. Mr. Viner, struck by the importance of a foundation for teaching this important department of knowledge, founded the Vinerian professorship, which Blackstone was the first to occupy in 1758. The popularity of his lectures, and of some minor tracts on jurisprudential subjects, opened the way to practice, and he returned to the law courts, entering parliament in 1761. In 1762 he received a patent as king's counsel, and the honorary office of solicitor-general to the queen. About the same time he married Sarah Clithroe, by whom he was the father of nine children. The first volume of the celebrated 'Commentaries on the Laws of England' was published in 1765. The other three volumes followed in rapid succession. No English law book has been at once so popular and so gravely censured. Both the praise and blame were elicited by the same features. In England, so much weight is attributed to the sentences and individual words in which the law is expressed, that its interpreters generally seek safety from responsibility in employing the exact terms in which it has been originally given forth, in statute, decision, or the opinion of some early sage of the law. This practice gives their works a hard, disjointed, piebald appearance, forbidding as a whole, how-

ever valuable the separate parts may be. Blackstone tried to convert the mass into a readable well-arranged book, and succeeded. He has made many people readers of the law, and more or less instructed in it, who otherwise would not have approached the forbidding science. But on the other hand, the deeper practical members of the profession have pronounced his work unsatisfactory and superficial. To make his book consistent and readable, he endeavoured to give a reason for everything, while other writers told it baldly as it stood. The tendency of his commentaries was thus to make whatever existed in the law appear to be exactly what it should be. Now that many of the things which he commended as the perfection of wisdom, have been abolished as tyrannical and absurd, his reasoning in their support sometimes appears sufficiently ludicrous. The disposition to justify things as they were, made his writings acceptable to government, and they were the more so that in accounts of the origin of national institutions, he ever kept out of sight the more violent revolutionary movements by which the constitution was created. Only in his celebrated passage against the game laws does he take a side contrary to what may be called conservative predilections. The 'Commentaries' are still in active use, and ever call for the services of fresh editors. Blackstone disliked political contention, and declined the opening to high promotion offered to him in the office of solicitor-general. He was, in 1770, appointed one of the justices of the King's Bench, and in a few months transferred to the Common Pleas. He died on 14th February, 1780. [J.H.B.]

BLACKWALL, ANR., an Eng. critic, 1674-1730.

BLACKWELL, ALEX., a Scotch physician and economist; settled in Stockholm, and beheaded for conspiracy, 1747. His wife, **ELIZABETH**, disting. as the authoress of a 'Herbal', with 500 plates, drawn, engraved, and coloured by herself.

BLACKWOOD, A., a Scotch au., 1539-1613.

BLACKWOOD, SIR H., a nav. com., 1770-1832.

BLADEN, MARTIN, a miscel. writer, d. 1746.

BLAEUW, WM., a Dutch geogr., 1571-1638.

BLAINVILLE, M. DE, an anatom., 1778-1850.

BLAIR, HUGH, D.D., a celebrated Scotch divine, and miscellaneous writer, 1718-1800.

BLAIR, J., a chronological author, died 1782.

BLAIR, ROBT., au. of 'The Grave,' 1700-1746.

BLAKE, WM., an artist and poet of singular genius and originality, remarkable also for his extraordinary visions, 1759-1827.

BLAKE. In all the long list of England's naval heroes, there is not a name more glorious than that of Admiral Blake. Perhaps he deserves to be ranked even highest of all, if we look not merely to the number and brilliancy of his victories, but to the originality of his genius, and to the high character of the commanders and the crews whom he encountered and vanquished. Blake tamed the pride of the Dutch navy when it was in the perfection of equipment, discipline, spirit, and skill. He triumphed over Van Tromp and De Ruyter; admirals who, until they coped with Blake, were reputed invincible. Nelson himself never signalized his genius and his bravery against such competitors as these. Robert Blake was the son of a merchant at Bridgewater in Somersetshire, and was born there in August, 1599. He was well

educated, first at his native grammar school, and then at Oxford, where he was distinguished for his strictness in religion, and for his liberal politics. At the age of twenty-seven, in consequence of his father's embarrassments and death, Blake was called on, as the eldest son, to take the management of the wreck of the family business, and to maintain his mother and several younger brothers and sisters. He did this duty in private life for many years; but on the outbreak of the civil war between Charles I. and the parliament, Blake came forward on the popular side, and raised a troop of dragoons, which he personally commanded. Blake's military career has been eclipsed by the superior lustre of his naval achievements; but he was one of the ablest commanders and bravest soldiers that fought for the Houses; and some of his exploits in the west of England showed genius of the highest order. It would be difficult to find parallels, either in ancient or modern history, for Blake's defence of Lyme against Prince Maurice; or for his daring occupation of Taunton and successful defence of that place against Goring. When the war was over, Blake was made a commissioner of the navy, and placed in command of the ships that were sent against Rupert's piratical squadron. Blake was at this time fifty years old. He may have had some acquaintance with a seafaring life when he was a Bridgewater merchant, but besides his natural courage, decision, and promptitude, he must have possessed remarkable quickness of apprehension and fertility of genius to enable him to adapt himself to his new command in naval war, and to inspire those whom he led, with his own daring, alacrity, and indomitable resolution. He was equally active and sagacious as a reformer of the numerous abuses which he found prevalent in the admiralty, and in every department of the service; and Blake did for our navy in the middle of the 17th century what Earl St. Vincent did afterwards for it at the close of the 18th. Blake's successes against Rupert and other enemies of the commonwealth, caused him to be raised to the chief command of the English fleet when war broke out between the English and Dutch republics in 1652. A series of naval battles ensued, which are unequalled in history for the skill and for the obstinate valour displayed on both sides. Once, and once only, the Dutch had the advantage, on the 29th of November, 1652, when Blake was obliged with less than 40 ships to fight Van Tromp with 80 in the Downs. But our English admiral more than redeemed his fame in the February following, when he completely defeated Van Tromp in their great three days' sea fight along the channel. At last, when after two years of desperate warfare, Blake had nearly destroyed the Dutch navy, Holland was compelled in 1654 to sue for peace. Cromwell had turned out the parliament and made himself protector of England during this period, but Blake declared that a sailor's duty was to serve his country against the foreigner, and he continued to guide our fleets wherever the honour of England required. Cromwell sent him to the Mediterranean, where he made our flag universally respected. He compelled the Maltese knights and the Tuscan government to pay for the seizure of some English merchant vessels, and made the

BLA

pope pay also for having allowed them to be sold in his ports. He awed the dey of Algiers into the surrender of all his English captives; and when the dey of Tunis refused to do the same, Blake burnt the pirate fleet under the guns of the town, destroyed the forts, and compelled the haughty barbarians to obey his orders. He did good service in blockading the port of Cadiz, when the Spanish war began; and his last and most daring enterprise was the destruction of the Spanish Treasure fleet and the fortifications at Santa Cruz in Teneriffe in 1657. Even the royalist English called this achievement 'miraculous.' Blake has been censured for rashness in attempting it, but his last and best biographer, Mr. Hepworth Dixon, has proved that the enterprise was as ably planned as it was heroically executed. This was Blake's final service to his country. He sickened as his victorious fleet returned to England, and he died during the very entrance of his ship into Plymouth Sound. It would be difficult to find a character more purely bright than Blake's. He was sincerely religious, and he was as honest and as generous as he was brave. His morals were stainless. His friendships and his domestic affections were warm; but they never betrayed him into weakness; and he sternly cashiered his own favourite brother who showed want of courage in command of a ship at Santa Cruz. Cromwell caused the great admiral to be buried with the highest pomp at Westminster; but on the restoration of the Stuarts, they heaped eternal infamy on themselves by outraging the mortal remains of the hero before whom they and their despotic friends on the thrones of Europe for so many years had trembled. The great admiral was at the age of sixty when he died in his country's service.

[E.S.C.]

- BLANCAS, JER., a Spanish historian, d. 1590.
 BLANCHARD, FR., a celeb. Fr. aeronaut, d. 1809; his wife, also an aeronaut, killed 1819.
 BLANCHARD, JAMES, a Fr. paint., 1600-1638.
 BLANCHARD, J. B., prof. of rhet., 1731-1797.
 BLANCHARD, LAMAN, a disting. contributor to periodical literature, committed suicide, 1845.
 BLANCHARD, WM., a cel. comed., 1769-1835.
 BLANCHE, queen of Navarre, died 1441.
 BLANCHE OF ARTOIS, q. of Navarre, d. 1300.
 BLANCHE OF BOURBON, q. of Castile, poisoned by her husband, Peter the Cruel, 1361.
 BLANCHE OF CASTILE, daug. of Alph. IX., b. 1187, q. of Louis VIII. of France 1201, d. 1252.
 BLANCHELANDE, P. F., governor of St. Domingo, executed as a counter-revolutionist 1793.
 BLANE, SIR G., phys. to Geo. III., 1749-1834.
 BLANKEN, JOHN, a Dutch engineer, last ct.
 BLANTYRE, LORD, a Peninsu. officer, c. 1830.
 BLAU, F. A., a Ger. theol. and critic, 1754-98.
 BLAYNEY, DR. BENJ., a biblical wr., d. 1801.
 BLEISWICK, PETER VAN, a Dutch statesman, author of a Latin treatise on dykes, 1724-1790.
 BLESSINGTON, MARG. POWER, countess of, cel. for her contrib. to polite literature, 1789-1849.
 BLETERIE, J. B. R. DE LA, an his., 1696-1772.
 BLIGH, GEO. M., a naval commander, d. 1835.
 BLIZZARD, SIR W., a disting. surg., 1742-1835.
 BLOCH, MARCUS E., a naturalist, 1723-1799.
 BLOCK, JOANNA K., disting. for her imitations of landscapes, portraits, &c., in paper, 1650-1715.

BLU

- BLOMEFIELD, FR., a topograph. wr., d. 1755.
 BLONFIELD, E. V., a clas. schol., 1788-1816.
 BLOND, CHR. C., a min. painter, 1670-1741.
 BLONDEL, a minstrel celebrated in the history of Richard I. as the discoverer of his dungeon.
 BLONDEL, DAVID, a protes. wr., 1591-1655.
 BLONDEL, FR., a wr. on architect., 1617-1680.
 BLONDEL, JOHN F., an architect, 1705-1774.
 BLONDIN, J. N., a Fr. grammar., 1753-1832.
 BLONDIN, P., a French botanist, 1682-1713.
 BLOTELING, A. C., a Dutch engrav., 1634-1690.
 BLOOD, THOMAS, originally a col. in the army, notorious for his attempt on the regalia, died 1680.



[Bloomfield's Cottage.]

BLOOMFIELD, ROBERT, an amiable man and a pleasing descriptive poet, is chiefly remarkable as an instance of the triumph of literary inclinations over external difficulties. He was born in 1766, at a village near Bury St. Edmund's, where his father, a tailor, left him an orphan in infancy, and the widow taught a little school. He was a journeyman shoemaker in London, when he wrote his pastoral poem, 'The Farmer's Boy.' This, the work of his that is most likely to live, was published in 1800, and attained an extraordinary popularity, well deserved in itself, and natural in the barrenness which then reigned in poetry. Among his subsequent volumes were 'Good Tidings, or News from the Farm,' and a collection of 'Rural Tales' and other pieces. His feeble health impeded efforts made to provide for him by persons of rank who took an interest in the self-taught poet; and after much distress and sickness, which in the end affected the mind as well as the body, he died at Sheffield in Bedfordshire in 1823.

[W.S.]

- BLOUNT, CHARLES, earl of Devonshire, and Lord Mountjoy, quelled Tyrone's rebel., 1563-1606.
 BLOUNT, C., a deistical wr., com. suicide 1693.
 BLOUNT, SIR H., an Eastern trav., 1602-1682.
 BLOUNT, THOS., a fugitive hist., 1619-1679.
 BLOUNT, SIR TH. POPE, Bart., author of a catalogue of celebrated authors, &c., 1649-1697.
 BLOW, JOHN, a composer of music, d. 1708.
 BLUCHER. GEBHART LEBRECHT VON BLUCHER was born at Rostock in Mecklenburg-Schwerin in 1742. His family was ancient but poor. Young Blucher enlisted in a regiment of Swedish hussars at the age of fifteen, but soon afterwards he entered the army of Prussia, the country which

he was destined to serve so ably. He was present in some of the battles of the seven years' war; and acquired a high reputation as a daring and resolute soldier, though his coarse and violent temper brought him into frequent difficulties, and impeded the rate of his promotion. He retired from the service in 1770, in anger at a supposed slight, but returned to it again in 1786, and when the wars of the French revolution commenced, Blucher was colonel of a regiment of Black Hussars. He commanded the left wing of the duke of Brunswick's army in 1783, with great credit for skill as well as courage; and in 1806, in the second war between France and Prussia, he was commander of the Prussian cavalry. After the disasters of Jena and Auerstadt, Blucher signalized himself by the ability of his retreat, and by his desperate resistance before he capitulated to his pursuers. From 1806 to 1813 Blucher lived in retirement, watching eagerly for Prussia's opportunity for rising against her French oppressors. This came after Napoleon's Russian campaign of 1812. Blucher was now seventy years old, but his spirit was as fiery as ever, and there was no general in the war of German liberation whom his countrymen followed with more enthusiasm, or who did more for the rescue of the fatherland. He commanded an army formed partly of Prussians and partly of Russians, which was called the army of Silesia. On August 26, 1812, he routed and nearly destroyed the French army under Marshal MacDonald, at the Katzbach, a victory that redeemed the reverses of Lutzen and Bautzen. Blucher was by Napoleon's own confession, the keenest, the most indomitable, and the most formidable of the foes, who now drove the French back across the Rhine. No reverses disheartened him, no difficulties appalled him; and it was only when held back by the more cautious policy of other chiefs of the allies, that the veteran was ever heard to express displeasure or anxiety about the progress of the war. In 1814, when the allies entered France, Blucher was again the first and the fiercest among Napoleon's assailants. He had the advantage over him at Brienne; he was surprised and severely punished by the emperor at Montereau; but he was soon pressing forwards again upon Paris, fought desperately at Craon, was victorious at Laon, and finally joined in the attack upon Paris on the 30th March, 1814, which caused the surrender of the French capital, and the end of the war. When Napoleon returned from Elba in 1815, Blucher commanded the Prussian army in Belgium, which in conjunction with the British army under Wellington, fought the campaign of Waterloo. Blucher's army was the first that the French emperor attacked; on the 16th of June the obstinate battle of Ligny took place, in which, as Blucher himself remarked, the Prussians lost the day, but not their honour. Though forced to retreat in consequence of this defeat, Blucher had his army rallied and ready for action again before twenty-four hours were over; and on the 18th he marched according to promise to aid Wellington at Waterloo. Blucher came on the field in force towards the evening of that ever-memorable day. He led his columns on Napoleon's right flank and rear, with the intention of not only succouring the English,

but of utterly crushing the French. His success is well known. Often repulsed, and at last fiercely charged in front by the duke's army, the French were unable to hold back Blucher on their right, and were swept from the field in irretrievable ruin. After that decisive battle Blucher advanced into France in conjunction with the duke, and a second time was present at the surrender of Paris. Blucher's fierce animosity against the French made him wish to storm their capital, and he expressed a purpose of shooting Napoleon himself on the very spot, in the ditch at Vincennes, where the Duke D'Enghien had been murdered. He yielded, however, though sullenly and reluctantly, to the sage advice of his English colleague. Blucher died in extreme old age at Krieblowitz, in Silesia, September 12, 1819. He was almost idolized by the Prussian nation, who justly looked on him as the saviour of the country. Blucher knew little of strategy, but he had the good sense to be aware of his own deficiency, and to follow in military plans and manœuvres the able advices of General Gneisenau, to whom he always frankly expressed his obligation. Old 'Marshal Forwards' (as the soldiers loved to call Blucher) exercised an animating influence over his men, which was invaluable, amid the general prostration of spirit which the successes of the French before 1812 had created; and except our own Wellington, no man did more than Blucher towards the liberation of Europe from Buonaparte's military oppression. [E.S.C.]

BLUM, J. CHR., a German lyric, 1739-1790.

BLUM, ROBERT, one of those active spirits raised to eminence by the revolutionary events of 1848. He had spent his early life in so much obscurity that little is known of him. He is said to have been born at Cologne in 1807, to have been a working jeweller travelling about after the manner of the young German handicraftsmen, and to have settled in Cologne in 1830, as box opener of the theatre. Afterwards he excited attention among the friends of advancement in Germany by his contributions to the press, and especially by his exposures of the ultramontane religious party in the affair of the holy coat of Treves. When the parliament of Frankfurt was embodied in 1848, he represented Cologne, and became distinguished as the leader of the extreme revolution party. He had a rapid denunciatory eloquence, whence he was called the German O'Connell. He mixed himself up with the revolutionary movements at Vienna, and on their suppression was condemned by a court-martial to be shot on the 9th of November, 1848. The act was significant, as the beginning of the stern measures pursued by Austria against the liberal party in Germany.

BLUMAUER, L., a Ger. sat. poet, 1755-1798.

BLUMBERG, C. G., an Orient. scholar, 1664-1735.

BLUMENBACH, JEAN FREDERIC, a celebrated comparative anatomist, physiologist, and naturalist, was born at Gotha in 1752. He died at Gottingen in 1840. Whilst still a child the young Blumenbach exhibited a strong inclination for those pursuits which in after years rendered him so distinguished. He studied first at the university of Jena, then at Gottingen. At this latter place he succeeded in persuading the university to purchase a large collection of objects of natural history, philology, and ethnology, belonging to one

of the professors. He was appointed curator of this museum, which he soon rendered famous by the extensive additions he made to it. Shortly afterwards he was elected professor of medicine in the university; an appointment which he held for sixty years. During all this time he devoted himself with uninterrupted assiduity to the study of comparative anatomy, physiology, and natural history, especially his grand study, the natural history of man. He was the first to establish the division of the human race into five varieties, the Caucasian, Mongolian, Ethiopian, American, and Malay. But the grand idea predominant in Blumenbach's mind, was the subject of the unity of the human species. To establish this he proved from anatomy and physiology that a wide interval, without connection, without transition, separates man from every other species of animal. He shows that not only no species of animal approaches him, no genus does, no family even. The human species is one, and one alone. His numerous works upon this subject, upon natural history, physiology, and comparative anatomy, have obtained for Blumenbach a world-wide reputation. He held highly responsible offices connected with his university and the town in which he lived. He maintained a correspondence with the most eminent philosophers of all countries; received all scientific persons who visited Gottingen, and was justly esteemed the patriarch of the university. The town of Gottingen owed most of its prosperity to him. Seventy-eight learned societies reckoned him amongst their members. Medals were struck in his honour. Each anniversary of his professorship was celebrated by fêtes, and prizes were established in his name. Beloved by his pupils and townsmen, revered by his country, he closed a calm and peaceful life at the advanced age of eighty-eight. [W.B.]

BLUTEAU, D. R., a lexicographer, d. 1734.

BOADBIL, last Moorish k. of Granada, 1491.

BOADICEA, the celebr. British heroine, queen of the Iceni, vanquished and died by poison, 61.

BOBROF, SIMON S., a Russian poet, d. 1810.

BOETHOR, ELLIOUS, an Arab. schol., d. 1821.

BOCCACCIO, GIOVANNI, is illustrious as one of the three founders of the literature which arose, in the Italian language, in the course of the fourteenth century. Dante's extraordinary poem led the way; Boccaccio and Petrarch were the restorers of Greek learning to Italy, and thus the prompters of a new literary spirit; and, while the latter of the two elaborated the beautiful language of Tuscan in its metrical shape, the former was the earliest writer of symmetrical and polished Italian prose.—Boccaccio was the natural son of a Florentine merchant and a Frenchwoman. He was born either at Florence or at Paris in 1313, was educated at Florence till his tenth year, and was then for six years the apprentice of a merchant at Paris. But his inclination, always averse to commerce, and not less so to law, soon led him, in spite of his father's wish, to devote himself wholly to literary pursuits. His authorship began at Naples, when he was not far from his thirtieth year. His first noted production was the 'Filicopo,' an indifferent prose romance, in which he celebrated, under fictitious names, his attachment to a natural daughter of king Robert. Much more meritorious was the 'Teseide,' a poem in the Italian 'Ottava

rima,' of which measure Boccaccio is commonly believed to have been the inventor. In costume this work is a chivalrous romance, Theseus and the sons of Oedipus being invested with feudal manners and characters, and made the heroes of adventures wearing a romantic, not a classical air; but in regularity of design and purity of language, it was a mighty step beyond the rude effusions of the mediæval minstrelsy. It has interest for us, as having probably prompted the 'Knight's Tale' of Chaucer; while the story was also used by our poet Lidge, and in a fine drama with which Shakspeare has been supposed to have had some concern. At Naples, likewise, about 1350, and on the suggestion (it is said) of Queen Joanna, was composed 'The Decameron,' the work on which Boccaccio's celebrity is most securely founded. There was to be found already, among the literary stores of the earlier middle ages, a vast stock of invented stories, which had arisen in northern France sooner than in any other European country, but had lately begun to be related in the Italian tongue. From those older sources, especially the French familiar tales called 'Fabliaux,' Boccaccio borrowed freely. The same section of the popular literature suggested to him the idea of connecting a number of separate stories by one leading thread. He represents a party of gay ladies and gentlemen as retiring from Florence to a villa in the neighbouring hamlet of Fiesole, during the plague of 1348, and as amusing their leisure by the recital of the stories which make up the greater part of the book. It derives its name from the ten days during which the diversion lasted; and, ten tales being told each day, the number in all is a hundred. In point of style, the 'Decameron' is admittedly one of the masterpieces of the language, in which it is written; it is admirable also for its grace and liveliness in narration. These qualities are, in many of the tales, debased by a lamentable grossness; but some others, such as the 'Griselda,' are not only morally fine and elevated, but seriously and pathetically interesting. The story of 'Giletta of Narbonne' was, indirectly, the original of 'All's Well that Ends Well;' and other pieces of the collection were imitated by Chaucer and by Dryden.—Not long after the composition of the 'Decameron,' Boccaccio came into possession of a considerable patrimony; and thenceforth his favourite occupations were the study of the Greek tongue and its literature, (then hardly known at all in Western Europe,) and the collection of manuscripts of the classical authors. Residing chiefly at Florence, he was employed on several public missions, which gave him opportunities for prosecuting those researches; and one of these made him acquainted with Petrarch, who was ever afterwards one of his dearest friends. About his forty-eighth year the exhortations of a Carthusian monk, strengthened by an alleged supernatural vision, inspired him with thoughts so serious, that he meditated retiring into a convent. The remonstrances of Petrarch diverted him from this step; but the impression which had been made produced a beneficial amendment in his views and conduct, and awoke much sorrow both for the excesses of his earlier life and for the licentiousness of the 'Decameron.' To those later years belong chiefly his works in Latin prose, which, though they were valuable as

aids in the infancy of classical studies, are now curious only as monuments of the past. Some of his smaller Italian compositions likewise are unimportant. His last undertaking was the delivering of public comments on the great poem of Dante, in a lectureship to which he was appointed by the Florentine magistracy. The zeal with which he prepared himself for this task was said to have hastened the decay of his health. He died in Tuscany in 1375. [W.S.]

BOCCAGE, M. A. LE P., a poetess, 1710-1802.

BOCCALINI, T., an Ital. satirist, 1556-1613.

BOCCHERINI, LUIGI, a musician, 1740-1805.

BOCCHI, ACHILLES, a patron of litera., 16th c.

BOCCHORIS, an ancient king of Egypt.

BOCCHUS, k. of Numidia, vanquished 103 B.C.

BOCCOLD, JOHN, commonly called John of Leyden, the chief of a revolt in the 16th cent.

BOCCUCI, JOSEPH, a Sp. comedian, last cent.

BOCH, JOHN, a Latin poet, 1555-1609.

BOCHART, SAMUEL, a protestant divine, cel. as a biblical wr. and Oriental scholar, 1599-1667.

BOCK, a German botanist, 1498-1554.

BODARD DE TEZAZ, a French poet, last c.

BODE, CHR. AUG., a Ger. linguist, 1723-1796.

BODE, J. EHLERT, a Germ. astron., 1747-1826.

BODE, J. J. C., a bookseller and trans., d. 1793.

BODENSTEIN, the tutor of Luther, 1480-1541.

BODIN, JOHN, a wr. on jurisprudence, 1530-1596.

BODLEY, SIR T., a diplom. and man of letters, founder of the Bodleian library, 1544-1612.

BODMER, J. JAC., a German poet, 1695-1783.

BODSON, JOSEPH, a French revolutionist who had the care of the royal family at the Temple.

BOECE, an Italian philosopher, 470-525.

BOECE, HECTOR, a Scotch histor., 1465-1536.

BOECLER, J. H., a Swed. historian, 1611-1692.

BOEHM, AND., a disciple of Wolff, 1720-1790.

BOEHM, W. A., a German divine, 1673-1732.

BOEHM, or BEHMEN, JACOB, surnamed 'Teutonicus,' was born at Old Seidenburgh, a short distance from Gorlitz in Upper Lusatia, 1575. His parents being poor, he was employed in tending cattle from a very early age, and afterwards apprenticed to a shoemaker, a business which he continued to follow after his marriage in 1594. He had the good fortune, for one in his station at that period, to learn reading and writing at the village school, and this was all the education he received, the terms from the dead languages introduced into his writings, and what knowledge he had of alchemy or the other sciences, being acquired in his own rude way subsequently; chiefly, perhaps, from conversation with men of learning, or a little reading in the works of Paracelsus and Fludd. Whilst he was a herd boy, as the legend runs, he once retired to a little stony crag, known as the Land's Crown, and there discovered an opening through which he penetrated into a rocky enclosure, where he saw a great wooden vessel full of money, but was too much alarmed to take any of it, and when he returned with his companions they sought often and with much diligence, but never found the entrance again. This circumstance made a deep impression on Boehmen, the rather as a stranger arrived there some years later, who was skilled in the finding out such magic treasures, and taking it away, did indeed enrich himself, but perished by an infamous death, the treasure, it is said, having

lain there under a curse to him who should ever become possessed of it. Another legend, which relates that a stranger, of a severe but friendly countenance, came to his master's shop while he was yet an apprentice, and warned him of the great work to which God should appoint him, exhibits the singular faith of Boehmen in the Divine guidance; and the religious habits in which he was thus encouraged soon rendered him as conspicuous among his profane fellow-townsmen, as his humility and love of peace among the arrogant clergy, by whom he was afterwards persecuted. His study of the Sacred Scriptures had been constant and profound, but more especially, if we may judge from the spirit of his theological system, of the Apocalypse and the writings of Paul. His letters manifest the deep earnestness of his convictions, and the sincerity with which he represented himself as the subject of Divine inspiration. 'Art,' he says, 'hath not written here, neither was there any time to consider how to set it punctually down according to the right understanding of the words, but all was ordered according to the direction of the Spirit, which often went in haste; so that in many words letters may be wanting, and in some places a capital letter for a word; for the penman's hand, by reason he was not accustomed to it, did often shake; and though I could have written in a more accurate, fair, and plain manner, yet the reason was this, that the burning fire did often force forward with speed, and the hand and pen must hasten directly after it, for it cometh and goeth as a sudden shower.' 'I, indeed,' he continues, 'can write nothing of myself, but as a child which neither knoweth nor understandeth anything, which neither hath ever been taught, but only that which the Lord vouchsafeth to know in me.' The genuineness of his humility, often expressed in this or similar language by Jacob Boehmen, and the simplicity of his faith, cannot be doubted by those who have examined his works, any more than the fine religious thoughts, and the depth of mystic wisdom contained in them. The first of these was called the 'Aurora,' or 'Morning Redness,' and was written after he had been for seven days together, as he expresses it, 'environed with the Divine light;' so that he discerned all things in their inward essences, as explained subsequently in his 'Signatura Rerum,' or corresponding forms of things. Experiences of this kind, indeed, were repeated over a period of twelve years, before he was driven to embody his apprehensions in external writing, and when he did so, his MS. was handed about among those who chose to borrow it, until the clergy and the town council interfered, and finally, not only proscribed his writings and prophecies, but poor Boehmen himself, who was constrained to depart for Dresden; a catastrophe which will be better understood when it is known that many passages in his writings are as red thunderbolts launched against oppression and sham religion. The space to which we are limited renders it impossible to give even an outline of his system, but we may observe generally, that it contains the first principles of Oriental metaphysics, as delivered by the ancient sages, and contained in the fragments of their philosophy, and that its brilliant lights and definite outlines only fade away into vacuity, where they ought to be brought

down into the physical nature of things. This defect prevented him from acquiring the world-wide fame of Newton, who applied the principles demonstrably contained in the writings of Jacob Böhmen to the planetary system; and the same deficiency has ever prevented the poor uninstruced seer of Gortitz from ranking with the philosophers, or indeed with the no-philosophers of whom anything intelligible can be reported, down to the present time. The key to all his works, perhaps, is contained in the right understanding of the seven universal properties, three of which are hidden under fire and three manifested; the fire, or Spirit, being as the magnetic blaze which brings the first three into the last; next to which may be the study of fire in ten forms, beginning with the eternal liberty, or silent tranquillity of God without nature; and after this the three principles—darkness, light, and generation. The greatest master of Böhmen's philosophy was a German named Frere, some of whose manuscripts are in the British Museum, and through whom and his acquaintance with the family of Dr. Francis Lee, William Law derived his knowledge, as well as the diagrams by which the principles are in some measure illustrated. As an apostle of religion he has had followers in all parts of Europe, but as he never sought to establish a sect in his lifetime so all efforts of this kind have failed since, and we must look for the real proceeds of his influence in such movements as those of Primitive Wesleyanism and the Moravian Brethren; add to which the most intelligent of the later mystics, followers of Law and Böhmen, accepted the revelations of Swedenborg. Böhmen died happily on Sunday, November 18, 1624. Early in the morning he called his son and asked him if he heard that excellent music, and on his replying in the negative, directed him to open the door that he might hear it the better. Asking afterwards what the clock had struck, he was told 'two,' upon which he remarked that his time was yet 'three hours hence.' When it was near six he took leave of his wife and son, blessed them, and said, 'Now I go hence into paradise!' He then bade his son turn him, and with a deep peaceful sigh, his spirit departed. [E.R.]

BOEHME, J. E., a Ger. historian, 1717-1780.

BOEHMER, G. R., a cel. botanist, 1723-1803.

BOERHAAVE, HERMAN, physician, the pupil of Pitcairn. He was the son of the parish clergyman, and b. 1668, at Vorhout, near Leyden, d. 1738. Boerhaave presents a striking example of the successful results of the proper exercise of talent, integrity, and industry. Without friends, and left an orphan when a boy, he became one of the most popular physicians and teachers in Europe, and by the soundness of his views, and good sense, contributed to elevate the profession to which he belonged from the degraded and empirical condition in which it was previously involved. Living at a time when all natural studies together did not embrace so much as one science in the present day, it is not to be expected that any of his labours should now survive. But learned in the knowledge of the medicine, chemistry, and botany of his time, he must be viewed as one of the dispellers of mysticism, and founders of a great fabric which the revolutions of centuries cannot even perfect, while

to his successors must be left the duty of recognizing the efforts of such true creators of science. His works were the 'Institutions of Medicine,' 'Diagnostic and Curative Aphorisms,' a 'System of Chemistry,' and a small work on *Materia Medica*. His memory is still ardently cherished in the university of Leyden, and in the Botanic Garden, where some relics of the great physician are still extant; while a portrait of him adorns one of the halls. Boerhaave was a successful practitioner, as he is said to have left upwards of £200,000. [R.D.T.]

BOESCHENSTEIN, J., a Heb. gram., 15th ct.

BOETHIUS, ANICIUS MANLIUS TORQUATUS SEVERINUS, was born at Rome of a rich and noble family about 470. The first eighteen years of the orphan were spent in diligent study at Athens, and he returned to Rome a young man of unequalled intellectual accomplishment. Soon after he entered the senate as a member of the patrician order, and under Theodoric, king of the Goths, obtained high preferment. Boëthius had been consul in 487 under Odoacer, king of the Heruli, and in the eighteenth year of Theodoric he was elevated a second time to the same dignity. His domestic life was one of undisturbed felicity, and his prosperity had also been crowned by seeing his two sons advanced to consular rank. But a sudden and fatal reverse overtook him, and after more than twenty years of faithful service, he was, during the period of his third consulship, accused of treasonable correspondence, condemned and banished to Pavia, where after more than a year's imprisonment, he was by royal mandate beheaded in prison, October 23, 526. It is said to have been a vindication of the doctrine of the Trinity, that stirred the Arian prejudices of Theodoric and his courtiers against the orthodox philosopher and patriotic statesman. His most famous work, 'De Consolatione Philosophiæ,' was composed during his last year's confinement at Pavia. It has both prosaic and poetical chapters, and dialogues in its five books; and philosophy personified adduces comfort to the prisoner, not from Scripture, but from Plato, Aristotle, and Zeno. His other works are numerous, and on a vast variety of subjects. He translated Plato and Euclid,—his special favourites,—commented on Aristotle, Cicero, and Porphyry, published versions of Ptolemy and Archimedes, and wrote on music, rhetoric, mathematics, metaphysics, and theology. It is hard to say whether Boëthius was a Christian at all in the proper sense of the term. His pure theism, his ideas of prayer, and his trust in a Divine Providence, appear to have been borrowed from those opinions with which Christianity was leavening indirectly so many classes of society, who did not formally enter the communion of the church. His works were published with notes at Basle, folio, 1570. [J.E.]

BOETTCHER, J. FR., a Ger. alchym., d. 1719.

BOGDANOVITSCH, H. THEOD., a miscellaneous wr. and poet of Russia, ed. of the *Petersburgh Courier*, employ. officially by Catherine, 1743-1803.

BOGORIS, a king of Bulgaria, converted 841.

BOGUD, a king of Mauritania, 1st c. B.C.

BOGUE, DAVID, a cel. dissenter, 1749-1825.

BOGUPHALUS, a Polish chronicler, d. 1253.

BOGUSLAWSKI, a Polish dramat., 1752-1829.

BOHEMOND, prince of Antioch, died 1111.

BOHN, JOHN, a German physician, 1640-1719.
BOHUN, EDM., a political wr., 17th century.
BOICHOT, JEAN, a Fr. sculptor, 1738-1814.
BOIELDIEU, ADRIAN, a composer, 1775-1834.
BOIGNE, B. L., Count De, an adventurer in the military service of the Mahrattas, died 1830.

BOILEAU-DESPREAU, NICOLAS, born in 1636, was the son of an officer of the parliament of Paris, and belonged by descent and connections to a family of lawyers. While his two elder brothers were precocious in youth, Nicolas was slow as well as sickly; and he, the future satirist, was described by his father as a good-natured boy, who would never speak ill of any one. He was a diligent student, but showed little either of invention or of ambition; although, mistaking his vocation as others then mistook it, he wrote a boyish tragedy. At the age of twenty-one he was admitted as an advocate; but his neglect and dislike of professional pursuits scandalized his relations. He was allowed for a time to contemplate the clerical profession, and held for some years a sinecure benefice; which, however, on determining not to take orders, he resigned, refunding also all the profits.—He now betook himself wholly to letters; and, beginning in 1666 his series of *Satires* in verse, which at length amounted to twelve, he was at once hailed as a valuable contributor to a literature, in which Corneille, though in the full career of his genius, was as yet appreciated but by few, while Molière was only beginning to write. French versification, and French style, alike took a new and finer shape in his hands. The didactic kind of poetry to which he had devoted himself, was cultivated with a success still more brilliant in his series of *Epistles*. Even now, if his French admirers hesitate in asserting that the *Satires* come up to the nice perfection of their Horatian models, they extol the *Epistles* as decidedly superior to those of Horace. Boileau seemed to have determined on furnishing materials for completing the parallel. Besides a few odes and other small pieces, which are confessedly poor, he again measured lances with the Roman poet, by publishing in 1673 his '*Art Poétique*,' a poem in four cantos. In the course of that year appeared the first four cantos (increased afterwards by two indifferent ones) of '*Le Lutrin*,' a mock-heroic poem. It celebrates a contest as to the placing of a pulpit, which broke out among the canons of the Chapel of Saint Louis, attached to the Palais de Justice.—He was now high in favour at court, and received, with Racine, a joint appointment as historiographer of Louis XIV. He had, long since, been universally acknowledged by the public voice as one of the most distinguished among those men of genius whose writings adorned the Augustan age of France. He lived in cordial intimacy with most of those literary men who belonged to the first rank, such as Racine, Molière, and La Fontaine; and he was really both a prudent and modest man, and a kindly one, and even exhibited frequently an honourable liberality and generosity. But he had been, and was, merciless to the smaller citizens of the republic of letters; and many enemies were necessarily made by a man who often, by one epigrammatic couplet, was able to destroy the reputation and the livelihood of a poor dramatist or romance-writer. Accord-

ingly Boileau was not received into the Academy till 1684; and then only in obedience to a significant hint from the throne. The later years of his life were embittered by much sickness and infirmity; and he died of dropsy in 1711, bequeathing almost all his property to the poor.—The principal works of Boileau have already been named. They place him as one of the members of a literary triumvirate, to which belong, with him, Horace and Pope. While none of the three is a poet of the highest class, the distinctive elements of poetry are very much more scanty in the French critic and versifier than in either of the others. Pope owed much to him, receiving many hints, and not infrequently translating from him literally; and in the art of terse and striking expression, our countryman, successful as he is, can scarcely be pronounced equal to his model. Pope's juvenile '*Essay on Criticism*' is by no means so masterly as the '*Art Poétique*;' but '*The Rape of the Lock*,' if it wants that air of comic verisimilitude, which is so striking in the '*Lutrin*,' rises far above it through its supernatural and other imaginative ornaments, to which nothing similar is presented by the French poet, or could have been invented by his timid and sluggish fancy. [W.S.]

BOILEAU, GILES, a classical wr., 1631-1669.
BOILEAU, JAS., an eccles. writer, 1635-1716.
BOILEAU, JOHN J., a Fr. moralist, 1649-1735.
BOINVILLE, A. DE, a Frenchman of noble family, who joined the republican party, and was aid-de-camp to Lafayette, 1770-1812.
BOISFREMONT, C. DE, a Fr. painter, d. 1838.
BOISROBERT, FR. LE METEL DE, a wit and poet, one of the fndrs. of the Fr. Acad., 1592-1662.
BOISSARD, J. J., poet and antiq., 1528-1602.
BOISSAT, P. DE, a miscel. writer, 1603-1662.
BOISSY, L. DE, a dramatic writer, 1694-1658.
BOISSY D'ANGLAS, FR. ANTH., cel. as a member of the French convention, and after the fall of Robespierre of the Comité de Salut Public, and the council of 500; and when the government of Buonaparte was established, of the French senate. He has the reputation of being a sincere lover of liberty, though somewhat of a changeling, and has left behind him a great number of works, chiefly political, which have been published together, under the title of '*D'Etudes d'un Vieillard*,' (experiences of an old man,) 1756-1826. [E.R.]

BOL, FERDINAND, a Dutch painter, 1611-1681.
BOLD, SAM., a controversial divine, died 1737.
BOLDONIC, C., an Italian author, last cent.
BOLES LAUS I., king of Poland, 999-1025.
BOLES LAUS II., succeed. 1058, d. about 1083.
BOLES LAUS III., b. 1085, suc. 1102, d. 1139.
BOLES LAUS IV., suc. his br. 1146, d. 1159.
BOLES LAUS V., b. 1219, suc. 1227, d. 1279.
BOLEYN, ANNE, q. of Henry VIII., 1507-1536.
BOLINGBROKE, HENRY ST. JOHN, Lord, an orator, statesman, and philosophical essayist, was born at his father's seat at Battersea, on 1st October, 1678. His family was divided between the two great contending parties of the seventeenth century, and it so happened that the high Tory statesman and sceptical philosopher was educated by a presbyterian grandmother, under the influence of Daniel Burgess, the dissenting divine. Little is known of his early education. In 1700 he married Frances, daughter of Sir Henry Winch-

comb, but there was little happiness in the match, or cordiality between them, for young St. John's habits called for more than the average amount of marital liberality. He made himself renowned for the extent of his dissipation in a very dissipated age. Entering parliament in 1701, he began his political career. His model was Alcibiades, and he was ambitious of showing that the pursuit of pleasure and of political ambition might be united in the character of one possessed of his brilliant attainments. In an age when statesmen were liable to little responsibility, he in a great measure succeeded. With his friend Harley he joined the ranks of the Whigs, and changing with him became his colleague in the celebrated Tory ministry, which in 1710 owed its existence to the triumph of Abigail Hill over the duchess of Marlborough. His bold unscrupulous temper made him the ruling spirit in a government now condemned by all parties for its recklessness. Ere its extinction, however, by the death of Queen Anne, a rivalry between St. John and Harley had ripened to a deadly animosity and struggle for ascendancy. In 1712 St. John was raised to the peerage as Viscount Bolingbroke. It is remarkable that none of the speeches delivered by him in either House have been preserved. Their absence makes a gap in our senatorial oratory. They are reputed to have been very brilliant, and his published works have a full sententiousness much better adapted to oratory than to literature. There has always been a great question whether Bolingbroke was one of those who were plotting for the restoration of the exiled house on the death of Queen Anne, and the light which has been thrown on the mystery in later times, leaves little doubt of his guilt. He immediately felt, along with his colleagues, that he must count on the hostility of the new government. For some time he seemed to court and brave investigation, but on the 25th of March, 1715, following up well-laid arrangements he escaped secretly to France. He was attainted on impeachment, and justified the condemnation by entering the service of the Pretender. He was soon disgusted with this trifling narrow political arena, and showed extreme anxiety to be reinstated at home. He received permission to return, and by special statute his property was restored, but Walpole would not give so dangerous an enemy the means of attacking him in debate, and his attainder was not reversed so as to restore him to his seat in the Lords. He occupied himself in writing bitter pamphlets and other works against the government. He had taken for a second wife the Marquise de Vilette, whose social and religious views seem to have been adapted to his taste. He died on 15th December, 1751. His works on mental philosophy, and the foundations of belief, received with a cry of execration, but now little read, were published after his death. [J.H.B.]

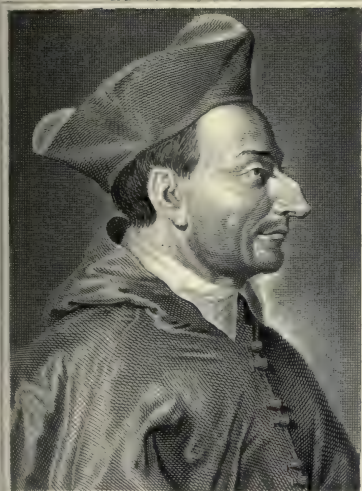
BOLIVAR. SIMON BOLIVAR was born in 1783 at Caraccas in Venezuela in South America. He was educated in Europe, and returned to America in 1809; holding the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the Spanish service. When the revolutionary movements commenced, by which the Spanish provinces in America sought to establish their independence, Bolivar took an active part in them, and in 1813 he was at the head of the army

which liberated the greater part of Venezuela from the government of Spain. He was driven out of Venezuela in the following year by the Spanish troops, but (after one unsuccessful attempt) he forced his way back in 1817, at the head of a force which he had collected at St. Domingo, and recommenced the war of liberation. In 1821 Venezuela and New Granada were freed from Spain, and these two provinces were united into a republic, called Columbia, of which Bolivar was president. Bolivar next took an active part in aiding in the liberation of Peru, and was made dictator of that country in 1822, an office which he resigned when Peru was completely liberated by the victory of Ayachrecho on 9th December, 1824. The inhabitants of Upper Peru formed their country into a separate republic, which they named Bolivia in honour of Bolivar. Bolivar's desire seems to have been to unite all the liberated provinces of South America in one federal republic, but his latter years were passed amid incessant tumults of faction, and frequent outbreaks of civil war, and he died at last broken in health and spirits on the 17th December, 1830. He had previously resigned his presidency of Columbia, and taken leave of the inhabitants of that state in an address, in which he solemnly asserted the purity of his motives throughout his career, and complained bitterly of calumny and ingratitude. Amid the conflicting and obscure accounts of the South American wars of independence, it is difficult to judge correctly on many points as to which the character of Bolivar has been called in question. But his bravery, his energy, and the services which he rendered against the Spaniards are undeniable. Nor should we lightly credit charges of selfish ambition, of cruelty, and perfidy against a man, who unquestionably devoted his own ample fortune, as well as his time and life, to his country; who more than once voluntarily laid down absolute power; who abhorred slavery, and set the example of emancipating the numerous slaves on his own estate; and who entertained the most liberal and enlightened views as a lawgiver, and as an earnest promoter of national education. [E.S.C.]

BOLLAND, SIR W., a cel. lawyer, 1773-1840.
BOLLANDUS, J., a Flem. *savant*, 1596-1665.
BLOGNE, J. DE, a French sculptor, 17th c.
BOLSEC, JER., a controversial wr., d. 1582.
BOLSWERT, S., a Dutch engraver, d. 1586.
BOLTIN, IVAN, a Russian hist. critic, 1735-92.
BOLTON, EDM., an antiquary, 17th century.
BOLTON, ROBT., a religious wr., 1571-1631.
BOLTON, ROBT., dean of Carlisle, d. 1763.
BOMBELLI, RAPHAEL, an algebraist, 16th c.
BOMBELLI, SEB., a painter, 1635-1685.
BOMBERG, DAN., an early printer, d. 1549.
BOMILCAR, a general and magis. of Carthage.
BOMILCAR, fav. of Jugurtha, killed 107 B.C.
BON, L. A., a soldier of the revol., 1770-1799.
BONA, CARDINAL, an Ital. *savant*, 1609-1674.
BONA, J. DE, an Italian physician, 1712-1786.
BONAC, MARQ. DE, a F. statesman, 1672-1738.
BONALD, L. G. AMB., Viscount De, a disting. Fr. wr. on religion and politics, 1753-1840.
BONAMY, AUG., J. B., a gallant Fr. general, especially distinguished in the campaign of Russia.
BONAMY, P. N., a periodical wr., 1694-1770.
BONANNI, PH., a Roman historian, d. 1725.

BONARELLI, G. U., an Ital. poet, 1558-1608.
 BONASONI, G., an Italian painter, 1498-1564.
 BONASIA, B., an Italian carver, died 1527.
 BONAVENTURE, J. F., a Rom. eccle., d. 1274.
 BONAVENTURE OF PADUA, a cardinal, noted as a friend of Petrarch, assassinated 1386.
 BONCERF, P. F., a wr. on civil law, 1745-1794.
 BONCHAMP, A. DE, a Vendean chief, k. 1793.
 BONCIARIO, M. A., an Ital. au., 1555-1616.
 BOND, J., a physician and classic, 1580-1612.
 BOND, OLIVER, an Irish rebel, 1720-1798.
 BONDY, N., a Dutch historian, 1732-1792.
 BONE, HENRY, an enameller, 1755-1834.
 BONEFACIO, VEN., an Ital. painter, d. 1630.
 BONER, ULRICH, a German fabulist, 13th ct.
 BONIFACE, one of the greatest captains of the 5th cent., count of the Roman empire, slain 482.
 BONIFACE, ST., a cel. missionary, killed 754.
 BONIFACE, the first, pope of Rome, 418-422; the second, 530-532; the third, 606; the fourth, 607-614; the fifth, 617-625; the sixth, 896; the seventh, 974-984; the ninth, 1389-1404.
 BONJOUR, WM., a Chinese missionary, d. 1714.
 BONNATERE, P. J., a Fr. natural., 1747-1804.
 BONNEFONS, JOHN, a Latin poet, 1554-1614.
 BONNER, EDM., the notorious bishop, d. 1569.
 BONNET, CH., an em. physiologist, 1720-93.
 BONNEVAL, CL. ALEX., count of, a deserter from Prince Eugene, master of the Turkish ordnance under the title of Achmet Pacha, died 1747.
 BONNEVILLE, N., a journalist and poet of the French revolution, the friend of Lafayette and Kosciusko, au. of 'Esprit des Religions,' 1760-1828.
 BONNIER, A. E., a repub. diplom., 1750-1799.
 BONNIER D'ARCO, A. S., a Fr. diplo., d. 1797.
 BONNINGTON, R. P., an Eng. artist, 1801-28.
 BONNYCASTLE, J., an Eng. math., d. 1821.
 BONOMI, J. F., legate of Gr. XIII, 1536-1589.
 BONOMI, JOSEPH, an Ital. architect, d. 1808.
 BONNOR, HONORE, a Fr. historian, 14th cent.
 BOOKER, REV. LUKE, LL.D., a Church of Eng. clergyman, and miscellaneous wr., 1762-1835.
 BOONE, DAN., an American advent., d. 1822.
 BOONEN, A., a Dutch painter, 1669-1729.
 BOOS, MARTIN, a Bavarian divine, 1762-1825.
 BOOTH, BARTON, an actor and au., 1681-1733.
 BOOTH, SIR F., disting. for his gift of £20,000 to the arctic expedition of Sir John Ross, d. 1850.
 BOOTH, GEORGE, a royalist, created baron Delamere at the restoration, died 1684.
 BOOTH, HENRY, son of the preceding, created earl of Warrington by William III., died 1694.
 BOR, P. C., a Dutch historian, 1559-1635.
 BORDA, JOHN CH., a Fr. mathema., 1733-99.
 BORDE, J. B. DE LA, a miscell. wr., ex. 1794.
 BORDELON, LAUR., a misc. wr., 1653-1730.
 BORDEU, THEOP. DE, a medical au., d. 1776.
 BORELLI, J. A., an Ital. philoso., 1608-1679.
 BORGHESE, the name of a family disting. in Ital. history, one of whom married Maria Pauline Buonaparte, sister of Napoleon, and was made governor of the Transalpine provinces. The Princess Borghese, after sep. from her husband, d. 1825.
 BORGHESI, DIOMEDE, an Ital. wr., 1540-98.
 BORGHINI, V., an Ital. antiquar., 1515-1580.
 BORGIA, CÆSAR, son of Alexander VI., and equally disting. for his wicked ambition, k. 1507.
 BORGIA, LUCRECE, daughter of Alexander VI.
 BORGIA, STEPH., an It. cardinal, 1731-1804.

BORLASE, W., a county historian, 1696-1772.
 BORN, BERTR. DE, a troubadour, 12th cent.
 BORN, BARON DE, a mineralogist, 1742-1791.
 BORRI, J. F., a religious adventurer, d. 1632.
 BORRAMEO, CH., an Ital. cardinal, disting. by his virtues and literary talents, 1538-1584.
 BORRAMEO, F., a bshp. of Milan, 1564-1631.
 BORRONIMI, FR., an architect, 1599-1677.
 BORY, GABRIEL DE, an astron., 1728-1801.
 BOS, LAMBERT, a Greek scholar, 1670-1717.
 BOSE, GASPARD, a German botanist, last cent.
 BOSCH, L. AUG. WM., a naturalist, last cent.
 BOSCH, PETER DU, a celeb. preacher, d. 1692.
 BOSCAWEN, EDW., a naval com., 1711-1761.
 BOSCAWEN, W., a classic. schol., 1752-1811.
 BOSCH, BERNARD, a Dutch poet, 1746-1830.
 BOSCH, JEROME, a Latin poet, 1740-1811.
 BOSCH, L. A. G., a French naturalist, last c.
 BOSCOVICH, ROGER JOSEPH, a learned and profound Jesuit; born at Ragusa in 1711; died at Milan in 1787. The writings of Boscovich are numerous and important. His dissertations on 'Vires Vivæ,' on 'Light,' and on the 'Solar Spots,' gave their author highest rank amongst the physical philosophers and astronomers of the time. He grasped the great conceptions of Newton, and did much to hasten the general acceptance of the theory of gravitation; but his chief claim on the attention of posterity, rests on the speculations in his 'Theoria Philosophicæ Naturalis'—speculations which touch on one side, the afterwards celebrated hypothesis of *monads*, and seem to point towards a physical scheme of Idealism. According to Boscovich the ultimate elements of matter are atoms, or *points* indivisible and without extension. Each atom, or point, being surrounded by numerous concentric rings of influence—alternately of attraction and repulsion, one atom may exist towards any other in various relations, determined by their distance from each other. For instance, the two atoms may be within the sphere of each other's attraction—*then* is the body *solid*: or the two atoms may be within the sphere of mutual repulsion,—*then* is the body *gaseous* and *elastic*; or two atoms may be so placed that they neither repel nor attract, being on the line of indifference,—*then* is the body *liquid*. Gravitation, or universal attraction, is, according to this view, the relation which atoms bear to each other after they have passed beyond the smaller or molecular distances; while the phenomena of physics and chemistry depend upon and arise out of their various and varying relations while they are within these infinitesimal or molecular distances. This singular and probably far from inaccurate conception, destroys the common notion that matter is *brute* and *inert*; and represents the phenomena of Nature as the immediate issue of Active Forces;—a view which the progress of modern science unquestionably favours. [J.P.N.]
 BOSQUILLON, E. F. M., a Gr.schol., 1744-1816.
 BOSSCHE, P. V. D., a Dut. *savant*, 1686-1736.
 BOSSI, C. A., an Italian poet, 1758-1823.
 BOSSU, RENE LE, a philos. critic, 17th cent.
 BOSSUET, JAMES BENIGNE, a celebrated French divine, was born in 1627, at Dijon, the capital of Burgundy, now in the department of Cote D'Or. Having commenced his education at the college of Jesuits in his native place, he re-



Cardinal St. Charles Borromeo.



Cardinal Frederick Borromeo.



*George the First.
King of England.*



*George the second
King of England.*

TO THE
ADDRESS

moved in 1642 to Paris, where being destined for the clerical profession, he prosecuted the requisite studies at the college of Navarre. He was distinguished by his attainments in classical and patristic lore—two branches of knowledge which are deemed of indispensable importance in the Roman Catholic church; but to these he added also an extensive and familiar acquaintance with the Sacred Writings, the perusal of which, in a stray copy which chanced to fall into his possession, made a deep and indelible impression on his juvenile mind. At the age of sixteen he began by occasional exhibitions, to evince his extraordinary powers of pulpit eloquence; and having, on his becoming duly qualified for the discharge of the sacred functions, been appointed to the church of Metz, first as canon, and successively as archdeacon and deacon, he there established his reputation as one of the most eminent preachers in France. An invitation to Paris was ere long the result of his high provincial fame; and having by his preaching before the court won the favour of Louis XIV., he was intrusted with the superintendence of the dauphin's education. It was for the benefit of his royal pupil that he composed his abridged view of 'Universal History,' one of the most admired and valuable of his works. On the completion of the prince's studies, he was rewarded for his zeal and fidelity in the discharge of that responsible duty, by promotion to the see of Meaux, and soon after was appointed a counsellor of state, and almoner to the duchess of Burgundy. That elevated position he adorned by the splendour of his talents and the extent of his learning; nor was he less distinguished by his zeal for the diffusion of religion throughout his diocese, and his energetic defences of the catholic church. In fact, his life was divided between the performance of his proper duties as a bishop, and the composition of his controversial works. The strength and sincerity of his religious convictions have never been assailed, any more than his eminent talents and learning have been called in question. But the violence of his temper, and the cavalier treatment he gave to the amiable Fenelon, have exposed him to severe and merited censure. The latter years of his life were passed in retirement. He was a voluminous author. Amongst the numerous works he left behind him, his 'Funeral Orations' are held in high admiration, although it is to be regretted that he often prostituted his great powers of oratory in eulogizing unworthy characters. His efforts in the protestant controversy were met by the energetic opposition of Claude and other divines among the French protestants, as well as of Archbishop Wake in the Church of England. This great genius died at Paris on 12th April, 1704, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. [R.J.]

BOSSUT, C. A., a learned geom., 1730-1814.

BOSTON, JOHN, a monastic writer, 15th cent.

BOSTON, THOS., a cel. Scotch div., 1676-1732.

BOSWELL, JAMES, well known as the friend and biographer of Dr. Johnson, 1740-1795.

BOSWELL, SIR ALEX., son of the preceding, and a literary amateur, killed in a duel, 1822.

BOSWELL, JAMES, a second son, editor of an edition of Malone's Shakspeare, 1779-1822.

BOTELLO, DON N. A. DE, a Portuguese viceroy of India, killed in action 1629.

BOTH, J. and A., Flemish paint. of the 17th ct. BOTHWELL, JAS. HEPBURN, earl of, the third husband of Mary Stuart, d. in exile 1577.

BOTT, JOHN DE, a Fr. architect, 1670-1745.

BOTTARI, an Italian philosopher, 1689-1775.

BOTZARIS, MARCO, a hero of mod. Gr., k. 1823.

BOUCHARDON, E., a Fr. archit., 1698-1762.

BOUCHAND, M. A., a Fr. jurist, 1719-1804.

BOUCHER, FR., a French painter, 1704-1770.

BOUCHER, JONATHAN, an English divine, author of the 'Cumberland Man,' died 1804.

BOUCHER, LUKE, the murd. of Ferand, 1795.

BOUCHER, P., a Jansenist writer, 1691-1768.

BOUCHOTTE, J. B. NOEL, a soldier and statesman in 1793, min. of war to the repub., 1754-1840.

BOUCICAULT, J. LE MAINGRE, lord of, a French crusader and marshal, 1368-1425.

BOUDET, J. P., a Fr. chemist, 1748-1828.

BOUFFLERS, LOUIS FR., Duc De, disting. as the defen. of Lille ag. Prince Eugene, 1644-1711.

BOUFFLERS, S., a French emigrant, d. 1815.

BOUGAINVILLE, LOUIS ANTOIN DE, was born at Paris, 11th November, 1729, and though educated for the profession of law, joined the army at an early age. Soon after his enlistment, he published a treatise on the Integral Calculus; and during a residence in London as secretary of legation, he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. In the war which terminated in 1760 with the loss of Canada to the French, Bougainville gained great distinction. In 1763-64 he performed two voyages to the Falkland isles, where he founded a colony, himself being the first projector, and a large proprietor jointly with the merchants of St. Malo. In 1766 this colony was given up to Spain on payment of 500,000 crowns; and Bougainville was sent out, 15th November, to make the formal transfer, and with instructions thereafter to complete the circumnavigation of the globe. He had but two ships, the Boudeuse, 26 guns, 214 men, and the Etoile, store ship. He safely accomplished the object, visiting many islands in the intertropical Pacific, some of which were till then unknown, but without making any remarkable discovery, and reaching St. Malo on 16th March, 1769. He was accompanied by Prince Sieghen of Nassau, and the naturalist Commerçon. Bougainville published a pleasing account of his voyage, which was translated by Forster in 1772. He afterwards commanded one of the ships of war, sent to aid the Americans in their great struggle with Britain. He died at the age of eighty-two, 31st August, 1811. [J.B.]

BOUGAINVILLE, JEAN PIERRE DE, elder brother of the above, was a literary man of some note, and held several important offices in Paris. One of his poems is said to contain the germ of Pope's 'Universal Prayer.' He died in 1763, at the early age of forty-one. [J.B.]

BOUGEANT, G. H., a Fr. author, 1690-1743.

BOUHIER, JOHN, a learned wr., 1673-1746.

BOUILLARD, J., a Fr. engraver, 1744-1806.

BOUILLE, FRANCIS CLAUDE AMOUR, Marquis De, born 1739, one of the bravest and ablest generals in the interest of the crown at the period of the French revolution; joined the allies when Louis foolishly allowed himself to be captured at Varennes, and died in London, after writing his curious and valuable memoirs, 1800.

BOULLY, J. N., a diplo. and hist., 1763-1840.
BOULAGE, T. P., a Fr. juriconsult, 1768-1820.
BOULAINVILLIERS, HENRY DE, comte de St. Saire, a political writer and hist., 1658-1722.

BOULANGER, N. A., a Fr. engin., 1722-1759.
BOULAY DE LA MEURTHER, A. C. J., Comte De, distinguished as a moderate republican, and also as a political writer and orator, was born 1761, appointed to the civil tribunal at Nanci, 1793, and to the council of 500 in the year 1795. He took an active part in the revolution of the 18th Brumaire, and was remarkable for his fidelity to Napoleon, whom he regarded as the representative of national independence, and of the principles of the revolution. He was proscribed by the Bourbons at the second restoration, and passed some years in exile, when he wrote his 'Tableau Politique des règnes de Charles II. et de Jacques II.' containing his review of the causes which led to the establishment of the English republic in 1649. Buonaparte made honourable mention of him at St. Helena, as a fearless and honest man. The last years of his life were passed tranquilly in the midst of his family. [E.R.]

BOULLIAU, ISHMAEL, a French astron. and general scholar, au. of several works, 1605-1694.

BOULTER, HUGH, abp. of Armagh, d. 1742.

BOULTON, MATTHEW, an engineer of disting. fame in connec. with his partner Watt, 1728-1809.



[Soho Works, near Birmingham.]

BOULTON, RICH., an English physician, last c.

BOURBON, the reigning family of France, Spain, and Sicily, the princes of which trace their descent from 'Robert the Strong,' killed 866.

BOURBON, CHARLES DE MONTPENSIER, Duc De, known as *constable of France*, 1480-1527.

BOURBON, LOUIS, cardinal and abp. of Toledo, distinguished in the revolution of 1812, 1777-1823.

BOURBON, LOUIS, HY. JOS., Duc De, and prince de Condé, father of the ill-fated duc d'Enghien, found hung in his bed-chamber, 1830.

BOURBOTTE, N., one of those remarkable characters raised to an unenviable notoriety by the French revolution, whose intrepid bearing might be mistaken for heroism, if its fire were not darkened by savage cruelty and ambition without principle. Little is known of his early life, but he was about twenty-seven years of age when deputed to the national convention, 1792, as a member of the Jacobin party. He now signalized himself by voting for

the death of the king 'sans appel et sans surseins' (without appeal and without delay), and afterward of the unhappy Marie Antoinette. Commissioner to La Vendée by the national convention, he gave evident proofs of his military courage and administrative talents, but committed excesses which led to his recall and accusation by the Committee of Public Safety. He had the good fortune to be acquitted, and was subsequently appointed to the army of the Rhine, where he again manifested soldier-like qualities, tarnished by the same faults. In 1794 he commanded openly in the insurrection which overthrew the power of Robespierre, and was on the high road to the dictatorship when he and his colleagues were crushed by Legendre at the head of the sectional forces. Condemned by the revolutionary tribunal, he stabbed himself with dagger, but survived to see his fellow-prisoners beheaded, and to undergo the same fate. He retained his courageous self-possession to the last moment, and manifested in his dying words the unconquerable spirit which animated him. [E.R.]

BOURCET, P. J. DE, a Fr. milit. au., d. 1780.

BOURCHIER, J., gov. of Calais un. Henry II.

BOURCHIER, T., abp. of Canterbury, d. 1480.

BOURDALOUE, L., a Fr. preacher, 1632-1700.

BOURDELOT, JOHN, a classical com., d. 1633.

BOURDELOT, P. M., a nat. and phys., 1610-80.

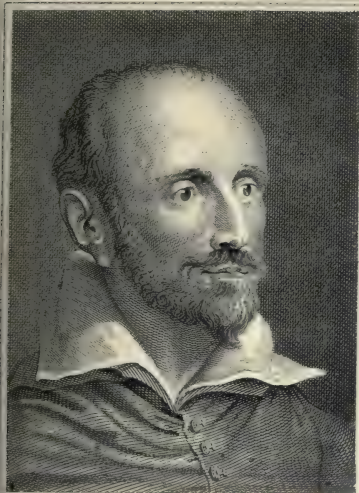
BOURDELOT, P. B., au. of Annotations, d. 1709.

BOURDON, LEONARD JOHN JOSEPH, a member of the French convention in 1792, is chiefly memorable for the interest he took in national education, and for his part in the denunciation and arrest of Robespierre, on which occasion he shared the command of the national guard with Barras. He was also charged with the translation of the remains of Marat to the Pantheon, and directed the ceremonies of their entombment. When his party was defeated by Legendre, Bourdon was denounced as an assassin, and met the charge by heading a conspiracy which broke out 1st April 1795, and led to his imprisonment at Ham. Restored to liberty by the amnesty of October in the same year, he afterwards appeared in the council of 500, only to hear the same accusation repeated this time by Boissy D'Anglas. The charge was not pressed against him in legal form, and Bourdon was subsequently appointed agent for the directory at Hamburg. Though a violent Jacobin it is by no means clear that he was the sanguinary monster sometimes represented. He died a natural death as master of a primary school in Paris, some years after the re-establishment of authority by Buonaparte. [E.R.]

BOURDON, FRANCIS LOUIS, one of the most sanguinary members of the convention in 1792, obtained his seat by favour of Leonard Bourdon who had been elected for two departments, and allowed his namesake, though not related to him, to usurp one of them. He was notorious for the atrocity of his imprecations in the convention always securing his own safety by attaching himself to the strongest side. He was among the fifty-three deputies condemned to transportation on the 19th Fructidor, (6th Sept., 1797), and died soon after his arrival at Cayenne. [E.R.]

BOURDON, SEBASTIAN, a Fr. painter, d. 1671.

BOURDONNAISE, B. F. M. DE LA, a French naval officer, gov. of the Isle of France, 1699-1755.



Cardinal Guido Bentivoglio Louis Alexander de Bourbon



*William Russell,
Duke of Bedford.*



*George Villiers,
Duke of Buckingham.*

TO VIND
ANSWERED

BOURGEOIS, D., a Fr. mechanic, 1698-1781.
 BOURGEOIS, SIR F., a painter, 1756-1811.
 BOURGET, JOHN, a Fr. antiquary, 1724-1775.
 BOURGOING, JOHN FR., Baron De, a French historian, ambassador of the republic, 1748-1811.
 BOURIGNON, F. M., a Fr. antiq., 1755-1796.
 BOURIGNON, ANTONIA, born at Lille, 1616, is remarkable for her claims to illumination, and her singular history, the former supported by a body of followers who were once numerous in France and Scotland. She was unhappy in her parentage and education, her mother having conceived an aversion for her, and treated her with severity, from her earliest years, chiefly, it is supposed, on account of her uncomely appearance, but at last, perhaps, in revenge of the perverse temper which she had herself excited. As the poor girl advanced in years with no one to love or care for her, she gave her mind to the study of mystic theology, and acquired a morbid conviction of the duty of self-mortification, which she carried to the utmost extreme that her frame was capable of sustaining; at the same time refusing to confess herself to the priests, and declaring that she was guided by the immediate Spirit of God, vouchsafed in answer to her prayers and sufferings. In 1653, when the death of her parents had placed her in possession of a handsome property, she undertook the care of a female orphan asylum, which led, through a series of the strangest circumstances on record, to her arrest on a charge of witchcraft, of which, however, she was acquitted. Wisely avoiding any further entanglement in affairs of this nature, she now busied herself in the diffusion of her principles through the press, and it may here be remarked, that she wrote with great facility in the French, Dutch, and German languages. The opposition of the authorities exposed her to continual vexation and insult, so that her life now, as in childhood, was one of perpetual trial; and still more aggravated by the fatal gift of a preternatural genius which no one knew how to compassionate or control. In her case, as in many others of a similar nature, we have to lament a nobly endowed mind sacrificed in a just revolt against a priest-made religion, for want of the guidance which only the Word of God, accepted in sincerity of heart, and consulted with the utmost simplicity of purpose, can afford. Her principal works are a treatise on 'The Blindness of Man, and Light Born in Darkness,' 'The New Heaven,' 'The Renewal of the Evangelic Spirit,' a 'Treatise on Solid Virtue,' and the 'Truth Discovered.' The substance of all her writings has been formed into a system by the celebrated Poiret, in his work entitled 'Economie de la Nature,' contained in 21 vols. 8vo. She died at Franeker, East Friesland, after passing the last years of her life in ministering to the poor. [E.R.]

BOURMONT, LOUIS AUGUSTE VICTOR, Count, a French marshal and royalist, minister of war under Charles X., and previously the chief instrument in Ney's condemnation, 1773-1846.
 BOURNE, VINCENT, a Latin poet, died 1747.
 BOURRIENNE, L. A. FAUVEL DE, a French diplomatist, the schoolfellow, and afterwards the secretary of Napoleon, au. of 'Memoirs,' 1769-1824.
 BOURSALT, EDW., a Fr. dramat., 1638-1701.
 BOUTERWECK, F., a Ger. philo., 1766-1828.

BOWDICH, DR. N., F.R.S., an American philosopher, translator of La Place, &c., d. 1838.
 BOWDICH, TH. EDW., an English naturalist and traveller in the service of the African Company, 1790-1824.
 BOWER, ARCH., a Scotch hist., 1676-1766.
 BOWLES, WM., an Irish naturalist, 1720-1780.
 BOWLES, REV. WILLIAM LISLE, a poet and misc. wr., rect. of Bremhill, in Wiltshire, 1762-1850.
 BOWYER, WM., an English printer, 1699-1777.
 BOXHORN, M. Z., a Latin writer, 1612-1658.
 BOYCE, WM., an English composer, 1710-1779.
 BOYD, H., an English translator, last century.
 BOYD, ZACHARY, a Scotch relig. wr., d. 1653.
 BOYDELL, J., an English artist, 1719-1804.
 BOYE, J., a Danish philosopher, 1756-1830.
 BOYER, ABEL, a Fr. grammarian, 1664-1729.
 BOYER, ABEL, a pharmacoplist, died 1768.
 BOYER, ALEXIS, Baron, a Fr. surg., 1760-1833.
 BOYER, CLAUDE, a Fr. dramatist, 1618-1698.
 BOYER, J. B. N., a Fr. wr. on disease, d. 1768.
 BOYLE, ROG., the first em. name of this family, whose ancient seat was in Hertfordshire, d. 1576.
 BOYLE, RICHARD, son of the preceding, known as the great earl of Cork, distinguished as a statesman in the reign of James I., 1566-1643.
 BOYLE, ROGER, son of the preceding, and earl of Orrery, a royalist of the restoration, 1621-1679.
 BOYLE, LORD CHARLES, son of Roger, and nephew of the preceding, a fugitive writer and scholar, 1676-1731.
 BOYLE, ROBERT, brother of Roger, and son of Richard, earl of Cork, a very distinguished Inquirer of the 17th century; born at Lismore in Ireland in 1626, the year of Lord Bacon's death; died in London in 1691. Boyle was an able and sedulous Investigator of Nature by *Experiment*; and he contributed much to many branches of Physics, Optics, Pneumatics, Natural History, Chemistry, and Medicine;—Pneumatics probably gaining most from his researches. He was one of the foremost of those illustrious men who founded the Royal Society in 1645, for the purpose of improving experimental knowledge, on the plan laid down by Bacon. Boyle's mind was essentially reverential, and he wrote largely on religious topics. He founded a Lectureship at Oxford, which has produced a number of valuable works on the being and attributes of God. [J.P.N.]
 BOYLE, JOHN, earl of Cork and Orrery, son of Lord Charles, and, like him, a scholar and author, (Life and Writings of Swift, &c.,) 1707-1762.
 BOYLE, RICHARD, earl of Burlington and Cork, an amat. archit., and patron of learning, 1695-1753.
 BOYLSTON, Z., an Amer. phys., 1680-1766.
 BOYS, WM., an antiq. and naturalist, d. 1803.
 BOYSE, SAM., a fugitive wr. and poet, d. 1749.
 BOYSEAU, a Spanish general, 1659-1740.
 BRACCIOLINI, FR., an Ital. poet, 1566-1645.
 BRACHMANN, LOUISA C., a poet. and fugitive wr. of Ger., who unhappily drowned herself, 1822.
 BRACTON, HY. DE, a writer on law, 13th ct.
 BRADFORD, J., a martyr of the reformation, 1555.
 BRADLEY, JAM., an Eng. astronomer, d. 1762.
 BRADLEY, RICH., a wr. on botany, d. 1732.
 BRADSHAW, J., a republican lawyer, presid. of the court for the trial of Charles I., d. 1659.
 BRADSTREET, ANNE, a poetess of the 17th c.
 BRADWARDIN, T., abp. of Canterb., d. 1349.

BRAHE, P., Comte De, a disting. Swede, tutor of Christina, and fndr. of many universities, d. 1680.

BRAHE, TYCHO, a celebrated astronomer, was born on the 14th December, 1546, at Knudstorp in Scania, and was the eldest son and the second child of a family of five sons and five daughters. Having been adopted by his uncle, George Brahe, and placed under his care, he commenced the study of Latin in his seventh year; and in opposition to the wishes of his father, who had destined him for the military profession, he prosecuted his scholastic studies for five years under private teachers. About three years after his father's death in 1559, he went to the university of Copenhagen, with the view of preparing himself for the profession of the law by the study of rhetoric and philosophy. He had spent little more than a year at college when a great eclipse of the sun, on the 21st August, 1560, excited general interest, and made Tycho an astronomer. Surprised at the close agreement between the calculated and observed phenomena, he resolved to study a science which, in addition to its power of predicting future events, was, in general opinion, connected with the destinies of man. While he was indulging this new passion by the study of *Stadius's 'Tabulæ Bergenses,'* he was sent from Copenhagen, in February, 1562, under the charge of a tutor, to study jurisprudence at Leipzig. There he devoted all his leisure hours to the study of astronomy, making calculations, constructing instruments, and carrying on astronomical observations.—In May, 1565, he left Leipzig to take possession of the estate of his uncle, to which he had succeeded; but in consequence of the opposition made by his parents to his astronomical studies, he quitted Denmark in order to pay a visit to some of the more interesting cities in Germany. From Wittenberg, which he reached in 1566, he went to Rostock, where in a duel with a countryman of his own, he lost his nose, which he very ingeniously replaced by one of gold and silver. Here he remained till 1569, when he visited Augsburg, where he made the acquaintance of John and Paul Hainzel, two distinguished citizens and ardent lovers of astronomy. Paul Hainzel constructed for him, at his own expense, a magnificent quadrant, which exhibited single minutes on its graduated limb, and with which Tycho made many valuable observations during his stay at Augsburg. On his return to Denmark in 1571, Tycho found that his reputation had preceded him. The king invited him to court, and his maternal uncle, Steno Bille, gave him, at the convent of Herritzvold, where he resided, apartments for an observatory and a laboratory. Tycho, most unfortunately, conceived a passion for alchemy, and indulged in the hope of converting the baser metals into gold. He was roused, however, from this dream by the appearance of the *new star* in Cassiopeia, which continued visible from November, 1572, till its disappearance in March, 1574.—After marrying a peasant girl in 1573, and delivering, at the king's request, a course of lectures on astronomy, he visited Hesseland, Frankfort, Basle, and Venice, and returned in 1575 to Ratisbon to witness the coronation of the emperor Rudolph. Tycho's reputation in foreign countries had now begun to excite notice in his own. Frederick II. sent messengers to invite him to his capital, and

Tycho willingly obeyed the royal summons. The king received him with the most flattering attention, gave him a grant for life of the island of Huen, and offered to erect at his own expense all the buildings and instruments that were necessary for carrying on his astronomical and chemical studies. The celebrated observatory of Uraniburg, or the *city of the heavens*, was founded in August, 1576, and supplied with instruments; and within its walls Tycho carried on those observations with which his name is inseparably connected.—Upon the death of Frederick II., and the accession of Christian III., the prospects of Tycho were greatly changed. Although a temporary glory was thrown around himself and his children by a visit from James VI. of Scotland, and other princes, yet his studies were unwillingly tolerated by the Danish court. The nobles grudged him his pension and the magnificent establishment at Uraniburg. The physicians envied his popularity as a medical practitioner, and with such influential enemies, Walchendorff the president, had no difficulty in indulging his own personal dislike to Tycho by measures of injustice and persecution.—Resolved to abandon forever his ungrateful country, Tycho, with all his apparatus of instruments and books, his wife, five sons and four daughters, along with his pupil assistants, and servants, male and female, embarked at Copenhagen to seek the hospitality of a better country. After landing at Rostock in 1579, he went by invitation to the castle of Wandesburg near Hamburg, the seat of Count Rantzau, where his family remained till he was munificently established at Prague, the capital of the emperor Rudolph. This distinguished sovereign gave him the castle of Benach as a residence, with a pension of 3,000 crowns. There he was visited in 1600 by Kepler, for whom he obtained the appointment of imperial mathematician to the emperor, on the condition of assisting Tycho in his observations. Tycho did not long enjoy the liberality of Rudolph. The persecutions and sufferings to which he had been exposed, had preyed upon his mind, and disturbed its tranquillity. An exile from his beloved country, and a stranger in foreign land, his studies lost their power over his mind, and under the influence probably of a painful disease with which he was affected, a temporary delirium overshadowed some of his latest hours. From this painful condition, however, he recovered and resigned himself with true piety into the hands of his Maker on the 24th October, 1601, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. The instruments Tycho were purchased from his heirs by the emperor Rudolph for 22,000 crowns. They were set up in the house of Curtius, and were regarded with such veneration, that not even Kepler was allowed to examine or make use of them. They remained in the same place till the death of the emperor in 1619, when they were carried off, or destroyed, during the troubles which agitated Bohemia.—The island of Huen was, in Tycho's lifetime, sold to a Danish nobleman. The buildings were all demolished, excepting the farm-house, which belonged to Tycho. His dwelling-house and his observatory are marked by two pits and a mound of earth which enclosed the garden. A very full account of his life and labours of Tycho will be found in David Brewster's 'Martyrs of Science.' [D.]

BRAINERD, DAV., a cel. missionary, 1717-47.
BRAMAH, J., a disting. mechanic, 1749-1814.
BRAMANTE, DONATO, or BRAMANTE LAZZARI, one of the great Italian architects of the Renaissance, was born near Castel Durante, in the duchy of Urbino, in 1444. He followed in the great path of Brunelleschi, who died almost within a year from the time that Bramante was born. He was originally a painter, and studied the works of Fra Bartolomeo, of Urbino, but first distinguished himself as an architect at the court of Ludovico il Moro, at Milan. Bramante remained chiefly in Milan until 1499; he was employed on the cathedral, and on the repairs of the Basilica of Sant' Ambrogio; and was much engaged in neighbouring cities. In 1500 he settled in Rome; here he took advantage of the opportunities afforded by the ancient ruins of perfecting his knowledge of classical art, and qualified himself for the high position as an architect which he eventually attained. His works, however, are more properly termed Italian than classic, as he accommodated the classic features to the wants of modern society. The Cancelleria Apostolica at Rome, built as the private residence of the cardinal Riario, in 1495, is a fine example, and at the same time is one of the best specimens of the architecture of the Renaissance. The Vatican, however, was the arena of the greatest glories of Bramante; here he carried out vast works for Julius II.; he first joined the Belvedere villa to the old palace of the Vatican, and enlarged and embellished this by the addition of the Court of San Damaso, and the famous Loggia containing the celebrated arabesques of Raphael, with many other improvements. In 1506 he commenced his great work, the rebuilding of St. Peter's. Julius II. laid the first stone on the 18th of April of that year: but Bramante did not live to execute much more than the four great piers which support the dome, which, however, became the key to the whole. Bramante died in 1514; and the great work was carried on by Raphael, aided by Giuliano da San Gallo, and Fra Giocondo, till 1518, and after Raphael's death, in 1520, Baldassare Peruzzi was appointed architect, and continued the work until 1536. Peruzzi was succeeded by Antonio da San Gallo, the nephew of Giuliano, who considerably altered the plan. After the death of Antonio, in 1546, Michelangelo Buonarroti prosecuted the work and completed the dome. After the death of Michelangelo, in 1564, the work was carried on by Vignola, and Pirro Ligorio, under the condition that they were to adhere to the plan of Michelangelo. Ligorio was removed by Pius V. for wishing to infringe this condition. At the death of Vignola, in 1573, Giacomo della Porta assumed the direction, who with Domenico Fontana at length completed the cupola, and fixed the cross, during the short pontificate of Gregory XIV., in 1590. After the death of Della Porta in 1604, the work was carried on by Carlo Maderno, and Giovanni Fontana; and the greatest and most magnificent of Christian churches was eventually consecrated by pope Urban VIII., in the year 1626, one hundred and twenty years after the laying of the first stone by Julius II.—(Vasari, *Vite dei Pittori*, &c.; Platner and Bunsen, *Beschreibung der Stadt Rom*.) [R.N.W.]
BRAMHALL, JOHN, an em. English prelate,

born at Pontefract in 1593. He was prosecuted by Cromwell, but escaped to the continent, where he resided till the restoration, d. at Armagh, 1662.

BRANCAS LAURAGUAIS, a Fr. nobleman, disting. for his scientific discoveries, 1735-1824.

BRAND JOHN, a political writer, died 1809.

BRAND, JOHN, an antiquarian, 1743-1806.

BRANDENBURG, an electorate of the German empire, from 1417 to the time of Frederick William, who succeeded as elector 1640, and created the kingdom of Prussia.

BRANDER, G., an antiq. and nat., 1720-87.

BRANDT, a Dutch alchemist, died 1692.

BRANDT, ERNEVOLD, Count De, a Danish statesman, executed for conspiracy, 1772.

BRANDT, GEO., an exp. philosopher, d. 1768.

BRANDT, SEB., a satirical poet, 1454-1524.

BRANTOME, PETER DE BOURDEILLES, lord of, au. of memoirs illus. life in the 16th c., 1527-1614.

BRASAVOLA, A. M., an Ital. phy., 1500-1555.

BRATHWAYTE, RICH., a poet, 1588-1673.

BRAVO, JOHN, a Spanish physician, 16th c.

BRAY, SIR REG., a fav. statesman of Henry VII., and architect of the famous chapel, d. 1503.

BRAY, DR. TH., a cel. missionary, 1656-1730.

BRAY, WM., F.S.A., a literary antiq., d. 1832.

BREDA, JOHN VAN, a painter, died 1750.

BREDERODE, a Dutch patriot, 1466-1490.

BREE, ROBT., an English physician, 1759-1839.

BREENBERG, BARTH., a painter, 1620-1660.

BREGUET, A. L., a Swiss watch-ma., 1747-1823.

BREISLAK, S., an Ital. geologist, 1768-1826.

BREMER, SIR JAMES JOHN GORDON, disting. for his share in the late war with China, 1786-1850.

BREMOND, FR. DE, a Fr. naturalist, 1713-42.

BRENNER, E., a Swedish antiquary, 1647-1707.

BRENNER, HY., a Swedish Orientalist, d. 1732.

BRENNUS, the name given by Greek and Roman authors to two Gaulish chieftains: the *first*, leader of the memorable assault upon Rome, 388 or 389 B.C.; the *second*, chief of the hordes which invaded Thessaly and Greece, 278 B.C.

BRENTON, CAPT., E. P., a naval officer, disting. by his prof. inventions and liter. works, d. 1839.

BREQUIGNY, L. G., a Fr. histor., 1716-1795.

BREREWOOD, ED., a mathematic., 1565-1613.

BRET, ANTH., a Fr. poet and critic, 1717-1792.

BRETISLAK, duke of Bohemia, died 1055; a *second* of the same name suc. 1093, assass. 1100.

BRETON, NICH., a poet, time of Elizabeth.

BRETON, RAYMOND, a missionary, d. 1679.

BREUGHEL, PETER, an em. painter, 1510-1570. **JOHN,** his son, also a painter, 1568-1642.

PETER, another son, 1567-1625. **ABRAHAM,** a third son, of the same profession, died 1672.

BREVAL, J. DURANT DE, an histor., d. 1739.

BREVES, F. S. DE, a Fr. diplomatist, 1560-1628.

BREWER, ANT., a dramatist, time of James I.

BREYNIUS, JAS., a German botanist, d. 1697.

BRIDAINE, JAS., a trav. preacher, 1701-1767.

BRIDFERTH, a Brit. monk and math., 10th c.

BRIDGEWATER, FR. EGERTON, duke of, cel. for his enterprise in canal navigation, 1736-1803.

BRIDPORT, A. HOOD, a Brit. adm., d. 1814.

BRIET, P., a geographical writer, 1601-1668.

BRIGGS, H., professor of geometry, 1536-1630.

BRIGGS, W., a distinguish. oculist, 1650-1704.

BRIGHT, TIMOTHY, an English physician and theologian, author of numerous works, died 1616.

BRILL, M., a landscape painter, 1550-1584.

BRILL, PAUL, a landscape painter, 1556-1626.

BRINDLEY, JAMES, the man who first devoted himself to *civil engineering* as a profession. In Great Britain engineering works were not intrusted to civilians till about the middle of the 18th century, when capitalists began to embark their wealth in speculations that promised a pecuniary return only, without regard to their own neighbourhood being the scene of the projected improvement, or facilities being afforded by it to their peculiar business. The change was the forerunner of increased national means, and by the enlarged field of employment it opened up, gave rise to this new order of professional men,—pioneers of civilization. Brindley was born in 1716, at Thorsett, near Chapel-le-frith in Derbyshire. He followed the usual labours of agriculture until his seventeenth year, without the advantages of even the most ordinary education. But he was a genius—

‘Of mother wit, and wise without the schools.’

He was apprenticed to a millwright, who left him often to work out what the master himself should have designed and directed. Thus his inventive faculties were brought into exercise, and he frequently astonished his employer by the ingenious improvements which he effected, and by the results of his zeal for his master's honour. When his apprenticeship ended he engaged in business on his own account. In 1752 he erected machinery for draining coal pits at Clifton, in Lancashire. The water wheel was 30 feet under ground, and the water was supplied from the Irwell, by a tunnel 600 yards long. This was a work of boldness and ingenuity a century ago, though we may smile at it now! In 1756 he erected a *steam engine* at New-castle-under-Lyne, which was calculated to effect a great saving in fuel over the ordinary Newcomen engine. About 1757 Brindley was consulted by



[Aqueduct over the Irwell.]

the duke of Bridgewater as to the practicability of constructing a canal from Worsley to Manchester. Brindley's success in this undertaking was the means of awakening public attention to the advantages of canals. Had a man of inferior genius, or less dauntless courage, undertaken the works, it might probably have turned out a failure, and the development of our inland navigation might have been deferred some years longer. When the canal

was completed as far as Barton, where the Irwell is navigable for large vessels, Brindley proposed to carry it over that river by an aqueduct 39 feet above the surface of the river! This project was ridiculed by the *practical* men of the day. On much respected individual of the time would not discount the duke of Bridgewater's bill for £500,000 and when the dimensions of the canal aqueduct were communicated to him, he exclaimed:—‘I have often heard of castles in the air, but never was before shown where any of them was to be erected.’ The duke raised the money, however, and in less than one year Brindley completed the aqueduct! Within forty-two years after the duke of Bridgewater's canal was opened, application had been made to parliament for 165 acts for making canals in Great Britain at an expense of £13,000,000. Brindley engineered the great undertakings which opened an internal water communication between the Thames, the Humber, the Severn, and the Mersey, and united the great ports of London, Liverpool, Bristol, and Hull, by canals which passed through the richest and most industrial districts of England. Brindley died 1772, at the age of fifty-six, the victim of intense application to an arduous and exciting profession. He was interred at New Chapel, in Staffordshire. Brindley is reported to have answered a Committee of the House of Commons, when asked for what objects rivers were created:—‘To feed navigable canals. Railway engineers of the present day conceive they are turning rivers to their primitive destination for canals are being converted into railways. Brindley could neither read nor write until late in life, and then but poorly. He had great powers of mental calculation, was of unwearied application an industry, and eminently successful. [L.D.B.G.]

BRINKLEY, DR. J., an astronomer, 1760-1835.

BRINVILLE, the notor. poisoner, ex. 1876.

BRISBANE, ADMIRAL SIR CH., an officer (distinguished gallantry in the late war, the companion in arms of Rodney, Hood, and Nelson, appointed governor of St. Vincent, 1808; died 1829).

BRISSEAU, PET., a Fr. physician, 1631-1717.

BRISSON, M. J., a Fr. naturalist, 1723-1806.

BRISOT, PETER, a medical an., 1478-1522.

BRISOT, JEAN PIERRE, distinguished in the history of the revolution as leader of the Girondins, was an orator and political writer of the first ability. The commencement of his public career as a journalist was characterized by a singular stroke of vanity, whereby the plebeian appellative of the humble pastry-cook who begot him, was metamorphosed into the name of his birth-place and shone with aristocratic refulgence as ‘De la Vallée.’ In the obscurity of his early life he seems to have acquired all the experience of men at things necessary to a political intriguer. Restless, scheming, and ambitious, he was indefatigable in his zeal for reform, especially for the amelioration of the criminal code and the abolition of slavery. It is difficult to say whether his character was spoiled, or rather made, by the philosophy of Rousseau. Madame Roland, when it became his fate to meet him, was certainly disappointed in his appearance, for she saw no passion in his countenance corresponding to that of his style and was rather struck by the busy mobility of novice than the dignity of an apostle in his conduct.

ersation and manners. When the revolution first dawned he was the advocate of a constitutional monarchy; grewed at by Marat for 'giving his law to Lafayette,' and again as bitterly denounced, especially by Robespierre, for his imprudence in lazying forth the word 'Republic' when his conceptions were changed. While the states-general were discussing the constitution, Brissot associated himself with Condorcet and Clavière as joint proprietors of the *Moniteur*, and in 1791 was returned to the first parliament. His love of occupation, his activity as a senator, as a member of the Jacobin Club, and in the coterie at Madame Roland's—perhaps also his extreme shiftiness in argument—soon marked him out as the head of the middle class republicans, first distinguished by his own name, and called 'Brissoins' by the spirited Camille Desmoulins. His hour of triumph was under the ministry of Roland and Clavière, with whom he, of course, fell at the period of Marat's insurrection, 2d June, 1793, when his name appeared first of the twenty-two Girondins ordered under arrest. He endeavoured to escape disguised as a merchant travelling to Neuchâtel, but was discovered *en route* by the Revolutionary Committee of Moulins, and finally placed with his colleagues, 'all chief republicans,' 'the eloquent, the young, the beautiful, the brave,' at the bar of Fouquier Tinville. Brissot defended himself with the courage of a patriot and the serenity of a philosopher, and though it was not him, but his friend Danton who addressed the tribunal in an epigram, 'I exactly express the feeling of the whole party, We die on the day when the people have lost their reason, ye will die when they recover it!' The philosophical repast in prison, and the chorus of the Marseillaise at the scaffold on the following morning, 31st October, have been often described, and it was at the former that Brissot emphatically said, in answer to the question whether he believed in the immortality of the soul and the providence of God—'I do believe in them; and it is because I believe in them that I am about to die.' His history is that of his party, a well-intentioned and talented body of men, but too scrupulous of forms, too philosophical and studious of theory as legislators, and in a word, hardly audacious enough for the exigencies of the period. He left behind him many works of importance, but especially on criminal jurisprudence. The chief of these are 'Théorie des lois Criminelles,' 2 vols. 8vo, 1780, and 'Bibliothèque Philosophique du Législateur, du Politique, du Jurisconsulte; sur les lois Criminelles,' 10 vols. 8vo, 1786. As to personal appearance, he was a man of small stature, with thin pale features, lighted up by intelligence, and ennobled in circumstances of danger by intrepid determination. His dress and habits had been formed to the Quaker model during his residence in America, where he had taken refuge from the terrors of a 'lettre de cachet,' before the outbreak of the revolution. [E.R.]

BRISTOW, R., a Roman Catholic polemic, 16th c.
 BRITANNICUS, son of Claudius, and so named from his father's success in Brit., pois. by Nero, 55.
 BRITTON, T., an amateur music. 1654-1714.
 BROCKLESBY, R., a wr. on music, 1722-97.
 BROGLIE, VICTOR FRANCIS, Duc De, marshal of France, and gen. of the emigrants, 1718-1804.

BROIGNART, A. LOUIS, a Fr. chemist, d. 1802.
 BROKE, REAR-ADMIRAL SIR PHILIP BOWEN
 VERE, the gallant com. of the Shannon, 1776-1841.
 BROME, ALEX., a satirical poet, 1620-1666.
 BROME, RICH., a dramatist, died 1632.
 BROMFIELD, W., an Eng. med. au., 1712-1792.
 BROMLEY, JOHN, an Eng. clergyman, 17th c.
 BRONSTED, P. O., a Dan. antiq., 1780-1842.
 BROOCMAN, C. U., a Sw. wr. on educ., d. 1812.
 BROOKE, FRANCES M., a novelist, died 1789.
 BROOKE, H., a novelist and mystic, whose principal work is 'The Fool of Quality,' 1706-1783.
 BROOKE, SIR R., a wr. on civil law, d. 1558.
 BROOKES, J., an em. anatomist, 1763-1833.
 BROOKS, J., a phy. and man of let., 1752-1825.
 BROOME, DR. W., a classical scholar, d. 1745.
 BROSCHE, CAR., a disting. singer, 1705-1782.
 BROSE, GUY DE LA, a Fr. botanist, 17th ct.
 BROSESSE, CH. DE, a Fr. *savant*, 1709-1777.
 BROSETTE, CLAUDE, a Fr. hist., 1671-1746.
 BROTHERS, R., a pretended prophet, whose public hist. and publicat. date from 1793 to 1802.
 BROUGHTON, H., a Heb. schol., 1549-1612.
 BROUGHTON, T., a fugitive writer, d. 1774.
 BROUKHUSIUS, J., a Dutch schol., d. 1707.
 BROWN, WM., Lord, a philos., d. 1584.
 BROUSSAIS, F. J. V., a medic. au., 1772-1838.
 BROUSSONET, P. A. M., a Fr. nat., 1761-1807.
 BROWER, ADRIAN, a Dutch painter, 1608-40.
 BROWALLIUS, J., a writer on bot., 1707-1765.
 BROWN, C. B., an American novelist, d. 1810.
 BROWN, J., D.D., an essayist, 1715-1766.
 BROWN, J., a Scotch artist, 1752-1787.
 BROWN, J., a biblical expositor, 1772-1787.
 BROWN, J., M.D., a wr. on pathology, 1735-88.
 BROWN, JOHN, an engraver, died 1801.
 BROWN, L., a landscape gardener, 1715-1782.
 BROWN, R., fn. of the independents, 1560-1630.
 BROWN, SIR SAMUEL, Capt., R.N., inventor of iron suspension bridges, 1777-1852.

BROWN, THOMAS, a recent Scottish metaphysician; successor of Dugald Stewart in the university of Edinburgh. Born near Edinburgh in 1778, he died at an early age in 1820. His tastes were literary; and he relished philosophical discussion. When only eighteen years of age he published a refutation of Darwin's *Zoonomia*; the first edition of his *Essay on Cause and Effect* appeared in 1804, on occasion of a singular but unprofitable and ill-managed controversy that had arisen within the Scottish Church: he afterwards issued a fragment entitled *Outlines of the Physiology of the Human Mind*: but his principal work consists of *Lectures*, of which multitudes of editions have been sold in Great Britain and America. Brown likewise paid offerings to the Muses: his poems were collected into four volumes, but they are already forgotten. The metaphysical system—if so it may be called—to which the writings of this philosopher gave currency, is certainly no continuation of what is termed the Scottish School, but rather an effort at revolt, alike against its leaders and doctrines. In the first place, he makes an elaborate attempt to create an impression that the supposed merits of Dr. Reid in refutation of the *Ideal Theory*, are reducible to his successful demolition of a fallacy held by no important metaphysical writer, (excepting perhaps Berkeley and Malebranche)—a pure cre-

ation of Reid's own fancy. On this historical point we shall remark at length under the article *Reid*; suffice it to state here, that Brown has completely failed, and shows besides an ignorance of the true merits of the question, quite remarkable in a man of undeniably quick apprehension. The subject of Sensation disposed of, he next attacks the account given by his predecessor of our mental *faculties*—a word to the use of which he strongly objects; producing instead of the careful description of phenomena occupying the volumes of Reid and Stewart, an artificial classification of specious simplicity, but throwing no real light either on the nature of the more important psychological facts, or their relations. Mental phenomena, he conceives, should be divided into *external* and *internal States* of the thinking principle,—the former being our sensations, the latter the contents of the *Intelligence*. Internal states, he considers, are either the reproduction of ideas of absent objects, by means of what he calls *simple suggestion*, or the perception of their relations, through *relative suggestion*. Adding our *Emotions*, classed into *immediate*, *retrospective*, and *prospective*, Brown conceives he has described and explained all mental phenomena.—It were easy to show that in most of his attempts to simplify, Brown has mistaken and contorted the great facts of psychology; his fatal error, however, is this—an error which may be inferred from the mere phraseology of his system,—he confounds the *will* with merely passive *desire*, from which it had been a prime aim of his predecessors clearly to distinguish it. The *will*, he says, is simply *desire*, coupled with the belief that the object of the desire will follow as an effect. That great faculty, the coequal of Sensibility and Intelligence, the source and condition of human liberty and dignity, is thus purely and simply suppressed; nor was it possible for Brown to evade consequences which ever belong to that suppression;—his philosophy is on the edge of those two abysses, scepticism and fatalism. It is in nowise a favourable symptom either of the taste or acuteness of the time; that these *Lectures* have obtained a currency so wide. If their metaphysics are bad, their style, considered as a philosophical one, is certainly the reverse of commendable. Diffuse and inaccurate, it is wearisome and misleading. Ambitiously rhetorical, its metaphors and digressions, often pleasing by themselves, distract the attention of the student from the *thought*. Brown himself seemed to imagine that a philosophy might be *improvised*: and it is to be feared that his example and writings have done much, to maintain the youth of our time in the delusion, that acquaintance with the Science of Mind may be promoted, and truth discerned, through glib use of the mere forms of philosophical thought. There is no use in such popular philosophy. If an aspect of dialectic is demanded of public instructors now, the time will come, when, to obtain acceptance, they must exercise reflection also. [J.P.N.]

BROWNE, ANTH., an English lawyer, d. 1567.
BROWNE, GEO., Count, an officer in the Russian service, 30 yrs. gover. of Livonia, 1698-1792.

BROWNE, ISAAC HAWKINS, a poet, 1706-1776.

BROWNE, PAT., M.D., a naturalist, 1720-1790.

BROWNE, SIMON, a controv. divine, 1680-1732.

BROWNE, ULYSSES MAXIM., an Irish ex-field-marshal in the service of Austria, 1705-1776.
BROWNE, SIR W., a wr. on optics, 1692-1776.
BROWNE, WM., a pastoral poet, 17th century.
BROWNE, W. G., a disting. traveller, k. 1818.
BROWNIGG, W., an exp. philos., 1714-1818.
BRU, MOSES V., a Spanish painter, 1682-1776.
BRUCE, ROBERT, king of Scots, was born in the year 1274. It is unusual to call monarchs by their family name, but Bruce has generally been made an exception, as he rather gained his kingdom by his services than acquired it by hereditary succession. After the death of Margaret of Norway, daughter of Alexander III., there were several competitors for the Scottish throne, chiefly among those adventurous Norman knights who were laterally connected with the Scottish royal family. Among these was a Robert of Bruce—supposed to be a corruption of Bruix, his ancestral domain in Normandy—whose claim was that he was the son of Isabel, second daughter of David earl of Huntingdon, the brother of King William the Lion. On hereditary principle, as we now understand there was, however, a preferable claimant in John Balliol, who was grandson of the eldest daughter of the earl of Huntingdon, and there were many other claimants. The advantage which the English king took of this confusion, and his attempts to subjugate Scotland, are well-known chapters of British history. Had he been less tyrannical, the Scots might have submitted to his sway, but brought in high Norman notions of prerogative and feudal exactions, to which the Scots were unaccustomed. Exasperated and prepared to fight themselves, they offered a good opportunity to a daring and ambitious man who could put forth title to head them as their king. Robert, grandson of that Bruce who had been one of the original claimants, after attending the court of Edward, and for some time hesitating, was at length partly by accident, driven to take up his position as the kingly leader of the Scots. He had been concealing with Cumyn, who had similar claims, a plan for one or other of them starting for the crown, and receiving the assistance of the other who should be largely rewarded with the private estates of both. Cumyn revealed the project, and Bruce, secretly warned, escaped from the English court to Scotland. Unconscious that his treachery was known, Cumyn met the fugitive in the Church of the Franciscans in Dumfries. Hot words passed, and Bruce in his fury stabbing him, he was dispatched by an attendant. The deed of sacrilegious violence, while it occasioned Bruce's excommunication by the pope, drove him in desperation to raise the banner of Scottish nationality. Finding an enemy not only in the English invader, but in the Celtic potentate the lord of Lorn, his cause seemed hopeless. But oppression increased the number of his followers, and at last he gained such substantial success, that Edward resolved to go again to Scotland to crush him. He died on the way, and with his strong hand was removed the Scots rallied larger numbers round the liberator, and put him at the head of a considerable army. Edward I. attempting to restore the English power by leading into Scotland a vast army of the flower of the English chivalry, only brought them to destruction at the field of Bannockburn. This conclusion

battle was fought on the 14th of June, 1314. Its history shows that Bruce was a consummate general according to the tactic of the day. His principle of warfare was what has always proved the best for a poor nation; not to ape cavalry, but to trust in highly trained foot soldiers well placed. His frame was injured by the hardships of his early struggles, and he died on 7th June, 1329. [J.H.B.]

BRUCE, JAMES, F.R.S., the celebrated explorer of Africa, was born on the 14th of December, 1730, at Kinnaird, an estate and mansion near Larbert, in Stirlingshire, which had been in the possession of the family for about 400 years. In 1590, Sir Alexander Bruce, of Airth, made over the lands of Kinnaird to his second son, Robert, a minister of Edinburgh. This Robert Bruce, who was distinguished in the times of the Reformation, had two grandchildren, Robert and Alexander: the former died of his wounds after the battle of Worcester, without issue; the latter, ill requited for his services in the royal cause, died in 1711, leaving two daughters, of whom the eldest, married to David Hay, of Woodcock-dale, Mid-Lothian, was heiress of Kinnaird, and left the property to her eldest son, David, he assuming the name and arms of Bruce. David Hay Bruce was the traveller's father. The Hays of Woodcock-dale were a branch of one of the oldest families in the three kingdoms. There is no foundation for the statement that the family of Bruce is descended from King Robert:—that line was itself a branch, and became extinct on the death of David II., 1371. All the families who have any records, are descended from the youngest of three sons of the fourth Lord Annandale, lineally sprung from Robert de Bruis, who came over from Normandy with William the Conqueror. The name was variously spelt, Brus, Bruis, Bruise, Bruix, and afterwards Bruce.—The subject of this notice was educated in London, Harrow-on-the-hill, and the university of Edinburgh. Obligated to abandon his studies for the profession of advocate on account of his health, he went to London in 1753, in order to make arrangements for settling in India in the way of trade. He here changed his plans, and marrying a Miss Allan, daughter of a rich wine merchant, deceased, he became partner in that business. His amiable wife died within a year, leaving him in the deepest grief. Rallying, however, he set himself vigorously to several studies, which proved of the greatest use afterwards, and had meanwhile the effect of changing the current of his thoughts. In 1757, he went on a lengthened tour to the continent, combining pleasure with business connected with the firm. His father's death the year following, hastened his return. Though he now succeeded to the property, and though his income from it began to improve considerably from the year 1760—owing to the establishment of the Carron iron works—no change took place in his designs. He was, in fact, in daily expectation of an appointment from government. He had made some suggestions about a descent on the Spanish coast, which brought him under the notice of Mr. Pitt and Lord Halifax; and from the latter, in 1762, he received the appointment of consul at Algiers, with the understanding that it was to be temporary, and was to facilitate plans of discovery, which had been discussed between Lord Halifax and himself. Promises

of assistance in carrying out these were made only to be broken; and on his being superseded, in 1765, he left Algiers, and having visited many parts of North Africa, and Western Asia, he reached Alexandria on the 20th June, 1768, and entered, at his own cost, upon that long and perilous journey to discover the sources of the Nile, for which he is famous. The head waters reached by him are now known not to have been those of the principal stream, but of an important branch of the great river, whose sources, though never yet reached, are ascertained to lie close upon the equator, 800 miles south of the point reached by Bruce. His singular adventures going and returning, and during his residence in Abyssinia of two years, are detailed at length in his *Travels*. He reached Cairo, on his return, on 10th Jan., 1773; but remaining in France and Italy for the restoration of his health, he did not arrive in London till June 1774, having been absent twelve years. Returning to Scotland, he was actively engaged for some time in improving his property. He married, May 20, 1776, Mary, daughter of Thos. Dundas of Fingask and lady Janet, daughter of Charles, sixth earl Lauderdale, by whom he had two sons and one daughter. Mrs. Bruce died in 1784. It was not till 1790 that his *Travels* appeared—in 5 vols. 4to. They excited universal interest, and were translated into French and German. Many of his most startling statements, which caused his veracity to be seriously called in question, have been since amply confirmed—among others, that of the horrid practice of devouring flesh cut quivering from the body of a living cow! On the evening of April 26, 1794, when handing a lady down stairs to her carriage, he fell headlong, and was taken up insensible, but without apparent hurt. He expired next morning—in the sixty-fourth year of his age. He was succeeded by his second son, the eldest having died an infant. His daughter married John Jardine, Esq., advocate, of Edinburgh. His remains were interred in the family vault at Larbert.—Mr. Bruce was tall of stature, being six feet four inches in height, his person was large and well-proportioned, and he had a commanding air. He was extremely expert in the use of fire-arms, and of the javelin and lance—no small recommendation among the rude tribes with whom he sojourned. [J.B.]

BRUCE, JOHN, a moral philosopher, 1744-1826.

BRUCE, MICHAEL, one of the minor Scotch poets, was born at Kinnesswood in the county of Kinross, 27th March, 1746, and died of consumption in the twenty-first year of his age, 6th July, 1767. His parents were in poor circumstances, his father being a weaver; but the merit belongs to them of improving the genius which they early discovered in poor Michael by a liberal education, with the view of qualifying him for the ministry. They even sent him to the university of Edinburgh for three or four years from 1762, where he made great progress in his classical and philosophical studies; but the graces of poetry and the *Belles Lettres* were his chosen pursuit, in which the pensive melancholy to which men of genius are so frequently subject, and the gifts of his imagination, could be more freely indulged. There is little to record of his innocent uneventful life. In 1765-6 he was teacher of a school at Gairney Bridge, near

Kinross, and felt the heart-sickness of a disappointed attachment for the daughter of the people with whom he lodged, and who was a pupil of his. Several of his poems have perpetuated the memory of this circumstance, and the best of them is his 'Alexis, a Pastoral,' in which the refinement of the scholar is elegantly blended with the poetical sense of the muse, and the plaintive eloquence of the lover. In 1766 he removed to a school near Alloa, where he composed his 'Lochleven,' a descriptive poem in blank verse, in which he has gratefully remembered the virtues of his tried friends Arnot and Henderson. All this time his health was gradually sinking, and the fatigues of the village school, no longer relieved and hallowed to his heart by the evening instruction of his 'Eumelia,' were more than he could endure. In the winter of this year he abandoned whatever expectation he may have formed in the great business of life, and returned to his parents, that the loving hearts which had watched him with so much solicitude in the morning of his days might hush him to rest in their early evening. His last words are a celebration of the return of Spring:—

'————— but not to me returns
The vernal joy my better years have known;
Dim in my breast life's dying taper burns,
And all the joys of life with health are down.'

The pathos and melody of many passages in this elegy with the 'Alexis' already alluded to, and his farewell to Lochleven, in imitation of 'Lochaber nae Mair,' fairly represent the natural talent of Bruce for poetry. In personal character he was remarkable for ingenuousness and modesty, and, as a matter of course in a poet, for a feeling heart and a lively imagination. Living a few short years, consumed by hard study and anxiety, his poems are few in number. They were published in a volume, with some others added to make a miscellany, but without any means of distinguishing the authors, soon after his death, by his friend and fellow-poet the Rev. John Logan, and at a later period, properly discriminated, in the collection of Dr. Anderson. [E.R.]

BRUCE, P. H., a Ger. officer and trav., d. 1757.
BRUCKER, JOHN J., a Ger. critic, 1696-1770.
BRUCKNER, JOHN, a Luther. min., 1726-1804.
BRUEYS, D. A., a Fr. dramatist, 1640-1723.
BRUEYS, F. P. DE, a Fr. admiral, 1760-1798.
BRUGIERE, C. J., a Fr. dramatist, 1670-1754.
BRUGMANS, S. J., a cel. physician, 1763-1819.
BRUGNATELLI, L., an It. chemist, 1726-1818.
BRUGUIERE, JOHN, a Fr. protes. divine, d. 1684.
BRUGUIERE, A. A., a French author, d. 1823.
BRUHL, Hy., Count, Polish minister of state, 1700-1763.
FREDERICK LOUIS, hisson, a dramatic writer, 1739-1793.
HANS MORITZ, his nephew, an astronomer and political economist, d. 1809.

BRUNCK, R. F. P., a disting. critic, 1729-1803.
BRUNE, W. M. A., marshal of Fr., 1763-1815.
BRUNEAU, MATHURIN, a pretender to the crown of Fr. under the title of Louis XVII., 1818.

BRUNEL, MARC ISAMBARD, a civil engineer of great fame, a consummate mechanical genius, a man of rare singleness of mind and kindly disposition. He was born at Haqueville in Normandy, in 1769—the year that produced so many notabilities. He began an education for the church

at the seminary of St. Nicaise, at Rouen. His genius had a different bent, however, and he so distinguished himself in mathematics and physical science, that the superior of the establishment recommended his adopting another profession. He entered the royal navy of France—constructed a *quadrant* for himself—made several voyages, and returned home in 1792, during the reign of terror. Being a royalist, he emigrated to the United States, where necessity became the mother of his wonderfully fertile invention. He surveyed for canals, planned sawing mills, erected boring mills for the ordnance, was architect of the first theatre in New York (since burned down); and while in America conceived the blockmaking machinery, the success of which should alone give him a conspicuous place in the annals of industrial mechanism. With the block machinery on paper he came to Britain in the year 1800. Lord Spencer, then first lord of the admiralty, became his friend and patron. From this time Brunel continued to reside in England, and refused to entertain propositions made to him to settle abroad, under the auspices of other governments. After much delay, he was employed to make a set of block machinery for Portsmouth Dockyard. With happy discrimination Brunel selected the late Henry Maudslay as the maker of the machines, and thus was laid the foundation of one of the most extensive and perfect engineering establishments in the kingdom. The machines were made *exactly after Brunel's models*. They have been for forty-seven years at work, and no change or improvement in any of them has since been made or suggested. This is a type of all Brunel's work. His plans and drawings were kept to himself till so elaborated that they really contained the essence of all that could be done in simplifying the means to accomplish the end in view. His circular saw for cutting veneers, the machine for winding cotton balls, as inventions in pure mechanism—and the Chatham Dockyard and the Thames Tunnel, amongst works of civil engineering, may be cited in illustration. The first steam-boat that ran on the Thames, and the first double acting steam engine used for propelling steam vessels, were erected under his instructions in 1816.—The history of the Thames Tunnel is too recent and familiar to require that we should repeat it here. Despite its failure, commercially speaking, Brunel continued to look upon it as his greatest achievement, and devoted the latter years of his valuable life in completing it. It is undoubtedly a great and marvellous triumph of skill, and only those who know the extraordinary variety of engineering resources which it called into play, can sufficiently appreciate the talents of the engineer who planned them and superintended their execution. Brunel died in 1849, in his eighty-first year. His son carries his father's fame in full vitality to another generation. Brunel was knighted in 1842. He was V.P.R.S., and corresponding member of the Institute of France. [L.D.B.G.]

BRUNELLESCHI, FILIPPO, one of the earliest and most celebrated Italian architects of the Revival, was born at Florence, in 1377. He was brought up a goldsmith, but devoted himself equally to sculpture and architecture. He paid, also, early attention to perspective, and instructed Masaccio in this science. Brunelleschi joined the competi-

tion, in 1401, for the bronze gates of the Baptistery of St. John, at Florence; but both he and his celebrated contemporary, Donatello, admitted that they were surpassed by Ghiberti, who gained the commission, though then a mere youth; the centre gates were not fixed up until half a century after the competition, 1452.—Brunelleschi visited Rome, where the Pantheon seems to have made a great impression on him, and to have determined him to undertake his great work, the dome of Santa Maria del Fiore, or cathedral of Florence, which had been left unfinished by Arnolfo di Lapo. He returned to Rome in 1417, and made a model of the dome, but without convincing his contemporaries of the practicability of his scheme, until after the great congress of architects at Florence, in 1420, who then looked upon him as mad. At length, however, in 1423, he was appointed sole architect of the cathedral, Lorenzo Ghiberti being at first joined with him; and though he did not live long enough to see his great work quite completed, it was sufficiently advanced to secure its completion by his successors. This dome is the largest in the world constructed of masonry, it being some feet wider than that of St. Peter's at Rome. The angular interior diameter is 78 Tuscan ells, nearly 150 English feet.—Brunelleschi executed many other great works in Florence, and elsewhere; in Florence, are worthy of mention, the magnificent Pitti Palace, the residence of the grand dukes of Tuscany, and the church of San Lorenzo. He died in 1446, and was buried with great pomp in the cathedral.—(Vasari, *Vite dei Pittori*, &c.; Moreni, *Vite del Brunellesco*, &c. 1812; Fantozzi, *Guida di Firenze*.) [R.N.W.]

BRUNET, FR. F., a Fr. philos. and theological writer, author of 'Parallele des Religions,' d. 1806.

BRUNNER, J. C., a Swiss physiol., 1653-1727.

BRUNO, a Roman saint, founder of the order of the Carthusians, lived 1030-1101.



[Carthusian Monk]

BRUNO, GIORDANO, a remarkable Italian Inquirer of the 16th century, whose very daring and original speculations derive fresh interest from his fate—he was burnt as an Atheist by the Inquisition at Rome, on 17th February, 1600.

Wearied of shackles inseparable from his first position as a Dominican priest, Bruno fled to Geneva in 1580, where he lived two years. The rigour, the despotism, and intolerance of Calvin, did not, however, suit him; and finding no adequate compensation in the intellectual power, logical acuteness, or vehement courage of that great Reformer, he departed for Lyons, Toulon, and Paris. For some years, indeed, Bruno was a wanderer over Europe; he lived in London at the close of 1583; but led by an unhappy fatality, or through effect of that home-sickness which is part of the moral being of every Italian, he wearied of free and safe lands, and returned to teach in Padua. The Inquisition arrested him, and retained him in prison for two years—vainly attempting to reduce him to recantation. On 9th of February he was degraded, excommunicated, and delivered to the secular magistrate, after the usual disgusting formula—'*That he be dealt with as mercifully as possible, and punished without effusion of blood.*' Bruno exclaimed,—'Your sentence strikes more terror into your own hearts than into mine;' and he died as a brave man ought.—It is far from wonderful that Bruno called down ecclesiastical fury on his head. His writings consist for the most part of keen and scarcely-concealed satire on the Romish Church and priesthood: nor was his philosophy less unacceptable, for, revolting against the despotism of that Aristotle of the middle ages, he took refuge with Plato and the School of Alexandria. His errors lay not in the direction of Atheism, but in that of Pantheism: so far from bringing down the absolute and ever-living Cause towards things or forms finite, he rather inclined to diminish the importance of the created or external universe; nor is it precisely easy to see, in what way he provided for, or saved human liberty and responsibility in his really devout and imposing scheme. We shall characterize his peculiar phase of the doctrine of the 'absolute' under the article *Spinoza*. Bruno wrote very largely. His Italian writings were collected and published at Leipzig in 2 vols. 8vo, in 1830. A very interesting account has recently been given of his life and general philosophy by the French writer *Bartholomess*. [J.P.N.]

BRUNSWICK, OTHO, duke of, chief of the ducal house of Brunswick and Luneburg, 1204-1252.

BRUNSWICK, ERNEST AUG., duke of, descendant of the preceding, created elector of Hanover, father of George I., 1629-1698.

BRUNSWICK, FERD., duke of, one of the most disting. generals in the seven yrs.' war, 1721-1792.

BRUNSWICK-LUNEBURGH, CH. W. FRED., duke of, neph. of the preced., noted as com. of the forces intended to liberate Louis XVI., killed 1806.

BRUNSWICK-WOLFENBUTTEL, MAXIM. JUL. LEOP., duke of, br. of the prec., 1751-1785.

BRUNSWICK-OELS, FRED. AUG., duke of, cel. as the au. of an essay on great men, 1740-1805.

BRUNSWICK-OELS, FRED. WM., duke of, brother of Queen Caroline, distinguished in the peninsular war, and killed at the head of his troops two days before the battle of Waterloo, 1771-1815.

BRUNTON, MARY, a novelist, 1778-1818.

BRUSCH, GASP., a Bohem. *savant*, 1518-1559.

BRUSONIUS, L. D., a classic compiler, 16th c.

BRUTI, J. M., an historical writer, 1515-1594.



[Lucius Junius Brutus.]

BRUTUS, the surname of a Roman family, several members of which appear in history. 1. **LUCIUS JUNIUS BRUTUS**, was the son of Marcus Junius, and of Tarquinia, sister of Tarquinius Superbus (Tarquin the Proud,) the last king of Rome. When still young he lost his father and elder brother by the cruelty of Tarquin; and he himself escaped a similar fate by feigning idiocy; which perhaps gave origin to the surname Brutus or Dullard. The violence offered by Sextus, the son of Tarquin, to Lucretia, the wife of Collatinus, called forth the true character of Brutus. Being a witness along with her husband and father to her injured virtue, he drew from her bosom the knife with which she vindicated her innocence, and bound himself by the most solemn oath to visit the crime of Sextus upon Tarquin and all his accursed race, and to suffer no man thereafter to be king in Rome. The populace were easily excited, and these being readily joined by the army, Tarquin and his family were banished from Rome, B.C. 510. In the following year Brutus and Collatinus, the husband of Lucretia, were elected as the first consuls, and headed the army against the attempts which were made to restore the banished family. When leading the cavalry against Porsenna, who had espoused the cause of the Tarquins, Brutus engaged in single combat with Aruns, the son of the exiled king, and both fell, pierced by each other's spears. 2. **DECIMUS JUNIUS BRUTUS**, served under Cæsar in Gaul; and, on the breaking out of the civil war, B.C. 49, actively exerted himself in promoting his interests. He afterwards obtained the command of Further Gaul, and performed services so important, that Cæsar promised him the government of Cisalpine Gaul, with the prætorship for B.C. 44, and the consulship for B.C. 42. Being thus in possession of the entire confidence of Cæsar, his co-operation was of great value to the other conspirators; and he was accordingly sent by them to conduct their victim to the senate house on the day of the assassination. The motives which induced Brutus to join the conspiracy against his friend and benefactor, are not known. After the death of Cæsar, B.C. 44, he went to his province of Cisalpine Gaul, from which he was expelled in the following year by Antony, to whom the same province had been assigned by the people. He now resolved to cross over into

Macedonia to Marcus Brutus, but his soldiers deserted him on the march; and he was betrayed by Camillus, a Gaulish chief, and put to death by order of Antony. 3. **MARCUS JUNIUS BRUTUS**, son of M. Junius Brutus, by Servilia, sister of Cato of Utica, was born B.C. 85. When the civil war broke out between Cæsar and Pompey, B.C. 49, Brutus, contrary to expectation, joined the party of the latter, and fought under his banners at the battle of Pharsalia, B.C. 48. Having thus incurred the displeasure of the predominant party, he solicited and obtained the pardon of the conqueror, who restored him to his confidence, and generously allowed him to spend his time in his favourite literary pursuits. In B.C. 46 he was made governor of Cisalpine Gaul; and in B.C. 44 obtained the office of city prætor; thus not only acquiescing in the usurpation of Cæsar, but accepting favours and offices from the dictator. The change of mind which at this time took place was effected through the influence of Caius Cassius, by whom he was persuaded to join the assassins on the Ides of March. Failing to enlist the people on the side of the conspirators, he retired to Athens, where receiving a large sum of money, he collected the scattered troops of Pompey, and proceeded to take possession of Macedonia, the province which Cæsar had assigned to him. After making himself master of Greece and Macedonia, he went to Asia and joined Cassius, whose efforts in raising an army had been equally successful. Brutus and Cassius now returned to Macedonia, and met Augustus and Antony on the plains of Philippi, B.C. 42. In the first engagement the army of Augustus gave way before that of Brutus, while Cassius was defeated by Antony. But in a second battle, fought about twenty days later, Brutus was defeated, and fell upon his own sword. [G.F.]

BRUYERE, JEAN DE LA, a native of Normandy, was born in 1644. After having been royal treasurer at Caen, he was appointed, on the recommendation of Bossuet, to give instruction in history to the duke of Burgundy, the grandson of Louis XIV. He remained attached to the court, and died in 1696. In regard to the details of his life very little has been recorded; but a prudent and unobtrusive reserve seems to have accompanied those habits of keen observation, on which mainly his literary fame was built. His 'Characters,' published in 1687, but much augmented in following editions, placed him immediately in the highest rank as a master of French style; and they still entitle him to be named with Rochefoucault and Montaigne, among those writers whom the French regard as most thoroughly acquainted with human nature. The work is unlike the 'Characters' of Theophrastus, (a translation of which was prefixed to it,) in substituting minutely drawn portraits, full of individuality, for outlines of characteristics common to large classes of men; and from those sketches of a similar kind which had been so frequently produced in England during the first half of the 17th century, it differs not only in the variety and particularity of its scenes and figures, but also in the prominence it gives to general maxims, and to reflections prompted by them. It abounds, to an extraordinary degree, both in striking thoughts expressed with epigrammatic force and concise-

ness, and in fragmentary sketches of men and manners, which suggest to every one parallels encountered in actual experience. The attempts which were eagerly made (and which are embodied in a key usually attached to the book) to identify the personages described, proved at once the Parisian love of scandal, and the general conviction that the writer had drawn faithfully from the life. La Bruyère's view of human nature is severe, but less bitterly so than that of Rochefoucault; and he excels in a delicate and philosophical irony, which he applies with especial dexterity in half-hinting his real opinions on questions about which he dissented from his contemporaries and countrymen. [W.S.]

BRYAN, M., a wr. on art biography, 1757-1821.

BRYAN, SIR F., a statesman and poet, 16th ct.

BRYANT, JAC., au. of an 'Analysis of Ancient Mythology,' and other works of research, 1715-1804.

BRYDGES, SIR S. EGBERTON, Bart., an au. of extraord. fertility and range of subjects, 1762-1837.

BRYDONE, DR. P., au. of travels, 1741-1819.

BUACHE, PH., a Fr. geographer, 1700-1775.

BUAT-NANCAY, LOUIS GABRIEL, Comte Du, a French diplomatist and historian, 1732-1787.

BUCELIN, G., a German historian, 1599-1691.

BUCER, MARTIN, was born in 1491 at Schelestadt in Alsace. His early life was spent among the Dominicans, who sent him to Heidelberg to pursue his education, and there he had a dispute with Luther on free-will. In 1521 he became a convert to the Reformation. At Strasburg he was both a pastor and teacher of theology for many years. At the diet of Augsburg he incurred such suspicion and danger by opposing the 'Interim,' that he welcomed an invitation from Cramer to come and reside in England. He taught theology at Cambridge with no little acceptance, and died there in February, 1550. Under the intolerant and fanatical reign of Mary, his ashes were dug up and burnt. His works are numerous, and some of his commentaries are still held in repute. Cardinal Contarini said of him,—"That he was able to contend alone with all the doctors of the Romish church." [J.E.]

BUCHAN, RT. HON. STUART ERSKINE, earl of, founder of the Antiq. Soc. of Scotland, d. 1829.

BUCHAN, WM., a Scotch physician, au. of the well-known 'Domestic Medicine,' 1729-1805.

BUCHAN, ELIZABETH, a visionary, 1758-1791.

BUCHANAN, DR. CLAUDIUS, was a native of Cambuslang, in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, where he was born, 12th March, 1766. His father, who was parish teacher of that place, and a very pious man, brought him, both by his precepts and example, under the early influence of religion; and the character and pursuits of his future life took their direction, in all probability, from the impressions received under the parental roof. The family having removed to Inverary, young Buchanan received his education at the grammar school of that town, of which his father had become master; and having made great proficiency in his knowledge of Latin and Greek, he obtained, while yet under fourteen, the appointment of tutor to the sons of Mr. Campbell of Dunstaffnage. During the two years that he continued in that office, he exhibited a prudence and practical knowledge above his years; and what is more, he advanced in piety and strict habits of devotion, in which he engaged daily in a

lonely spot on the sea shore. Repairing in 1787 to London, he there acquired the friendship of the good John Newton, under whose ministry he sat; and having, after a ripened intimacy, communicated to that venerable counsellor his earnest wish to be employed in preaching the gospel abroad, he was introduced to the notice of an eminent Christian philanthropist, Mr. John Thornton, who delighted to spend his fortune in advancing the cause of Christ. That gentleman, having satisfied himself as to the character and principles of the young Scotchman, resolved to undertake the expense of giving him a university education, and accordingly Buchanan was in 1791 admitted into Queen's College, Cambridge. After a very distinguished career at the university, Buchanan was in 1795 ordained by Bishop Porteus, and in the March following sailed for India as a chaplain in the East India Company's service. In that character he was destined to render important services to the cause of Christ; and indeed the name of Claudius Buchanan stands foremost in the history of the propagation of the gospel in India. Amid much opposition he continued his evangelical labours; and having been appointed by the marquis of Wellesley, Vice-Provost of the College of Fort-William in Bengal, he issued in 1804 the first translation ever made of the gospels in Persian and Hindostanee. In 1806 he published proposals for a subscription to aid in translating the Scriptures in fifteen Oriental languages; and through his zealous exertions the British and Foreign Bible Society, the universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Glasgow, were induced to aid in that important undertaking. To qualify himself by more familiar acquaintance with its dialects, he devoted a year to travel through the Indian continent. On Lord Minto's appointment to the gov.-generalship in 1807, Mr. Buchanan, who considered the course of administration pursued unfavourable to the interests of religion, published his celebrated 'Memoir of the Expediency of an Ecclesiastical Establishment in British India.' Compelled through declining health to abandon the field of his arduous labours, he left India and arrived in England in the month of August, 1808, and after having visited his friends in Scotland, he returned to England, where he preached, and afterwards published 'The Star in the East,' and 'Christian Researches in Asia,' an interesting and eloquent appeal on behalf of missions. He finally settled as incumbent of the parish of Onseburn, Yorkshire, where he died of a paralytic shock on 9th February, 1815. [R.J.]

BUCHANAN, GEORGE, the celebrated Latin poet and historian of Scotland, was born of an old but respectable family in the parish of Killearn, Stirlingshire, February, 1506, and having lost his father when young, was educated by his maternal uncle, James Heriot. He had been at the university of Paris about two years when the latter also died, and Buchanan was reduced to such indigence that he enlisted as a common soldier in the duke of Albany's army, but at the conclusion of the war he was enabled to resume his studies, and took a master's degree in 1528. Between this period and 1539-41 he was employed under various circumstances as a classical teacher, and was residing with the earl of Cassilis in Ayrshire, when his unlucky wit, and the Lutheran principles he had

imbibed, led to his imprisonment for some satirical verses written against the Franciscans. He was fortunate enough to escape from St. Andrew's castle, and finding his way beyond seas, lived some twenty years in exile, undergoing much persecution, even to confinement in the prisons of the Inquisition, yet always recovering himself and living by his professional avocations. About the year 1562 he is known to have been residing in Scotland again, and had the good fortune a few years later to be intrusted with the education of the young prince, (James VI.,) whom he made 'a pedant' because, as he said, 'he could make nothing better of him.' Whether at home or abroad, his literary industry never flagged, and few men have received more uniform praise from the learned, who seem to have vied with each other in celebrating the graces of his style, especially in his beautiful paraphrase of the Psalms, composed in the imprisonment of a monastery, and his Scotch history; at the same time that he is generally blamed as an historian, for writing of things as he was casually informed, and especially for his severe expressions against the unhappy Mary Stuart. The examples of royalty with which he had made acquaintance were hardly calculated to impress him with much reverence for the institution, and his work 'De Jure Regni apud Scotos,' was really a vindication of the democratic control of princes. Sir John Scot, in his short description of Buchanan, quaintly observes:—'He was in so great disgust with the court before he died, that they caused summon him before them sitting in council, for some passages of his history too plain of the king's mother and grandmother; and he had undoubtedly run a great hazard of his life if the Lord had not freed him of the miseries of this world betwixt the citation and the day of comparison.' His life was thus curiously saved on the 28th September, 1581, and as he left no property, he was buried at the expense of the city of Edinburgh. [E.R.]

BUCHEZ, ARNOLD, a Dutch hist., 1565-1641.

BUCHOZ, P. J., a naturalist, 1737-1807.

BUCKINGHAM, GEORGE VILLIERS, duke of, minister of Charles I., assassinated 1628. His



[House at Portsmouth in which Buckingham was assassinated.]

profligate son, of the same name, the unprincipled minister and favourite of Charles II., 1627-1688.

BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS, ANNE ELIZA, duchess of, a lady of distinguished accomplishments and benevolence, 1779-1836.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, JOHN SHEFFIELD, duke of, author of 'Memoirs of the Revolution of 1688,' in which he took a part, 1649-1720.

BUCKINK, ARNOLD, an engraver, 15th cent.

BUCKLER, B., an antiq. and div., 1716-1780.

BUCKMINSTER, J. S., a lrnd. div., 1784-1812.

BUDDEUS, JOHN FRANCIS, author of a German 'Historical Dictionary,' 1667-1729.

BUFFON, GEORGE LOUIS LE CLERC, Comte De, an eminent naturalist, was born at Montbard, in Burgundy, in 1707. He died in 1788. Buffon was educated at the college of Dijon. When nineteen years old he travelled through Italy, and it is most probably owing to his having inspected in person the effects of the convulsions of nature, and the proofs of ancient revolutions of the globe in that country, that we are indebted for the works which have immortalized his name. In 1739 he was appointed superintendent of the Garden of Plants; and from that time he devoted his whole life to the study of natural history. He was assiduous in his attention to the duties of his office; and under his excellent management the garden, and museum of natural history attached to it, became the first in Europe. For ten years he devoted himself to his grand work, his Natural History, the first volume of which appeared in 1749, the remaining following at short intervals. The object of this work is to give a general theory of the globe which we inhabit, the disposition, the nature, and origin of the substances which it offers to our view, the grand phenomena which operate at its surface or in its bosom; the history of man, and the laws which preside at his formation, in his development, during his life, and at his death; the nomenclature and the description of quadrupeds and birds, the examination of their faculties, and the delineation of their manners. This work is written with great elegance of style; and his eloquent descriptions, the brilliancy of imagination which pervades them, and the correct taste he exhibited in arranging his subjects, soon made it the most popular book of the kind ever written. An extraordinary impulse was given by Buffon to the study of natural history in his own country; and he has the great merit besides of having spread a love for the study of nature far and wide. The solid anatomical portion contributed to the history of the quadrupeds by Daubenton, added much to its value amongst scientific men; and many of the best works in natural history, that have been written in France since his death, have been published under the name of *Suites à Buffon*. [W.B.]

BUGEAUD, MARSHAL, duke of Isly, disting. in the wars of Napoleon, and in Africa, 1784-1849.

BULL, JOHN, a disting. composer, 17th cent.

BULL, GEORGE, a theological au., 1634-1709.

BULLANT, JEAN, a French architect, 16th c.

BULLER, RT. HONB. CH., a polit., 1806-1848.

BULLIALDUS, ISMAEL, an astron., 1605-1694.

BULLIARD, PETER, a Fr. botanist, 1742-1793.

BULLINGER, HENRY, was born at Bremgarten in 1504, studied logic and scholastic philosophy at Cologne, was gradually weaned from

BUL

popery, then became the confidant of Zuinglius at Zurich, and at length was appointed to succeed him by the suffrages of the senate and the ecclesiastical synod. For more than forty years he presided over the church in Zurich with singular prudence and success. He was a bulwark and an apostle of the Reformation, and he displayed great hospitality to the refugees from England under the persecution of Queen Mary. His works are not very numerous, nor are they of present value. Died September 17, 1575. [J.E.]

BULMER, WM., an Engl. printer, 1746-1830.

BULOW, F. W., Count Von Dennewitz, a Prussian general in the late war, 1755-1816.

BULOW, HENRY, Baron Von, a Pruss. diplom., at length minister of foreign affairs, 1790-1846.

BUNYAN, JOHN, the celebrated author of the 'Pilgrim's Progress,' was born in 1628 at Elstow, in Bedfordshire. His father, though a travelling tinker, had taught him to read and write; but seduced by evil example, he plunged into every species of vice, and acquired the character of a notorious and hardened profligate. He became a soldier in the service of the parliament, and was at the siege of Leicester, where having been drawn on one occasion to act as sentinel, he narrowly escaped the fate of his comrade, who was shot by a musket ball from the royalist camp. Many other remarkable deliverances are recorded in his early history, clearly showing that Providence, who threw over him the shield of Divine protection, had some important work in reserve for him. Overhearing the conversation of four pious women, who were talking to each other of the necessity and blessedness of a religious life, and the hopeless misery of the wicked, his conscience was struck; he began to think seriously, and his dissolute companions perceiving a sudden alteration in his conduct, which all their raillery could not affect, gradually abandoned his society. As for Bunyan, he put himself in private communication with Gifford, a dissenting minister in Bedford, whose chapel he attended, and being persuaded that baptism by immersion was the only Scriptural mode of receiving the ordinance, he was in that manner received, in 1653, into the communion of the church. Conceiving himself called to proclaim the gospel, he perambulated the country as an itinerant preacher. After the restoration, this course of life brought him within the grasp of the law, which prohibited conventicles, and as he could not desist from a duty to which he imagined himself specially called, he was condemned to perpetual banishment. This severe sentence was not carried into execution; but he was confined in Bedford jail for the long period of twelve years and a-half. In that place he supported himself and family by tagging laces, and although cut off by his protracted confinement from all opportunity of public preaching, he was, in the overruling providence of God, more extensively useful than while in the enjoyment of unfettered liberty; for having during his leisure hours exerted the extraordinary talents with which he was endowed, he produced the 'Pilgrim's Progress,' a work which has been more extensively circulated, and done more good in the world than any other book, except the Bible alone. Bunyan being at last released through the kind intercession of Dr. Barlow, bishop

BUR

of London, he was chosen pastor of the baptist church in Bedford. Wherever he went, he was attended by crowded audiences, amongst whom were sometimes found persons of high eminence both in the church and state. He died in London, 1688, in the sixtieth year of his age, and was buried in Bunhill cemetery. His other works, 'The Holy War,' and 'Grace Abounding to the Chief of Sinners,' are pieces of great merit, though their fame is eclipsed by his unrivalled allegory. [R.J.]



[Bedford Jail.]

BUONAFEDE, APPIAN, a phil. wr., d. 1792.

BUONAPARTE, CHAS., father of Napoleon, born towards 1746, distinguished himself in the Corsican war of independence under Paoli, d. 1785.

BUONAPARTE, J., an Ital. histor., 16th cent.

BUONAPARTE, JOSEPH, elder brother of Napoleon, born 1768; commissary of the army of Italy, 1796; deputy to the council of 500, and ambassador to Rome, 1797; king of the two Sicilies, 1806-1808; king of Spain, 1808-1813; lieutenant-general of the empire to the abdic. of Napoleon, 1814; and again in the hundred days, 1815; d. 1844.

BUONAPARTE, LAETITIA RAMOLINO, mother of Napoleon, has no place in polit. hist., d. 1840.

BUONAPARTE, LOUIS, third br. of Napoleon, and father of the present emperor of the French, born 1778; king of Holland 1806-1810; died in a philosophical retirement as count of St. Leu, 1846.

BUONAPARTE, LUCIEN, the next br. after Napoleon, born 1775; agent of the war department 1798-1799; member of the council of 500 1797; president and confederate of Napoleon 1799; prince of Canino 1807; died 1840.

BUONAPARTE, N., an Italian poet, 15th cent.

BUONAPARTE, NAPOLEON. See **NAPOLEON**.

BUONAPARTE, NAP. FR. CH. JOSEPH, only son of the emperor and Maria Louisa of Austria, saluted king of Rome at his birth, 1811-1832.

BUONARROTI. See **MICHELANGELO**.

BUONO, BARTOLLOMEO, an Italian architect and sculptor, 15th century. An architect of this name flourished also in the 12th century.

BUPALUS, a Greek sculptor, 6th century B.C.

BURBAGE, RICH., an actor, age of Elizabeth.

BURCARD, bishop of Worms, died 1026.

BURCH, EDW., an English artist, 1730-1814.

BURCHARD, J., a Roman prelate, died 1505.

BURCKHARDT, JOHN LUDWIG, was born at Lausanne, in Switzerland, in the year 1784, or

1785. He studied at Basle, Leipzig, and Göttingen, graduating at the latter. Introduced by Blumenbach, in 1806, to Sir Joseph Banks and the African Association, he was engaged to travel under their auspices in central Africa: and having carefully prepared himself by various studies, he received his instructions in January, 1809. These bore that he was to remain two years in Syria, perfecting himself in the Arabic, thence to proceed to Mourzouk, in Fezzan, from which he was to cross the desert to Soudan, and the sources of the Niger. While in Syria, he visited most places of interest. In 1812 he reached Cairo, and being repeatedly disappointed in finding a caravan to convey him to Mourzouk, he performed various journeys in Egypt, Nubia, Abyssinia, on the shores of the Red Sea, and through Arabia, collecting a great amount of most important information. When, at length, in the autumn of 1817, the long expected caravan was ready to depart, Burckhardt was seized with dysentery, and expired at Cairo, October 15, 1817, in the thirty-third year of his age. His last days were cheered by the kind attentions of Mr. Salt, the English consul; and his death caused lively regret in Europe. His *Travels* occupy 4 vols. 4to, published at different times between 1819 and 1830. [J.B.]

BURCKHARDT, J. C., an astron., 1773-1825.

BURDER, GEO., an evangelical minis., d. 1832.

BURDETT, SIR FRANCIS, an eminent popular and parliamentary leader, was born on 25th January, 1770. The younger son of a younger son, it was only after a series of unexpected and calamitous deaths that he succeeded to the title and estates of his ancient and affluent family. Before that event he had in 1793 married a daughter of Thomas Coutts, the banker. He began his eventful parliamentary career by advocating an exposure of abuses in the Coldbath Fields, and other prisons. It was from the popularity thus achieved that in 1802 he was started for Middlesex. After a hot contest of fifteen days he was returned, but the House found the election void, and imprisoned the sheriffs. The contest was still carried on by him in vain at enormous expense. In 1807, when disabled by a wound in a duel, he was started on the memorable contest for Westminster. His friends were successful, and he sat nearly thirty years for that constituency. The main incident in his subsequent career is that in a quarrel with the House of Commons, he attempted to resist the Speaker's warrant for his arrest, and created a disturbance, in which lives were lost. On this occasion the serjeant at arms found him affected by teaching his child magna charta. It was always suspected that his politics were founded more on love of popularity than conviction, and he proved this by capriciously changing them in 1835, and vehemently adopting the other side. When professing democracy he was a thorough aristocrat in personal feeling. His appearance was handsome and commanding, and with his dress and deportment made him the picture of a high bred English gentleman of the old school. He died on 23d January, 1844. [J.H.B.]

BURDON, WM., a philosophical wr., d. 1818.

BURGESS, D., a popular preacher, 1645-1713.

BURGESS, RT. REV. THOS., bp of Salisbury, dist. for his profes. and literary labours, 1756-1837.

BURGH, JAMES, a Scotch moralist, 1714-75.

BURGH, JOHN DE, earl of Comyn, a soldier of the mid. ages, descended from Charlemagne, d. 1324.

BURGMKAIER, HANS, a German painter and wood engraver, was born at Augsburg in 1472. Though a painter of great excellence in his time and style, he is better known for his series of woodcuts, chiefly illustrating the achievements and life of the emperor Maximilian; as 'Der Weiss Kunig,' (the wise king), an account of the acts of the emperor Maximilian I., with 237 large cuts, published with the life by Treitzsauerwein, at Vienna, in 1775; and the triumphal procession of the same emperor in 135 large cuts folio, executed in 1519; 'Le Triomphe de l'Empereur Maximilien I.,' accompanied with the ancient description dictated by the emperor himself to his secretary Marc Treitzsaurwein, Vienna, 1796. There is a third curious book of the 'Saints' of the imperial family, also by Burgkmair.—The above works, especially the 'Weiss Kunig,' are very valuable for the great variety and accuracy in detail of the illustrations of the manners and customs of the commencement of the sixteenth century. The blocks of these cuts, and many others by Burgkmair, are still preserved in the imperial library of Vienna. They are only partly executed by Burgkmair, he was aided by Albrecht Dürer, and several other of the principal artists of his time: it is supposed that he actually cut very few of the blocks. The date of his death is uncertain, it is fixed by some authorities as late as 1559. [R.N.W.]

BURGOYNE, JOHN, a general in the first Amer. war, now remembered as a dramatic an., d. 1792.

BURIDAN, JOHN, a philosopher, 14th century.

BURIGNY, J. L. DE, a Fr. author, 1691-1785.

BURKE, EDMUND, a celebrated orator, statesman, and philosopher, was born at Dublin on 1st January, 1730. It has been much questioned whether he was from the beginning what is termed a political adventurer without means of livelihood to keep him independent, or entered on life with a considerable fortune. His family was said to be high and ancient, but his enemies, who were many and bitter, treated this as a common national boast of all Irishmen, and spoke of Burke as a sort of barbarian, who had come from a wild tribe to fight his way on in civilized life by the fierce unscrupulous habits in which he had been brought up. His early education, however, was derived in the calm seclusion of a Quaker seminary at Ballitore in Kildare, where he probably acquired much of the solemn reflective character which tempered his natural ardour. He studied, but not with any known distinction, at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took his master's degree in 1751. He was destined for the bar, and entered the Middle Temple, but legal studies seem to have had no charm for him. His abilities must have been seen in 1752, for it is known that there was then a proposal to choose him professor of logic in the university of Glasgow, though he does not appear to have been, as David Hume was, an avowed candidate. His first literary work, called 'A Vindication of Natural Society'—a close imitation of Bolingbroke, was published in 1756. Immediately afterwards appeared his well-known essay on the Sublime and Beautiful. Its originality of thought, and luxuriant flow of words and

ideas, at once arrested attention; and whatever may be thought of the leading principles, so well ridiculed by Payne Knight, and others, the literary merits of the work entitled it to its high reputation. In 1757 he published his account of the settlements in America, and shortly afterwards co-operated with Dodsley in the 'Annual Register.' In 1763 his ability as a political partizan obtained for him a pension of £300 a-year on the Irish establishment, and the event was rendered remarkable by the indignation with which Burke repelled the claims which the gentleman known 'as single speech Hamilton,' made on his political allegiance, on the plea of having obtained for him this pension. He entered political life, for which he had been industriously training himself, by becoming private secretary to the marquis of Rockingham, when first lord of the treasury in 1765, and at the same time entering parliament as representative of Wendover. At the conclusion of this ministry, he commenced that long opposition to its successors which became memorable from the tone of philosophical and constitutional wisdom with which he pleaded what, after all, was in reality the restoration of his own party connections to power. On the re-establishment of the Rockingham administration in 1783, he was made paymaster-general. His subsequent career is entwined with the history of the period. Its main features are his share in the prosecution of Warren Hastings, and that stern denunciation of the revolutionary progress of France, which caused his dramatic quarrel with Fox and his other old political friends. He made a large contribution to the parliamentary oratory of his day, and his speeches were remarkable for their richness of language and abundance of imagery. He died on July 8, 1797. [J.H.B.]



[Tomb of Burke.]

BURLEIGH, WILLIAM CECIL, Lord, an eminent English statesman, was born in 1520. His father was master of the robes, and thus naturally opened a court career to the capacities of the son. He married in 1541 a sister of Sir John Cheke, who soon dying, after she had given birth to the son who became earl of Exeter, he was united in 1546 to Mildred, daughter of Sir Anthony Cook, the director of the royal

studies. He was appointed master of requests by the Protector Somerset. He was at first involved with the fall of his master, but not expressing any romantic fidelity to him, speedily rose again, and was made secretary of state. His sagacity and caution prevented him from committing himself to the claims of Lady Jane Grey. Though thus commended to Queen Mary, it was neither consistent with his principles nor his caution to aid her efforts for the re-establishment of the power of Rome, and he kept himself apart, offering a modified opposition to the court. He was in the meantime in close communication with the Princess Elizabeth, helped her to evade the dangers surrounding her, and prepared her to occupy the throne. On the day of her accession he took that place as her principal adviser, which he retained while he lived. In 1571 he was raised by the queen, always sparing of her honours, to the rank of baron. The history of his administration is the history of England. He was essentially a statesman of wise management rather than of constitutional views. Taking the immediate results of his policy, no statesman was ever more successful, but looking at ultimate effects, it may be said that he did more than any other man to bring England near to a despotism, and thus to lay the foundation of the civil wars of the ensuing century. It was his principle to make himself acquainted with the individual histories of men, and to dive as nearly as possible to the bottom of their character and intentions. Thus among his characteristic studies was genealogy, and he kept up such a potent system of secret inquiry as Britain never knew before, and has not known since. One of the most unpopular and unjustifiable of his acts was the death of Mary Queen of Scots. He was affected to the extent of a lively apprehension by the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and thought it inconsistent with the safety of England and the protestant cause, that the captive queen should continue to live. He was in general, however, moderate and averse to severity. He lived a moral, domestic life, characterized by the grave deportment of the age. He was neither malignant nor greedy, and left behind him a high name for integrity. He died on the 4th of August, 1598. [J.H.B.]

BURMAN, PETER, a Dutch savant, 1668-1741.

BURMAN, JOHN, an em. botanist, 1707-1779.

BURN, RICHARD, LL.D., a literary compiler and historian, author of 'Burn's Justice,' d. 1789.

BURNABY, AND., au. of 'Travels,' &c., d. 1812.

BURNES, LIEUT.-COL. SIR ALEX., polit. resident at Cabool, afterwards interpreter to the army of Scinde, assass. at the age of thirty-seven, 1841.

BURNET, GILBERT, bishop of Salisbury, an ecclesiastical historian, 1643-1715.

BURNET, THOS., an ecclesiastical wr., d. 1715.

BURNETT, G. T., F.L.S., a botan., 1800-1835.

BURNETT, JAM., Lord Monboddo, the well-known speculative wr. on language, &c., 1714-1779.

BURNEY, CHARLES, Mus. Doc., was born at Shrewsbury in 1726, and partly educated at the free school there, and partly at the public school in Chester. His first music master was Mr. Baker, organist at Chester; he received further instructions from James Burney, his elder half-brother, organist at Shrewsbury, and he was three years under the tuition of Dr. Arne. In 1749 he

was appointed organist of a church in London, which year he was introduced to Mrs. Cibber, through whom, besides making the personal acquaintance of the literary and scientific men, the artists, actors, and wits of the time, he was induced to compose for Drury Lane Theatre three musical dramas, 'Alfred,' 'Robin Hood,' and 'Queen Mab.' After this period, being in ill health, he went to Lynn Regis in Norfolk, where for nine years he occupied himself in collecting materials for his great 'History of Music,' at the same time filling the situation of organist, with a salary of £100 per annum. In 1760, recovered in health, he returned to London, where he soon procured full employment and gained a high reputation in his profession, and where his eldest daughter, then only eight years old, attracted much attention as a performer on the harpsichord. In 1766 he brought out at Drury Lane a translation of Rousseau's 'Devin du Village.' In 1769 the college of Oxford conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor in Music. In the following year he set out on his travels with the object of visiting the great continental libraries, that he might add to the stores of matter he had collected for his 'History of Music.' In 1771 he published his 'Musical Tour,' a work of which his friend Dr. Johnson said when he wrote his account of the Hebrides, 'I had that clever dog Dr. Burney's tour in my eye.' In 1776 the first volume of the 'History of Music' was published, the second appeared in 1782, and the third and fourth in 1789. In this year Edmund Burke procured him the situation of organist at Chelsea College. In 1796 he published his life of Metastasio. He also contributed the principal articles on music to Rees's Encyclopedia. His other literary works were 'An Essay towards a History of Comets,' 'A Plan of a Public Musical School,' 'An Account (written for the Philosophical Transactions) of little Crotch, the Infant Musician,' 'A Memoir of the Musical Festival in Honour of Handel, which was held in Westminster Abbey in 1785.' In the year 1806 Mr. Wyndham procured for him a pension from government of £300, from which period he gave up his intellectual labours. He died on the 15th of April, 1815. Dr. Burney was twice married, and left by his first wife two sons and four daughters, and by his second one daughter. His eldest daughter, already mentioned, was celebrated as a musician. His second daughter, Madame D'Arblay, is known from her novels, 'Cecilia,' 'Evelina,' 'Camilla,' and the 'Wanderer,' which works commenced a new era in light literature. His eldest son, JAMES, sailed round the world with Captain Cook, and afterwards commanded the Bristol, fifty guns, in the East Indies. His second son was the learned CHARLES BURNEY, LL.D. Dr. Burney was on terms of intimacy and friendship with all the eminent men of his day. In all the relations of life, his character is described as exemplary, while his manners were peculiarly easy, spirited, and gentlemanly. [J.M.]

BURNEY, CHARLES, son of the cel. composer, distinguished as a Greek scholar, 1757-1817.

BURNEY, REAR-ADMIRAL JAS., elder brother of the preced., a fellow-voy. of Cook, 1759-1821.

BURNEY, WILLIAM, LL.D., author of 'Lives of the Naval Heroes of Great Britain,' &c., 1762-1832.

BURNS, JOHN, M.D., au. of a work on the Evidences and Principles of Christianity, 1780-1850.

BURNS, ROBERT, the great peasant-poet of Scotland, lived and died within the latter half of the eighteenth century. His father, William Burness, according to the original spelling of the name, was a native of Kincardineshire, whence he migrated, first to Edinburgh, and afterwards to Ayrshire, obtaining employment as he best could as working gardener. He ultimately took a lease of seven acres of land, about a couple of miles from the town of Ayr, in the district of Kyle, where he built, by the roadside, with his own hands, a clay cottage, which is still standing, an object of interest to strangers. To this humble dwelling, consisting merely of a *but* and a *ben*, he brought in due time, a young bride, named Agnes Brown, daughter of a small farmer in the neighbouring district of Carrick, and the first fruit of this union was Robert, born on the 25th of January, 1759. The position of William Burness at that time, and indeed throughout his whole life, was that of a high-minded and noble-hearted man struggling with adversity. Nevertheless, he contrived to give his children a respectable education, Robert, and his next brother, Gilbert, having been placed under an excellent teacher, named Murdoch. In 1766, when the poet was seven years old, his father removed with his family to Mount Oliphant, a farm a couple of miles distant, but for some time afterwards the boys continued to attend Murdoch's school. If the library at Mount Oliphant was small, it yet comprised several good books, including the 'Spectator,' Allan Ramsay's 'Poems,' some plays of Shakspeare, and above all, a Collection of English Songs, which Burns acknowledges to have studied with critical care. In his fifteenth year Robert was the principal labourer on the farm, which was far from prosperous; and to the drudgery and affliction which he endured at this period, his brother Gilbert ascribed that depression of spirits, accompanied at times with an irregular motion of the heart, to which he was afterwards liable. From the miseries of Mount Oliphant, the Burns family fled in 1777 to the farm of Lochlea, in the parish of Tarbolton. In the midst, however, of every hardship, the young men continued to advance not only in learning, but in accomplishments. Robert, with the assistance of his old teacher, Murdoch, had so far mastered the French language as to be able to read it with ease. At Kirkoswald he likewise acquired a smattering of mensuration and land surveying; while at Tarbolton he cultivated his powers of oratory in a debating club. Before this time he had fallen in love with 'a bonnie, sweet, sonsie lass,' with whom he had worked at harvest, and his feelings had vented themselves in verse of no very noticeable merit. Not long, however, after the indifferent song of 'Handsome Nell,' he produced the inimitable lyric of 'My Nannie, O.' In the hope, according to his brother Gilbert, of being able to marry, he became a flax-dresser at Irvine; but at this occupation he continued only six months, during which time he was initiated into the mysteries of freemasonry, and acquired some additional knowledge of the world, together, it must be confessed, with some little laxity of morals. His return to Lochlea was a return to a

quiet and correct mode of life. About this time a visitor described the Burns family at meal-time as having 'books in one hand and spoons in the other.' Inspired by a volume in his possession of letters from the pens of the best English authors, the poet aimed at epistolary excellence, and kept copies of such of his own communications to his friends as pleased him. In 1784, William Burness, 'the priest-like father' of the 'Cottar's Saturday Night,' died, leaving his family involved in a ruinous litigation. With what little they could rescue from the wreck at Lochlea, Robert and Gilbert Burns entered upon the farm of Moss-giel, in the parish of Mauchline. The former, in his new and responsible position, determined to read agricultural books, calculate crops, and attend markets. In place, however, of becoming a good practical farmer, he became only a great poet! It was at Moss-giel that he produced his most masterly pieces, including 'The Cottar's Saturday Night,' 'Address to the Deil,' 'The Jolly Beggars,' 'Halloween,' 'To a Mouse,' 'The Holy Fair,' 'Man was made to Mourn,' and others on which his fame chiefly rests. His powerful satires on the 'Unco Guid,' including the merciless and somewhat profane verses entitled 'Holy Willie's Prayer,' together with some transgressions against the laws of morality, stirred up many enemies, particularly among the 'Old Light' clergy. On the other hand, his genial, not to say convivial disposition, manly independence of character, and brilliant poetical parts, gained him a host of friends, and his first volume, printed at Kilmarnock in 1786, was largely subscribed for, and yielded him a clear profit of £20. With this money it was his intention to proceed to a situation in Jamaica, as book-keeper on the estate of a Dr. Douglas, in order to escape from the consequences of an intrigue with Jean Armour, the daughter of a master-mason in Mauchline, who ultimately, however, became his wife. With his attachment to 'bonnie Jean,' was mixed up a romantic affection for a Highland girl, named Mary Campbell, the subject of some of his most beautiful and high-toned effusions. The extraordinary favour, however, with which his poems were received by the critical world, induced him to proceed in 1788 to Edinburgh, with the view of getting out a second edition. His reception in the Scottish capital was of the most dazzling kind. In the society of the earl of Glencairn, Lord Monboddo, Mr. Henry Erskine, Dr. Robertson, Dr. Blair, Dr. Adam Ferguson, Dr. Blacklock, Mr. Henry Mackenzie, Mr. Fraser Tytler, and other celebrities, he was exhibited as a 'lion,' and the force, originality, and brilliancy of his conversation seem to have produced even a greater impression than his poetry. Admired and marvelled at by eminent men, Burns exerted a still more wonderful fascination over beautiful women. Among the latter was Mrs. Jas. M'Lehose, a wronged and deserted wife, about his own age, with whom he entered into a singularly romantic and imprudent correspondence, under the Arcadian names of Sylvander and Clarinda. His second edition was at length published by Mr. Creech, and realized for the poet a profit of £500, the list of subscribers having extended to thirty-eight pages. This was the culminating point in the

career of Burns. Out of the funds of which he was now in possession, he lent his brother Gilbert, who was still struggling with the unfortunate farm of Moss-giel, the sum of £180. With the rest he took various tours through Scotland, a professed 'rustic bard' and man of genius, writing diaries and letters, scratching impromptu verses on the windows of inns and taverns, and inditing passionate love-strains to ladies and damsels of every degree, with whom he had the slightest possible acquaintance. After three months' rapturous raving to Clarinda, together with sundry other episodic attachments, he formally installed Jean Armour as his wife; and having leased from Mr. Millar of Dalswinton the farm of Ellisland, on the banks of the Nith, between five and six miles from Dumfries, he once more turned his attention to agricultural pursuits; but in reality chiefly occupied himself with railing at fortune, and writing the most exquisite songs in the world. In August, 1789, he entered the excise with a view to eke out his insufficient income. His duties, however, which compelled him to ride some two hundred miles in the course of every week, interfered with the business of his farm, and in 1791 he abandoned the latter, and established his head-quarters wholly in Dumfries as an exciseman. The emoluments of his office did not exceed £70 a-year. Although poor, however, and often pinched for money, he was never in absolute want; and it is remarkable, that although contributing assiduously, first to Johnson's 'Scots Musical Museum,' and afterwards to Mr. Geo. Thomson's 'Melodies of Scotland,' he always seemed to resent any offer of remuneration as an affront. The written, collected, or altered songs contributed by Burns to these two miscellanies amounted to 284 in number. At Dumfries Burns lived about five years, leading a somewhat irregular life, occasionally getting into trouble on account of his capricious temper, or his democratic sentiments, resenting fancied slights by pungent epigrams, but still retaining many warm friends, and penning lyrics which were destined to live for ever. Broken at length in health, owing, it is said, to his having slept all night on one occasion in the open air, this extraordinary man expired at his house in Dumfries, on the 21st of July, 1796, in the thirty-eighth year of his age. Immediately after his death all Scotland was touched with remorse at having suffered her greatest son to perish in poverty and neglect. Subscriptions to a large amount were raised for behoof of his widow and family; costly monuments were erected in various quarters to his memory; and ever since, his fame has continued to increase. Although fond of representing himself as 'unlettered,' and as bred 'at the plough-tail,' it may be doubted whether there was anything either in the position, or in the training of Burns, unfavourable to the full development of his genius. His brightest effusions were born of his toils, aspirations, and sufferings. In several other respects, the humbleness of his station in life was an advantage. It heightened the surprise occasioned by his writings, and procured for him an amount of substantial patronage which has been too much overlooked. That his career was prematurely cut short must always be a matter of regret to those

who remember that 'Tam o' Shanter,' 'Bruce's Address,' and the celebrated parting song of 'Ae Fond Kiss,' were among his later productions; but in his poetry and in his life, which are inseparably associated, he has left a sufficiently splendid impression. The moral failings which he himself acknowledged and deplored, are more easily forgiven than defended. Even, however, if there is something to condemn in his character, there is much more to admire and honour. His poverty never betrayed him into any mean or sordid action, or lowered the manly integrity and sturdy independence of his character. In literature his place is among the great ones of the earth. Much of his prose composition is laboured and inflated; and his letters to Clarinda, in particular, present a strange and incongruous mixture of friendship and folly, religion and wild passion. But his poetry is replete with fire, humour, and pathos, combined with perfect simplicity and naturalness. One main secret of his success was his almost always writing directly from nature. His Jeans, Marys, and Peggies, were creatures of veritable flesh and blood. He even seemed to be continually working himself into fits of love, for the mere purpose of finding subjects for his muse; while his intense admiration of natural scenery, in place of venting itself in cold description, was generally associated with some engrossing human emotion. Hence it is that he rarely fails to find his way to the hearts of his readers, and that he has succeeded in bequeathing to his country and the world, the most admirable body of lyrical composition, whether as regards force of expression or tenderness of sentiment, to be found in the literature of any age or nation. [J.H.]



[Burns's Monument on the Banks of Doon.]

BURROW, REUBEN, a mathematician, d. 1791.

BURROWS, STEPHEN, an Englishman; accompanied Chancellor in his voyage to the N.E. in 1553; and sailed again in 1556 in a small vessel to explore the N. coasts of Europe and Asia. He was the first, at a later date, to observe the gradual change in the declination of the magnetic needle; from his observations, and those of Gunter and Mair, in 1612, the existence of this

secular variation was completely established in 1625 by Gellibrand, professor of geometry in Gresham College, London. [J.B.]

BURTON, J., a classic. schol. and theol., d. 1771.

BURTON, ROBERT, the celebrated author of the 'Anatomy of Melancholy,' 1576-1640.

BURY, ARTHUR, an English divine, 17th cent.

BURY, ELIZ., a distinguished au., 1664-1720.

BUSBY, DR. RICH., a classical teacher, fifty-five years master of Westminster school, 1606-1691.

BUSCHE, H. VON DER, a Ger. schol., d. 1534.

BUSCHING, A. F., a miscel. wr., 1724-1793.

BUSHE, RT. HON. SIR C. KENDAL, an able lawyer and orator, privy councillor in 1822, d. 1843.

BUTE, JOHN STUART, earl of, minister of state soon after the acc. of Geo. III., 1760-1762, d. 1792.

BUTINI, J. A., a physician of Geneva, last ct.

BUTLER, ALBAN., a catholic biog., d. 1773.

BUTLER, C., a catholic histor., &c., 1750-1832.

BUTLER, JOSEPH, a learned English bishop, author of the cel. 'Analogy of Religion,' 1692-1752.

BUTLER, SAMUEL, author of the exquisite poetical satire, 'Hudibras,' known and quoted wherever the English language is spoken, was born in Worcestershire, 1612, and lived a life of drudgery and poverty till 1680. His poem was published after the restoration, the first two parts in 1663 and 1664, the third in 1678, and its popularity from the first was unprecedented. Two collections of the author's posthumous poems have appeared in 1719 and 1759, respectively, but his reputation rests exclusively on the 'Hudibras,' which, for its pungent wit, ludicrous casuistry, and droll humour in the description of life and character, is unparalleled in the language.

BUTLER, DR. S., a learned prelate, 1774-1840.

BUTTON, SIR THOMAS, was employed in 1612 by the merchants of London to prosecute the discoveries of Henry Hudson on the N.E. coast of North America. He was the first who reached the east coast through Hudson's Strait. With his two ships, Resolution and Discovery, he passed the winter at the mouth of Nelson's River, west side of Hudson's Bay, lat. 57° 10', and showed extraordinary sagacity and tact in keeping up the health and spirits of his crews. In the following summer he made some important discoveries northwards, and returned home in the autumn of 1613, but was not again employed. He was first patronised by Prince Henry, son of James I., and received the honour of knighthood as a reward for his services. [J.B.]

BUXTON, JEDEDIAH, a celebrated calculator about 1705-1775.

BUXTON, SIR THOS. FOWELL, Bart., a distinguished philanthropist and reformer in the same field of labour as Mrs. Fry, (his sister-in-law,) and Wilberforce, 1786-1845.

BUXTORF, JOHN, a cel. Hebraist, 1564-1629. His son, of the same name, also distinguished as a Hebrew and classical scholar, 1599-1630.

BUZOT, FRANCIS LEONARD NICHOLAS, a member of the French convention, and one of the Girondist party proscribed by Robespierre; b. 1760 found dead after his escape to Bourdeaux, 1793.

BYLOT, ROBERT, a skilful and enterprising seaman, who made many voyages in various capacities with Hudson, Button, Baffin, &c., early in the 17th century. [J.B.]

BYNG, the name of two English admirals: GEORGE, com. in the Spanish war, 1663-1733. JOHN, his son, exec. for alleged cowardice, 1757.

BYRAM-KHAN, a Mogul chief, assassin, 1561.

BYROM, DR. J., cel. as a poetical humourist and fugitive prose writer, 1691-1763.

BYRON, JOHN, second son of William, Lord Byron, was born November 8, 1723. He went out with Anson, as midshipman on board the *Vager*, and was wrecked on the west coast of South America, about lat. 47°. An Indian Canoe conveyed him and his companions, after thirteen months' dreadful sufferings, to the island of Chiloe. Thence they made their way northwards, being treated by the Spaniards with the utmost kindness, though the nations were at war, chiefly in consequence of the fame which had spread abroad regarding Anson's lofty chivalrous behaviour towards some Spanish ladies whom he had made prisoners. 'Byron's Narrative' of the sufferings and adventures of himself and his companions, published in 1745, after he returned home, is one of the most interesting accounts of nautical adventures ever given to the world. Being constantly employed afterwards, as well in war as in peace, he performed many brilliant services, of which the most worthy of mention is the destruction of a French squadron in Chaleur Bay. In command of two ships he made a voyage to the South Sea in 1764. In 1769 he was made governor of Newfoundland. In 1778 he commanded a fleet in the West Indies, and soon after rose to the rank of Vice-admiral of the White. He is better known, however, by the humbler title of commodore. He had a family of two sons and seven daughters, by Sarah, daughter of John Trevanion, Esq. of Cartrays, Cornwall, whom he married in 1748. Byron died in London, April 30, 1786, enjoying to the last a well-earned reputation. Captain Byron, one of his sons, was father of the poet, who thus oddly alludes to his ancestor's misfortunes in describing those of one of his heroes:—

—his sufferings were comparative
To those related in my grand-dad's narrative.' [J.B.]

BYRON, GEORGE GORDON, Lord, was the descendant, and became the head of an ancient and noble family. Commodore Byron, the celebrated voyager, was his grandfather; and his father, Captain Byron, a profligate and extravagant man, married Miss Gordon, an Aberdeenshire lady of old descent. The poet was born in London, on the 22d of January, 1788. Two years afterwards, his father having fled from his creditors to the continent, where he soon died, Mrs. Byron Gordon sought at Aberdeen a residence suited to her scanty resources, which seem to have been in no way aided by the then Lord Byron, her husband's uncle, a retired and despondent man. In the course of the eight years spent in Scotland, she, a violent and misjudging woman, acted as if it had been her aim to weaken all the good tendencies in her son's fine nature, and to aggravate all the bad ones. Capricious alternations of severity and indulgence cherished his hereditary hastiness of temper, and pampered his proud wilfulness into selfish defiance; a constant change of teachers, and of methods of teaching, cherished habits of desultoriness and inattention in the boy's studies.

Byron was already a spoiled child, when, about the commencement of his eleventh year, his grandfather's death made him the possessor of the family title and property.—His mother, left by the guardians to take her own way, now spoiled him more than ever; while at the same time she subjected him to fruitless and tormenting operations, designed to remove the lameness which, caused at his birth, she had taunted him with from childhood in her fits of anger. Improvement, both in temper and in industry, began on his being placed in an excellent private school at Dulwich; but the promising prospect was destroyed by his mother's constant interferences; and he remained at this place for no more than two years, and these broken by frequent and long visits to home. He was next removed to Harrow, where, though somewhat rebellious, and a very careless student of the Classics, he was liked as a generous and spirited youth, and went through a good deal of miscellaneous reading. During his school days at Harrow, and before he had entered his eighteenth year, he formed an attachment which, though doubtless poetized and magnified in his own imagination afterwards, was probably more genuine and ardent than any he felt in mature life. The lady was Miss Chaworth, two years older than himself, the heiress of estates in the neighbourhood of his



[Newstead Abbey.]

patrimonial mansion of Newstead Abbey in Nottinghamshire, and the near relative of a gentleman who had been killed in a duel by the preceding Lord Byron. He has immortalized her marriage and melancholy fate in 'The Dream' and other poems.—Entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, in the autumn of 1805, he resided for two years. His career at the university was eccentric, profuse, and on the whole idle; but he read zealously when the humour seized him, acquiring a very considerable amount of stray knowledge; and a few persons of talent, with whom he had become intimate, were quite aware that he was a young man of no ordinary promise. While he was still at the university, he circulated privately copies of a thin volume of verses, which was prudently reserved for friendly readers and soon suppressed. But before the end of 1807, and when in his twentieth year, he was rash enough to face the public with the 'Hours of Idleness,' a collection of poems, from the very best of which no one would have ventured to presage

the strength he was soon to exhibit. This strength was brought to a point by the anger which the young poet felt at the famous criticism on his book in the 'Edinburgh Review.' Studying the satirical poets as models, and collecting every available piece of gossip that could point an ill-natured jest, he at length, in 1809, poured forth his wrath, all the warmer for the nursing he had given it, in his poetical satire 'English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.' Scurrilously personal, and indiscriminately contemptuous of all the literary celebrities of the day, this poem showed powers which evidently wanted only maturity and fit guidance to achieve very great things.—In the same year he embarked with Mr. Hobhouse on a two years' journey on the continent, in the course of which he visited the Peninsula, extended his travels to Greece and Turkey, and, with his poetical enthusiasm now fairly awakened, composed in great part the first and second cantos of 'Childe Harold's Pilgrimage.' The publication of these, in the spring of 1812, when he had just completed his twenty-fourth year, made him at once the most popular poet of the time. The few who had already learned to appreciate Wordsworth and Coleridge, found, in the new poet, a freedom both from the affectations of the one and from the obscurities and eccentricity of the other; while there were united with these a poetic elevation and richness not exceeded by either. The popularity, again, which Scott had won, by the 'Lay,' 'Marmion,' and the 'Lady of the Lake,' was already beginning to suffer from the satiety produced by bad imitations; and the Scottish minstrel's favour with the public waned rapidly, when Byron, deserting the meditative poetry of the 'Pilgrimage,' adopted, like Scott, the seductive form of the metrical romance, and gave it the charm of novelty by choosing Turkish and Grecian stories. In 1813 appeared his wildly striking fragment 'The Giaour,' and the more regular 'Bride of Abydos,' 'The Corsair' and its sequel 'Lara,' followed in 1814, and were accompanied by the 'Ode to Napoleon Buonaparte.' In the beginning of 1816, the first and most characteristic series of Lord Byron's works was closed by the appearance of 'The Siege of Corinth' and 'Parisina.'—While he was thus building up his poetical fame, his domestic history underwent several changes, to which he was no way slow in inviting attention. 'Childe Harold,' the sated voluptuary, seeking to refresh his sick heart amidst the magnificence of nature, but contemplating all things through the medium of a cynical and despondent philosophy, had been avowedly presented as an idealized portrait of the young poet himself, bitterly convinced, by a premature experience, of the hollowness of worldly pleasures, yet unable to discover any higher truths, in the contemplation and realization of which happiness might be attained. Till the publication of the earlier cantos of 'Childe Harold,' Byron's proud and sensitive spirit had been tempted to misanthropical discontent by the equivocal position he held in society, partly through accidental circumstances, partly through the reputation of his youthful irregularities. But the stamp thus imparted on his earlier poetry was too much in accordance with his natural temperament to be easily effaced. The exaggerated and theatrical exhibition of his

own character, in the persons of his heroes, was repeated even in those of his tales, which were written while he was the idol of fashionable society and enjoyed the prospect of domestic happiness and when misfortune and opprobrium darkened round him, the petulant rashness of ill-trained youth passed into a permanent mood of morbid and haughty defiance, to which his later poems gave utterance with increasing eagerness and constancy. With as little power as any great poet ever possessed, of observing or delineating the character and passions of other men, Byron was not true to nature, unless when he drew his materials from within but his poetry, thus unreal and fantastic in all representations of human life, has the singular charm which belongs to the self-drawn image of a nobly endowed with the poetic elements of greatness, and vacillating in its moral aspect between the extremes of goodness and of evil.—In the autumn of 1814, after having passed some years in the round of extravagant and unsatisfying dissipation into which he had been initiated even in boyhood, Lord Byron married the daughter of Sir Ralph Milbanke. The marriage proved unhappy: both parties, through causes which have never been clearly explained; pecuniary embarrassments aggravated dissension; and in the beginning of 1816, soon after the birth of a daughter, Lady Byron quitted her husband's house never to return. Very soon afterwards Lord Byron left England, which he never again set foot. His first place of residence was in the neighbourhood of Geneva, where the sublime scenery of Switzerland, and the society of the poet Shelley, co-operated in awakening his mind to an elevation and purity of poetic inspiration such as he never reached before or afterwards. Here were written 'The Prisoner of Chillon,' and the third canto of 'Childe Harold.' The influence of Swiss landscapes lingered fondly in his imagination during the next stage of his travels. It gave birth to 'Manfred,' which, with all its faults, ethical and dramatic, is perhaps richer in poetical imagery and sentiment than any of his other works. In the end of 1816 he took up his abode at Venice, where he remained for three years, visiting Rome and there gathering materials for the fourth canto of 'Childe Harold.' His residence at Venice was disgraced by low and gross debauchery; and, as there was greater refinement, there was no real improvement of morality, in a more lasting attainment which he next formed for the Countess Guiccioli, and which is not recommended to our English feelings or notions, even by the countenance vouchsafed to it by the lady's father and brother. In the beginning of 1820 Byron followed the countess and her family to Ravenna; where, when they became engaged in political plots, which soon caused his Italian friends to be banished from the papal states. Pisa then became the abode of the party. Here Byron received Mr. and Mrs. Shelley, and afterwards Mr. Leigh Hunt, and with these coadjutors attempted unsuccessfully a periodical called 'The Liberal.' His poetical vein, however, flowed freely during his residence in Italy. Besides 'Manfred' and the last canto of 'Childe Harold,' and several works which are universally admitted to be poor, he then produced 'Mazeppa,' 'The Lament of Tasso,' and his Dramatic Poems, of which, while 'Cain' abounded

the old leaven, the tragedies indicated, morally, though not poetically, an inclination to rise into a higher and purer region. Other inclinations, however, were betrayed by a new class of poems, in which the strength and versatility of the poet's genius were strikingly displayed. They were modelled on the burlesque poetry of the Italians, which had hardly been emulated in the English language except by Frere. Byron's first attempt in this path was 'Beppo'; and the ethical looseness of this lively piece became exaggerated into open depravity, while it was accompanied at first by much noble poetry, and always by much stinging wit, in the notorious cantos of 'Don Juan.'—That Byron was secretly weary of aimless profligacy, and eager for opportunities of honourable action, may be inferred from his willingness to take part in the abortive Italian conspiracies. A more promising field was now opened to him, soon after the unfortunate death of his friend Shelley. The London Committee of Philhellenes requested him to take part in the

emancipation of Greece; and he enthusiastically accepted the invitation. He sailed from Genoa in July, 1823, and began his philanthropic exertions in the island of Cephalonia. In January, 1824, he landed at Missolonghi, already labouring under illness, which he had aggravated by bathing in the sea in the course of his last voyage. Disappointments in the great object of his expedition gathered round him, and were bravely borne; but his health was further injured by anxiety, and by repeated exposure to bad weather in an unhealthy climate. He died at Missolonghi, of rheumatic fever, or its accompanying inflammation of the heart, on the 19th of April, 1824, soon after having celebrated, in affecting verses, the completion of his thirty-sixth year. [W.S.]

BYTHNER, VICTORINUS, an Oriental, d. 1664.

BYWALD, LEOP., an Aust. med. wr., 1731-96.

BYZANCE, L. DE, an Orientalist, 1641-1722.

BZOVIVUS, or BZOVSKI, ABRAHAM, a Polish scholar and ecclesiastical historian, 1567-1637.

C

CAAB, or KAAB, BEN ZOHAI, an Arabian poet, at first disting. as the satirist of Mahomet, and afterwards as his friend and eulogist, d. 622.

CABADES, a king of Persia, 491-532.

CABADES, a Sp. theologian, close of last cent.

CABALLERO, DON JOSE ANTONIO, Marquis De, a Spanish liberal and adherent of Joseph Buonaparte, born about 1750; condemned to perpetual exile by Ferdinand VII. in 1818; and recalled by the constitutionalists of 1820.

CABALLERO, R. D., a Sp. hist., 1740-1820.

CABANIS, PIERRE JEAN GEORGES, a very celebrated physician and philosopher, belonging to a recent school; much concerned with the events which marked the close of the last and the beginning of the present century in France. He was born in Conac in 1757, and died in Paris in 1808. Cabanis was closely associated with the greatest men of the revolution; it was he who gave Condorcet that fatal dose of *stramonium*, through whose energy he escaped death by the guillotine; Cabanis attended and ministered to Mirabeau during his last illness, and he was the favourite physician of Napoleon. Considerable interest still attaches to the physiological and psychological speculations of Cabanis; whoever desires fullest acquaintance with the best compacted physiological theory of mind, must indeed betake to this author. A thorough disciple of Condillac; starting with it as an axiom that all our ideas are but compositions and transformations of our sensations, (see CONDILLAC and LOCKE,)—he sprang at once to the physiological expression of that theory, viz: that *thought or soul* is the secretion of vital organs—a result or phenomenon of vital structure. 'If,' says he, 'Condillac had known the animal economy better, he would have seen that *soul* is a *faculty*, not an *existence*.' Among the physiological schools prevailing during the times in which he lived, the position of Cabanis is apparently as follows. There are *three* of these schools; the *first* discerns in the animal economy nothing save peculiar *physical* phenomena, evolved by the same laws which rule inorganic sequences;

the *second* admits that independently of physical phenomena, life is a set of special actions, or consists of vital *properties*; the *third*, to which Cabanis belonged, and which he represents, concedes that with material elements, some peculiar vital *principle* has been conjoined. Although this principle did not in the mind of Cabanis have any relation with intelligence or reason, nevertheless the concession—far from insignificant in France at the time—seems gradually to have opened his mind to those more advanced views expressed in his famous letter to M. Faurel, in which he declares at least for the *possibility* of the existence of the moral system governed by this principle, after the dissolution of the organism. The student will find enough to repay perusal in the works of Cabanis. His style is literary, distinct, and strong; and he has thrown much light on the really physiological and physical phenomena of our human nature. A good edition of his collected works has recently appeared in Paris. [J.P.N.]

CABARRUS, FRANCIS, Count De, Sp. minister of finance under Joseph Buonaparte, 1752-1810.

CABESTAN, or CABESTAING, WILLIAM DE, a Provençal poet, said to have been k., and his heart served up to his mistress, by her husband, 18th c.

CABEZA DE VACCA, a Sp. navig., 16th c.

CABOT, SEBASTIAN, was born at Bristol, about the year 1477, but the precise date is uncertain. His father, John Cabot, or Gabotta, was a Venetian, who, in the pursuits of trade which occupied him, had occasion to reside at intervals in England. He seems to have been a man of superior intelligence and information, interested in the progress of discovery by sea, and possessed of considerable wealth. He returned to his native country when Sebastian was four years old, but came again to England while his son was still young,—and hence the belief long prevailed that Sebastian was a native of Venice. Having already, at the age of eighteen or nineteen, acquired the knowledge necessary for a commander, imbued with his father's tastes, and fired by that spirit of enterprise which the discoveries of Columbus were

everywhere exciting, Sebastian projected an expedition across the N. Atlantic, ostensibly, it is said, with the important practical object of discovering a N.W. passage to Cathay, the 'Land of Spice.' Henry VII. gave his countenance to the scheme; and under government auspices an expedition was fitted out, and intrusted by patent, dated 5th March, 1496, to John Cabot, and his three sons, Louis, Sebastian, and Sautius. They were authorized to occupy and possess all lands in the name of the king, who reserved a fifth of the profits; but the right of traffic was to belong to the patentees exclusively. In May, 1497, the expedition sailed from Bristol under command of Sebastian, his father and brothers most probably accompanying him. On the 24th June he reached the coast of Labrador, about lat. 56°, and was thus the first to discover the continental land of the Western world—Columbus, in his third voyage, not having entered the Orinoco till August, 1498. Nothing else is known of this voyage; but it appears that he returned almost immediately to England, and made two other voyages in 1498 and 1499, the latter being to the Gulf of Mexico, but no records of them have been preserved. About this time, John Cabot seems to have died, Louis and Sautius to have settled in Italy; of Sebastian all trace is lost till 1512, when he arrived in Spain, having been sent for by King Ferdinand, who had formed a higher estimate of his genius and merits than had been entertained in his own country. He enjoyed honour and a handsome emolument till the death of Ferdinand in 1516. The enemies of Columbus then became his, and he was obliged by the annoyances which he suffered to return to England. In 1517 Henry VIII. sent him, with Sir Thomas Perte, on a voyage to the N.W., during which he reached lat. 67½°, and entered Hudson's Bay—but no details are known respecting his discoveries. After this voyage he visited Spain, and was reinstated in honour and income by the emperor Charles V. Having visited the banks of the great river, first named by him the La Plata, in command of an expedition intended for the Moluccas, and performed several other voyages, he came again to England in 1548; and soon after was granted a pension of 250 merks, (£166 13s. 4d.) by Edward VI., and appointed grand pilot of England. By his advice, the expedition of Willoughby and Chancellor was sent out in 1553; which, though failing in its primary object, the discovery of a N.E. passage to Cathay, had a far more important result in the establishment of trade with Russia. Cabot was afterwards made governor of a company of merchant traders to that country. So sanguine were the promoters of this expedition, that they had the ships sheathed with lead to protect them from the worms in the water of the Indian Ocean—a contrivance long practised by the Spaniards, but now for the first time used in England, and therefore most likely suggested by Cabot. He appears also to have been the first who gave steady attention to the variation of the compass. The pension which Cabot enjoyed was continued till 1557, four years after the king's death; it was renewed to him by Mary, jointly with one William Worthington, of whom very little is known. All his maps and documents

were given to this person, who either destroyed them, or handed them over to Mary's husband Philip of Spain;—no trace of them has ever been found. Cabot was now in his eightieth year; he seems to have died soon after, though nothing is certainly known either of the time or place of his death. Of high genius and acquirements, steadily pursuing through a long life one great object, infusing into the marine of England a spirit of enterprise which has animated it ever since, and opening up new sources of trade which gave an impulse to her commerce, Cabot must be regarded by us as one of the most illustrious navigators. The confusion and misrepresentation which long prevailed regarding him were fully cleared up by the author of a 'Memoir of the Life of Sebastian Cabot, Illustrated by Documents from the Rolls,' London, 1831, who has placed the events of his life in their true light. [J.B.]

CABRAL, F., a Portuguese missionary, author of 'Letters from Japan and China,' 1528-1609.

CABRAL, PEDRO ALVAREZ DE, was sent out by the king of Portugal soon after the return of Vasco de Gama, in command of a fleet of thirteen ships, with 1,200 fighting men, and a number of Franciscan monks as missionaries, with the object of making settlements in the East Indies. He was the first who had the boldness to adopt the route now generally followed in order to reach the Cape without incurring the delays and dangers of the coast voyage. His plan was to sail S.W. till he should gain the latitude of the Cape, and then cross the Atlantic twice. Following this route from the Cape Verde islands, he came in sight of the coast of Brazil, about lat. 10° S., on 3d May 1500. Coasting S. as far as lat. 17°, he took possession in name of his sovereign, and the fort then erected at Porto Seguro is still preserved. His ship was sent home with the news; and although Yanez Pinzon had visited this coast on the part of Spain three months earlier, the claim thence derived was waived, and the sovereignty of Brazil secured to Portugal. In crossing to the Cape Cabral lost four ships in a dreadful storm which lasted twenty days. With the rest he reached India, made some settlements, and returned in July, 1501, with rich cargoes. Yet he was coolly received by his master, on account of the great loss of life which had been sustained, though without any fault on the part of Cabral, who was undoubtedly a navigator of high ability. [J.B.]

CACCIA, FERD., an Ital. *savant*, 1689-1778.

CACCIA, GUGLIELMO, an Ital. paint., 1568-1621.

CACCINI, GUILIO, a comp. of music, d. 1615.

CACCINI, FRANCESCA, daughter of the preceding, a poetess and musician of the 17th century.

CADALOUS, P., bishop of Parma, elected anti-pope, under the title of Honorius II., 1061.

CADA MOSTO, ALOISIO DE, a Venetian gentleman sent out by Don Henry of Portugal, 1444, with Vicente de Lagos, and again in 1447 to examine the coast region of W. Africa. He afterwards published a very interesting account of Madeira, the Canaries, and the districts which he visited on the mainland as far as the Gulf of Guinea, by which he gained some celebrity. [J.B.]

CADAMOSTO, M. A., an Ital. astron., 16th c.

CADE, JOHN, the notorious rebel of the reign of Henry VI., assumed the name of Mortimer, and

appeared at the head of 20,000 men, levied in Kent, in the beginning of June, 1450; entered London on the 15th July, and after several reverses, became a fugitive, and was slain at Holkfield, in Sussex, by a gentleman named Alexander Iden.

CADER-BILLAH, caliph of Bagdad, 991-1032.

CADET, J. M., a Corsican geologist, last cent.

CADET DE VAUX, ANTHONY ALEXIS, a French *savant*, known as a writer on agricultural economy, &c., 1743-1828.

CADET DE GASSICOURT, CHARLES LOUIS, brother of the preceding, disting. as a chemist, &c., 1731-1799. His son of the same name, author of a 'Diction. of Chemistry,' 'Travels,' &c., 1769-1821.

CADMUS, the reputed founder of Thebes, and inventor of the earliest Greek alphabet, supposed to have flourished in the 16th century B.C.

CADMUS, a Greek historian, 6th century B.C.

CADOCUS, a Brit. or Welch ecclesiast., d. 550.

CADOG, a Welch bard of the 6th century.

CADOGAN, WILLIAM, first earl of, distinguished as the companion in arms of the duke of Marlborough, 1680-1726.

CADOGAN, Wm., M.D., a medical au., d. 1797.

CADOUDAL, GEORGE, one of the chiefs in the insurrections of La Vendée, executed for a conspiracy to assassinate the first consul, 1769-1804.

CADWALADYR, CASAIL, a Wel. poet, 16th c.

CADWALLADER, THOS., a med. au., d. 1786.

CÆCILIUS, STATIUS, a comic poet, 2d c. B.C.

CÆLIUS AURELIANUS, a Gr. phys., 2d ct.

CÆSALPINUS, ANDRE, a celebrated botanist, was born at Arezzo in Tuscany in 1519. He died at Rome in 1603. Destined for the medical profession, he was educated under Luke Ghines, at the time director of the public gardens at Pisa. It was this undoubtedly which gave him such a love for that branch of study by which his name is most favourably known to posterity. After teaching medicine and botany at Pisa, he was invited to Rome, was made physician to pope Clement VIII., and elected professor of medicine at the college of Sapienza. His medical and philosophical works, of which he wrote a considerable number, are seldom now looked into; and were it not for his book 'On Plants,' the name of Cæsalpinus would probably ere this have been forgotten. Previous to his time naturalists had studied plants more as classics and physicians than as botanists. Cæsalpinus was the first who studied them according to nature; and the publication of his system, though very imperfect, forms a decided era in the study of botany. His method was founded upon the parts of fructification and the germination of the plant; and his observations upon these two subjects have laid the foundation for the natural arrangement of plants formed on the differences of the cotyledon, and the more artificial divisions of Linnæus drawn from their sexual distinctions. Ray, Tournefort, and Linnæus, unite in giving him great credit for his botanical knowledge, and are not above acknowledging the assistance they derived from him in their systems of botany. In his work 'De Plantis,' Cæsalpinus, amongst other things, shows that he had a tolerably good idea of the circulation of the blood. Indeed a knowledge far beyond the age in which he lived, is the grand characteristic of Cæsalpinus.

[W.B.]

CÆSAR, AQUIL. J., a Gr. *savant*, 1720-1792.



[Julius Cæsar—From an Ancient Statue.]

CÆSAR, CAIUS JULIUS, the dictator, was born on the 12th of July, B.C. 100. Connected by birth with Marius, and afterwards by marriage with Cinna, he was naturally placed in opposition to the dictator Sulla; and the injuries and insults which he received from the dominant party led, perhaps, to that settled purpose of breaking the power of the aristocratical party, which he cherished from his first appearance in public life. At an early age he distinguished himself both in the camp and in the forum; and had he devoted his great mind to the study of eloquence, he would, doubtless, have been a formidable rival of his great contemporary, Cicero. At the age of twenty-three, (B.C. 77,) he made his first appearance in the forum as a public accuser; and though forced for some time by his youth to act a subordinate part, he steadily kept in view the grand object which he had proposed to himself, and used every means to increase his popularity. He served as quæstor in Spain, B.C. 68, was elected ædile for B.C. 65, and in the following year was made pontifex maximus at the age of thirty-six. When prætor-elect in B.C. 63, during the famous Catilinarian conspiracy, his avowed hostility to the aristocracy excited a suspicion that he was himself privy to it, but no proof was adduced even by his enemies. In the following year he obtained the province of Further Spain, and there first displayed that genius for war which has entitled him to be ranked among the greatest generals of the world. Returning to Rome in B.C. 60, he found Pompey ready to desert the aristocracy; and having succeeded in effecting a reconciliation between him and Crassus, he formed

with them the coalition which is known in history as the First Triumvirate. By the influence of his new friends he was elected to the consulship for B.C. 59, and, while in office, obtained the provinces of Transalpine Gaul, Cisalpine Gaul, and Illyricum, with six legions, for five years. Having thus obtained the command of an army, and the management of an important war, he proceeded to prepare himself for the struggle which he foresaw was impending at Rome. His field of operation afforded him peculiar advantages; the Gauls were the hereditary enemies of the Romans, and the glory of subduing them could not fail to increase his popularity; while the opportunity of passing the winter in the north of Italy enabled him to watch the proceedings of parties in the capitol. During the next nine years he was occupied in the subjugation of Transalpine Gaul; having also twice (B.C. 55 and 54) landed in Britain, and received the submission of the inhabitants of the southern portion of the island. The interval of Cæsar's absence from Rome had produced a great change in the state of parties. Pompey, jealous of the fame of a man to whose elevation he had mainly contributed, had effected a reconciliation with the aristocratical party; and, aided by their support, resolved to crush the conqueror of Gaul. Accordingly in B.C. 49, a decree of the senate was passed, 'that Cæsar should disband his army by a certain day, and that if he did not do so, he should be regarded as an enemy of the state,' the predominant party relying on the influence of Pompey, to whom the management of the contest had been intrusted. But the feelings of the army were entirely with Cæsar; and he, finding that his men were ready to follow him, crossed the Rubicon, which separated his province from Italy, and thus commenced the civil war, the issue of which invested him with dictatorial power. In three months he made himself master of the whole of Italy. Proceeding next to Spain, the stronghold of Pompey, he reduced it to subjection; and, after passing a short time in Italy, followed his opponent into Greece, and brought the contest to a final issue on the plains of Pharsalia, 4th Aug., B.C. 48. The battle of Pharsalia decided the fate of the Roman empire: Pompey fled to Egypt, but was murdered as he landed on the coast; and Cæsar, who followed him, speedily quashed all opposition in the eastern portion of the empire. After a short residence in Rome in B.C. 47, he proceeded to Africa to prosecute the war against Scipio and Cato, who had there collected a large army, and finally brought it to a close on the 6th of April, B.C. 46, by the battle of Thapsus, in which the Pompeian party were completely defeated. In his absence Cæsar had been elected dictator for ten years; and his return to Rome was signalized by four magnificent triumphs. Devoting himself now to the duties of a legislator, he corrected various abuses which had crept into the state; reformed the calendar, thereby conferring a real benefit on the civilized world; and exercised his unlimited power with a degree of moderation which affected even his enemies with surprise. But his career was destined to be short; a conspiracy against his life was formed at the beginning of B.C. 44; and on the Ides, or 15th of March, he perished by the hands of assassins in the senate house, in the fiftieth year of his age.

As a warrior, a statesman, and a man of letters, Cæsar was one of the most remarkable men of any age. [G.F.]

CÆSAR, SIR JULIUS, a dist. lawyer, 1557-1636.

CÆSARIUS, a dist. abbot of the 6th cent.

CÆSARIUS, JOHN, a German physician and professional teacher of philosophy, born at Juliers 1460, died at Cologne 1551. The best known of his writings are his notes on Celsus, and his edition of Pliny's Natural History, but he is the author of treatises on dialectics and rhetoric, now almost forgotten. He suffered much persecution for Lutheranism, but returned again to the catholic church.

CAFFA, MELCHIOR, an Ital. sculpt., 1631-1687.

CAFFARELLI DU FALGA, L. M. J. M., a republican general, born 1756, killed at St. Jean D'Acre, 1799. His brother CH. AMBROSE, a philos. wr., 1758-1826.

CAFFIAUX, J., a wr. on music, &c., 1712-1777.

CAFFIERI, P., an ornamen. artist, 1634-1718.

CAGLIARI, PAOLO, commonly called PAOLO VERONESE, was born at Verona in 1528. He was the pupil of his uncle Antonio Badile, and having earned considerable reputation in Verona and its vicinity, settled finally in Venice, where he was the rival of Titian and Tintoretto, and where he died in 1588. Paul Veronese may be accounted among the first of the *machinist* painters, many of his works being little more than ornamental schemes, such as the celebrated 'Marriage at Cana' in the Louvre, containing 120 figures, or portions of figures, of the natural size. The magnificent architectural backgrounds to some of these works are said to have been executed by his brother Benedetto Cagliari. The St. Nicholas in the National Gallery, though small, is a fine example of his style: the chief attraction of his pictures is their gay and rich colouring; they are further distinguished for their great freedom of execution, but are often careless in drawing, and for the most part purely capricious in costume.—(Ridolfi, *Maraviglie dell' Arte*, &c.; Zanetti, *Della Pittura Veneziana*, &c.) [R.N.W.]

CAGLIOSTRO, ALEXANDER, Count, the assumed name of Joseph Balsamo, the most notorious chatlatan of modern times, 1743-1795.

CAGNOLA, a cel. Ital. architect, 1762-1833.

CAGNOLI, ANTH., an Ital. astron., 1743-1810.

CAGNOLO, JER., an Ital. lawyer, 1492-1551.

CAHER-BILLAH, Abasside caliph, 932-950.

CAILLAU, J. M., a medical and poetical wr., au. of a great number of prof. memoirs, 1765-1820.

CAILLE, NICHOLAS LOUIS DE LA, a French mathematician and astronomer, 1713-1762.

CAILLIE, a young and enterprising Frenchman who penetrated from Senegambia to Timbuctoo, in 1827-28, among the first to visit that part of central Africa. He returned across the great desert to Morocco, but his discoveries were not important. He had not, indeed, properly qualified himself by previous training. His travels have been published. [J.B.]

CAILLEAN, A. C., a French au., 1731-1798.

CAILLOT, a cel. French artist, 1732-1816.

CAILLY, J. DE, a French poet, 1604-1673.

CAIN, the eldest son of Adam and Eve.

CAINAN, the son of Enos, Gen. v. 9; the same name is given as a son of Arphaxad, Luke iii. 36.

CAIAPHAS, high priest of the Jews, 29-37.

CAIUS, or GAIUS, a Roman lawyer, 3d cent.
CAIUS, MUTIUS, a Roman architect, 100 B.C.
CAIUS, proconsul of Asia, time of Augustus.
CAIUS, an ecclesiastic of the 3d century.
CAIUS, a Roman saint, pope, 283-295.

CAJETAN, (THOS. DE VIO, cardinal,) so called from his birth-place, Gaeta, in Latin Cajeta, was born in 1469. At the age of twenty-nine he published a noted book in defence of the papal prerogative as to the calling of general councils, and was in consequence raised successively to the bishoprick of Gaeta and the archbishoprick of Pisa. In 1515 he was created cardinal. As the papal legate, he met Luther at Augsburg, and was significantly outwitted by the reformer. Cajetan relied on philosophy and Peter Lombard, but Luther appealed to the Bible and St. Paul. The cardinal's last years were spent in writing learned commentaries on the scholastic philosophy, and on many books of Scripture. He died in 1534. [J.E.]

CALAMAN; the name of two ks. of Bulgaria; the first, reign. 1242-5; the second, suc. & k. 1258.

CALAMIS, an Athenian sculptor, 5th cent. B.C.

CALAMY, EDMUND, a presbyterian divine, member of the Westminster Assembly, &c., 1600-1656. His son of the same name, minister of a private church in Cripplegate, 1635-1685. BEN-AMIN, son of the last named, a celebrated preacher, prebend of St. Paul's, died 1686. EDMUND, nephew of Benjamin, a celebrated nonconformist and polemic, 1671-1732.

CALANDRINI, J. L., a Swiss phil., 1703-1758.

CALANUS, an Indian phil., time of Alexander.

CALANUS, a bishop of Hungary, 12th century.

CALAS, JOHN, a victim of religious fanaticism, executed for the alleged murder of his son, 1762.

CALAVIO, MARCOE, a Heb. schol., 1550-1620.

CALCAGNINI, COELO, an Italian officer, dist. as a political agent and man of letters, 1479-1541.

CALCRAFT, JOHN, M.P. from 1796 to 1831, when he gave the casting vote in favour of the Reform Bill, and shortly afterwards committed suicide.

CALDARIC, L. M. A., an Ital. anat., 1725-1813.

CALDAS, F. J., a Sp. naturalist, and patriot of New Granada, put to death by Murillo, 1816.

CALDERON DE LA BARCA, PEDRO, the Shakespeare of Spanish literature, was born at Madrid, of a noble family, in 1600. After having completed his studies, he was for some time attached to the court; after which he served for several campaigns in the Low Countries and in Italy. He had already become famous as a dramatic poet, when in 1636 he was called to Madrid by Philip IV., a patron of letters, and himself a play-writer. From this time he was fixed at the court, and produced dramas with incessant rapidity. After he had reached his fiftieth year he took holy orders, and now busied himself oftener in composing dramatic pieces on sacred subjects. His life was spent in an affluence and popularity very unlike the fate of Cervantes, and did not close till he was very old. He died in 1681 at earliest, and perhaps some years later.—Calderon was either the founder of the Spanish drama, nor in any respect an improver of its forms or ideas. It had been completely developed before the death of Lope de Vega, which happened while Calderon was still young. But he brought to it both a wealth of fancy, an intensity of feeling, and a fertility and

dexterity of invention, which were not paralleled by any other Spanish dramatist, and hardly by those of any other country. Full scope was given for his powers by the structure of the Spanish drama, in which the irregularities of the old English school were not equalled merely, but far outdone. As a painter of character he has little either of strength, of precision, or of accurate observation; he is neither a master of human nature nor a poet of the highest order, while Shakespeare was both; and, indeed, the lyrical cast of all his works gives them the air of dramatic poems rather than of poetic dramas. But, within his own circle of thought and sentiment, he treads with a vigorous and elastic step; and there are very few poets that have stronger attractions for minds keenly alive to the poetical and the romantic.—Calderon's dramas are said to have amounted to not fewer than five hundred; a surprising number, (though not more than a fourth of Lope's,) and a number which precluded the possibility of deliberate care in construction. The principal of those which have been preserved are distributable into three groups. The first contains his comedies of familiar life, the 'Comedies of Cloak and Sword,' as they were called in Spain. These are equally remarkable for their grace and fluency of dialogue, and for their poetic beauty; for the liveliness and interest which animate the stories of the best of them, their general ingenuity in situation and incident, and the equivocal morality and singular violations of good taste which prevail in them all. From among them may be named, 'The Fairy Lady,' 'Welcome Evil, if it Come Alone,' and 'Give Time to Time!' The second division consists of the Heroic Comedies, among which are to be found some of the very finest and most dignified of his works. His masterpiece is usually held to be one of these, 'The Constant Prince,' which represents with profound pathos the self-sacrifice of Don Fernando of Portugal, in an unsuccessful expedition into Barbary. The 'Heraclius' became famous in France, Corneille having been asserted to have imitated it. The singular play, called 'Life is a Dream,' unites poetical imagination with melancholy reflectiveness in a way which imparts to it a charm altogether peculiar. The third class of Calderon's dramas embraces his Religious Pieces, or 'Sacramental Acts,' (Autos Sacramentales,) compositions which bear a strong resemblance to our own miracle-plays of the middle ages, and are, like them, deformed by fantastic extravagances of religious opinion and feeling. Some of them, however, are beautifully poetical. One of the most characteristic, held also by some critics to be the best, is 'The Devotion of the Cross,' a strange farrago of the wildest supernatural inventions, and the most impractically-motived exhibitions of human conduct, but breathing a poetic spirit which is wonderfully impressive. One of its main incidents is the legend of one dead man shivering another, which had been used in a narrative poem of Lidgate, our old monk of Bury. [W.S.]

CALDERWOOD, DAVID, one of the founders of Presbyterianism, banished for his opposition to Episcopacy, died 1651.

CALDWALL, RICH., an Eng. phy., 1513-1585.

CALEB, a patriarch of the Jews, 15th cent. B.C.

CALONIUS, WALTER, a Welch hist., 12th ct.

CALETTI, GIUSEPPE, an Ital. paint., d. 1660.
 CALIDASA, an Ind. dram., supposed 1st c. B.C.
 CALIGNON, S. DE, a political writer and historian, chancellor of Navarre, 1550-1606.

CALIGULA, a tyrant of Rome, whose proper name was Caius Cæsar Augustus Germanicus, was the son of Germanicus and Agrippina, and began his reign at the age of 25, A.D. 37. After reigning happily a few months, he suffered from a fever, which is supposed to have affected his mind. Four years of the most revolting excesses followed this misfortune, when a conspiracy was formed against him, and he was assassinated.

CALIPPUS, a Ger. mathematician, 4th ct. B.C.

CALIXTUS, the first pope of Rome, 219-222; the second, 1119-1124; the third, 1455-1458.

CALIXTUS, G., chf. of a prot. sect, 1536-1656.

CALL, J. VAN, a Dutch engraver, 1655-1703.

CALLCOTT, JOHN WALL, the son of Thomas Callcott, bricklayer and builder, was born at Kensington, Gravel-pits, in the county of Middlesex, on the 20th of November, 1766. At a very early age he gave indications of that love of literature, and for the acquisition of knowledge, which distinguished him in his after life. At seven years of age he was sent as a day-boarder to a neighbouring school, where he remained five years, made considerable progress in the Latin language, and commenced the study of Greek. He acquired the first rudiments of music from Henry Whitney, organist of Kensington church, to whom he was introduced in the year 1778. In 1779 he began to practise upon the spinnet, with the view of becoming an organist. In 1780 he learned to play upon the clarionet, and made his first essay in musical composition. In the meantime he continued to improve himself in classical learning, and acquired a knowledge of French, Italian, and German, and made an attempt to master the Hebrew and Syriac languages, while mathematics and algebra also occupied his attention. About the year 1782 he became intimate with Drs. Arnold and Cooke, whom he always regarded as his first patrons. In 1783 he obtained the situation of assistant organist at the church of St. George the Martyr, which he held till 1785. At this time his musical compositions were both numerous and varied; but the connections he had formed induced him to make glee-writing his particular study. His first glee, 'O Sovereign of the Willing Soul,' was written in the year 1784. In 1785 he obtained three medals from the Catch Club, for a catch, a canon, and a glee. In the same year he took his degree of Bachelor in Music, and in 1786 he had two medals awarded him by the Catch Club. In 1787, Dr. Arnold and Callcott established the Glee Club, which has ever since continued to form one of the most attractive musical societies in London. In this year he was admitted among the honorary members of the Catch Club, and received two medals. In 1789, and every year till 1793 inclusive, he obtained all the four medals by the club, and took his place as the most popular glee-writer of the day. In 1789, as colleague with Mr. Evans, he entered upon the office of organist at St. Paul's, Covent Garden, which situation he held until the church was destroyed by fire six years afterwards. In 1790 Haydn arrived in England, and Callcott became one of his earliest pupils; and in the same year he

took his degree of Doctor in Music at Oxford. In 1791 Callcott was married, and on that occasion he wrote the words and music of his glee 'Triumphant Love;' and the following year was appointed organist in the chapel of Female Orphans, which place he held till 1802, when he resigned in favor of Mr. Horsley. In 1797 he commenced to collect materials for a musical dictionary, which was never published, but which led to the publication of his musical grammar, which appeared in 1805. Shortly after this he was appointed to succeed Dr. Crotch as lecturer at the Royal Institution, but his list of arduous and unremitted study weakened his mind, which at length sank under the burdens he had laid too heavily upon it. He died on the 15th of May, 1821. Dr. Callcott was one of the brightest ornaments of the British school of music, and he had the strongest claim to esteem and reverence as a man. His works are well known to all glee clubs, but are much too numerous to be mentioned by name here. A fine selection of his glees, edited by his son-in-law, William Horsley, Mus. Bac., Oxon, was published in 5 volumes in the year 1824. [J.M.]

CALLCOTT, SIR A. W., R.A., eldest br. of the composer, disting. as a landscape paint., 1779-1844.

CALLCOTT, LADY MARIA, wife of the preceding, author of several works of travel, a history of Spain, &c., 1779-1842.

CALLET, J. F., a Fr. mathemat., 1744-1798.

CALLETI, A. F., a Fr. painter, 1741-1823.

CALLIMACHUS, archi. of Corinth, 6th c. B.C.

CALLIMACHUS, a Gr. poet. and hist., 3d c. B.C.

CALLINICHUS, a Gr. rhetorician, 3d cnt. B.C.

CALLINUS, a Gr. orator and poet, 8th c. B.C.

CALLIPUS, a phil. of Athens, assass. 351 B.C.

CALLISTHENES, a Gr. phil., the disciple and grand-nephew of Aristotle, and one of the savants who accompanied Alexander into Asia, 365-328 B.C.

CALLISTRATUS, an Athen. orator, 4th c. B.C.

CALLY, PIENE, a French catholic divine, dist. for his controver. and philosoph. writings, d. 1709.

CALMET, AUGUSTINE, was born in 1672, near Commercy. After studying at Breuil and Port-a-Musson, he entered the order of Benedictines, assuming the vows finally in 1689. Afterwards he was removed to Münster as sub-prior. For a short time he held the priory of St. Lay, and he was abbé of St. Leopold of Nancy when he was removed to Sénonès, where he died in 1757. Calmet was a biblical scholar of no mean pretensions and acquisitions, as is shown by his *Commentaire Littéral*, by his *Dictionnaire de la Bible*, and by many dissertations on biblical subjects. His dictionary is well known in various English translations and abridgments, the most famous of the former being that of C. Taylor, in 5 volumes quarto. [J.E.]

CALMO, ANDREA, a Venet. poet, 1510-1571.

CALO, JOHN, a chief of Bulgaria, 13th cent.

CALOGERA, FATHER, a philolog., 1699-1768.

CALONNE, CHARLES ALEXANDRE DE, controller-general (or finance minister) of the French government from the fall of Necker, 1783 to 1787. His name is chiefly memorable as the last of the plodding, intriguing, accommodating, and unprincipled statesmen by whom the French monarchy was hurried to the declivity of the revolution; and especially for his daring experiment of assembling

the notables' on the 22d of February, 1787. Instead of extricating him from his difficulties, this measure really proved the signal of the revolution, as it did of Calonne's disgrace and exile. He was born at Douai, 1734, and educated for the law, which he dishonoured by his treacherous conduct to his client La Chalatois. He is the author of numerous political works and financial memoirs, the best of which may be his 'Tableau de l'Europe in November, 1795.' Buonaparte permitted him to return to France in 1802, where he died on the 30th of Oct., about a month after his arrival. [E.R.]

CALPHURNIUS, J., a Greek scholar, 15th c.

CALPRENEDE, WALTER DE COSTES, lord of La, a French novelist and dramatic poet, d. 1663.

CALPURNIUS, TITUS J., a Latin poet, 3d c.

CALVERT, DENIS, a Dutch paint., 1665-1619.

CALVERT, FREDERIC, seventh Lord Baltimore, author of a 'Tour to the East,' &c., d. 1771.

CALVERT, GEORGE, secretary of state to James L, first Lord Baltimore and founder of Maryland, died 1632.

CALVET, ESPRIT CL. F., a natur., 1728-1810.

CALVI, LAZZARO, an Italian painter, d. 1606.

CALVIN, JOHN, (CAUVIN JEAN), was born at Noyon, in Picardy, 10th July, 1509. Law and theology were combined in his earliest studies. He received, when he was but twelve years old, a benefice in the cathedral of his native town, and, at the age of seventeen, there was added to this previous gift the pastoral cure of Monteville. At his father's request he pursued legal studies at Orleans and Bourges. His mind, however, had been gradually opening to the errors of popery; and, in the place last named, he openly avowed himself a disciple of the reformation. In 1532 he proceeded to Paris, but, having provoked the Sorbonne by his zeal for the new doctrines, he was obliged, with his friend Cop, to quit the city in haste. Under the anticipated patronage of the queen of Navarre, he returned to the French capital in 1534, but the fate of his previous visit again pursued him, and he retired to Basel, then travelled into Italy, visited the duchess of Ferrara, soon came back, and arrived, 1536, as if by accident, at Geneva—the city with which his name is now immortally identified. His early labours and stern discipline did not at first suit the Genevese, and he was banished along with Farel. The reformer halted at Berne for a time, and then removed to Strasburg, in one of the churches of which town he laboured as pastor with all his characteristic activity and decision, and not without marked success. In 1541 he returned to Geneva—or rather was recalled—and from that period till his death, his labours were unremitting in the pulpit and from the press. As a citizen, as a pastor, as an ecclesiastical ruler and reformer, and as a correspondent and counsellor of foreign churches, he was instant 'in season and out of season.' The literary work which he executed is almost incredible, especially when we consider the weak and emaciated constitution in which his indomitable spirit was lodged. Frequent headaches and frequent fastings to relieve those spasms,—nocturnal study with a dim lamp suspended from the canopy of his humble bed—watchful anxiety, and domestic bereavement—contributed to shorten his life, and on the 27th of May, 1564, he died at the age of fifty-five. He

had previously summoned the syndics of Geneva to his deathbed, and solemnly adjured them to persevere in their adherence to the pure gospel of Christ. The works of Calvin comprise commentaries on nearly the whole of the Bible—in all of which, with varying success, the mind of the sacred writers is simply and forcibly expounded, without the parade of erudition, but with a clear perception and logical analysis of the process of inspired thought and argument. His 'Institutes,' published at the early age of twenty-four, are a remarkable monument of precocious ability, and not only speedily gained for its author a European renown, but contributed in no ordinary degree to strengthen, fortify, and extend, the protestant reformation. The Latinity of the long dedication to the king of France is remarkable for its elegance and purity. His numerous tracts against popery have wit as well as wisdom in them—especially the one called the 'Inventory of Sacred Relics.' His voluminous correspondence has been partly published, but a very large collection of letters remain in MSS. in the library of Geneva. The industry of M. Bonnet has, during the last two years, discovered many others, and collected them with a view to speedy publication. Of the system of theology named Calvinism, espoused so extensively in France, Britain, and America, this is not the place to speak. The merits of Calvin have been acknowledged by men of very opposite sentiments—as even by Simon and Bayle. No one now will justify Calvin's share in the burning of Servetus. The other reformers, even the gentle Melancthon, vindicated the sad tragedy. It will not suffice to say that Calvin was drawn into the measure, or that the fate of Servetus was in accordance with the law of the state, and therefore beyond the control of the reformer. Calvin distinctly understood his own part in the business, and felt that compassion was to yield to conscience. The only apology for him is, that Calvin was not, in the matter of religious liberty, before his age. He was no exception to the general rule. Cranmer sent Joan of Kent to the stake, and himself in a few years followed. Five Genevan disciples of Calvin were burnt in France about the same time that Servetus was committed to the flames in Geneva. John Knox and Peter Dens use the very same argument and imagery for the capital punishment of heretics. Nay, Servetus himself admitted the legal theory under which he suffered; for in his work called *Restitutio*, published a few months before his own death, he says expressly that the crime of blasphemy is worthy of death—'simpliciter'—'without dispute.' Similar doctrines are propounded in old books of Scottish theology, by Samuel Rutherford, and in 'The Hind Let Loose.' It took a long time to teach protestants that man is responsible to God alone for his belief, and that liberty of conscience is a universal birthright. [J.E.]

CALVISIUS, SELLIUS, a composer and writer on music and various subjects of learning, 1556-1617.

CAM, or CANO, DREGO, a Portuguese who discovered the river Zaire or Congo, and traced part of the S. Guinea coast in 1484-85. [J.B.]

CAMARAY Y MURGA, a Sp. prelate, d. 1641.

CAMBACERES, JEAN JACQUES REGIS DE, duke of Parma, prince of the empire, &c., born at

Montpellier 1753, died at Paris 1824. Though a child of the revolution, and from the first favourable to its progress, the ambition of Cambacères was rather constructive than otherwise, and added to his education for the law, well qualified him for his great share in the preparation of the civil code, and the judiciary organization of France. He possessed the rare talent of preserving his credit for patriotism, without committing himself to the strife of parties, and in 1799 was associated with Napoleon Buonaparte in the consulate. It does not appear that the first consul had much regard for him, and his conduct must be regarded as equivocal, at the least, when it is considered that he rose to fresh honours under the second restoration. The real product of his political activity is fairly represented by his 'Projet du Code Civil, et Discours Preliminaire,' published 1794, and the practical application of it in following years. The most distinguished of his relations were his brother, STEPHEN HUBERT DE CAMBACERES, archbishop of Rouen, and peer of France, a most esteemed prelate, 1756-1818; BARON CAMBACERES, his nephew, and one of Napoleon's generals, 1778-1826; and his uncle, the ABBE DE CAMBACERES, distinguished as a religious writer and preacher, 1721-1802. [E.R.]

CAMBON, JOSEPH, one of the more violent Jacobins of the French revolution, was born at Montpellier, 1754, and returned to the legislative assembly, 1791. He is chiefly memorable as the reporter of the finance commission, by which some kind of order was eliminated from the confusion left by Calonne and his predecessors, and the basis laid for the subsequent financial prosperity of his country. Whatever share he may have taken in the agitation of the period, the merit belongs to him of pursuing this one aim with steady perseverance. He was disliked by Robespierre, and contributed to his fall on the 9th Thermidor, (27th July, 1794,) but was shortly afterwards compelled to save himself by flight. In 1815 he reappeared on the public stage as a member of the representative assembly, and in 1816 was driven into exile as a regicide. He died at Brussels in 1820. [E.R.]

CAMBRIDGE, ADOLPHUS FREDERICK, duke of, youngest son of George III., born 1774, served as volunteer with the duke of York 1793-1795, viceroy of Hanover 1815-1837, d. 8th July, 1850.

CAMBRIDGE, R. OWEN, a miscel. wr., d. 1802.

CAMBRONNE, PIERRE JACQUES ETIENNE, Baron De, the brave commander of the old guard at the battle of Waterloo, 1770-1842.

CAMBYSES, the first of this name, father of Cyrus, lived about 595 B.C.; the second, son and suc. of Cyrus, began to r. 529 or 530 B.C., d. 522.

CAMDEN, CHARLES PRATT, Earl, a distinguished lawyer and statesman, lord chancellor in 1766, president of the council 1782, 1713-1794.

CAMDEN, JOHN JEFFREYS PRATT, Marquis, K.G., distinguished as a disinterested servant of the state for sixty years, 1759-1840.

CAMDEN, WILLIAM, the celeb. antiquarian, au. of 'The Britannia,' 'Annals,' &c., 1551-1623.

CAMELLI, G. J., a mis. and botanist, 17th ct.

CAMERARIUS, JOACHIM, a learned German, 1500-74. His son of the same name, one of the first physic., botan., and chem. of his age, 1534-1598.

CAMERON, LIEUT.-GEN. SIR ALLAN, distin-

guished for enrolling the 'Cameron Highlanders' at his own expense, in 1793, died 1828.

CAMERON, JOHN, a Scotch theologian, professor of divinity at Glasgow, and afterwards at Montauban, in France, died 1625.

CAMILLA, a princess of the Volsci, k. in battle

CAMILLA, J. A. V., an Ital. actress, 1735-68

CAMILLUS, MARCUS FURIUS, a Roman general of distinguished patriotism, made dictator B.C. 396, died B.C. 365.

CAMILO, F., a Spanish painter, 1610-1671.

CAMOENS, LUIS DE, is the only Portuguese poet who enjoys a European celebrity. He was of noble family; and his ancestors on the father's side were Spanish. He was probably born at Lisbon; and the date of his birth was 1527, or a few years earlier. After having been educated at Coimbra, he passed some time in courtly society at Lisbon; but an attachment to a lady of distinction brought on him a sentence of banishment to Santarem, where he composed several of his poems and is said to have planned or begun that which is the greatest of them. He then volunteered into the fleet, distinguished himself against the African Moors, and lost his right eye in an attack on Ceuta. On his return he found himself neglected and poor; and in 1553 he embarked for India, declaring a resolution of never again seeing his native country. Escaping from a storm, in which the other vessels of the fleet foundered, he reached the Portuguese settlement at Goa; and sixteen years passed over him in the East, amidst perilous adventures, and continual disappointments and misfortunes. He failed to obtain employment in the public service, and entered as a volunteer in two expeditions, the one to Cochin, (in which almost all the Europeans were destroyed by the climate,) the other against the pirates of the Red Sea. A versified satire on the abuses of the government, provoked the viceroy to banish the poet to Macao, where he lived for five years, glad to support himself by the fees of a small



[Grotto of Camoens at Macao.]

office. In this period his great poem is believed to have been completed. He saved the manuscript with difficulty on being shipwrecked on the coast of Cambodia, when at length allowed to return to Goa. Here he was twice imprisoned, first on a groundless charge of malversation in office, and again for debts which he was unable to pay. He

now took up arms again, in the service of the governor of a remote settlement; and there, weary and dispirited, he was tempted to sail for Europe in a homeward-bound vessel which happened to pass. He returned to Lisbon in 1569, as poor and prosperous as he had been when he departed. He published his noble poem, but gained by it neither fame nor profit. The public were blind to its value; and the government and court were otherwise occupied. It was probably about this time that Camoens would have died of hunger, had not a black servant begged for him at night in the streets. In 1578 King Sebastian, embarking on his fatal expedition against Morocco, perished in the bloody battle of Alcazar; and, while his mind had been diverted alike from administration and from literature by his chivalrous dreams, his successor, an aged churchman, was engrossed by ecclesiastical business and dismayed by public calamities. The great poet of the nation was left to his fate. He died in a public hospital in the year 1579.—Camoens left untried hardly any department of poetry, from the tragedy to the sonnet; and high praise is given to many of his smaller compositions. But his immortality was caused by the magnificent heroic poem which we commonly call 'The Lusiad.' The name he himself gave to it was 'Os Lusíadas,' that is, 'The Lusitanians,' or 'Portuguese.' He designed in its ten books to celebrate the glory and greatness of a nation, as to which he triumphantly declared that it was soon to surpass the fame and mastery of all others in the world. The main story the voyage in which Vasco de Gama rounded the Cape of Storms, and discovered the passage to India; but the whole history of Portugal is engrafted on this stock. Nearly a third of the poem is occupied by a narrative of the rise of the kingdom, which Vasco delivers to the king of Melinda, much in the manner of Æneas's tale to Dido; and occasion is taken for introducing minor incidents and characters in shorter episodes. A plan embracing a field so wide, could not well be executed without making too heavy demands on the attention of the reader; and undoubtedly there are few who do not feel the poem, as a whole, to be wanting in interest. Another weakness lies in the want of local truth which pervades it, and which exhibits itself both in the scenery and in the characters. The work abounds in supernatural machinery, which is nothing else than a repetition of the heathen mythology, while it often passes into undisguised allegory. Nor is any attempt made at describing exactly either the landscapes or the manners of the East: all is general and uncharacteristic. But the glow of patriotic and warlike animation, the frequent pathos, (as in the story of Inez de Castro,) and the constant affluence of imagery beautifully poetical, combine in presenting us with a series of pictures, such as is very rarely to be met with in poetry, and fully sufficient to vindicate the place of Camoens as one of the greatest among modern poets. The diction and versification, also, are pronounced by competent critics to possess the very highest merit. [W.S.]

CAMPAN, MADAME DE, a lady of the royal household, celebrated for her memoirs of Marie Antoinette, 1752-1822.

CAMPANELLA, THOMAS, a distinguished

Spaniard of the 16th century, no less remarkable from the originality of his writings, than through the extraordinary reverses of his life. The contemporary of Bacon and Des Cartes, he ranks with Giordano Bruno and a few others, as evidence that the time had come for a successful revolt against the philosophy of the Peripatetics and the Church. Like Bruno, his tendencies were towards Platonism; many of his views, also, were tinted with mysticism. He had, however, a clear conception of the nature of metaphysics; and he has contributed one of our many 'Utopias' to political theory, in his 'Civitas Solis.' Campanella found in the Spanish government a mortal foe. Seven times did he undergo the horrors of the *question*; he passed seven years in a dungeon—supporting his courage and nourishing his soul, with thought. At length he escaped to France, and found a protector in Richelieu, with whom the hatred borne him by Spain was sufficient recommendation. Campanella's works cannot be overlooked by the thorough student of metaphysics: the more important of them have been recently collected and published in Germany. [J.P.N.]

CAMPANILE, an Italian satirist, 1630-1674.

CAMPANIUS, TH., a learned Swede, author of a description of New Sweden, America, 1701.

CAMPBELL, ARCHIBALD, marquis of Argyle, a distinguished partizan of the covenanters, beheaded 1661. His son of the same name, earl of Argyle, disting. as a royalist, and beheaded 1685.

CAMPBELL, ARCH., bp. of Aberdeen, d. 1744.

CAMPBELL, GEORGE, D.D., a professor of divinity in the presbyterian church, 1709-1796.

CAMPBELL, J., d. of Argyle and Greenwich, a partizan of the house of Hanover, 1671-1743.

CAMPBELL, JOHN, a Scotch archit., d. 1734.

CAMPBELL, JOHN, a miscellan. au., d. 1775.

CAMPBELL, MAJOR-GEN. SIR NEIL, British resident at Elba in charge of Napoleon, died 1827.

CAMPBELL, THOMAS, was born at Glasgow in July, 1777. His father, descended of a good family in Argyleshire, was a Virginia merchant; but before the birth of the poet, the youngest of his eleven children, he was in decayed circumstances, and subsisted on small annuities from mercantile societies, and by receiving young men into his house as boarders. Thomas, after distinguishing himself at school, passed through the university of Glasgow with high reputation, which, however, was gained less by steady industry or exact learning, than by the precocious brilliancy of his essays in prose and his versified translations from the classics. Till the end of his life, Greek was his favourite study; and he was vainer of his proficiency in it than of his poetry or the fame it brought him. His studies at college were assisted by a bursary or exhibition, and by the hard-won gains of private teaching; and he became successively, for short periods, tutor in two families in the west of Scotland. The poverty of his family precluded his pursuit of the more ambitious professions; and a few months spent as a copying clerk in Edinburgh, disgusted his sensitive and indolent mind with the drudgery and captiousness of the attorney's chambers. This migration introduced him to the notice of literary men; and to the encouragement and criticism of Dr. Robert Anderson, more than to anything else, was owing his

prosecution of poetical composition.—One of his first printed efforts was 'The Wounded Hussar,' which appeared when he was about twenty years of age. About the same time, living in humble lodgings in Edinburgh, and supporting himself by private teaching of the classics, and by obscure drudgery for booksellers, he was composing poetical fragments, which were gradually incorporated into 'The Pleasures of Hope.' This poem, published in 1799, in its author's twenty-second year, became immediately and deservedly famous; and though, in spite of advice, he sold the copyright absolutely for sixty pounds, the publishers, on its success, were for some time very liberal to him; and the reversion of the copyright became profitable in his declining years. Being now determined on making literature his profession, he spent upwards of a year in Germany. A great poem, 'The Queen of the North,' ardently projected, was soon dropped; but he transmitted from abroad, to the *Morning Chronicle*, several of his finest lyrics, among which were, 'Ye Mariners of England,' and 'The Exile of Erin.' He had intended settling in Edinburgh, where he had long been intimate with Jeffrey, Brown, Scott, and Stewart, and most of all with Alison; and with this design he set down his parents in that city. To them, indeed, to his mother after her husband's death, and to his sisters always afterwards, he was steadily and honourably affectionate and generous.—In 1803, however, he found it advisable to remove to London; and in the same year, uncertain though his prospects were, he married his cousin Miss Sinclair. Next year he obtained an engagement with the *Star* newspaper, from which he received about four guineas a-week, chiefly earned by translating foreign gazettes. About the same time appeared 'The Battle of the Baltic.' For seventeen years from this date he inhabited a house at Sydenham, near London. In 1805 his circumstances were improved by a pension of two hundred a-year bestowed by Fox's administration; partly, perhaps, for zealous advocacy of Whig principles, but prompted also by his poetical celebrity, and by the necessities of one who was always thriftless, and disqualified, both by temperament and by feebleness of health, for steady labour as a bookseller's hack. In 1807 was published one of the fruits of his taskwork, 'The Annals of Great Britain,' for which he received three hundred pounds from an Edinburgh bookseller. In 1809 appeared 'Gertrude of Wyoming,' to which, the year after, 'O'Connor's Child' was annexed. The place which Campbell justly holds as one of the classics of English poetry was now securely gained, when he had only reached his thirty-third year; and, though his life was but half spent, it may safely be said that nothing which he afterwards wrote was worthy to be ranked with his earlier achievements. His time, in fact, was thenceforth frittered away in desultory and occasional studies, and in toils which had no higher purpose than the subsistence of his family; and the exquisite delicacy and correctness of taste, which give such a charm to his finest poems, did no more than impede him in his prose writing. The romantic glow of imagery and sentiment, which had inspired, in youth, his ethical meditations, and which had risen into a more manly enthusiasm in his

martial lyrics, died away amidst the hurry and coarseness of real life; and the poet certainly wanted the leisure, and probably wanted the native vigour of thought, which might have furnished him with other and severer themes, and prompted a new tone of poetic inspiration.—In 1812 he delivered, with great popularity, six lectures on poetry at the Royal Institution: two years afterwards, a long visit to Paris, while the masterpieces of Grecian sculpture and Italian painting were still unremoved from the Louvre, gratified his classical taste, and suggested much of attractive reflection. Soon afterwards a legacy from a Highland cousin placed at his command the income of a sum, which in the end exceeded four thousand pounds. In 1819 appeared his well-selected 'Specimens of the British Poets,' accompanied with criticisms, which written with very fine judgment and fair knowledge, are the only prose compositions of Campbell that are likely to be remembered. In 1821 he became editor of 'The New Monthly Magazine,' to which he contributed a good many critical essays and poems; and the editorship, though never carefully attended to, was retained for ten years. During these years several events occurred. The ill success of 'Theodric' disappointed him grievously. His surviving son, (the other having died in infancy,) was now, at the age of fourteen, pronounced to labour under mental aberration which proved to be hopeless; and in 1828 his domestic calamities were completed by the loss of his wife. In 1825 he was chiefly occupied in organizing the London university, visiting Berlin to obtain information for the purpose. In November 1826, he was elected rector of the university of Glasgow; and, exerting himself actively in promoting and suggesting reforms, he was re-elected twice afterwards. About and after the close of this period, also, very much of his time was taken up with the affairs of the Polish refugees.—In 1831, having resigned his first editorship, he for a short time edited the *Metropolitan*. Seven or eight months from September, 1834, were spent by him in Algiers, which he seems to have had no purpose in visiting except that of making a book. He executed this design in his 'Letters from the South.' Among several pieces of drudgery which he now performed was his 'Life of Mrs Siddons.' 'The Pilgrim of Glencoe,' the last of his considerable poems, published in 1842, was no successful even in his own estimation. His health long uncertain, was now irretrievably shattered, and fond of society, and often tempted to convivial excesses, he had taken but too little pains to preserve health, especially since domestic distresses had fallen so heavily on him. His affairs too, became much embarrassed; and in July 1843, giving up the last of several houses he had successively occupied in London, he retired with his niece to Boulogne. There, after a winter of suffering, he died in June 1844. [W.S.]

CAMPE, J. H., a German author, 1746-1818.

CAMPEGGIO, LORENZO, cardinal nuncio to the court of Henry VIII., 1474-1539.

CAMPER, PIERRE, a celebrated anatomist and naturalist, was born at Leyden in 1722. He died in 1789. He was educated as a medical man, under Albinus, Gaubius, and Musschenbroek. After he had taken his degree, and paid the last duties

his parents, he visited England and Paris, where he made the acquaintance of such men as Hunter, Sir Hans Sloane, Buffon, &c. He successively filled the chairs of philosophy, medicine, and surgery, at Franeker, Amsterdam, and Groningen. At the latter place he spent ten years devoted to study and the duties of his professorship, and used to say these years were the happiest of his life. He was twice elected deputy to the assembly of the states, and was at length nominated councillor of state. Camper possessed a singular facility for acquiring languages. He spoke fluently Latin, English, German, and French, and read Greek and Italian with ease. The dissertations and memoirs upon medical subjects which he published, extended his fame to all parts of Europe; but it is upon his profound knowledge of comparative anatomy applied to the study of natural history, that his chief reputation depends, and it is by it that his name will descend to posterity with the greatest éclat. One of the great objects of Camper's life, was to show from anatomical details applied to natural history, that there is a regular gradation in animal beings from man downwards, and a scale of proportions by which it might be demonstrated how all living beings are connected one with another in the general system of creation. He was one of the first to lead the way in the study of Palæontology, and in a memoir upon fossil bones, after examining and comparing a series of those with the skeletons of animals existing at the present time, he arrived at the conclusion (since his time so ably carried out by Cuvier) that certain species of animals have at different times been destroyed by various revolutions of the globe. One of his most striking discoveries was that of the bones of birds containing air. It was known that the bones of birds were light, and possessed no marrow; but it was reserved for Camper to show from anatomical demonstration that there was a direct communication between the cavities of the bones and the lungs. Hunter made the same discovery soon afterwards. Camper's memoirs upon the organs of hearing in fishes—on the anatomy of the orange-outang—on the origin and colour of the negro—and on the facial line as applied to characterize the different races of man, show great talent and observation; while the zeal with which he undertook the cure and prevention, by inoculation, of the terrible epizootic which raged amongst the horned cattle in Holland in 1768, proved him to be a patriotic citizen, as well as an enlightened anatomist and physician. [W.B.]

CAMPHUYSEN, DYRK, a Dutch paint., 17th c.
 CAMPI, BEN., an Italian painter, 1522-1592.
 CAMPI, P. E., an Ital. dramatist, 1740-1796.
 CAMPLAN, EDMUND, a Jesuit hist. and dram., executed for conspiracy against Elizabeth, 1581.
 CAMPIGLIA, A., an Italian historian, 17th c.
 CAMPIGLIA, J. D., an Ital. paint., 1692-1770.
 CAMPISTRON, J. G., DE, a French dramatist, protégé of the celebrated Racine, 1656-1723.
 CAMPO-LONGO, A., a Neap. paint., d. 1580.
 CAMPO-LONGO, E., an Ital. phy., 1550-1604.
 CAMPO-LONGO, E., a satir. poet, 1732-1801.
 CAMPOMANES, PEDRO RODRIGUEZ, Count de, a Spanish statesman, distinguished as a political economist, 1723-1789.
 CAMPSON, G., sultan of Egypt, 1504-1516.

CAMUS, A. G., deputy to the states-general, 1789; member of the convention, 1792; president of the council of 500, 1796; distinguished as a man of letters, 1740-1804.

CAMUS, E. L., a Fr. mathemati., 1690-1768.

CAMUS, JOHN PET., a Fr. prelate, 1582-1652.

CAMUSAT, NICH., a Fr. historian, 1575-1655.

CANALETTI, A., a Venet. paint., 1697-1768.

CANAAN, according to Gen., the son of Ham.

CANDACE, a queen of Ethiopia, Acts viii. 27.

CANANI, J. B., an Ital. anatomist, 1515-1579.

CANAO, a count of Bretagne, 547-560.

CANCLAUX, J. B. CAMILLE, Count De, an officer in the revolutionary army, afterwards a member of the senate, 1740-1817.

CANDAULES, a king of Lydia, 735-718 B.C.

CANDIANO, a dis. Ven. family, 9th and 10th c.

CANDIDUS, a Ger. historian of the 5th cent.

CANDIDUS, P., a protest. histor., 1540-1608.

CANDOLLE, AUGUSTIN PYRAMUS DE, a distinguished botanist, was born at Geneva in 1778. He died in 1841. From the age of sixteen he devoted himself to the pursuit of botany. He took himself to Paris, where he attended the lectures of Cuvier, Lamarck, Fourcroy, Vauquelin, &c., and prosecuted his botanical studies under Jussieu and Desfontaines. He adopted the natural system, and became one of its most distinguished supporters. In 1807 he was elected professor of botany at Montpellier. This chair he resigned upon the restoration of the Bourbons, at which time his native city was restored to its independence. Thither he retired, and was appointed in 1816 to the chair of natural history, which was expressly instituted for him. His botanical works are numerous and excellent. The 'Prodromus Systematis Regni Vegetabilis' is the most important, though he did not live to complete it. His incessant studies, it is to be feared, at last told heavily upon his constitution. For some years his health was declining, and though in 1840 he undertook a journey as a relaxation from his labours, he did not derive any decided benefit from it. M. De Candolle was distinguished, in addition to his great and deserved reputation as a botanist, for his activity in promoting measures of public utility, such as the improvement of agriculture, the cultivation of the arts, the advancement of public instruction, and the amelioration of the legislative code of his native city. [W.B.]

CANGE, CHARLES DU FRESNE DU, a French histor., in high repute for his learning, 1610-1688.

CANINI, J. A., an Ital. paint., 1617-1665.

CANNEMAN, ELIAS, a Dutch statesman, principal agent in restoring the house of Orange, 1813.

CANNING, GEORGE, a distinguished British statesman, was born in London, on 11th April, 1770. He began life in circumstances little likely to have fostered a statesman. His father, a man of good family, suffering from the light in which his connections viewed an imprudent marriage, died while George was an infant. The widow was subsequently twice married, tried the stage, and, though there was no blot on her reputation, by a wandering and rather discreditable life, justified the distaste towards her of the Canning family. It is, however, among the amiable features of this statesman's character, that, when he was attracting the attention of the world, and must have felt

his mother an impediment to his prospects, he treated her with uniform kindness and public respect. He was educated by his maternal uncle, a merchant in the city, and studied at Christ Church, Oxford. He early showed the versatility of his powers, by not only taking a high academical position, but gaining a host of admirers among his own contemporaries by his conversational powers and efforts in light literature. His early association with Sheridan marked him out as a probable acquisition to the Whigs, and a dramatic anecdote is told of Godwin having been sent to offer him the championship of the friends of the people—an offer on which he is said to have deliberated ere he rejected it. In 1793, however, he entered parliament as a supporter of Pitt. His opinions were naturally liberal, but his fastidious taste, and somewhat scornful temper, revolted against popularity, and thus it was, that, while he joined the Tory party, he carried into it a decided practical leaning to Whig principles. While the aristocracy have charged him with betraying them, he wrote in the 'Antijacobin,' and other quarters, some of the bitterest satires against democracy that have appeared since the days of Theophrastus. He took office, as under-secretary of state, in 1796. In 1800, he married one of the daughters of General Scott of Balcomie, in Fifeshire, whose large fortune rendered him no longer liable to the imputation of being an adventurer. On the return of the Tory party to power in 1807, he was made foreign secretary. In 1809, in consequence of a quarrel with Castlereagh, which produced a duel, he resigned his office. He soon afterwards commenced his pleadings for catholic emancipation, which tended so greatly to the consummation which he did not live to see. He was on the eve of his departure to be governor-general of India when the death of Castlereagh, in 1822, made him yield to the urgent demands that he should strengthen the ministry by taking office as foreign secretary. In 1825, he performed one of his favourite achievements in the acknowledgment of the independence of the Spanish settlements in South America. In February, 1827, he succeeded Lord Liverpool as prime minister. The chancellor, Eldon, and some other members in the government, of high Tory principles, resigned office on the occasion, in a peculiarly emphatic manner: and Canning sought and to a considerable extent obtained the support of the Whigs. But in his short career he was so severely harassed by the opposition of his former colleagues, that he died on 8th August, 1827, exhausted both in body and mind. [J.H.B.]

CANO, ALONSO, a celebrated Spanish painter and sculptor, and also architect, was born at Granada in 1601. He studied at Seville, sculpture with J. Montanes, and painting under Pacheco and Juan de Castillo. He was appointed painter to Philip IV., and practised some time at Madrid, but settled finally at Granada, where he established a considerable school; he died there in 1667. The extent and versatility of his powers have procured Cano the title of the 'Michelangelo of Spain;' his pictures are rich in effect, and display great vigour of execution; they are numerous at Seville, Madrid, Toledo, and Granada, where are still preserved some celebrated altar-pieces.—(Can Bermudez,

Diccionario Historico de los mas Ilustres profesores de las Bellas Artes en Espagna.) [R.N.W.]

CANO, JAMES, a Portug. navigator, 15th ce.
CANO, J. S., a Spanish navigator, died 1526.
CANOVA, ANTONIO, one of the most celebrated sculptors of modern times, was born in the village of Possagno, near Treviso, in 1757. He was sent at an early age by the Venetian government to complete his studies in Rome; for which purpose he was granted a pension of 300 ducats per annum for three years. This judicious liberality of the Venetian government was the indirect cause of Canova's settling in Rome, and similar in a great measure contributed to the revival of the arts in the nineteenth century. His first work noted was the group of Theseus and the Minotaur; this was succeeded by the great monuments of popes Clement XIII., and XIV., and Pius VI., which raised the reputation of Canova above that of all his contemporaries; the monument of Clement XIII. is that in St. Peter's of which the celebrated reposing lions form a part.—Canova's works are extremely numerous, and are generally beautiful, combining nature with classic beauty and proportion; his extraordinary ability, and perhaps industry also, are well displayed in a noble collection of casts after his works, preserved together in the academy at Venice, among which Hercules in the tunic of Deianira hurling Lich into the sea from the rock, is a most imposing group. Some of his best works are preserved at the Vatican, as the Boxers and many others; the celebrated Venus is in the Pitti Palace at Florence; the three Graces are in this country. Apsley House is a colossal statue of Napoleon. Canova died at Venice, October, 1822, and a magnificent design which he had made for a public monument to Titian, was with slight alteration adapted, and in 1827 executed by some of his pupils in commemoration of his own memory; it is the church of the Frari.—Canova was in every sense a most successful artist; his reputation European; he amassed great wealth, and was created marquis of Ischia by the pope; there is a portrait of him by Sir Thomas Lawrence.—(Mansueti, *Vita di Antonio Canova*, 1827; Canova's Works by Moses, &c., &c.) [R.N.W.]

CANOVAI, STANISLAUS, a math., 1740-1811.
CANSTEIN, CH. HILDEBRAND, Baron, a German nobleman, discoverer of an art analogous to stereotyping, died 1719.

CANTACUZENUS, JOHN, one of the most famous emperors of the East, succeeded 1341, abdicated 1354; afterwards distinguished as an historian and theologian, died 1410. His descendants have given many princes to Moldavia and Wallachia, and the last of the name distinguished himself in the cause of Greek independence, 1821.

CANTARINI, SIMON, an Ital. painter, d. 1641.
CANTEMIR, CONSTANTINE, vaivode of Moldavia, 1630-1693. DEMETRIUS, his son, hospodar of Moldavia, distinguished as an historian, 1677-1723.

CONSTANTINE DEMETRIUS, son of the last named, a diplomatist and man of letters, 1709-1747.
CANTERBURY, CH. MANNERS SUTTON, V. count, speaker of the H. of Commons, 1780-1847.

CANTIPRATANUS, THOS., a philos., 13th ce.
CANTON, JOHN M. A., an astron., 1718-72.
CANTON, J. G., a Germ. painter, 1710-1753.

CANUEL, SIMON, a French general, distin. as a royalist in the war of La Vendée, b. 1767.

CANUTE I., king of Denmark 863-873. CANUTE II., surnamed the Great, succeeded 1014, sole master of England, 1016, conqueror of Norway, 1028, died 1035. CANUTE III., called Hardicanute, or Canute II. of England, died 1042. CANUTE IV., king of Denmark, 1080-1086. CANUTE V., 1182-1202. CANUTE VI., 1182-1202.

CANUTE, a king of Sweden, 1168-1192.

CAPEL, ARTHUR, Lord, a royalist, noted for the defence of Colchester, bhdd. by the parlmnt. 1648.

CAPEL, ARTHUR, earl of Essex, son of the preceding, charged with participating in the Rye-house plot, found with his throat cut in the Tower, 1683.

CAPELL, EDWARD, an English critic, editor of an edition of Shakspeare, 1713-1781.

CAPELLEN, G. A. P., Baron, a Dutch statesman, minister of the interior under L. Buonaparte.

CAPELLEN, T. F., a Dutch v.-adm., 1750-1824.

CAPELLO, BIANCA, celebrated as the mistress and wife of one of the Medici, supposed to have been murdered, 1587.

CAPISTRAN, JOHN, DE, many years a papal nuncio, preacher of the crusades against the Hussites and Mahomet II., 1385-1456.

CAPISUCCHI, BLASIU, marq. of Monterio, a soldier of the ch., dis. against the Huguenots, 1569.

CAPISUCCHI, P., bp. of Neocastro, d. 1539.

CAPITOLINUS, TRITUS, a Rom. citizen, br. of Cincinnatus, six times consul from 471 to 439 B.C.

CAPO D'ISTRIA, JOHN, count of, a Greek diplomatist in the service of Russia; aided the cause of Greek independence, and became president of the Greek government in 1828; ass. 1831.

CAPONI, A., beheaded for conspiring with Machiand and Bacconi against the Medici, 1513.

CAPEL, NEWCOME, a religious wr., d. 1791.

CAPELLE, J. P. VAN, a Dutch savant, fr. of a history of the Low Countries, 1783-1829.

CAPRARA, CARD., archbishop of Milan, concluded the concordat of 1801 with Napoleon, whom he crow. k. of Italy at Milan in 1805, 1733-1810.

CAPULON, ISSANTE DE, a troubadour, 13th c.

CAPUSSO, an Ital. divine and poet, 1671-1746.

CARA-YOISSOUF, first prince of the dynasty of the Turcomans, chief of a faction called 'black sheep,' died 1420.

CARACALLA, MARCUS AURELIUS ANTON., emp. of Rome, b. 183, succ. Severus, 211, kld. 217.

CARACCI. The name of a celebrated family of painters of Bologna.—AGOSTINO CARACCI, was born at Bologna, where his father carried on the business of a tailor, in 1559. He was placed first with a jeweller, and studied painting afterwards under Prospero Fontana, Domenico Tibaldi, and Cornelius Cort; with the last he practised also engraving. Agostino was the most active teacher in the academy opened by the Caracci in Bologna in 1589 until 1600, when he went to Rome; he was then employed by his brother Annibale to aid him in the Farnese Gallery there, for which he executed the 'Cephalus and Aurora,' and the 'Triumph of Galatea;' the cartoons of these two frescoes are in the National Gallery. But the brothers disagreeing, Agostino retired to Parma, where he died shortly afterwards, March 22, 1602. He was more distinguished as an engraver than painter. — ANNIBALE CARACCI,

the younger, brother of Agostino, was born at Bologna in 1560; his father intended him to be a tailor, but his cousin, Ludovico Caracci, induced him to follow painting, for which Annibale showed decided ability, and in which his cousin gave him all necessary instruction. After carrying on conjointly with his brother and cousin the celebrated academy of Bologna for ten years, Annibale was invited by the cardinal Farnese to Rome in 1600, and he there executed the celebrated frescoes, known as the 'Farnese Gallery,' for that cardinal, receiving a salary of £25 a-year besides maintenance. This great work was finished in 1604, when Annibale received a further donation of 100 guineas. It was preferred by Poussin to all the works in Rome after the frescoes of Raphael; it has been engraved by Carlo Cesio. Annibale appears to have been an invalid after the execution of this work, for he did little more in Rome, and died there 15th July, 1609; he was buried in the Pantheon by the side of Raphael.—LUDOVICO CARACCI, the founder of the eclectic school of Bologna, was born there in 1555; he appears to have been very dull in his youth, and at the school of Prospero Fontana was known as the *oz*, (il bue.) He studied afterwards many masters in various places, as Correggio, Julio Romano, Titian, and others, and in endeavouring to combine their several beauties led to the establishment of the principle of eclecticism, and was actually the founder of the academic system.—He was the real head of the academy of the Caracci established in 1589, and after the departure of his two cousins for Rome, carried on by him alone until his death in December, 1619. Domenichino, Guido, Albani, and Lanfranco, were among the numerous distinguished scholars of this celebrated school. Ludovico's principal works were the frescoes of the convent of San Michele in Bosco, near Bologna, long since perished, but existing in the prints after them by Giovannini. There are several excellent oil pictures by Ludovico in the gallery of Bologna.—(Bellori, *Vite de' Pittori Moderni*, &c.; Baglione, *Vite de' Pittori*; Malvasia, *Felsina Pittrice*; Wornum, *Descriptive and Historical Catalogue of the National Gallery*.)

[R.N.W.]
CARACCIO, ANT., a tragic wr. of Ital., 17th c.
CARACCIOLI, DOMINIQUE, Marq. De, an Ital. minister of state, and viceroy of Sicily, 1715-1789.

CARACCIOLI, FRANCISCO, a Neapolitan admiral, born 1748, and hanged at the mast-head of his own vessel, on restoration of k. Ferdinand, 1799.

CARACCIOLI, J., a Neapolitan gentleman, favourite of the q. of Nap., disgraced and slain, 1432.

CARACCIOLI, J., prince of Melfi and marshal of France, d. 1550. His son ANTHONY, bishop of Troyes, conv. from the Rom. Cath. faith, and d. 1569.

CARACCIOLI, J. B., a pain. of Nap., 1580-1645.

CARACCIOLI, LOUIS ANTHONY, a fertile writer, most celebrated for his pretended letters of Ganganelli, &c., 1721-1803.

CARACCIOLI, MARIN, an expert political agent, and governor of Milan, 1468-1538.

CARACCIOLI, an Italian bishop, d. 1495.

CARACTACUS, or CARADOG, king of the Silures, a British tribe inhabiting South Wales, defeated by the Romans, 75.

CARADOG, a Welch chieftain, d. 1156.

CARAFFA, A. C., a French painter, d. 1812.

CARAFFA, ANTHONY, a statesman of Naples, 15th cent. A cardinal, and great scholar of the same name, cousin of pope Paul IV., died 1591.

CARAFFA, J. A., put to d. by Pius IV., 1560.

CARAFFA, V., a gen. of the Jesuits, 1583-1649.

CARDAN, a king of Bulgaria, 776-806.

CARAMUEL DE LOBKOWITZ, JOHN, bishop of Messi, disting. as a divine and poet, 1606-1682.

CARASCOSA, BARON, a disting. partizan of the French in the Neapolitan revolution, b. 1769.

CARASIUS, MARCUS AURELIUS VALERIUS, proclaimed emp. in Britain 287; assassinated 291.

CARAVAGGIO, MICHELANGELO MERIGI, commonly called MICHELANGELO DA CARAVAGGIO, where he was born in 1569, was originally a mason's labourer, but while still young gained so considerable a position as a portrait painter at Milan, that he was induced to try his fortune in Venice, where he became a student of the works of Giorgione; and he eventually established himself in Rome. His poverty was a serious obstacle to his success in the great capital of the arts, for some time, when he was obliged to work for the Cavaliere d' Arpino; but his celebrated picture of the 'Card Players,' and shortly afterwards a few religious pieces, of which his masterpiece is the 'Deposition of Christ,' now in the Vatican picture gallery, established his reputation as one of the principal painters of his time.—

Caravaggio's good fortune was of short duration: being of a violent temper, he killed a companion in consequence of a dispute at a game of tennis. He fled to Naples, thence he went to Malta, and spent some time at Palermo; but finally having obtained the pope's pardon for the act of homicide, he set out in 1609 in a felucca for Rome; he was arrested on his way by mistake, by a Spanish coast guard, and when he gained his liberty he discovered that the crew of the felucca had gone off with all his property; he wandered despondingly along the coast to Porto Ercole, where, what with disappointment and the extreme heat of the weather, he was seized with a fever, and died in a few days, at the early age of forty.—Caravaggio was a great colourist, but his pictures are black and heavy, and so ordinary in their general treatment of form and accuracy, that his style was designated the *naturalist*, in contradistinction to the prevailing *ideal* taste of the time. He had many imitators, who are called *naturalisti* and *tenebrosi*; the celebrated Spagnoletto is the most distinguished of his followers. This taste was much spread in Spain, and had its votaries in France and the low countries. Valentine and Honthorst (Gherardo, della notte) were decided imitators of Caravaggio.—(Bellori, *Vite de' Pittori*, &c., Rome 1672.) [R.N.W.]

CARDAN, JEROME, one of our true 'curiosities of literature,' born in Pavia in 1501, said to have caused his own death in 1576, that he might not, by living longer, falsify his prediction of that event! There are not many characters more difficult to delineate by a few sketches than Cardan's. Of great industry, undoubted originality and power, and extensive acquirements, his fame yet rests for the most part on his pure charlatanerie. As a moral entity, if indeed the term can with decency be applied to him, he was also a mass of contradictions; he loved knowledge, sought appar-

ently for truth, and experienced high aspirations nevertheless he never shrunk from deceit and falsehood; his practical life full of disorder; his scientific faith worth nothing—he stole from Tartaglia and published as his own the famous rule for the solution of cubic equations. He wrote of everything—often advancing knowledge; but he pretended to deal with all difficulties under the sun. He said that, like Socrates, he had a demon like Swedenborg afterwards, he claimed supernatural insight during the *extasis*;—it is not improbable that he was affected by that singular modification of vitality now known as *mesmerism*. I were useless to recount seriously the opinions of man so strange and disorderly; nor can we undertake to reckon up even the topics on which he wrote. His productions fill 10 volumes folio; the oddest of them being the treatise 'De Vita Propria,'—something of the cast of Rousseau's 'Confessions,' as full of vanity, of insincerity, of passion of eloquence. Cardan's fame, while he lived, resulted from his skill as a physician, and his astrology. He was doubtless helped in his profession by superior acquaintance with chemistry; to which one may safely give the credit of his celebrated cure of the archbishop of St. Andrews. As might have been expected, his private life and affairs were ever in confusion: one son fell under the axe of the public executioner, because he had poisoned his wife; another was shut up in prison for safety's sake, at the instance of his own father.—These notices may help the imaginative to conceive something of Cardan. [J.P.N.]

CARDI, LOUIS, an Italian painter, d. 1613.

CARDONNE, DENIS DOMINIQUE DE, an Eas schol. and historian, professor at Paris, 1720-178

CAREL, JAMES, a French poet, 17th century

CAREW, GEORGE, made earl of Totness 1 Charles I. for his military services, historian the Irish wars, died 1629.

CAREW, SIR GEORGE, a courtier and fugitive historian, knighted by Queen Elizabeth, d. 161 His brother, RICHARD, a topographical wr., d. 162

CAREW, HENRY, earl of Monmouth, eminent as a scholar and translator, d. 1661.

CAREW, THOMAS, a dramatic poet, d. 1639.

CAREY, HENRY, a distinguished ballad-writer and composer, died by his own hand, 17 GEORGE SAVILLE, his son, also a song-writer and playwright, died 1807.

CAREY, JOSEPH, a French printer, regarded by his country. as the inv. of stereotyping, d. 180

CAREY, WILLIAM, was born on 17th August 1761, in the village of Paulerspury, Northamptonshire. Although his father was clerk of the parish he early displayed a tendency to dissent, and having announced his adherence to the principles of the baptist persuasion, was in 1783 baptized the river Nen, and soon after chosen pastor of small baptist church in the neighbourhood Northampton. While assiduous in the discharge of his official duties, he prosecuted his studies with intense ardour in private, and was greatly distinguished for the extent and variety of his knowledge, his accomplishments embracing all the modern European languages, and several branches of science, particularly botany and natural history. In 1787 Carey was removed to the pastorate of more numerous church in Leicester, where

beck comprising many educated members, he had better scope for the exercise of his natural and acquired talents. But his mind was absorbed with visions of missionary enterprise among the heathen; and while on a visit to Mr. Fuller Kettering, along with Dr. Ryland and Mr. Hatcliffe of Olney, he laid the foundation of a Baptist missionary society, of which he himself became the first agent and the brightest ornament. Accompanied by his wife and sister-in-law, he embarked on 13th June, 1793, for India, and after experiencing some very trying vicissitudes, he chose Madras for his station; but the Indian government having refused their permission to any permanent establishment of a missionary kind, he was obliged to quit that place. Through the influence of the governor, who was exceedingly favourable to the missionary cause, Mr. Carey now established his head-quarters at the Danish settlement of Serampore, where, assisted by Messrs. Marshman and Ward, his efforts for the Christian good of a populous and extensive province were followed by a degree of success far exceeding his most sanguine expectations. Carey was appointed by the marquis of Wellesley to the professorship of Bengalee in the College of Fort-William, and as he voluntarily added to the duties of this chair instruction in the Sanscrit and Mahratta languages, he became familiar with the leading dialects of India. Many literary works connected with this department of mental philosophy proceeded from his pen. But his greatest achievements were in the province of biblical translation, having been the main instrument in issuing new versions in upwards of forty of the Indian languages, and bringing the Scriptures within the reach of three hundred millions of human beings. Under these indefatigable exertions the health of Dr. Carey at length sank, and he died in 1834, in the seventy-third year of his age. [R.J.]

CARLETON, SIR DUDLEY, Lord Dorchester, a statesman of arbitrary principle, an. of 'Letters' bringing his embassy to Holland, 1616-1620, d. 1632.

CARLETON, GEO., bp. of Chichester, and an. numerous works celebrated in their day, d. 1628.

CARLETON, SIR GUY, created Lord Dorchester for his services in the American war, d. 1847.

CARLETTI, F., an Italian navigator, 16th c.

CARLETTI, N., a Neapol. archbp., 1723-1800.

CARLISLE, SIR ANTHONY, a distinguished English surgeon, 1768-1840.

CARLISLE, NICH., an antiqu. wr., 1771-1847.

CARLISLE, THOMAS HOWARD, earl of, uncle and guardian of Lord Byron, himself a poet and dramatic author, and in politics a Whig, b. 1748.

CARLOS, DON, crown prince of Navarre, noted for his frequent rebellions, 1420-1461.

CARLOS, DON, son of Philip II. of Spain, and a hero of one of Schiller's tragedies, 1545-1567.

CARLOS, THE DUKE OF SAN, one time English ambassador from Spain, a great promoter of national improvements, died 1828.

CARLYLE, JOSEPH DACRE, an Oriental scholar and poet, fellow-traveller with Lord Elgin, d. 1804.

CARMELI, MICHELANGELO, an Orient. scholar, of the Gr. classics, and an. of commen., 1706-66.

CARMONTELE, a miscel. Fr. wr., 1717-1806.

CARNARVON, HY. JNO. GEORGE HERBERT, earl of, and formerly Lord Porchester, distinguished as a writer of his travels, 1800-1849.

CARNE, J., an. of 'Trav. in the East,' 1789-1840.

CARNEADES, a Gr. philosopher, and ambassador, celebrated for his eloquence as a dialectician, d. 125 B.C.

CARNOT, LAZARE NICOLAS MARGUERITE, characterized by Bourdon de l'Oise as 'the man who had organized victory in the French armies,' is one of the fairest and most steadfast characters in the history of the French revolution. He was distinguished in early life for his application to the exact sciences, and the mathematical and philosophical works which he has left behind him are no mean monument of his genius and industry in the pursuit of his favourite studies. But it is as a military engineer and minister of war under the revolutionary government and the empire that the reader of history is most interested in him. He was born in 1753, and was only eighteen years of age when his skill in fortification and tactics procured him an appointment as second lieutenant in a corps of engineers. In 1783 he received the laurel crown from the academy of the ancient capital of Burgundy for his eulogium of Vauban, and in 1791 was sent to the legislative assembly by the Pas-de-Calais. In the convention he voted for the death of Louis XVI., and in the Committee of Public Safety was implicitly and exclusively trusted with the direction of the military operations, a trust which he fully justified by his admirable conduct of affairs on the defection of Dumouriez. His influence and daring in the committee, where he always opposed himself to the dictatorial ambition of Robespierre, Couthon, and St. Just, was due to his 'cold mathematical head,' which enabled him to organize so many armies and send them all to combat with the *prestige* of victory. After the revolution of the 18th Brumaire, he was some time minister of war, but voted against the consulate for life and the empire, and when all hope of the republic was lost, retired from public life and devoted himself to literary and scientific pursuits. The disasters of 1812, and the dangers which threatened France, recalled his public spirit, and he frankly offered his sword to the emperor, who appointed him to the command of Antwerp, and on his return from Elba restored him to his old functions as minister of war. He opposed the second abdication, but it was in vain, and Napoleon manifested his esteem and regret in the memorable words,—'M. Carnot, I have known you too late!' He was proscribed at the restoration, and died at Magdeburg in 1823. Some of his brothers have also acquired a name in French history, of these we may mention **JOSEPH FRANÇOIS CLAUDE**, a magistrate and writer on criminal law, born 1752; and **CLAUDE MARIE**, a military officer and minister of state, born 1755, whose identity, perhaps, is sometimes confounded with that of his brother Lazare. [E.R.]

CARO, ANNIBALE, a scholar and poet of Italy, engaged in public affairs as secretary to the cardinal Alexander Farnese, 1507-1566.

CAROLI, F. P., an Italian painter, 1638-1716.

CAROLINE, queen of George II., 1682-1737.

* **CAROLINE, AMELIA ELIZABETH**, sister of the duke of Brunswick, and wife of George IV., born 1768; married 1795; quitted England 1814; returned 1820, died 1821.

CAROLINE, daughter of the emp. of Germany, known in recent history as q. of Naples, 1752-1814.

CAROUGE, B. A., a Fr. astronom., 1741-1798.
 CARPACEIO, V., an Italian painter, 16th c.
 CARPENTER, DR. LANT, an industrious theological writer, and unitarian minister, 1780-1840.
 CARPENTER, RICHARD, a theologian, 17th c.
 CARPI, UGO DA, an engraver, 16th century.
 CARPINI, J., a Venetian painter, 1611-1674.
 CARPOCRATES, founder of a heresy, 2d cent.
 CARR, SIR JOHN, au. of several 'Tours,' d. 1822.
 CARR, W. H., a clergyman, and patron of the fine arts, distinguished for a bequest of pictures to the National Gallery, died 1830.

CARRA, JEAN LOUIS, a political and historical writer, condemned with the ill-fated Girondists by the revolutionary tribunal, 1793, was one of the earliest in the field at the outbreak of the French revolution, as editor of the 'Annales Patriotiques.' He was born in 1743, and though his parents were in narrow circumstances, received a liberal education. He was a man of adventurous spirit, and astonished Mirabeau by offering to raise all Germany against the emperor with only 'fifty thousand men and twelve printing presses.' He is worthy of remembrance as the chief instrument in exciting a vindictive feeling against the royal family, and this, perhaps, may be considered his real part in the revolutionary drama. His condemnation with the illustrious party of the Gironde, was an honour to which he was scarcely entitled, and is a sign, at least, of his improved taste as he approached the end of his career. Having when a young man spent some time in the Danubian provinces, he published a work on the history of Moldavia and Wallachia, with an essay upon their actual state in 1776. [E.R.]

CARRANZA, B., a Fr. ecclesiastic, 1503-1573.

CARRARA, FRANCIS, lord of Padua, memorable for his wars with the Venetians, died 1393. His son of the same name, after a long struggle with them, strangled in a Venetian prison, 1406.

CARRA-SAINT-CYR, J. F., Comte De, a Fr. officer distinguished in the late wars, died 1834.

CARRE, the name of several Dutch painters, flourished at Amsterdam 17th and 18th centuries.

CARRE, a Fr. East Indian voyager, 1666-1671.

CARRE, LOUIS, a Fr. geometrical, 1663-1711.

CARRE, REMI, a writer on singing, 1706-1773.

CARRE, W. L. J., a wr. on civil law, 1777-1832.

CARREL, NICOLAS ARMAND, one of the most sincere patriots and noble-minded men of modern times, chief editor of the *National*, and author of several historical works, was born at Rouen, 1801, and killed in a duel by M. Girardin, 24th July, 1836. He received a military education at St. Cyr, and fought in the auxiliary legions of Spain in the late struggle against absolutism. He took the direction of the *National* after the revolution of 1830, and distinguished himself by his fine spirit and patriotic sincerity. He was extremely sensitive in points of honour, and had fought several duels before his last fatal rencontre with his more wily opponent. He bears the reputation of a good man, and was much beloved by his friends in private life. His principal work is a 'History of the Counter-Revolution in England.' [E.R.]

CARRERAS, JOSE MIGUEL, a patriotic Spaniard of South America, engaged with his two brothers, JUAN and LUIS, in the revolution of Chili, and executed in 1822, as the latter had been 1818.

CARRIER, JEAN BAPTISTE, born 1766, was

an obscure attorney, brought into note by the progress of the French revolution, and sent to the national convention, 1792. His memory is held in execration for deeds of horror without a parallel except in the similar scenes of iniquity enacted by his rival in cruelty, Collot D'Herbois. He was sent to Nantes in October, 1793, to assist in repressing the civil war commenced in La Vendée by the priests and royalists. He selected his committee, to give an air of legal sanction to atrocities, from the very refuse of the canaille, and at length dispensed with all form whatever, and executed his prisoners *en masse*, no less than 15,000 being disposed of by fusillades or drownings in one month, with whose corpses the waters of the Loire were literally infected and the banks strewn. The refinement of cruelty with which this was accomplished, and the obscenities with which he seasoned his repast of blood, almost surpass belief. He was at length recalled by the Committee of Public Safety, and on the fall of Robespierre, condemned by the revolutionary tribunal and executed. A memoir upon the life and crimes of Carrier was published by Babeuf in 1799. Care should be taken not to confound this monster with a professor of civil law, and author of various treatises on jurisprudence, born 1770, who must have felt it a misfortune to bear precisely the same names. [E.R.]

CARRIERES, L. DE, a biblical com., 1662-1711.

CARRINGTON, N. T., an Eng. poet, 1777-1833.

CARRION, E. R. DE, a learned Spaniard, 17th c.

CARS, LAURENCE, a Fr. engraver, 1703-1777.

CARSTARES, WILLIAM, a Scotch divine, adherent of William, prince of Orange, afterwards his chaplain, 1649-1715.

CARTE, S., a wr. on chronology, died 1740. ISON THOMAS, dist. as an antiquarian and historian noted in the polit. troubles of the period, 1686-1756.

CARTER, ELIZABETH, daughter of a clergyman, disting. for her extraordinary learning, 1717-1800.

CARTER, JOHN, an antiquar. wr., distinguish also for his skill in drawing and engraving, d. 1810.

CARTERET, JOHN, earl of Granville, an adherent of the house of Hanover, born 1690; secretary of state 1721; lord-lieutenant of Ireland 1726, and again 1727-1780; in opposition to R. Walpole 1730-1741; in office again as secretary of state 1742-1744; and as president of the council from 1750 till his death, 1763.

CARTERET, PH., a naval officer, 18th cent.

CARTIER, JACQUES, a native of St. Ma who, in 1534, under commission from the king of France, took possession of Canada in the name of his sovereign. The next year, he returned, ascended the St. Lawrence, or Hochelaga, as the Indians called it, as far as a beautiful island containing a picturesque and fertile hill, which named Montreal, royal or king's mount, close which was an Indian village, called by him a ci also named Hochelaga. Cartier wintered in the river, and returned home on the breaking up the ice. He did not effect a settlement; a not having taken home any specimen of gold or silver, he did not receive much favour from master; so that in the expedition of M. Roberval sent out as viceroy in 1540, Cartier had no higher appointment than that of pilot. [J.]

CARTOUCHE, L. D., a Fr. brigand, exec. 17

CARTWRIGHT, DR. E., a clergyman of the Church of England, distinguished for his discoveries in mechanics, died 1824.

CARTWRIGHT, JOHN, one time major of the Nottingham militia, a not. advoc. of reform, 1740-1824.

CARTWRIGHT, T., a biblical com., 1535-1603.

CARTWRIGHT, W., a royalist divine, distinguished as a playwright and poet, 1610-1643.

CARUS, MARCUS AURELIUS, emp., 276-282.

CARUSO, J. B., a Sicilian historian, 1673-1724.

CARUSO, LUIGI, a composer of music, last ct.

CARY, F., a Fr. antiquarian writer, 1699-1754.

CARY, REV. H. F., the well-known biogr. wr., translator of Dante, and ed. of the poets, 1772-1844.

CARY, ROBERT, LL.D., a learned div., d. 1688.

CARYL, JOHN, a poet and tragical writer, secretary to Mary, queen of James II.

CARYL, JOS., au. of a 'Com. on Job,' d. 1673.

CASA, JOHN DELLA, an Italian orator and poet, listing. as a statesman and ecclesiastic, 1503-1556.

CASALI, J. B., a Roman antiquarian, 17th ct.

CASALL, JOSEPH, an archæologist, 1744-1797.

CASALINI, LUCIA, a female artist, 1677-1762.

CASANOVA, MARK ANT., a Lat. poet, d. 1527.

CASANOVA DE SEINGALT, J. J., an unprincipled adventurer and intriguer, called the Gil Blas of the 18th century, remarkable for his proficiency in science and literature, 1725-1803. His brother FRANCIS, a painter of landscapes and battle-pieces, 1727-1805. A third brother, JEAN BAPTISTE, professor of painting at Dresden, and fellow-labourer with Winckelmann, 1730-1798.

CASAS, BARTHOLOMEW DE LAS, a Spanish prelate, distinguished as a missionary and historian of South America, 1474-1566.

CASAUBON, ISAAC, one of the most learned scholars and penetrating critics of his age, 1559-1614.

CASAUBON, MERIC, D.D., son of the preceding, and like his father, a contriv. wr., 1599-1671.

CASE, JOHN, a scholastic philosopher, d. 1599.

CASENEUVE, P. DE, a Fr. antiq., d. 1650.

CASELLA, P. LE, an hist. and Lat. poet, 16th c.

CASIMIR I., the Pacific, k. of Poland, 1034-1058.

CASIMIR II., the Just, dethroned and d. 1194.

CASIMIR III., the Great, born 1309; elected king on the death of his father, 1333; died 1370.

CASIMIR IV., formerly d. of Lith., 1447-1492.

CASIMIR V., born 1609; became a Jesuit and cardinal, and was secularized when elected king, 1648; abdicated 1667, and died abbé of St. Germain-des-Près, 1672.

CASIMIR, Sr., son of Casimir IV., and duke of Lithuania, since his death canonized and invoked as the patron of Poland, 1458-1483.

CASLON, W., an Eng. type-founder, 1692-1766.

CASSAGNES, J., a Fr. poet and preacher, translator of Sallust and other classics, 1636-1679.

CASSANDER, one of the generals of Alexander the Great, and after his death a sharer in the divided monarchy, as k. of Macedon, &c., d. 298 B.C.

CASSANDER, F., a French *savant*, 1620-1695.

CASSANDER, G., a Germ. *savant*, 1515-1566.

CASSARD, J., a cel. Fr. navigator, 1672-1740.

CASSASS, L. F., a Fr. painter and architect, au. of an illust. book of Travels in the East, 1756-1827.

CASSERIO, GUILIO, an Ital. anat., 1556-1616.

CASSIBELAN, or CASSIVELAUNUS, a chief of the Britons at the time of Cæsar's invasion.

CASSINI. The family name of several dis-

tinguished observers and astronomers.—1. JOHN DOMINIC, born in Piedmont in 1625: the first professor in the Royal Observatory in Paris, which was founded in 1670. Cassini was one of the earliest to conjecture that the comets, like the planets, move in regular curves; he published valuable observations on Jupiter's satellites; but his fame chiefly rests on his discovery of four of the satellites of Saturn. He laboured also at measurement of the meridian through France. He died in 1712.—2. JOHN JAMES, son and successor of the foregoing, also enriched science with valuable observations and discoveries—in physics as well as astronomy. Through an unfortunate misapprehension he maintained in opposition to Newton that the figure of the earth is an *oblong* spheroid; and as the contest grew keen, the French sovereign sent out two commissions, one to the equator, the other to the polar circle, to decide it. These are the famous commissions, the first under Bouguer and La Condamme, the second under Maupertuis, &c. Newton's view was of course confirmed. Cassini died in 1756.—3. CASSINI DE THURY, CÆSAR FRANCIS, second son and successor of James. Also a good and laborious observer, he was chiefly occupied with the measurement of the meridian in Europe. He observed also a transit of Venus, and wrote much on parallax and refraction. He died in 1784, and was succeeded in the observatory by his son, COUNT JOHN DOMINIC, with whom terminated a family illustrious in the scientific annals of France.

CASSINI, A. H. G., a botanist, 1781-1832.

CASSIODORUS, MARCUS AURELIUS, a Latin historian, minister and consul of Rome, 6th cent.

CASSIUS, J. L., a Latin historian, 2d c. B.C.

CASSIUS, LONGINUS CAIUS, fellow-patriot and conspirator with Brutus, and called by him 'the last of the Romans,' supposed to have died by his own hand at Philippi, B.C. 42.

CASTAGNO, A. DEL, an Ital. paint., 1409-1480.

CASTALIO, or CASTELLIO, SEBASTIAN, author of a very valuable Latin and French version of the Old and New Testaments, once the friend of Calvin, by whom he was cruelly treated in after years when living in poverty, 1515-1563.

CASTEL-CICALA, FABI RUFO, prince of, a minister and ambassador of Naples, died 1822.

CASTELL, EDMUND, celebrated as author of a dictionary compiled in seven languages, 1606-1685.

CASTELLAN, A. L., a pain. and eng., 1772-1838.

CASTELLI, BERN., a Genoese pain., 1557-1629.

CASTELLO, G. L., an antiq. of Sicily, 1727-1794.

CASTELLOSA, DONNA, a female poet, 13th c.

CASTELNAU, M. DE, a Fr. states., 1518-1592.

CASTELNAU, R. DE, a troubadour, 13th cent.

CASTELVETRO, L., an Ital. critic, 1505-1571.

CASTI, J. BATTISTA, an Ital. poet, 1721-1803.

CASTIGLIONE, BALTH., an Italian statesman and ecclesiastic, distinguished also as a poet and man of letters, 1468-1529.

CASTIGLIONE, G. B., a landscape painter of Genoa, a pupil of Vandyck, 1616-1670.

CASTILLEJO, CHR. DE, a Sp. poet, d. 1596.

CASTILLO, AUG. DEL, a Sp. paint., 1565-1626.

CASTILLO, BERN. DIAS DEL, companion in arms of Cortez, and hist. of his campaign, 1519-1560.

CASTILLON, J. F. SALV. DE, a phil., 1709-91.

CASTLEREAGH, ROBERT STEWART, mar-

quis of Londonderry, a British statesman, was born on 18th June, 1769. In the Irish parliament, where he first sat, he was reputed to belong to the opposition, but obtaining a seat in the English Commons, he chose the ministerial benches. On his accession to the title of Castle-reagh, in 1797, he returned to the Irish parliament. As secretary of state, he made great and successful efforts for the achievement of the Irish Union, and he was one of the statesmen most prominently marked out on that occasion for the wrath of the Irish people. He sat for Down in the united parliament, and in 1805 became the war and colonial secretary, resuming these offices on the restoration of his party in 1807. In 1809, a dispute, in the unfortunate Walcheren expedition, drove him to a duel with Canning, and the resignation of his offices. In 1812, he again became foreign secretary; and in 1814 and 1815 he represented Britain at the settlement of Europe by the congress of Vienna. He was popularly charged with connivance at the aims of the European despots; and yet, arbitrary as were his principles, it is now understood that his liberality and firmness did much to check the tyranny and rapacity of the continental monarchs. In April, 1821, he succeeded his father as marquis of Londonderry in Ireland, but this did not prevent him from retaining his seat in the House of Commons. He was a man of fine person, and commanding manner, and could look a proud defiance when assailed, which often elicited the admiration of his many adversaries. He was a ready but bad speaker, and his contorted and jumbled similes have often been quoted with much ridicule. In the session of 1822, he seemed to be suffering severely from over-exertion and excitement, and on the 12th of August he deliberately terminated his days by a slight incision in the carotid artery. [J.H.B.]

CASTOLDI, GIOV. GIAC., a composer, 16th c.

CASTOR, the first chronological wr., 200 B.C.

CASTOR, ST., founder of an abbey, 4th cent.

CASTRACANI, C., an Ital. general, afterwards duke of Lucca, known also as a poet, 1281-1328.

CASIRO, ALVAR DE, a Sp. general, d. 1239.

CASTRO, DON FERD. DE, favourite of Peter the Cruel, died a refugee in England, 1375.

CASTRO, GABRIEL PEREIRA DE, an Epic poet, complimented as the second Camoens, 1571-1632.

CASTRO, INEZ DE, a beautiful lady of Castile, secretly married to Pedro, son of Alphonso IV., and assassinated by order of the latter, 1357.

CASTRO, JOHN DE, a Portuguese commander, afterwards governor of the Portuguese possessions in the East Indies, 1500-1548.

CASTRUCCI, P., a cel. violinist, last century.

CASTRUCCIO, a chf. of the Ghibellines, d. 1328.

CATALANI, ANGELICA, the cel. cantatrice and opera performer, born at Sinigaglia 1782, d. 1849.

CATEL, C. S., a compos. of music, 1770-1830.

CATESBY, MARK, a naturalist, 1680-1749.

CATHALINEAU, JAMES, general-in-chief of the royalist armies in La Vendée, surnamed by his soldiers the 'saint of Anjou,' where he was born 1759; mortally wounded in the attack on Nantes, 29th June, 1793.

CATHARINE, ST., of Bologna, an extatique, of the order of St. Francis, canon. 1724, 1413-63.

CATHARINE, ST., a virg. and martyr, 4th ct.

CATHARINE, ST., of Genoa, canonized 1737, av. of a dialogue between the soul and body, 1448-1510.

CATHARINE, ST., of Sienna, celebrated for the political influence of her revelations in the pontificate of Gregory XI., and for her extatic writings, 1347-1380.

CATHARINE, queen of Bosnia, died 1478.

CATHARINE of ARRAGON, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, b. 1483; married to Prince Arthur 1501, and to her brother-in-law, afterwards Henry VIII., 1514; died 1536.

CATHARINE of BRAGANZA, or Portugal, born 1638; married to Charles II., king of England 1661; died 1705.

CATHARINE of FRANCE, daughter of Charles VI., b. 1401; married to Henry V., k. of England 1420, and after his death to Owen Tudor; d. 1438.

CATHARINE PARR, queen of Henry VIII. 1543, afterw. wife of Sir Thos. Seymour, d. 1548.

CATHARINE DE MEDICI, the only child of Lorenzo de Medici, duke of Urbino, and Madeleine de la Tour, a French princess, sister-in-law of the duke of Albany, was born 1519, and married to the duke of Orleans, afterwards Henry II. 1533. During her husband's lifetime, who was mortally wounded at a tourney, 1559, the political history of Catharine possesses little interest for us. He was succeeded by their eldest son, Francis II., who also died the following year, 1560, when Catharine was named regent of France during the minority of her second son, Charles IX. The great events which now succeeded each other, and which belong to the early history of the reformation, were the battle of Dreux, fought between Guise and Condé 1562; the truce concluded between the rival interests represented by these leaders, 1563; the league of Bayonne formed against the protestants, and the recommencement of the religious war, 1566; the battle of St. Denis, and the death of Montmorency 1567; the battle of Jarnac, and assassination of Condé, 1569; the appearance of the courageous Jeanne D'Albret with her son Henry of Navarre afterwards Henry IV., in the camp of the protestants, and the battle of Mont-Contour, 1569; the peace of St. Germain, to which Catharine submitted under the dictation of Coligni and the protestants, 1570; and the treacherous massacre of St. Bartholomew, 1572.—In 1574 Charles IX. died of the fruits of his debaucheries, and Catharine's third son, who had been elected king of Poland the previous year, succeeded under the title of Henry III., the virtual government of the kingdom still remaining with the queen-mother, who alone preserved it from total anarchy. In 1577 Henry of Navarre was the recognized leader of the protestants. In 1576 the famous catholic league was formed, and the duke of Guise appointed chief of the crusade. In the next year or two, the war had been renewed from one end of France to the other, and the kingdom was threatened with entire destruction by the rival factions. In 1588 Henry of Navarre gained the battle of Contras. In 1588 the people of Paris were in insurrection the states-general were assembled at Blois, and the duke of Guise was assassinated in the palace. In the following year Catharine died. A bare outline of the political complications which produced these events would fill many pages, but they all turn upon the struggle between the catho-

ic and protestant leaders which rent the kingdom to pieces, and the reckless determination with which the daughter of the Medici endeavoured to maintain the royal authority. To estimate her conduct with perfect fairness the character of the age must be considered, and especially the pretensions of a severe Calvinism, its vast network of affiliated societies overspreading France, and the social revolution which it threatened. We have no wish to apologize for the crimes of a Medici, but to understand how they were possible. If a woman without human sympathy occupied the throne of France, can we contrast her cold heart and plotting intellect with an example of Christian meekness and womanly tenderness in the curule chair of Geneva! As we venture to read history, the massacre of St. Bartholomew stamps the period, rather than this single actor in it, with deserved infamy, and when we have said this, enough remains in the Machiavel-like subtlety of her policy, and the dark ambition which did not scruple at the debauchery of her own sons, to justify the hatred of her memory. It should not be forgotten that the lurid colours in which this extraordinary woman has been painted are brightened by commanding talents, and by that taste for art, hereditary in the family of the Medici, which has graced her adopted country with the palace of the Tuileries, and which commenced a new era in arts and literature. [E.R.]

CATHARINE I., empress of Russia, as the wife and successor of Peter the Great, 1689-1727.

CATHARINE II., one of the greatest sovereigns of the Russian empire, b. 1729; wife of Peter III. 1745; crowned empress after his death 1762; d. 1796.

CATHARINE OF RUSSIA, daughter of the emperor Paul, queen of Wurttemberg, 1788-1819.

CATHARINUS, AMB., a catholic wr., d. 1553.

CATILINE, LUCIUS SERGIUS CATILINA, the Roman conspirator, subject of Cicero's famous declamation, which precipitated the action before Rome, in which he was defeated and slain, B.C. 62.

CATINAT, the name by which Abdias Maurel, one of the most intrepid of the Camisard chiefs, is known, (the revolted protestants of Languedoc,) distinguished as a cavalry officer, burnt alive 1705.

CATINAT, NICH., a Fr. marshal, 1637-1712.

CATO, the Wise, or the Sagacious, was a name first given to Marcus Porcius Cato the Censor. I. This extraordinary man was born at Tusculum, a municipal town of Latium, B.C. 234. At the usual military age he commenced his career as a soldier in B.C. 217, the year in which Hannibal was laying waste the north of Italy; and served again under Fabius at the capture of Tarentum (B.C. 209), and under Claudius Nero in the memorable battle on the banks of the Metaurus (B.C. 207). His fame, however, does not rest on his military achievements alone. In the intervals of war he employed himself in cultivating his hereditary farm, adopting the simple habits and manners of the peasantry; and soon became conspicuous among them for superior intelligence, prudence, and sagacity. Having in this way attracted the notice of L. Valerius Flaccus, a young nobleman of considerable influence, by whom his military talents, eloquence, and integrity were duly appreciated, he was induced to remove to Rome; and there, aided by the support of his patron, soon

began to distinguish himself in the forum, and became a candidate for office. Passing through the subordinate offices of quaestor, aedile, and praetor, and exhibiting in these the principles which he had adopted in youth, he was elected consul in B.C. 195, along with his friend and patron Flaccus. In Hither Spain, which was assigned to him as his province, he displayed military genius of a very high order, which speedily reduced the whole country to subjection. In B.C. 191, he distinguished himself greatly in the battle of Thermopylae, and there seems to have finished his career as a soldier. Cato henceforth appears as an active and leading citizen, taking a conspicuous part in every public measure. The great epoch in his life was his election, in B.C. 184, to the censorship, the duties of which he performed with the fearless strictness of an ancient Roman. His unshaken firmness in checking the luxurious habits of the nobles, and in assailing their crimes and vices, exposed him to great obloquy; but he pursued the course which he had prescribed to himself regardless of the consequences. With all his rusticity, Cato was a friend to literature, and was one of the patrons and admirers of the poet Ennius. He applied himself in old age to the study of Greek literature, and is represented by Cicero as an ardent admirer of the historians, philosophers, and orators of Greece. Cato died in B.C. 149, at the age of eighty-five, leaving behind him 150 orations, which were admired for many ages; a work on rural affairs, entitled 'De Re Rustica;' and an historical work entitled 'Origines.'—II. MARCUS PORCIUS CATO, surnamed Uticensis (of Utica), the great grandson of Cato the Censor, was born B.C. 95. Even when a boy, he is said to have given indications of sturdy independence; and as he advanced towards manhood, he displayed that decision, severity, and harshness of character which marked him out from his contemporaries during the remainder of his life. Taking his great ancestor as his model, he adopted his principles and imitated his conduct; strengthening his vigorous constitution by exposure to cold and fatigue, and bearing physical infirmities with a degree of patience worthy of the Stoic philosophy to which he had attached himself. He commenced his military career in B.C. 72, as a volunteer, in the servile war of Spartacus; and afterwards earned a high reputation as a military tribune in Macedonia. After some time spent in the study of his favourite philosophy, and in diligent preparation for the duties of official life, he was elected quaestor for B.C. 65; and acting on the principles which he had prescribed to himself, corrected various abuses which had been sanctioned by his predecessors. As the supporter of Cicero, in B.C. 63 in all his measures for suppressing the Catilinarian conspiracy, he decided by his speech, on the 5th of December, the motion that the conspirators should be put to death. Along with the senatorial party he strenuously opposed the coalition of Caesar, Pompey, and Crassus, in B.C. 60; but the supporters of the triumvirate dexterously removed him from the scene of action by conferring upon him an appointment which called him first to Cyprus, and afterwards to Byzantium. When praetor in B.C. 54, he was exposed to the outrages of the mob, in consequence of his endeavours to put a stop to the bribery and corrup-

tion which prevailed. On the commencement of the civil war in B.C. 49, Cato joined the party of Pompey; and, after the battle of Pharsalia, proceeded to Africa, where the hopes of the republican party were finally extinguished by the battle of Thapsus (6th April, B.C. 46). The town of Utica alone remained in the interest of the followers of Pompey; and Cato, failing to inspire his countrymen who were collected there with courage to endure a siege, resolved not to outlive the downfall of the republic. After providing for the safety of his friends, and instructing them as to the means of effecting a reconciliation with the conqueror, he spent the greater part of the night in perusing Plato's *Phædo*, and then inflicted on himself the wound of which he died in the forty-ninth year of his age. Caesar's estimate of Cato's character is shown by the exclamation which he uttered when he heard of his death: 'Cato, I grudge thee thy death, since thou hast grudged me the glory of sparing thy life!' [G.F.]

CATTENBURG, A. VAN, a theolog., 1664-1737.

CATULLUS, CAIUS VALERIUS, an amatory and epigrammatic poet, the rare elegance of whose compositions is most unfortunately disfigured by their licentiousness, died B.C. 40.

CATZ, JAMES VAN, a statesman and poet, surnamed the La Fontaine of Holland, 1577-1660.

CAUDERAS, B., a Portuguese painter, d. 1606.

CAULAINCOURT, A. G., one of the 'suspects' of the revolution, liberated from prison on being drawn for the republican army, attained eminence under Buonaparte as a general and min. of state, and died duke of Vicenza at the age of fifty-four, 1827.

CAUMARTIN, L. DE, a Fr. statesm., 1552-1623.

CAUS, SOLOMON DE, a Fr. architect, d. 1630.

CAUSSIN, NICH., a Fr. rhetorician, d. 1651.

CAVALCANTI, G., a phil. and poet, d. 1300.

CAVALIER, JOHN, chief of the protestants in revolt agt. Louis XIV., after a royalist, 1679-1740.

CAVALIERI, BONAVENTURA, a very eminent Italian mathematician; the pupil of Galileo and friend of Torricelli. Cavalieri's chief work is on the 'Geometry of Indivisibles,' in which he details an artifice by aid of which curve surfaces, &c., may be quadrated. In one respect this method must be reckoned the logical predecessor and herald of the infinitesimal calculus. Cavalieri wrote also on trigonometry, astronomy, and astrology. He died in 1647.

CAVALLI, F., a Fr. opera composer, d. 1673.

CAVALLINI, P., a sculp. and pain., 1259-1344.

CAVALLO, TIBERIUS, an Italian philosopher, inventor of several physical instruments, 1749-1809.

CAVANILLES, A. J., a Sp. botan., 1745-1804.

CAVE, EDW., the celeb. bookseller of St. John's gate, fndr. of the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' d. 1754.

CAVE, DR. W., a learn. and relig. wr., 1637-1713.

CAVENDISH, THE HON. HENRY, born at Nice 1731, died at London 1810. The father of Mr. Cavendish was Lord Charles Somerset, a cadet of the house of Devonshire. But unlike the class to which his family belonged, the chemist had no sympathies with his fellow-men, either above or below him. He made important discoveries; but when we are acquainted with his history and his self-seclusion, the wonder is that his researches were not more abundant. Compare the millionaire chemist with the poverty-struck, but indefatigable

and noble-spirited Priestley, or with the calm and amiable Black, and we have an intellectual machine contrasted with talent accompanied by humane and generous hearts. 'We start, for soul is wanting there,' Mr. Cavendish was a profound mathematician, electrician, and chemist. Dr. Black, who had discovered carbonic acid, laid the foundation of pneumatic chemistry. Cavendish is usually said to have discovered hydrogen (although it was prepared by Mayow, Boyle, and Hales long anteriorly), and placed the second stone on the great superstructure which was afterwards to be raised by Priestley and others. That common air consisted of oxygen and nitrogen was known; but Cavendish demonstrated (1783) that it consisted by volume of 20.833 oxygen and 79.166 nitrogen—a result which has been thoroughly confirmed by subsequent experiments. He likewise demonstrated the exact constitution of water, although it is confidently affirmed that James Watt at the same time knew its composition, and that his views were known to Cavendish. Cavendish likewise showed that nitric acid is composed of nitrogen and oxygen—Priestley having previously found that electric sparks, when passed through air, turned litmus red, Cavendish added potash to the solution, evaporated, and obtained nitre. While there is scarcely any doubt that there has been a tendency to overrate Cavendish at the expense of others, he must be always ranked as one of the first of English chemists, who has, by the accuracy of his experiments, assisted in laying the sure foundation of the science. [R.D.T.]

CAVENDISH, THOMAS, was the son of a gentleman of fortune in Suffolk. Coming into possession of his father's property in 1585, he applied his ample means to the fitting out of a stout barque of 120 tons, and accompanied Sir Richard Grenville to the West Indies and Virginia. The object is not ascertained; but of a second voyage, on which he sailed in July, 1586, the purpose certainly was to recruit his finances, wasted in personal extravagance, by plundering on the western sea-board of S. America. England and Spain were long at open war, and among men of fortune this practice was not uncommon in the days of Elizabeth, a commission from the queen being previously obtained. He had only 123 men, and three vessels, respectively 120, 60, and 40 tons burden, for the fitting out of which he had to sell or mortgage what remained of his estates; with these he circumnavigated the globe in twenty-five months, making important surveys in Magellan Straits, plundering and burning many towns of the Spanish colonies, and capturing on the coast of California the great annual galleon, 700 tons burden, laden with valuable merchandise, and 122,000 Spanish dollars. He also reduced to its proper length the distance between Java and the Cape, which the Portuguese had made much too great; and reaching home in safety, 'rich enough to purchase a fair earldom,' he was knighted by Queen Elizabeth. His ill-gotten wealth being dissipated in three years, he embarked in a joint-stock expedition of a like kind, but on a larger scale; this proved unsuccessful from disagreement among elements discordant from the first; and while on his return, in 1593, he died at sea of vexation and fatigue, at the age of twenty-nine. He was the first to point out the

importance of St. Helena to the English government. [J.B.]

CAVENDISH, SIR W., a gentleman in the service of Cardinal Wolsey, and afterwards of Henry VIII., by whom he was knighted, 1505-1557. His son of the same name, created duke of Newcastle, distinguished in the civil wars as a royalist, 1592-1676. A descendant of the same name, third earl of Devonshire, and friend of William III., 1640-1707. JOHN, Lord Cavendish, brother of the last named, and chan. of the excheq., d. 1796. CAVOLINI, PH., a naturalist, 1756-1810. CAWDREY, DAN., a controversial wr., d. 1664. CAWTON, THOS., and his son of the same name, both dist. as Oriental scholars, d. 1659 and 1677. CAXES, PATRICK, an architect of the 16th ct.



[Caxton's Printing Office, Almonry, London.]

CAXTON, WILLIAM, dist. as the introducer of printing into Eng., originally a mercer, 1410-1491. CAYLUS, MARTHA MARG., marquise of, auth. of 'Souvenirs,' edited by Voltaire, 1673-1729. Her son, ANNE CLAUDE PHILIP, Count Caylus, distinguished as a writer on art, 1720-1765. CAZALES, J. A. M. DE, a Fr. royal., 1757-1805. CAZALET, J. A., a pharmacopolist, 1758-1825. CAZES, P. J., a French painter, 1676-1754. CAZOTTE, JOHN, a French poet, distinguished for the humour and spirit of his compositions, executed as a royalist, 1792. CAZWYNY, an Arabian naturalist, 1210-1283. CEBA, AUFALDO, a dramatic poet, died 1623. CEBES, a pupil of Socrates, 5th century B.C. CECATI, D. F., a sculptor of Lombardy, distinguished as an artist in wood and ivory, 1642-1719. CECCHERELLI, AL., an Italian hist. 16th ct. CECCHI, J. M., an Italian poet, 16th century. CECOCO DE ASCOLI, an Ital. philos. and poet, remarkable for his practice of the occ. sciences, 1327. CECIL, ROBT., earl of Salisbury, son of Lord Burleigh, and minister of James I., 1563-1612. CECIL, WM., Lord Burleigh. See BURLEIGH. CECILIA, ST., a virg. and martyr, 4th cent. CECROPS, the founder of Athens, 16th c. B.C. CEDREMIS, G., a monk and historian, 11th c. CELESTI, AND., a Venetian painter, 1637-1706. CELESTINE, the first of this name, pope of

Rome 422-432; the second, 1143-1144; the third, 1191-1198; the fourth, eighteen days only, 1241; the fifth, founder of the Celestines, 1294-1296.

CELESTIUS, a heretic of the 4th century.

CELLARIUS, CH., a Germ. savant, 1638-1707.

CELLINI, BENvenuto, a celebrated sculptor and goldsmith, was born at Florence in 1500, and was brought up as a musician (a flute-player) by his father. He entered the service of Clement VII. at Rome, at an early age, as goldsmith and musician; his active services for this pope and other art-patrons in Rome, especially Porzia Ghigi, were altogether suspended by the sack of the city in 1527, by the soldiers of the constable Bourbon, whom Cellini boasts of having killed in the act of scaling the walls. Cellini returned to Rome a few years afterwards, and continued his works for the pope. Cellini executed several designs also in France for Francis I., for the palace at Fontainebleau, but a portion only were carried out. He returned to Italy in 1545 and executed his celebrated bronze of Perseus with the head of Medusa, now in the Loggia de' Lanzi'.—Cellini married at the age of sixty, and died in 1572, leaving two daughters and a son.—Though an able sculptor, Benvenuto Cellini is more distinguished as a goldsmith, or for his ornamental works; he has been long the coryphæus of silversmiths, and until quite recently, was unrivalled as a metal-chaser, but he is now surpassed by several of the modern artists of France, especially M. Antoine Vechte.—Cellini's style is that peculiarly known as the Renaissance, in which scrolled shields or cartouches, and strapwork perform a prominent part; his works are also conspicuous for a minute imitation of natural objects, as in the celebrated silver hand bell made for Clement the VII., formerly in the possession of Horace Walpole. Cellini is the great model to this day of the principal ornamental artists of France.—(See *Cellini's Autobiography*.) [R.N.W.]

CELS, J. M., a French botanist, 1743-1806.

CELSIUS, OLAUS, a Swed. naturalist, disting. as the teacher and protector of Linnæus, 1670-1756.

CELSUS, AURELIUS CORNELIUS, a physician who flourished in the reign of Tiberius, in the first century of the Christian era. He is distinguished for having bequeathed to his successors in the healing art his work 'De Medicina,' written in elegant Latin, and familiar to every student in medicine. His views are characterized by great judgment and sense, especially when we recollect the barbarism of science in the times in which he lived. He has explained many of the opinions of Hippocrates, which would be difficult of appreciation without his commentary. [R.D.T.]

CELSUS, an Epicurean philosopher, 2d cent.

CELTES, CONRAD, a Latin poet, 1459-1508.

CENCI, BEATRICE, the heroine of Shelley's drama, executed at Rome as a parricide, 1605.

CENSORINUS, APPIUS CLAUDIUS, a Roman consul, elected emp., and murd. shortly after, 270.

CENSORINUS, a grammarian of the 3d cent.

CENTLIVRE, MRS., an English dramatic writer, 1667-1723.

CEOLWULF, a k. of Northumberland, 8th ct.

CERATINUS, J., a Greek scholar, died 1530.

CERCEAU, J. A. DU, a Fr. hist. of Rienzi, &c., an. of Lat. poems, a mem. of the Jesuits, 1676-1730.

CERDA, J. L. DE LA, a Spanish critic, classical commen., and grammarian, Toledo, 1560-1643.

CERDA Y RICO, F., a Sp. *savant*, 1730-1792.

CERDIC, a Saxon king of Wessex, 519-534.

CERDON, a Syrian gnostic, 2d century.

CERE, JOHN NICH., a Fr. botanist, 1737-1810.

CERINTHUS, a Jew, and a noted heretic of the first century, who had been taught literature and philosophy at Alexandria. In the age of the apostle John he propagated many absurdities about the person of Christ and a sensual millennium, based on Jewish dreams and Gnostic speculations. His fantastic reveries need not to be repeated. According to some, the fourth gospel was written specially against his tenets, but there is no solid ground for such an opinion, though it has been plausibly defended. [J.E.]

CERISANTES, MARK DUNCAN DE, a Scotch physician in the polit. service of Richelieu, k. 1618.

CERMENATI, JOHN DE, a Latin hist., 14th c.

CERQUEIRA, a Portug. mission., 1552-1614.

CERRATO, PAUL, an Italian poet, 16th cent.

CERULARIUS, patriarch of Constantin., and au. of the Gr. schism, crnd. Isaac Commenus 1058.

CERUTI, FRED., a classical schol., 1541-1579.

CERUTTI, J. A. J., a Jesuit and miscel. writer, author of an 'Apology' for his order, 1735-1792.

CERVANTES SAAVEDRA, MIGUEL DE, was born in 1547, at Alcala, in New Castile, of an ancient but poor family. His taste for literature seems to have been early developed, and to have been chiefly directed towards poetry. In his twenty-second year, he quitted Spain for Italy, holding a place in the household of a cardinal; and, volunteering in the papal army, he fought bravely in 1571 against the Turks, in the battle of Lepanto, receiving there a wound which lamed his left hand for life. He continued to be a soldier, serving under several leaders, till, in 1576, sailing for the Low Countries, he was taken prisoner by an Algerine corsair. His sufferings and adventures during his three years of slavery in Algiers, are said to be described in his novel, 'The Captive,' inserted as an episode in 'Don Quixote.' On being ransomed in 1580, he resumed military service. In 1584 appeared his first printed work, 'Galatea,' a pastoral romance, mixing prose and verse after the model of Montemayor's 'Diana.' In it he represented, under feigned names, himself and a lady whom he immediately married. He afterwards wrote a considerable number of plays, which have never become famous. About this time of his life his history becomes particularly obscure. He was for some time, at Seville, a purveyor of stores for the Indian fleet; and he is traditionally asserted to have collected tithes in La Mancha. In 1605 he published the first part of 'Don Quixote.' The appearance of this celebrated work of genius speedily made him famous, without, however, rescuing him from poverty, although it brought him some patronage from the court, which drew him to Madrid for the rest of his life. No other work came from his pen for several years. But in 1613 he published the 'Exemplary Novels,' a collection of twelve stories, some of which are the only minor works of his that are at all worthy of the author of 'Don Quixote.' Next year there was printed his 'Journey to Parnassus,' critical and satirical essay in verse. This piece, and the

celebrity of his great romance, provoked attacks on him, of which the most bitter were introduced into a spurious continuation of 'Don Quixote.' This work was at length completed by the appearance of the second part in 1615. It is needless to commend 'Don Quixote'; and this is no place for endeavouring to analyze its character and design. The author did not long survive its completion. He died in his sixty-ninth year, on the 23d day of April, 1616; and Shakspeare died on the very same day. 'Persiles and Sigismunda,' a romance which Cervantes left unpublished, is universal allowed to be unworthy of the liking with which he himself regarded it. [W.S.]

CERVETTO, a music. of Garrick's time, d. 1783.

CESARINI, JUL., a cardinal employed in political negotiations, and kd. at the battle of Varna, 1444.

CESARINI, VIRG., a Latin poet, 1595-1624.

CESAROTTI, MELCHIOR, professor of Gr. and Heb., also dist. as a poet and essayist, 1730-1808.

CESPEDES, A. G. DE, a Sp. geog., 1560-1608.

CESPEDES, P. DE, a Sp. painter, 1538-1608.

CESTI, M. A., a composer of music, died 1688.

CESTIUS, GALLIUS, Rom. gov. of Syria, 1st c.

CEVELLOS, THE CHEVALIER DE, a Spanish statesman, author of the manifesto on Napoleon's invasion, 1763-1838.

CEZELLI, CONSTANCE, a heroine of the 16th c.

CHABERT, J. B., marquis of, a Fr. command. celeb. as a navigator and astronomer, 1724-1805.

CHABERT, P., a wr. on veter. surg., 1727-1814.

CHABOT, FRANCIS, one of those unquiet malignant spirits raised from the deep by the French revolution, was a Capuchin monk, who abandoned his order when the door had been opened by a decree of the constituent assembly, and was deputed to the legislative assembly, 1791, and to the convention, 1792. His declamatory powers and vehement passions were directed by the most unsparring hatred of royalty, and according to his own declaration, he even offered himself for assassination, that his corpse might be carried through the streets, and the inhabitants of the Faubourgs excited to insurrection. He voted for the king's death without appeal to the people and without delay, and proved himself so shameless in the advocacy of violence and murder, that he has been called the type of sansculottism. Chabot foresaw his fate when the national convention succumbed to the dictates of the Committee of Public Safety, and one day remarked to his compatriots,—"There ought to be a *Côté Droit*, (opposition side.) If none else will form it, I will alone. People say to me, you will all get guillotined in your turn; first, you and Bazire, then Danton, then Robespierre himself. The event proved that these apprehensions were well founded. Chabot had married into the family of an Austrian banker, and from his connection with the financial speculations of his brothers-in-law, was accused of falsifying a decree of the convention. Whether this was true or false, it served equally well as a pretext for his execution. He was conducted to the scaffold after attempting to poison himself with corrosive sublimate, 3d April, 1794. [E.B.]

CHABOT, G. A., a wr. on civil law, 1758-1818.

CHABRIAS, an Athenian, general, 6th c. B.C.

CHABRY, MARK, a Fr. painter, 1660-1727.

CHABRON, ALPH., a Sp. antiquary, 1540-1598.

CHACON, P., a Spanish critic, 1525-1581.
 CHAH-AALEM, emp. of Hindos. 1759, d. 1806.
 CHAH-DJIHAU, emp. of Hindost., 1622-1656.
 CHAH-ROUKH-MYRZA, son of Tamerlane, ov. of Khorassan, conq. of Persia, &c., died 1447.
 CHAHYN-GUERAL, last khan of Tart., 1783.
 CHAIS, CHARLES, a protes. theolog., 1701-85.
 CHAISE, F. DE LA, conf. of Louis XIV., d. 1709.
 CHALCIDIUS, a Platonic philosopher, 3d ct.
 CHALCONDYLES, DEMETRIUS, a refugee from Constantinople, au. of a Gr. grammar, d. 1513.
 CHALCONDYLES, N., a Greek hist., 15th ct.
 CHALES, C. F. DE, a Fr. mathem., died 1678.
 CHALLE, C. M., a French painter, died 1778.
 CHALMEL, J. L., a French hist., 1760-1828.
 CHALMERS, ALEX., an industrious editor and contributor to the press, in most repute for his *General Biographical Dictionary*, 1759-1834.
 CHALMERS, GEO., a statistical wr., 1744-1825.
 CHALMERS, THOMAS, D.D., LL.D., the celebrated pulpit orator and divine, was born on 17th March, 1780, at Anstruther, in Fifeshire, of respectable and pious, though humble, parents. After receiving the elements of knowledge at the parish school, he was entered a student in St. Andrews College at the early age of twelve; and soon gave indications of that strong predilection for the physical sciences which he retained through life. He prosecuted the course of study prescribed to students in divinity, and obtained license to preach in connection with the Established Church of Scotland while only nineteen, two years under the legal age, on the express ground that he was 'a lad of elegant parts.' His views towards the church, however, were at this period of his life entertained, not from any ulterior intention of giving himself to the sacred duties of the ministry, but from the belief that the character of a licentiate would advance him in his path to the summit of his ambition—a university appointment. Accordingly, after having been employed about a year as assistant in the parish of Cavers, he relinquished that situation for the more congenial office of assistant teacher of mathematics in the university of St. Andrews. His eminent success in that department procured him a presentation to the parish of Kilmany, the



[Kilmany Church.]

patronage of which was vested in the college, and accordingly he was ordained to the pastoral charge of that place on 12th May, 1803. How subordi-

nate to scientific pursuits he then considered the functions of the sacred office to be, appears from the fact that he spent two successive winters in St. Andrews in giving public lectures during the week on mathematics and chemistry, while he returned to his parish only on Saturdays, leaving it again early on Monday morning. A great and happy change, superinduced by long personal illness and several domestic bereavements, took place in his views of religion. From being a very secondary concern with him, he was brought to regard it as a subject of paramount importance. He now became as assiduous and earnest in his attention to his sacred functions, as he had been formerly negligent of them; and applying his great powers to the illustration and enforcement of Christian truth with all the enthusiasm of a new convert, his fame as a zealous and eloquent preacher spread far and wide. His services were now eagerly sought for other and more important places, and accordingly, after having resided twelve years in Kilmany, he was translated in the summer of 1815 to the Tron Church and Parish, Glasgow. His reputation as a preacher continued rapidly to advance. His church was besieged every Sabbath by crowds of admiring listeners; and a volume of sermons, entitled 'Astronomical Discourses,' enjoyed a circulation as wide as the 'Tales of My Landlord,' published during the same season. On several public occasions he was engaged to officiate both in Edinburgh and London at this period of his ministry, and the sensation universally produced by his preaching surpassed all that was ever known or heard of in the annals of pulpit eloquence. Chalmers had long devoted his attention to the subject of pauperism, on which he entertained some peculiar views as to the superior efficacy of voluntary and Christian efforts in meeting its evils. To enable him to carry his views into operation, the magistrates of Glasgow erected the new parish of St. John's, to which he was presented as first minister, and in which he was allowed the fullest liberty to work his parochial machinery. A number of enlightened Christian laymen aided his efforts; and the scheme in the hands of such an agency met the highest success. But although he wrought it with characteristic ardour, and developed its principles at full length in his 'Christian and Civic Economy of Large Towns,' it never obtained in any other parish, and has long been abandoned as impracticable, even in St. John's. After a most active and successful incumbency for eight years in Glasgow, Dr. Chalmers relinquished the exercise of the ministry for the more retired, but not less useful office of training the rising hopes of the church. In 1823 he became professor of moral philosophy in the university of St. Andrews; and in 1827 he was translated by the unanimous presentation of the Town Council of Edinburgh, to the chair of divinity in the university of that city. The splendour of his fame attracted an unusual number of professional as well as amateur students to his prelections in both of these offices; and the ability as well as learning he brought to bear on the topics of his chair, amply justified his elevation to the highest and most responsible position in the church. Dr. Chalmers now commenced a career of authorship, by which he still further extended his reputation as a divine. The most flattering

honours were heaped upon him from various quarters; for not only was he elected moderator of the General Assembly—the highest position in the Church of Scotland—but he was chosen president of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, created Doctor of Laws by the university of Oxford, selected by the trustees of the earl of Bridgewater one of the eminent writers to publish a treatise in proof of the wisdom and goodness of God in Creation, and appointed corresponding member of the Royal Institute of France—a compliment which no clergyman in Britain had ever previously enjoyed. Dr. Chalmers, who had zealously espoused the popular side in church politics, allowed himself to be prevailed upon, contrary to his own better judgment, to propose the enactment of the veto law in 1833, in the fond hope that it would produce the effect of popularizing the Established Church; and there can be no doubt that it was successful to an eminent extent in realizing his fondest wishes. Never was the church stronger than during its prevalence; and it was on this auspicious period he commenced and carried on his gigantic labours in the cause of church extension. Adhering to the veto act, after the civil courts had decided on its illegality, he mingled in all the stormy controversies which followed; and at length finding it hopeless to maintain the position he had assumed, he seceded in May, 1843, with a large body of adherents who joined him in forming the Free Church. He was the first moderator; and indeed there can be little doubt that his name, which was a tower of strength, and his eloquence, which possessed resistless power over the popular mind, contributed more perhaps than any other cause, to give the new secession a local habitation in the land. Dr. Chalmers's health, impaired by his extraordinary labours,—especially in organizing the new church, sank rapidly, and his death, in 1847, was sudden, and lamented by Christians of all denominations. His collected works, including sermons, theological lectures, &c., amount to 25 volumes. [R.J.]

CHALONER, B., a catholic prelate, 1691-1781.

CHALONER, SIR THOS., a scholar and statesman of the age of Elizabeth, 1515-1565. His son of the same name, distinguished as a chemist, 1559-1603. EDWARD, son of the last, chaplain to James I., died 1625. JAMES, a second son, an adherent of the parliament, committed suicide at the restoration, 1660. THOMAS, brother of the preceding, absconded at the restoration, and died 1661.

CHALOTAIS, G. R. LA, the celeb. *procureur-général* to the parliament of Brussels, whose exposure of the Jesuits provoked their expulsion and his own imprisonment, which produced a great effect in France, 1701-1785.

CHAMBERLAINE, ROBERT, a poet, d. 1637.

CHAMBERLAYNE, EDW., LL.D., au. of the 'Present State of England,' 1616-1703. JOHN, his son, a celeb. philologist and translator, died 1724.

CHAMBERS, EPH., the cyclopædist, d. 1740.

CHAMBERS, SIR WM., an archit., 1725-1796.

CHAMBRAY, ROLAND FREARD, lord of, a Fr. statesman and architect, time of Louis XIII.

CHAMILLARD, M. DE, a Fr. states., 1651-1721.

CHAMILLARD, STEPH., a Fr. antiq., 1656-1730.

CHAMISSE, ADELBERT VON, a fertile and interesting wr., especially as a natur., 1781-1838.

CHAMPAGNE, PHILIP DE, a distinguished Flemish painter, instructed by Fouquières, an employed with Lebrun in the Luxembourg palace and other public buildings of Paris. His work consist of sacred subjects and portraits; born at Brussels, 1602, died 1674. His nephew, JEAN BAPTISTE, also a painter, b. at Brussels, 1643, d. 1688.

CHAMPEAUX, W. DE, a celeb. philosoph. an theolog. of the 12th c., understood to be the first public professor of scholastic divinity, and the founder of scientific realism. Abelard was one of his scholars and it is by his attacks upon Champeaux that the latter is best known, his works being lost, d. 1122.

CHAMPIER, S., a Fr. physician, soldier, an historical writer, 1472-1539.

CHAMPIONNET, J. S., a Fr. gen., 1762-1800.

CHAMPLAIN, SAMUEL DE, a French naval officer, an able, enterprising, and very devout man who established the first settlement in Canada by founding Quebec, in 1608. He fully explored the banks of the St. Lawrence, and discovered the lake which still bears his name. An extraordinary zeal for the conversion of the native tribes was excited by him throughout the whole of France, and many persons of wealth and station devoted themselves voluntarily to the cause;—but the sole direction of the plans for this purpose was soon engrossed by the Jesuits, who proved from that time forward a heavy incubus upon the advancement of the colony. [J.B.]

CHAMPMESLE, MARY DESMARES DE, French actress, pupil of Racine, 1644-1698.

CHAMPOLLION, J. F., the celebrated French archæol. and interpret. of hieroglyphics, 1790-1838.

CHANCELOT, RICHARD, an Englishman pilot-major of Sir Hugh Willoughby's fleet, sent out by Cabot in 1553, and commander of one of the ships. Landing at Archangel, he proceeded to Moscow, and by his address and judgment in his interviews with the Czar, laid the foundation of the trade to Russia. Returning from a second voyage in 1556, he was drowned, with most of his crew, in Pitsligo Bay, on the E. coast of Scotland. The Russian ambassador, however, who accompanied him escaped, was conducted to London and received with great distinction. [J.B.]

CHANDLER, E., a wr. on prophecy, 1671-1750.

CHANDLER, M., an Eng. poetess, 1687-1740.

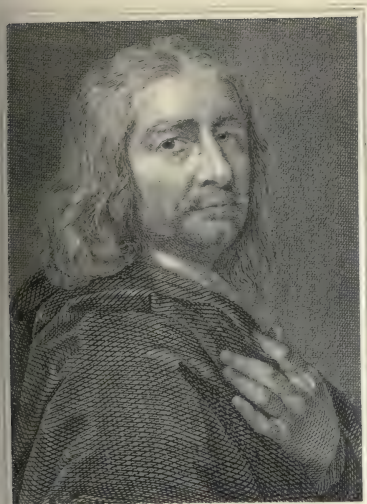
CHANDLER, R., an antiq. writer, 1738-1810.

CHANDLER, SAM., a religious au., 1693-1766.

CHANDOS, JOHN, an English general, lieutenant of the French provinces for Edward III., l. 1369.

CHANGEUX, P. N., a Fr. mathe., 1740-1800.

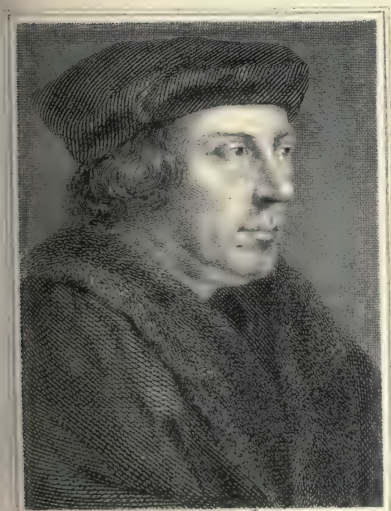
CHANNING, WILLIAM ELLERY, an eminent member of the society of 'Liberal Christians,' was born on 7th April, 1780, at Newport, Rhode Island, in the United States of America. Though descended on both sides of the house from puritan families, who had emigrated from England, he early displayed a spirit of free inquiry into the doctrines of Christianity—and with the ardour of a young man, conscious of intellectual acumen and energy, he keenly discussed, till he learnt to doubt the leading doctrines of the orthodox faith. Above all, he imbibed a rooted dislike of Calvinism; and gradually extending his scepticism from one portion of the received creed to another, he embraced that system of religion which is distinguished by the rejection of all the peculiarities of Christian doctrine.



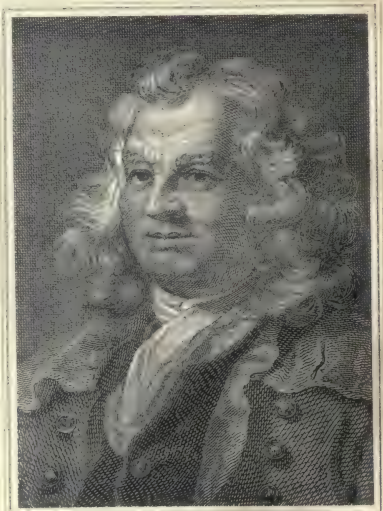
Philip Champagne?



Balthazar Castiglione?



*Thomas Cromwell,
Earl of Essex?*



Captain Thomas Ceram?

THE
LIBRARY OF
CONGRESS

rine. He was a firm believer in the truth and Divine origin of Christianity, and had carefully studied it in the inspired records; but he regarded it as nothing more than a more complete and authoritative republication of the law of Nature. Such were the religious principles which Channing adopted; and having become a preacher, his pulpit discourses were characterized by such exhibitions of mental power and impressive eloquence, heightened by rich and beautiful imagery, that he was hailed as a new star in the ecclesiastical firmament of America. Invitations were addressed to him by two vacant congregations in Boston; and after due deliberation, he accepted that of 'The Religious Society' in Federal-Street, where he was ordained on 1st June, 1803. The reputation which Mr. Channing had acquired by his early appearances in the pulpit, he fully sustained by the high quality of his regular ministrations. Week after week a large congregation of intelligent hearers attended his place of worship; where he discoursed on such subjects as charity, war, and peace—the Bible Society missions, benevolent institutions, the anti-slavery cause—and all public measures that tended to promote the advancement of liberty—the progress of social improvements—the dissemination, and the final triumph of Christianity; and to the illustration of these themes he brought all the charms of beautiful diction and a poetical imagination, which led multitudes to hang with rapture on his lips. Mr. Channing was universally acknowledged as the first pulpit orator in America of his time, and accustomed as he was to enter so largely into the discussion of public matters, he acquired a paramount influence in society. In summer 1814, he married his cousin Ruth Gibbs, in whose alliance he enjoyed the purest domestic happiness, and whose active partnership in all his plans and views of public usefulness, contributed in no small degree to the success of his public life. His health having shown symptoms of decline, he was advised in 1821 to try the effects of a voyage; and accordingly he spent a year in travelling through Europe. On his return to Boston with recovered health, he resumed his labours as a preacher, and the course of his life was spent in undeviating devotion to the duties of the pulpit, except only the keen and active part he took in the unitarian controversy, which in 1815 was waged with great fierceness in America. In the course of that contest Dr. Channing—for he had received from Harvard university the title of Doctor in Divinity—gradually advanced from the Arian creed he had hitherto maintained, into the adoption of pure Socinianism. Reports were eagerly circulated, that on his deathbed he renounced these principles and returned to the orthodox faith. But the rumours seem to have been without foundation. He died suddenly, while journeying, at an inn in Bonnington, Vermont, on 2d October, 1842, and was buried in Mount Auburn, where a monument was erected to his memory by his sorrowing people. [R.J.]

CHANTAL, JEANNE FRANCOISE, Madame De, a distinguished pupil of St. Francis de Sales, and grandmother of Madame de Sévigné, was born at Dijon, 1572, and married to the Baron de Chantal in 1592, who died eight years afterwards, leaving her with a young family, to whose instruc-

tion, and the performance of charitable offices to the poor, she devoted her life. She is celebrated for having founded, under the advice of De Sales, the order of the Visitation at Annecy in 1610, and such was her zeal and virtues, that she acquired the reputation of a saint among the common people, and was canonized 1767. She died 1641. In 1660 a volume of 'Letters' by her was published, of which a new edition appeared with a life prefixed in 1823. Her other biographers are the Jesuit Fichet, Maupas de la Tour, Father Beaulais, and the Abbés Marsollier and Cordier.—[*Biographie Universelle.*] [E.R.]

CHANTEREAU, LOUIS, a Fr. antiq., d. 1658.

CHANTREAU, P. N., a Fr. gram., 1741-1808.

CHANTREY, SIR FRANCIS, was born at Norton in Derbyshire, April 7, 1781. He was bound to a carver at Sheffield, but established himself as a modeller in clay, first in Dublin, then in Edinburgh, and finally in London, where he was aided by Nollekens.—Chantrey distinguished himself by his sepulchral monuments, and as a sculptor of busts, and experienced a uniformly successful career; he was elected a Royal Academician in 1816, and was knighted by the queen in 1837. He died on the 25th of November, 1841.—By the disposition of his property, Sir Francis Chantrey has secured a more prominent place in the history of art in Britain, than his mere reputation as a sculptor would have secured him. He left the reversion of the greater portion of his property to the Royal Academy, for the promotion of British fine art in painting and sculpture, including an annuity of £300 for the president, and £50 for the secretary, payable on the 1st of January of every year. The amount available will be about £2,500 per annum, which after the deduction of the salaries of the president and secretary, will leave upwards of £2,000 to be spent annually, on the average, in the purchase of paintings and sculpture executed within the shores of Great Britain, towards the formation of a British gallery of art. The funds cannot accumulate for more than five years, and no commissions can be given to any artists, all purchases must be *bonâ fide* purchases of finished works.—[Jones, *Recollections of Chantrey*, 1849; Holland, *Memorials of Sir Francis Chantrey*, R.A., 1851.] [R.N.W.]

CHAO-YONG, a Chinese philosopher, d. 1077.

CHAPEAUVILLE, J., a theol. wr., 1551-1617.

CHAPELAIN, JOHN, a Fr. poet, 1595-1674.

CHAPELAIN, C. J. B. LE, a Jesuit, 1710-1779.

CHAPELLE, C. E. LUIL, a poet, 1626-86.

CHAPMAN, GEO., an Engl. dram., 1557-1634.

CHAPMAN, JOHN, an Engl. divine, 1704-1784.

CHAPONE, HESTER MULSO, afterwards Mrs., the celebrated authoress of 'Letters on the Improvement of the Mind,' was born in Northamptonshire 1727, and introduced to her future husband by Richardson the novelist. After being married ten months only, she was left a widow in 1760, and survived her loss till 1801. A collected edition of her works was published in 2 vols., with a sketch of her life prefixed, in 1807.

CHAPPE D'AUTEROCHE, a celeb. French astronomer, 1722-1769. His nephew, CLAUDE, noted as the discov. of the telegraph, 1763-1805.

CHAPPEL, Wm., an Irish prelate, to whom the authorship of 'The Whole Duty of Man' has been imputed, (first published 1657,) died 1649.

CHAPFLOW, L., an Oriental schlr., 1683-1768.

CHAPPUIS, CLAUDE, a Fr. poet, d. 1572.

CHAPTAL, J. A. C., a Fr. chemist, contractor for the supply of gunpowder to the revolutionary government, afterwards one of Napoleon's ministers, and count of Chanteloupe, author of works on practical chemistry, 1756-1832.

CHAPUZEAU, S., a topographical wr., d. 1701.

CHARDIN, SIR J., an Eastern trav., 1643-1713.

CHARETTE DE LA CONTRIE, FR. ATHANASIUS DE, royalist chief in La Vendée, taken and shot 1796.

CHARILLUS, a king of Sparta, 8th cent. B.C.



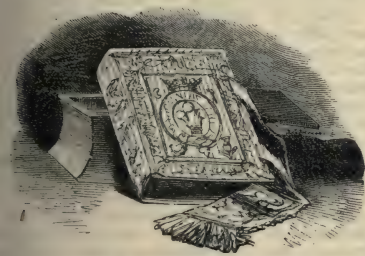
CHARLEMAGNE. This illustrious prince, the restorer of order and obedience in a state of society when only the most commanding talents and heroic steadfastness of purpose could have availed him in a struggle against anarchy and ignorance in their worst forms, was the grandson of Charles-Martel, king of the Franks, and lived 742-814, master of an empire which embraced all France, a part of Spain, more than half of Italy, and nearly all Germany. To feel his greatness adequately it must be remembered that all the ancient landmarks of social order had been overthrown with the colossal Roman power, and that the whole civilized world was covered with its ruins and infested with its crimes. The ancient seat of empire was divided among a score of petty tyrants; the Saracens had overrun Spain and threatened the farther west; the northern kingdoms were only known as the cradle of adventurous armies, whose leaders in after years organized the feudal governments of Europe; Russia did not even exist; and England was just emerging from the confusion of the Heptarchy. Some two centuries before, 507-511, Clovis had founded the Frankish monarchy and established himself at Paris, but his power was that of an absolute military chief, and he was succeeded by a line of phantom-kings, whose action is scarcely distinguishable from that of the barbarous fermentation proceeding around them. At length Pepin-Herstal and his son Charles-Martel, slowly paved the way for a new authority, the former by familiarizing men's minds with justice and goodness in the sovereign, and the latter by his heroic resistance

of the Saracens, and the promise of an irresistible power in the government. The successes of Charlemagne were the natural issue of these circumstances under the command of his ambition, a vast genius, favoured by the compliance of popes; who were willing to encourage a Christian protectorate in the west as a counterpoise to the eastern empire of Irene, and the dreaded power of Haroun-al-Raschid. A catalogue of the principal events and dates is all that we can give in the space to which we are limited. In 768 Charles succeeded to the government conjointly with his brother Carloman; and on the death of the latter, 771, became sole master of France by wisely refusing to divide the authority with his nephew. In 770 he subdued the revolt of Aquitaine. In 772 he marched against the still idolatrous Saxons and commenced a conflict which he maintained upwards of thirty years. In 773 he crossed the Alps, and was shortly crowned king of Lombardy and acknowledged suzerain of Italy by the pope with the right of confirming the papal elections. In 778 he carried his arms into Spain, and pursued his victorious career as far as the Ebro, where he was surprised on his return in the pass of Roncesvalles, where many of his knights perished, among the rest Orlando or Roland, his nephew, the hero of Ariosto. In 780 Louis-le-Débonnaire, his youngest son, was crowned by the pope king of Aquitaine, and Pepin, his second son, king of Lombardy, both at Rome. Between 780 and 788 he visited a terrible retribution upon the Saxons and compelled their chief to accept Christian baptism. Towards 790 we find him establishing seminaries of learning, and doing all in his power to elevate the character of the clergy, the most of whom had hitherto known little but the Lord's prayer; besides engaging in projects for the acceleration of commerce, the general improvement of the people, and the promotion of science. Before the end of the century he had invaded Pannonia, and extended his dominions in this direction to the mountains of Bohemia and the Raab. In 800 he was crowned at Rome emperor of the west, and in 803 was negotiating a union with Irene in order to consolidate the eastern and western empires, when the empress was dethroned and exiled by Nicephorus. From this period to his death, which took place at Aix-la-Chapelle, in the seventy-first year of his age, and the forty-seventh of his reign, he was engaged in fortifying the coasts of France against the Northmen, and various matters relating to the security and the prosperity of the empire, including the settlement of the successors. —In person and manners Charlemagne was the perfection of simplicity, modesty, frugality, and in a word, of true greatness; and though he was much given to the society of women, he had the reputation of a good father, a tender husband, a generous friend. He was indefatigable in all his duties of government, and whether in the camp or the court, had fixed hours for study, in which he took care to engage his courtiers by forming them into an academy. 'For shame!' he exclaimed, to a young man who came before him attired more elegantly than the occasion demanded, — 'dress yourself like a man; and if you would be distinguished, let it be by your merits, not by your garments.' His nearest friend and companion was the illustrious

Alcun, and his fame was so widely spread that the only man, perhaps, of kindred genius in that age, the great caliph, Haroun-al-Raschid, courted his good-will, and complimented him by an embassy bearing presents. Before his death he confirmed the succession in the person of his son Louis, by an august ceremony. Placing the imperial crown upon the altar, he ordered Louis to take it with his own hands, that he might understand he wore it in his own right, under no authority but that of God.—Perhaps we cannot conclude better by way of further illustrating the character of Charlemagne than with his words of advice to this prince:—‘Love your people as your children,’ said he, ‘choose your magistrates and governors from those whose belief in God will preserve them from corruption, and see that your own life be blameless.’ [E.R.]

CHARLEMONT, JAMES CAULFIELD, earl of, an Irish politician, time of Burke, 1728–1799.

CHARLES I., king of England, born 1600; succeeded his father James I. 1625; dissolved his third parliament 1629; troubles in Scotland 1637; long parliament convened 1640; battle of Edgehill 1642; defeat of Marston Moor 1644; defeat of Naseby 1645; executed 30th January, 1649.



[Bible used by Charles I. on the scaffold.]

CHARLES II., born 1630; arrived in Scotland 1650; crowned at Scone and Carlisle, and afterwards defeated at Worcester 1651; restored to the throne 1660; war with Holland, Denmark, and France, 1663; execu. of Russell and Sidney 1684; d. 1685.

CHARLES, ‘the Pretender,’ grandson of James II., b. 1720; defeated at Culloden 1746; d. 1788.

CHARLES I., of Germany and France. See **CHARLEMAGNE**.

CHARLES II., surnamed ‘the Bold,’ b. 823; kg. of France 840; emp. of Germany 875; d. 877.

CHARLES III., king of Suabia 876; king of Italy 879; emperor 880; king of Saxony 882; king of France 884; deposed, and supposed to have been assassinated 887–888.

CHARLES IV., born count of La Marche, 1294; king of France and Navarre 1322; died 1328.

CHARLES V., b. 1337; k. of Fr. 1364; d. 1380.

CHARLES VI., born 1368; king of France 1380; war with England 1404; defeated at Agincourt 1415; treaty with Henry V., and his marriage with the French princess 1420; died 1422.

CHARLES VII., born 1403; dauphin 1417;

sustained a disastrous struggle with the English from the death of his father to the appearance of Jeanne d’Arc 1429; ent. Paris as k. 1437; d. 1461.

CHARLES VIII., b. 1470, k. of Fr. 1482, d. 1498.

CHARLES IX., son of Henry II. and Catharine de Medici, born 1550; king of France 1560; civil wars between the catholics and protestants, leading to the massacre of St. Bartholomew 1572; d. 1574.

CHARLES X., grandson of Louis XV., born 1757; left France soon after the taking of the Bastille 1789; succeeded Louis XVIII. 1824; dethd. by the revolution of July 1830; died 1836.

CHARLES I., II., and III., of Germany, same as France. **CHARLES IV.**, b. 1316, emp. 1347–1378.

CHARLES V., born 1500; succeeded his grandfather, Ferdinand, as king of Spain 1516, and was elected emperor of Germany 1519; presided at the diet of Worms 1520; sustained a long war with Francis I., whom he took prisoner at the battle of Pavia, 1521–1525; abdic. in favour of his son, after years of conflict with the protestant princes of Germ., 1556; died in the retirement of a convent 1558.

CHARLES VI., father of Maria Theresa, born 1685; kg. of Spain 1703; emperor 1711; d. 1740.

CHARLES VII., succeeded his father as elector of Bavaria 1726; crowned k. of Bohemia and emp. 1742; defeated by Maria Theresa, and died 1745.

CHARLES I., king of Navarre, same as Charles IV. of France, successor of his brother Philip V.

CHARLES II., born 1332, king of Navarre 1350; d., after losing a part of his kingdom, 1387.

CHARLES III., son and successor of the preceding, dist. by the surname of ‘Noble,’ 1387–1425.

CHARLES I. of Spain, same as Charles V. of Germ., the great contemp. of Fran. I. and Hen. VIII.

CHARLES II., son of Philip IV., born 1661; king of Spain and Naples 1665; died 1700.

CHARLES III., son of Philip V., born 1716; proclaimed king of Tuscany 1731, and afterwards king of Naples under the title of Charles VI.; succeeded as king of Spain 1759; died 1788.

CHARLES IV., suc. 1788; abdic. 1808; d. 1819.

CHARLES I., k. of Naples and Sicily, 1264–1285.

CHARLES II., king of Naples only, 1288–1309.

CHARLES III., succeeded Queen Joan, whom he put to death 1380; poisoned after his election to the crown of Hungary, 1386.

CHARLES I., or VII., king of Sweden, 1161–1168. The six preceding of this name are not known to history, but are given in the partly fabulous and partly invented list of Joannes Magnus, and the style has been too long sanctioned by the usage of historians to be altered.

CHARLES VII., elected king 1448, d. 1470.

CHARLES IX., fourth son of Gustavus Vasa, born 1550; king 1604; died 1611.

CHARLES GUSTAVUS X., suc. 1654, d. 1660.

CHARLES XI., son of the preceding, born 1655, king 1679–97; distinguished as a successful opponent of Christian V. of Denmark, and for his able administration.

CHARLES THE XII. of Sweden came to the throne in A.D. 1697, at the age of fifteen. The rulers of Russia, Poland, and Denmark, despised him as a weak boy, and formed a league for humbling the power of Sweden, and appropriating many of her best provinces. In this crisis the young Swedish king showed a degree of energy and courage that astonished both friends and foes.

He put himself at the head of his army, invaded Denmark, and besieged Copenhagen. This bold stroke forced the Danish sovereign to beg for peace, and abandon the anti-Swedish confederacy. Charles then turned against his other enemies. On the 30th Nov., 1701, with 8,000 Swedes, he attacked and entirely routed the Russian army of 40,000 men at Narva. He then marched across Livonia and Courland into Poland, gained repeated victories over the enemies of his enemy Augustus, (who was elector of Saxony as well as king of Poland,) took Cracow, Warsaw, Dantzic, and other important cities; and in 1704 compelled the Poles to depose Augustus, and choose Stanislaus Lescinski as their king. Charles then advanced into Saxony, which he occupied with his victorious troops, and forced the elector to beg a peace, the terms of which Charles dictated, (1707.) Charles lingered for some time in Saxony at the head of his army, which amounted to 50,000 veterans. The eyes of all Europe were now fixed on him. His numerous victories, his daring and resolute spirit, the bearing and discipline of his troops, filled sovereigns, generals, and statesmen with admiration and anxiety. Louis XIV. earnestly implored his assistance against the arms of Marlborough and Eugene; and Marlborough himself undertook a special embassy to the Swedish camp in order to baffle the attempts of the French to win over the hero of the North to their alliance. Charles himself cherished the most ambitious projects. He was bent, in the first instance, on deposing his enemy, Peter, from the throne of Russia, as he had deposed his other enemy, Augustus, from the Polish throne. One year, he thought, would suffice for the conquest of Russia. He next designed to attack the pope; and he had despatched officers privately into Asia and Egypt, to survey the towns and military resources of those countries, with the intention of entering on a career of Oriental conquest, so soon as he had subdued his European foes. He marched out of Saxony in the autumn of 1707, and entered the Russian territory in 1708. He crossed the Berisina in June, defeated a Russian army that was entrenched near that river, and advanced as far as Smolensko, where he gained another victory, (28th Sept., 1708.) Instead of marching forward against Moscow, Charles now turned to the Ukraine, trusting to the promises of the old Cossack chief Mazeppa, who boasted that he would bring the whole Cossack nation over to the cause of Charles, but who was only able to persuade 7,000 men to join the invaders. Charles wintered in the Ukraine; but he moved forward upon Moscow in the spring of 1709, and besieged the city of Pultowa, where the Russians had collected large military stores. His army had been fearfully reduced by famine, fatigue, and the fatal frosts of Russia, as well as by the numerous skirmishes and actions in which it had been engaged. He had not more than 25,000 men under him at Pultowa, and at least half of them were Cossack and Wallachian recruits. The Russian czar, Peter the Great, advanced to relieve Pultowa with a well-equipped army, 60,000 strong. The decisive battle of Pultowa, fought July 8, 1709, between the rival sovereigns, ended in the total defeat of the Swedes. Charles made his escape from the field with difficulty, and sought

refuge in Turkey, where he was hospitably received and sheltered. He remained there five years during which time his enemies were conquering the best Swedish possessions in Germany and on the east of the Baltic. At length Charles suddenly left Turkey, and joined the scanty Swedish bands that were struggling against the forces of Russia, Prussia, Saxony, and Denmark. After several chequered, though generally unsuccessful campaigns, Charles met his death before the fortress of Frederickshall, in Norway, in the winter of 1718. He was leaning, at night, on a breastwork watching the operations of the siege by moonlight under the fire of one of the enemy's batteries, when a shot struck him on the head, and he died instantly, in the thirty-seventh year of his life, and the twenty-first of his reign. [E.S.C.]

CHARLES XIII., son of Adolph-Frederick born 1758; regent 1792; king 1809; died 1818.

CHARLES I., duke of Savoy, 1482-1489.

CHARL. II., 1489-1497. CHARL. III., 1504-1552.

CHARLES EMANUEL I., duke of Savoy made count of Provence by the league, 1580-1630.

CHARLES EMANUEL II., duke 1638-1675.

CHARLES EMANUEL III., second king of Sardinia of the house of Savoy, born 1701, succeeded 1730, died 1773.

CHARLES EMANUEL IV., suc. 1796, abd. in favour of his brother VICTOR, 1802, d. 1819.

CHARLES FELIX, k. of Sardinia, 1821-1831.

CHARLES ALBERT, prince of Carignan born 1798; succeeded Charles Felix as king of Sardinia 1831; made an attempt to liberate Northern Italy from the Austrians 1848; and died broken-hearted after his abdic., 18th July, 1849.

CHARLES LOUIS, count palat. of the Rhine mem. of the league formed agt. France, 1617-1680.

CHARLES THEODORE, elect. pal., 1724-1773.

CHARLES OF FRANCE, received the duchy of Lorraine from the emperor Otho II., but was vanquished by Hugh Capet, and died 993.

CHARLES I., duke of Lorraine, 1371-1431.

CHARLES II., called the Great, 1543-1600.

CHARLES III., was despoiled of his estates by Louis XIII. 1631, and recovered a part by the treaties of 1641 and 1659, died 1675.

CHARLES IV., a general in the service of Austria, married the sister of the emperor Leopold, died 1699.

CHARLES LOUIS, of Lorraine, arch-duke of Austria born 1771; companion in arms of Prince Cobour from 1793; commander of the imperial armies of the Rhine 1796; defeated by Buonaparte at

Massena in Italy; died 1847.

CHARLETON, LEWIS, bp. of Hereford, d. 1623.

CHARLETON, WALTER, an English physician distinguished as a writer of natural history, the logy, and natural philosophy, died 1707.

CHARLEVILLE, CHARLES WM., earl of com. of cavalry during the Irish rebel., 1763-1822.

CHARLEVOIX, PETER FRANCIS XAVIER D. a French Jesuit and historian, 1682-1761.

CHARLOTTE, AUGUSTA, commonly called the Princess Charlotte, daughter of George IV. and Queen Caroline, born 1796; married to Prince Leopold, the present king of the Belgians, 1810.

died in childbirth, 5th November, 1817.

CHARNOCK, JOHN, a naval writ., 1756-1800.

CHARNOCK, STEPHEN, an English Calvinistic divine, distinguished for his learning, d. 1680.

CHAROBERT, or CHARLES-ROBERT, a king of Hungary, 14th century.

CHARONDAS, a legislator of Gr., 5th c. B.C.

CHARPENTIER, FR., a man of let., 1620-1702.

CHARPENTIER, F. P., an engrav., 1734-1817.

CHARPENTIER, J., a Fr. philos., 1524-1574.

CHARPENTIER, J. F. J., a mineral., 1738-1805.

CHARPENTIER, M. A., a composer, 1634-1702.

CHARPENTIER, R., a sculptor, 1680-1723.

CHARRERIE, MADAME DE ST. HYACINTHE, novelist and miscellaneous writer, died 1806.

CHARRIER, M. A., a royalist leader of the surgeons of Lozère, executed 1793.

CHARRON, PETER, a French moralist and eulogian, author of a book famous in its day, entitled a 'Treatise on Wisdom,' &c., 1541-1603.

CHARTIER, ALAIN, a French poet and prose writer, 'the father of Fr. eloquence,' 1386-1458.

CHARTIER, R., a Fr. Orientalist, 1572-1654.

CHASLES, F. J., a French author, last cent.

CHASLES, GREG. DE, a Fr. author, d. 1720.

CHASSENEUX, BARTH. DE, a writer on civil w., eminent for his conduct as president of the parliament of Provence, when it was in his power to delay the decree against the Vaudois, 1480-1641.

CHASSIGNET, J. B., a French poet, 1578-1621.

CHASTELARD, P. DE BOCOSLE DE, a French gentleman surprised in the bed-room of Mary Stuart, and beheaded on a charge of treason.

CHASTELER, J. G., marquis of, an Austrian general, finally governor of Venice, 1763-1820.

CHASTELET, G. E. DE BRETEUIL, marchioness, of translator of Leibnitz and Newton into French, 1706-1749.

CHASTELET, PAUL DER HAY, lord of, a Fr. min., of state under Richelieu, 1593-1636.

CHASTELLUX, FRANCIS JOHN, marquis of, marshal of France, and member of the French Academy, dist. in Germ. and America, 1734-1788.

CHATEAUBRIAND, FRANCOIS AUGUSTE, comte De, was born in Brittany, of an ancient family, in 1769. At the age of seventeen he was removed from home to enter the army; but, his regiment revolting, he retired from the service; and after several of his relations had been executed during the reign of terror, he emigrated, returning only for a short time to serve in the invasion attempted by the emigrants under Condé. For several years he resided chiefly in England, paying, however, a visit to the United States, in the course of which he dreamt of discovering the North-west Passage, and gathered among the red men materials for 'The Natchez' and 'Atala.' In this period he published his 'Essay on Revolutions,' in which there were expressed a good many opinions speedily abandoned by their writer, as conceding too much to the spirit of the age.—In 1799, when Buonaparte had overthrown the directory, Chateaubriand returned to France. In 1802 he became one of the most celebrated authors in Europe, by the publication of his 'Genius of Christianity,' ('Génie du Christianisme,') a work which is in every way instructively characteristic both of his merits and his defects. It has no value either theological or philosophical, even for those who regard Christianity, as the writer did, from the Roman Catholic point of view. But it is a work possessing great attractions for those readers who can sympathize with its tone of feeling, and who are not so severe in

taste as to be repelled by its excessive pomp of ornament. It records, with seeming method, but real desultoriness, and with dazzling force of representation, the reflections, and pictures, and emotions, arising in the mind of a man who, though he did not think either profoundly or exactly, possessed a singular fulness of imagination, and was animated by a fervent spirit of religious reverence. Religion, however, interests Chateaubriand most keenly when it is regarded in its relations to literature and art. He exhibits here the same incapacity to apprehend practical realities, which afterwards distinguished his political writings, and his course of political action; and the romantic turn of his elaborate treatise on sacred things is illustrated by the fact, that there was introduced into it as an episode the Indian tale of 'Atala,' subsequently separated from it and receiving the tale of 'René' as a supplement. The 'Génie du Christianisme,' like all the author's other works, is eloquent; but its eloquence is artificial, theatrical, and monstrously strained. It is often pathetic; but its pathos continually tends to degenerate into mawkish sentimentality. Such as it is, however, the ambitious effort displayed an animation and warmth which, breaking in on the recent deadness of French literature, excited universal attention and admiration.—The views which the work expressed were likewise in accordance with the ecclesiastical policy of the new ruler of France; and the imposing character of Napoleon made a vivid impression on Chateaubriand's excitable fancy. He immediately entered the service of the first consul in the diplomatic department. In 1803 he visited Rome as secretary to Cardinal Fesch. He had very soon an opportunity of exercising that courageous integrity by which he was always so honourably distinguished. He had just been appointed minister to the Valais, when, in the spring of 1804, Napoleon sullied his name by the execution of the Duke D'Enghien. Chateaubriand instantly resigned his place, forfeiting, of course, all claims to favour under the empire. In 1806 he set out on those travels to the East, which are recorded in his 'Itinerary from Paris to Jerusalem.' Now likewise he added another imaginative illustration to his 'Génie,' by publishing 'The Martyrs,' a Christian romance of the Roman empire. Afterwards, returning to France, he took no part in public affairs till the fall of Napoleon.—In 1814, while the disposal of the sovereignty of France remained doubtful, he wrote his famous pamphlet, 'Of Buonaparte and the Bourbons.' It is generally allowed that this well-timed appeal did much in diminishing the unpopularity which Louis XVIII. had incurred, by using the arms of foreigners in the recovery of his crown. During the Hundred Days Chateaubriand attended the king at Ghent, and acted as his foreign minister. After the battle of Waterloo, he received a seat in the Chamber of Peers, and a nominal appointment as a minister of state. But he held no actual office under the ultra royalist ministry, which was the first after the restoration. He came into place with the more liberal administration of Villèle. In 1821 he was ambassador in London. In 1822 he was one of the two plenipotentiaries of France at the Congress of Verona; and in his History of it he claims the credit of having

been the real instigator of the French invasion of Spain. Next year he had, as minister of foreign affairs, the satisfaction of directing the ill-advised expedition undertaken in consequence of that resolution of the Congress. He remained in private life during the arbitrary reign of Charles X., excepting that, in 1828, he was appointed ambassador to Rome, but resigned immediately when Polignac was placed at the head of the administration.—On the revolution of 1830, Chateaubriand delivered in the Chamber of Peers an oration, in which he advocated strongly, but by no means on high monarchical grounds, the claim of the Duke of Bourdeaux to the throne. This was his last appearance in public life. On the election of Louis Philippe, he refused to take the oaths, resigned even his pension as a peer, and occupied himself thenceforth in literary labours. These were now necessary for his support, his whole property having been spent. Most of his writings during this period of declining age, such as his 'Sketches of English Literature,' are of small value. His chief employment was the composition or completion of his voluminous 'Memoirs from Beyond the Tomb,' ('Mémoires d'Outre Tombe;') and the right of publishing these after his death was sold by him for a large life annuity. They exhibit an amount of vanity and egotism almost unparalleled; but they are full of interesting details, and have very much of his peculiar kind of eloquence. Chateaubriand died at Paris in the summer of 1848, when he had almost completed his eightieth year. [W.S.]



[Tomb of Chateaubriand, at St. Malo.]

CHATEAUBRIANT, J. B. V. DE, a dramatic poet, member of the French Academy, 1686-1775.

CHATEAUNEUF-RANDON, COUNT DE, a Fr. deputy, afterw. gen. under the directory, d. 1816.

CHATEAU-REGNAUD, FRAN. LOUIS ROUSSELET, count of, a French admiral, 1637-1716.

CHATEL, FR. DU, a Flemish painter, 16th ct.

CHATEL, PETER DU, a Fr. prelate, cel. as a Greek scholar and controversial writer, d. 1552.

CHATEL, TANNEGUY DU, a Fr. gen., d. 1449.

CHATELAIN, J. LE, a monk, burnt alive, 1525.

CHATELLARD, J. J., a mathem., 1693-1757.

CHATHAM, WILLIAM PITT, earl of, was the second son of Robert Pitt of Boconnoc, in Cornwall, where he was born on 15th November, 1708. His family was extensively connected with the higher English country gentry, and his grandfather,

William Pitt, governor of Madras, was the owner of the celebrated Pitt diamond. Young Pitt studied at Trinity College, Oxford, and on leaving the university he obtained a cornetcy in the Blues. Walpole afterwards, following his relentless system of party warfare, deprived him of his commission. Perhaps this act entirely altered his destinies, since he possessed qualities that, had he remained long enough in the army to have felt an interest in his profession, might have developed great powers of military command. He entered parliament for the family borough of Old Sarum, in 1736. He immediately joined the opposition, which placed the name of the Prince of Wales at its head. The most eminent of his early speeches were delivered in that last effective attack on Walpole, which, in 1742, drove him from power. They are said to have been brilliant and astounding efforts of oratory, but the usual versions of them are so steeped in the antithetic mannerism of Johnson, who professed to report them for the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' that it is impossible to know how far they are genuine; while other reports, professing to be verbatim, do not justify the high reputation of these earlier efforts. His opposition to the government did not cease with the fall of Walpole. His bold declamation, so much in contrast with the personal and narrow party discussions which then occupied parliament, drew a substantial token of admiration from a kindred spirit, Sarah, duchess of Marlborough, who bequeathed him £10,000. On the other hand, the king had a thorough dislike to him, as a person whose opposition was not of that usual kind which mere tries to remove a ministry and occupy their place but which aimed at a political power independent of, if not above, the throne. The Pelhams, however, saw the great importance of adding his strength to their ministry, and in 1746 the king unwillingly submitted to his appointment first to a subordinate place, and immediately after to the lucrative office of paymaster-general. The same haughty self-reliance which he had shown in opposition distinguished him in office, and it served to restrain him from drawing on those many sources of irregular emolument which were then attached to official power. His marriage, in 1751 with the sister of George Grenville, opened to him a new political connection. In 1755, he was dismissed, along with his brother-in-law, but in the ensuing year it was found necessary to bring them both back to a cabinet of which Pitt was virtually the head. In 1757, an attempt was again made to dispense with the services of the 'great commoner,' but after the country was two months at a half without a government, he returned with greater power than ever. It was then that, backed by national enthusiasm, he conducted the brilliant operations which paralyzed France and drove her fleets from almost every sea. On the accession of George III. he was superseded by the royal favourite Lord Bute. Various overtures were made to him to join or form a ministry, and in 1766 he undertook the latter function, choosing, to the surprise of the world, a sinecure place for himself, and a seat in the upper house. Repeated attacks of gout from an early period of life downwards, had injured both his constitution and temper. He resigned office in 1768. Opposed to the taxati-

of America, he was, on the other hand, indignant at the proposed abandonment of the colonies, and it was while exhorting the House of Lords against the measure that he was seized with a fit from which he never recovered, dying in a month afterwards, on the 11th of May, 1778. [J.H.B.]



[Holwood House, the residence of the Earl of Chatham.]

CHATHAM, JOHN, earl of, eldest son of the 1st. statesman, and brother of Wm. Pitt, 1756-1835.
 CHATILLON, G. DE, a Fr. captain, d. 1210.
 CHATILLON, G. DE, constab. of Fr., 1249-1329.
 CHATILLON, L. DE, a Fr. enam., 1639-1734.
 CHATILLON, N. DE, a Fr. arch., 1549-1616.
 CHATRE, CLAUDE, Baron De La, a Fr. marshal, gov. of Berry, under Charles IX., 1526-1614.
 CHATRE-NANCAY, THE COUNT DE LA, a military officer of France, au. of Memoirs, d. 1645.
 CHATTERTON, THOMAS, born at Bristol in 1752, was the son of a poor schoolmaster, who died a little before his birth. After having spent some years in a charity school, he was articled to an attorney in his fifteenth year. He was not quite sixteen when he published in a Bristol newspaper the first of his extraordinary forgeries, being an account of an ancient procession, which, on being questioned, he alleged to have been found in the charter-room of the church of St. Mary Redcliffe. He next exhibited specimens of old poetry, which he asserted were written in the fifteenth century, by a priest named Thomas Rowley. At the same time, pieces, both in prose and verse, which were avowedly his own, appeared in London magazines; and these, by their singular force and originality, showed him to be quite capable of having concocted the supposed antiques. Indeed, wonderful as was the circumstances, the antiquarian and other knowledge which he wasted on his impostures, their spuriousness was at once evident to the few who were competently familiar with the Old English language and history. The poet Gray, and his friend Mason, unhesitatingly denounced the imposition, when some of the poems were sent to them by Horace Walpole. The best imitation of the antique, is perhaps the minstrel's song inserted in the tragedy of *Ella*; but everywhere there is evidence of genius which, if it had been guided by good intention, and fostered by mature study, could certainly have given birth to poetical masterpieces. But perversity of principle was manifest alike in the unhappy boy's writings, and in his

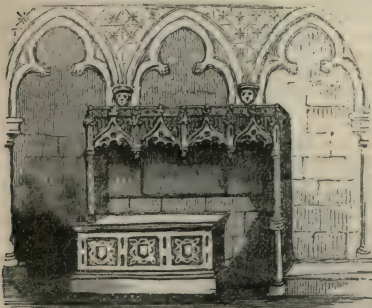
conduct. He extorted a release from his master before he had served him for three years; and immediately sought and found literary employment in London, busying himself chiefly with political and satirical writings. A very few months of toil, ill remunerated, and disappointments in his expectation of patronage from the great, drove his undisciplined mind to despair. He became indignant to the verge of starvation, and poisoned himself in August 1770, when he wanted some weeks of completing his eighteenth year. [W.S.]



[Charter Room, St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol.]

CHAUCER, GEOFFREY, the father of English poetry, lived in the fourteenth century, one of those periods which are most important and interesting, both for the history of the nation and for that of our native literature. The sovereigns of England in his time were Edward III. and Richard II.; Wicliffe, his contemporary, to whose opinions, in regard to ecclesiastical polity, Chaucer was inclined through his connections at court, was beginning to undermine the rule of the Church of Rome; the language of the people was now, for the first time, so far developed as to be a fit organ for literary composition, both in prose and verse; and, while the romances and other poems of France were still the favourite models of poetry, higher aims and greater correctness of execution were taught by the Italian masterpieces of Dante, Petrarch, and Boccaccio.—Nothing is known as to Chaucer's parentage, and hardly anything as to the events of his youth. He was born about 1328, probably in London, and is said to have been educated at both universities, and to have also studied law. Very early he obtained public employment, attaching himself to Edward's son, John of Gaunt, 'time-honoured Lancaster.' The second wife of this prince, who had already been his mistress, is believed to have been the sister of Chaucer's wife. In 1359 the poet served, and was taken prisoner, in the king's invasion of France; and besides discharging other foreign missions, he was sent to Genoa in 1373, a journey which is supposed to have given him an interview with Petrarch. Among other offices which he held in the course of this reign, was the comptrollership of customs in the port of London; and a pension, with a grant of a daily pitcher of wine, has been erroneously referred to as constituting an appointment as poet-laureate. He likewise received a house in the royal demesne of Woodstock; and there most of

his later works are traditionally said to have been composed. In the disturbances which arose after 1377, when the feeble Richard II. succeeded to the throne, Chaucer was implicated; and he is said, on doubtful authority, to have been at one time a fugitive to the continent, and at another a prisoner in the Tower. In 1386, however, he was knight of the shire for Kent. He died in London in 1400, soon after the accession of Henry IV., the son of his early patron. One of his sons became speaker of the House of Commons, and the other married a daughter of the ducal house of De La Pole.—Chaucer deserves commemoration as one of the very earliest of those who wrote prose in a language which can properly be called English. But his compositions of this sort have little value for any but the philologist. His minor poems, also, although they would secure his name from neglect, would cause him to be remembered only as one of those who improved most actively a kind of poetry, borrowed in the main from the allegoric and chivalrous fancies of the French, and cultivated for several generations before his time. Some of his works are free translations, or loose abridgments. Such are the 'Romance of the Rose,' from the French; the 'Troilus and Cressida,' from the Italian of Boccaccio; and 'The Legend of Good Women,' derived from the epistles of Ovid. Among his original poems, 'The House of Fame,' and 'The Flower and the Leaf,' are very fine in themselves, and have received injury, not improvement, in the modernized paraphrases of Pope and Dryden.—Chaucer's claim to immortality, as one of the greatest of English poets, and as a poet essentially and strikingly original in spite of many borrowings in detail, rests on his 'Canterbury Tales.' These are currently said to have been all written after the poet's sixtieth year. But there is reason for suspecting that many of the pieces may have been composed before; and that we are not entitled to assign preemptorily to his old age anything be-



[Tomb of Chaucer.]

yond the collection of the stories into a series, and the writing of that introduction to them which is certainly the best part of the work. This introduction is described as the Prologue. It relates how a band of pilgrims, bound for the shrine of Saint Thomas à Beckett at Canterbury, meet at the inn of the Tabard in Southwark; and how

they agree to relieve the weariness of the way by the telling of stories. The portraits of the pilgrims are among the most admirable things in the whole range of poetry: they are equally good for their delineation of character, for their variety and depth of serious sentiment and arch humour, and for a pointed strength and aptness of language which, antiquated though the diction is, may be understood by every well-educated reader with very little study. Similar excellencies belong to the Tales which follow, and which, breaking abruptly, leave us to suppose that the design was not more than half completed. The humorous tales are coarse and sometimes immoral, yet felicitously humorous: some of the serious ones are in every way beautiful. The 'Knight's Tale,' telling in chivalrous guise the adventures of the Greek knights Palamon and Arcite, has aptly been called the *Iliad* of Old English literature. [W.S.]

CHAUDET, A. D., a Fr. sculptor, 1763-1810.
CHAUDON, L. M., a Fr. ecclesiastic, author of historical and chronological works, 1737-1817.

CHAUFFEPIE, J. G. DE, a Calvinist minister, and historical and critical writer, 1702-1786.

CHAUFOURRIER, J., a Fr. paint., 1672-1757.

CHAILIEU, W. A. DE, a Fr. poet, 1639-1720.

CHAULNES, HONORE D' ALBERT, Duke De marshal of France, and favourite of Louis XIII. died 1649. His son, LOUIS, an ambassador, 1625-1698. A later inheritor of the title, distinguished as a mathematician and naturalist, 1714-1769; and his son and successor as a chemist, 1741-1793.

CHAUMETTE, PIERRE GASPARD, one of the vilest scoundrels by whom the French people were maddened in the period between 1789 and 1794, was the son of a shoemaker, and before his advent as a street orator and journalist, had run through a career which seems to have perfected him for every species of villany, as a cabin-boy, schoolmaster, a lawyer's clerk, and a novice in convent. He was born in 1765, and began his public career in one of the low clubs. In 1789 he edited a journal entitled 'Les Révolutions de Paris.' In 1792 he was elected 'procureur-syndic,' or attorney, for the commune of Paris, at which occasion he formally renounced his christian name, and declared that he took that of Anaxagoras, 'a saint who had been hung for his republicanism.' He was the virtual chief of the 'Hébertists,' the inventor of the Feast of Reason, and the high priest who officiated at the worship of the demoiselle Candeille in the cathedral Notre Dame. His brutal character may be judged from the fact that he presented the prince dauphin with the model of a guillotine for a plaything, at that the revolting questions put by Hebert to the queen originated in his obscene imagination. His features were abject, yet marked by insolence; and his style of address, to judge from the specimen which have been preserved, was characterized by the vilest claptrap, and insolent use of apotrophe. There is reason to believe that he plotted the destruction of the entire body of the convention along with that of the Girondins. It became his boast that 'he knew the suspect in the street by the very face of them.' The prisons of Paris were filled with his victims, and the violence and immorality of his party were so extreme, that the Committee of Public Safety could not be in-

ible to the danger which threatened the republic from this quarter. Robespierre watched his opportunity, and these wretched panders to the worst vices of the people were sent to the guillotine on the 24th of March, 1794. [E.R.]

CHAUMONT, P. P., a Fr. ecclesiast., d. 1697.

CHAUNCEY, CH., D.D., a relig. au., 1705-87.

CHAUNCEY, SIR HEN., the well-known hist. of Hertfordshire, knighted by Char. II., 1632-1700.

CHAUSSE, M. A. DE LA, a Fr. archæ., d. 1724.

CHAUSSEE, P. A. NIVELLE DE LA, a French dramatist and member of the academy, 1692-1754.

CHAUVELIN, G. L. DE, a French statesman in the confidence of Cardinal Fleury, 1685-1762.

CLAUDE, his son, lieutenant-general in the army, and ambassador to Italy, died 1774.

BERNARD FRANCIS, son of the last named, a diplomatist of the revolution, 1766-1832.

CHEDORLAOMER, a king of the Elamites, supposed to be the ancient Persians, or a neighbouring people, about 2000 B.C.

CHEHAB-EDDYN, an Arab. histor., 1300-67.

CHEKE, SIR JOHN, a Greek scholar and statesman, exiled as an adherent of Lady Jane Grey, afterwards confessed catholicism, 1514-1557.

CHEMCOTTE, ALEX., a Swed. Orien., d. 1835.

CHEMIR, M. J., a Fr. dramatist, died 1811.

CHENIER, M. A., a French poet, 1763-1794.

CHENIER, M. J., a Fr. dram. poet, 1764-1811.

CHEOPS, the repute. build. of the great pyramid.

CHERUBIN, a Fr. astron. and math., 17th ct.

CHERUBINI, LUIGI CARLO ZENOBIO SALVADORI, founder of the French Conservatory and instructor of thousands of eminent musicians, was born at Florence on the 8th of September, 1760.

He commenced his musical studies at nine years of age, first under Bartolomeo and Alessandro Felici, father and son, and afterwards under Bizarri Casrucci, and last under Sarti at Bologna, from whom he derived the greatest benefit. At thirteen years of age he wrote a mass which gave ample promise of his future eminence as a composer. From this time till 1778 he wrote a great number of works in various styles, and all successful.

During the time he was a pupil at Bologna, some of Sarti's most celebrated operas were produced, and two of these, 'Achille in Sciro,' and 'Giulio Sabino,' were afterwards acknowledged to have been almost entirely from the pen of Cherubini. In 1784 Cherubini came to the Italian Opera at London, where he remained two years, and produced his operas 'La Finta Principessa,' and a rewritten version of his 'Giulio Sabino,' both of which were successful. In 1786 he went to Paris, which became thereafter his adopted country. In 1788 he visited his native country and produced his 'Iphigenia in Aulida.' He never went to Italy again. Soon after this he brought out his 'Demophoon' in Paris, which from various causes proved a failure. In 1791 Cherubini brought out his opera of 'Lodoiska' at the Theatre Feydeau, which, though it established his reputation as a first-rate composer, was, however, swamped by Kreutzer's more popular opera of the same name. In 1794 he brought out 'Eliza,' in 1797 'Medea,' in 1798 'l' Hotellerie Portugaise,' in 1800 'Les Deux Journées,' in 1803 'Anacreon,' and in 1804 his ballet 'Achille à Scyros.' His fame, which had now spread far and wide, led to an invitation to

Germany, whither he went in 1805, and produced his opera 'Faniska' at the Imperial Theatre of Vienna. During his sojourn all his most favourite works were brought out, and became quite the fashion with the German people, and the great musician of Germany, Beethoven, when he heard the 'Faniska,' said Cherubini was the first dramatic composer of his time, and Haydn embraced him, and called him his son. In 1809, having returned to Paris, he produced his opera of 'Pygmalion,' in 1810 'Le Crescendo,' in 1813 'Les Abencerrages,' the promising career of which was shortened by the news of Buonaparte's retreat from Moscow. In 1815 Cherubini was invited by the Philharmonic Society to come to London, which invitation he accepted, and composed an overture, a symphony, and a grand concerted vocal piece, all of which were performed under his own direction in the concerts of that society. On his return to Paris, the dynastic and musical changes had so materially affected the position and prospects of Cherubini, who was of far too independent a temperament to become a courtier, that he retired from some of his situations in disgust. He was, however, soon recalled, and was appointed composer to the king's chapel and professor of composition at the L'Ecole Royale, (of which institution, in 1822, he was appointed director,) and was elected a member of the Academy of the Fine Arts. These appointments were considered all the more honourable to Cherubini, as he had never condescended to become a flatterer of royalty, and as because of the independence of his character he had received insults and indignities from Napoleon. In 1833 he composed his grand opera 'Ali Baba,' which was well received in France, but did not long keep the stage. In 1835, in consequence of the ecclesiastical authorities having forbidden the employment of female voices in the service of the church, it was impossible that Cherubini's grand requiem could be performed at the funeral of Boildieu. He then, at the advanced age of seventy-six, undertook to compose a requiem for male voices only, which was his last composition, and was chosen as the one which should be performed at his funeral obsequies. Shortly before his death, he resigned the office of Principal of the Conservatory of Music, of which establishment he had been the head for twenty years, and with which he was connected for forty-eight years; and a month before his demise, which took place on the 15th of March, 1842, he was invested with the grand cross of the Legion of Honour. Cherubini's fame as a composer of instrumental and operatic music is world-wide, but his reputation with future ages will rest chiefly on his sacred compositions. Cherubini was a good man, as he was a great artist. Thoroughly independent, he spoke fearlessly as he felt, and he was loved and venerated by his pupils and all who belonged to the large circle of his friends. [J.M.]

CHESELDEN, R., an English surgeon, d. 1831.

CHESTERFIELD, PHILIP DORMER STANHOPE, earl of, son of the third earl, was born in 1694. After studying in his youth with a zeal of which afterwards he thought proper to be ashamed, he learned on the continent his polished smoothness of manners, his love of gaming, and his loose code of morality. He entered public life in 1715, soon after the accession of George I. In

the course of this reign he distinguished himself in the House of Commons as an exceedingly skilful and effective debater; and he supported his reputation when his father's death transferred him to the House of Lords, shortly before the prince of Wales, to whose party and household he had belonged, succeeded to the throne as George II. From this time till 1748, when deafness and other infirmities compelled him to retire from public life, Lord Chesterfield took an active part in the petty intrigues and party squabbles which make up the parliamentary and court history of the reign. His diplomatic skill was made useful in two foreign embassies; and his lord-licutenancy in Ireland, beginning in 1745 and lasting only a few months, has always been mentioned with distinguished praise. After a sickly and melancholy period of old age, he died in 1773. The only writings of this accomplished person that are at all remembered, are his 'Letters' to his natural son, remarkable for their ease of style and their knowledge of society, but notoriously reprehensible for the principles of conduct which they inculcate. [W.S.]

CHETARDIE, MARQUIS DE LA, a French diplomatist, ambassador to Russia, 1705-1758.

CHEHAM, HUMPHREY, the cel. fndr. of the college and public library of Manchester, d. 1653.

CHEVALIER, A. R., a Fr. Hebraist, 1507-72.

CHEVALIER, F., a Fr. historian, 1705-1808.

CHEVALIER, J., a Latin poet, 1587-1644.

CHEVILLIER, AND., a French antiq., d. 1700.

CHEVREUSE, MADAME DE ROHAN-MONTBAZON, Duchess De, a court beauty, and political intrigante of the time of Richelieu, 1600-1679.

CHEYNE, GEORGE, a Scotch physician, and author of works on disease, diet, &c., 1661-1743.

CHEZY, A., a French engineer, 1718-1798.

CHIABRERA, GABRIEL, a lyric poet and dramatist, surnamed the Italian Pindar, 1552-1637.

CHIARAMONTI, S., an Ital. hist., 1565-1652.

CHIARI, FAB., an Italian painter, 1621-1695.

CHIARI, J., a Roman painter, 1654-1727.

CHIARI, PIETRO, a comic poet, 1720-1788.

CHICHELEY, HEN., an Eng. schol. and statesman, at length archbp. of Canterbury, 1362-1443.

CHICOYNEAU, F., a French physician and wr. on the plague of Marseilles, 1672-1752.

CHIERICATO, J. M., an It. theol., 1633-1717.

CHIESA, SILV., an Italian painter, 1623-1657.

CHILD, SIR JOS., a merchant of London, known as a wr. on political economy and trade, 1630-1699.

CHILD, WM., an English composer, 1607-1697.

CHILDEBERT, the first of this name k. of Fr., 511-558; the second 575-596; the third 695-711.

CHILDEBRAND, a brother of Charles Martel, and his comp. in arms against the Saracens, 8th c.

CHILDERIC, the first of this name, k. of France, 457-481; the second 656-673; the third 742-755.

CHILDREY, JOSH., a nat. phil., 1623-1670.

CHILLINGWORTH, WM., an Eng. theologian, disting. for his controversial ability, 1602-1644.

CHILMEAD, E., a wr. on music, 1616-1653.

CHILO, one of the seven Gr. sages, 6th c. B.C.

CHILPERIC I., prince of Soissons and Paris, the youngest of the sons of Clothaire I., 561-584.

CHILPERIC II., conq. by Ch. Martel, 715-720.

CHISHULL, EDM., an Eng. antiq., 1580-1633.

CHI-TSUNG, emperor of China, 1507-1566.

CHI-TSOU, otherwise KOUBLAI-KHAN, grand-

son of Gengis-Khan, a celebrated Mogul emperor who reunited China to his dominions, 1214-94.

CHITTY, JOS., an English lawyer, 1776-1841.

CHOISEUL, STEPHEN FRANCIS, Duke De minister of state to Louis XV., by whom he was dismissed, under the influence of Du Barry, 1719-1785.

CHOISI, FR., Abbé De, a Fr. hist., 1644-1724.

CHOPART, F., a Fr. wr. on surg., 1750-1795.

CHOPIN, FRED., a Polish composer, d. 1849.

CHOPIN, R., a Flemish priest, 1537-1606.

CHORIS, LOUIS, a Russian painter, 1795-1828.

CHOSROES, or KHOSROU I., king of Persia died in prison after ravaging Asia Minor, 531-563.

CHOSROES II., grandson of the prec., 590-628.

CHOUL, WM. DU, a French antiquarian, 16th c.

CHRETIEN, FLORENT, a Fr. poet, 1541-1596.

CHRETIEN, G. L., a Fr. wr. on mus., 1733-1811.

CHRIST, J. F., an art-writer, 1700-1766.

CHRISTIAN, C., a gem engraver, 1695-1725.

CHRISTIAN, E., an English lawyer, d. 1823.

CHRISTIERN I., born 1245; succeeded as king of Denmark 1448; king of Norway 1450; king of Sweden 1456; died 1481.

CHRISTIERN II., surnamed the Cruel, born 1480; succeeded as king of Denmark and Norway 1513; king of Sweden 1520; defeated by Gustavus Vasa, and d. after many years' imprisonment., 1559.

CHRISTIERN III., king of Denmark only, born 1503; succeeded his father, Frederic I., but had to fight his way to the crown, 1533; died 1558.

CHRISTIERN IV., king of Denmark, b. 1577; succeeded 1588; chief of the protestant league 1625; peace with Tilly 1645; died 1648.

CHRISTIERN V., king of Denmark and Norway, born 1646, succeeded 1670, died 1699.

CHRISTIERN VI., k. of Denmark, 1699-1747.

CHRISTIERN VII., king of Denmark, born 1749; succeeded and married to Caroline Matilda sister of George III., 1766, died 1808.

CHRISTINA, queen of Sweden, born 1626; suc. her father Gustavus Adolphus 1632; abd. in favour of Charles Gustavus 1654, died 1689.

CHRISTINA OF FRANCE, daugh. of Henry IV. and Marie de Medici, born 1606; married to the duc of Savoy 1619; regent at his death 1637; d. 1666.

CHRISTOPHE, emperor of the East, 920-931.

CHRISTOPHE, the first of this name, king of Denmark, 1252-1259; the second at the beginning of the 14th century; the third, king of Denmark and Sweden, celebrated as a legislator, 1440-1444.

CHRISTOPHE, HENRY, a negro leader in the insurrection of St. Domingo, afterwards king under the title of Henry I., 1767-1820.

CHRISTOPHER, d. of Wurtemberg, 1515-1566.

CHRISTOPHERSON, JOHN, bp. of Chichester celeb. for his learning and literary talents, d. 1555.

CHROCUS, a king of the Vandals, died 260.

CHRYSIPPUS, a Stoic philosopher, 2d c. B.C.

CHRYSOSTOM, JOHN, was born at Antioch about the year 351, and was the son of Secundus, a military officer on the staff of the Roman governor of Syria. While the son was yet an infant, his father died, but the widowed mother devoted herself with intense energy to her son's education. Having studied under Libanius and others, with view to his being placed at the bar, where he practised for a short time with considerable promise, he, his twentieth year, embraced a monastic life. Sor short time afterwards he was ordained deacon, and

egan to publish. He was not ordained presbyter, and did not preach till about his fortieth year. Many of his most famous homilies, such as those in the 'Statutes,' were preached at Antioch, and his growing fame soon led to his translation to the see of Constantinople in 398. His vigorous prosecution of radical reform among the clergy, his fidelity in rebuking offenders of the highest class, even the empress, and his own sternness of resolution, made him an object of jealousy and dread. An irregular council condemned him in 403 upon the most flimsy grounds, and upon his refusal to submit, he was arrested and sent to Nice in Bithynia, but he had scarce arrived at his place of exile when he was recalled, for fear of an insurrection, and his return had all the appearance of a popular triumph. But the empress was again provoked, and the patriarch was again banished, first to Cucusus in the mountains of Tauris, where he busied himself in instructing the pagan natives, and then to Pityus, on the bleak borders of the Black Sea. In travelling to the latter place, he reached Soman, and died about the age of sixty. Thirty years after his death his body was brought back to Constantinople, and his bones at length found repose beneath the shadow of St. Peter's at Rome, where the Sistine choir daily chaunts its requiem over his ashes. It is not to be denied that the 'golden mouth' was occasionally impetuous and self-willed, but he bore his misfortunes with manly piety and fortitude. The faults of his style lie upon the surface of it, in its florid exuberance and continuous accumulation of metaphors. His rhetoric sometimes over-laid his logic. Yet the effects of his eloquence were prodigious, his thrilling appeals went at once to the heart. His conceptions are all painted—ideas start up as images, and his orations resemble a crowded panorama. The humble conventicles of Syria heard the same gospel which at length rolled in glowing periods beneath the great dome of St. Sophia. Splendour of intellect, mellowness of heart, and gorgeousness of fancy, characterize all his sermons, expositions, orations, and letters. He has left behind nearly a thousand homilies, sermons, or expositions, still of great value to the interpreter, besides some polemical writings, tracts on monasticism, and a treatise 'on the priesthood.' The best edition of his works is that of Montfaucon in 1718-38, and in 13 folios. [J.E.]

CHTCHERBATOV, a Russian histor., d. 1790.

CHUBB, THOS., a deistical writer, 1679-1748.

CHUN-YEOW-YU, an early emp. of China.

CHUN-TCHI, emperor of China, 1644-1661.

CHURCHILL, CHAS., an English poet, eminent for the keenness of his satire, and equally noted for the laxity of his morals and love of pleasure, was ordained a priest in the Church of England, but first disgraced, and then contemptuously abandoned his clerical character. He was born 1731, and as early as 1761 had placed himself in this equivocal position. His poems were all written in the short interval between 1760 and 1764, when he died. Though his productions are highly praised for the humorous and effective character of their composition, it is as impossible to regard them with unqualified approbation, as to admire the character of the author.

CHURCHILL, SIR WINSTON, father of the duke of Marlborough, known to history as a royalist knighted after the restoration, and to litera-

ture by his 'Divi Britannici,' or memoirs of English sovereigns, 1620-1688.

CHURCHYARD, TH., an English poet, 17th c. CHYR-CHAH, a king of Hindostan, d. 1545.

CIASSI, J. M., an Ital. naturalist, 1654-1679.

CIBBER, COLLEY. The life of this comedian has been written by himself, and forms one of the liveliest of autobiographies;—a work sufficient to disprove of itself the charge of being a dunce brought against him by Pope. Mr. Colley Cibber was born, according to his own account, on 6th November, 1671, in Southampton-Street, London. His father, Cains Gabriel Cibber, was a statuary, and native of Holstein, who came into England some time previous to the restoration. 'The basso rilievo,' says his son, 'on the pedestal of the great column in the city, and the two figures of the lunatics, the raving and the melancholy, over the gates of Bethlehem Hospital are no ill monuments of his fame as an artist.' When ten years of age (1682) Cibber was sent to the free school of Grantham, Lincolnshire, where the boy appears to have shown the same giddy negligence that marked the man; and to have unconsciously made enemies by an inveterate habit of jesting, besides the envy exercised by his literary progress. We may form some idea of his provoking humour from what occurred in 1730, when he had recently received the laurel, and there was so much discontent expressed that it should be conferred upon a comedian. The 'public papers were enlivened with ingenious epigrams, and satirical flirts,' on the occasion. The witty author entered the lists against himself, and published a doggerel copy of verses in the *Whitehall Evening Post*, in which he lampooned himself. His vanity, as well as his vivacity, had much to do with this strange conduct. But the former is the actor's foible, and must be put up with. Previous to choosing the stage for a profession, Cibber had the offer of several chances for the church, the court, and the army; but notwithstanding the prejudices of his father, he preferred the boards. The famous year, 1688, witnessed this important revolution in the state of our author's private affairs. At the time that Cibber joined Sir William Davenant's company (1690), the principal performers were Betterton, Montfort, Kynaston, Sandford, Nokes, Underhil, Leigh, Mrs. Betterton, Mrs. Barry, Mrs. Leigh, Mrs. Butler, Mrs. Montfort, and Mrs. Bracegirdle.—'all' as Cibber calls them, 'original masters in their different styles; not mere auricular imitators of one another.' At this period, it was not customary to pay young actors during their probation, and it was three quarters of a year before young Cibber became entitled to ten shillings a-week. By the time that he received double that salary, he ventured on matrimony. Necessity soon made him a poet. Fortune had begun to smile on his new career. By the recommendation of Mr. Congreve, he had the honour of acting before Queen Mary in one of Kynaston's parts. His next step was the production of a prologue, which was accepted and spoken. *Alderman Fondlewife*, in the play of 'The Old Bachelor,' next afforded him an opportunity of astonishing his fellow-performers, though he received small encouragement from them. The expediency of writing a part for himself led to his composing the comedy of 'Love's Last Shift,' which

was produced on the boards in January, 1695, and in which he acted the character of Sir Novelty. Still Cibber won his way but slowly with the actors; and even up to the end of his career had not secured their full faith in him. His talents were at least of the versatile order, for he not only performed the fops and coxcombs of comedy, but Iago, Wolsey, Syphax, and Richard III. in tragedy. But the performance of vicious characters he seems to have considered injurious to his reputation.—Owing to the censure of dramatic poets, by Jeremy Collier, in his ‘Short View of the Stage,’ the master of the revels became cautious in granting licenses to new plays. Nevertheless, Cibber contrived to get on pretty well; his muse and his spouse, to use his own words, ‘being equally prolific, that the one was seldom the mother of a child, but in the same year the other made him the father of a play.’ ‘I think,’ he adds, ‘we had a dozen of each sort between us, of both which kinds some died in their infancy, and near an equal number of each were alive when we quitted the theatre.’ ‘The Careless Husband’ has always been reckoned Cibber’s best play. ‘The Nonjuror,’ however, was the most popular, owing to its political character. It was levelled against the Jacobites, and was the reason, in fact, of Cibber’s being made poet-laureate in 1730, when he quitted the stage. He died in 1757. His ‘Apology,’ from which we have derived the materials for his life, is an exceedingly amusing work. His works fill 5 vols. 12mo, published in 1760. [J.A.H.]

CIBBER, THEOPHILUS, son of the celebrated comedian, and like him an actor and play-writer, was a man of profligate character, and very inferior talents, 1703–1758. His second wife, SUSANNAH MARIA CIBBER, was a sister of Dr. Arne, and often performed with Garrick as a tragedian; 1734–1766.



CICERO, MARCUS TULLIUS, was born at Arpinum, an ancient city of Latium, in B.C. 106; the same year which gave birth to Pompey. The great aptitude for learning which he displayed in boyhood induced his father to remove to Rome, where the future orator and statesman was educated under the best masters of the time. In B.C. 89 he served his first and only campaign under Pompeius Strabo, the father of Pompey, who was then engaged in the Social war. Having thus complied with the custom of his age, Cicero

devoted the next six years to the studies which were necessary to raise him to distinction as a lawyer and an orator; practising declamation in Latin and Greek, and storing his mind with those precepts of philosophy, which, throughout his eventful life, cheered him amidst professional toils, and consoled him under disappointment and persecution. At the age of twenty-five he came forward as a pleader, and, even at the risk of incurring the displeasure of Sulla, defended clients who were obnoxious to the dictator. But his health, which was naturally feeble, gave way under incessant application to study; and, for the purpose of invigorating his constitution, as well as correcting certain defects in his style of oratory, he visited Athens (B.C. 79,) made a tour of Asia Minor, and for some time resumed his studies at Rhodes, under Molo, from whom he had received instructions at Rome. After an absence of two years, he returned to Rome with renewed health and enlarged knowledge, and speedily placed himself at the head of the Roman bar. Being qualified by law at the age of thirty to become candidate for the lowest of the great offices of state, he was elected *quaestor* in B.C. 76, and obtained each of the higher offices as soon as he was permitted by law to hold it, reaching the consulship in B.C. 63. During his consulship he was called upon to grapple with the famous Catilinarian conspiracy, and the courage, prudence, and decision which he manifested in directing the difficult and complicated investigations that led to the detection and punishment of the conspirators called forth the encomiums of all classes of the citizens. The public enthusiasm heaped upon him unwonted honours: in the senate and in the forum he was saluted as *parens patriae* (the father of his country); thanksgivings in his name were voted to the gods; and all Italy united in testifying their admiration and gratitude. But his unexampled good fortune had excited the jealousy of many of the leading nobility, and his irrepressible vanity exposed him to the ridicule and assaults of his enemies. He was accordingly destined soon to experience a reverse of fortune as remarkable and more sudden than his rise. It had been judged necessary to put to death five of the ringleaders in the conspiracy; and though this was done in virtue of the dictatorial authority which the consuls were invested by the senate, and with the consent and approval of that body, Cicero was indicted for having put a Roman citizen to death untried, and forced to go into banishment in April, B.C. 58. But private malice soon expended itself, and public feeling, reverting to his signal services in rescuing his country from impending ruin, recalled him after an interval of seventeen months. His reception at Rome cheered his dejected spirits; but the circumstances which led to his banishment prevented him from ever after recovering his former position. In B.C. 49 he was admitted a member of the college of Augurs, and towards the end of B.C. 52 he was appointed proconsul of Cilicia. He administered the affairs of his province with the strictest impartiality, corrected the abuses which had been introduced or sanctioned by his predecessors, and realized in practice the precepts which in his writings he had inculcated. He returned to Italy

c. 49, at the commencement of the civil war between Cæsar and Pompey, and finally resolving to espouse the cause of the latter, followed him toreece. After the battle of Pharsalia, B.C. 48, at which he was not present, he again returned to Italy, and was received into favour by Cæsar. Separating himself now entirely from all parties in the state, he arranged and published during the next three years nearly all his most important works on rhetoric and philosophy. But the tumults excited by Antony after the murder of Cæsar, B.C. 44, again drew him from his seclusion; and Augustus, knowing the value of such an ally, did carefully concealing from him his real intentions, gladly availed himself of his services as leader of the senate. Cicero's zeal, which was not always tempered with discretion, now exhibited itself in the famous philippics against Antony, which again made him the idol of the Roman people. But the formation of the second triumvirate sealed the fate of the great Roman orator. His name appeared in the list of the proscribed, having been placed there by Antony as one of the conditions of the league; and after an unsuccessful attempt to escape, he stretched forward his head to his executioners, and called upon them to strike (B.C. 43). His head and hands were conveyed to Rome, and, by the orders of Antony, nailed to the Rostra. We have not space to delineate the character of Cicero, or to enumerate his works. These have been repeatedly published, both in mass and in detached portions. [G.F.]

CICOGNA, PASCAL, doge of Venice, 1195.

CICOGNARA, LEOPOLD, a painter, 1767-1834.

CID, THE. DON RODRIGO LAYNEY (often called, by his countrymen, by the abbreviated appellation *luy Diaz*,) was born at the paternal castle of Bivar, in Castile, about the year 1026. He was of the purest Gothic blood; but his family possessions were small; and he was indebted to his own valour and martial genius for the renown and importance which he acquired. His military career against the Moors of Spain was commenced under the banners of Don Ferdinand, king of Castile; and he soon became celebrated throughout Europe as the model of Christian chivalry. Five Moorish kings, whom he defeated and took captive, and to whom he generously granted life and liberty, bestowed on him the title of *Es Sayd*, (i.e., my lord); whence arose the name of the *Cid*, by which he is best known in poetry and in history. Don Sancho, who succeeded Ferdinand on the throne of Castile, made the *Cid* generalissimo of his armies; whence came the title *Campeador*, by which also the hero is often named by his countrymen. Under the next sovereign, Alfonso VI., the *Cid* was frequently the mark of unmerited royal jealousy; and he was more than once banished from Castile. On these occasions he took refuge with some of the Moorish princes of the peninsula, where he served gallantly in their wars with one another. But his loyalty to Castile was unblemished; and when recalled by the capricious Alfonso, the veteran *Campeador* combated for him as zealously as he had fought in his youth for more generous and grateful sovereigns. Among many other achievements, he is said to have wrested the city and kingdom of Valencia from the Mahometans, and to have annexed it to the Castilian

dominions. The reputed year of his death is 1099. His tomb is still shown at Bivar; and his countrymen, after so many centuries and so many changes, still speak of him with enthusiastic pride. His victories and his romantic personal adventures furnish the themes of many of the finest old Spanish ballads; and they are also narrated in the 'Poem or Chronicle of the *Cid*,' the earliest great poem of modern Europe, which is supposed to have been framed about fifty years after the hero's death, from an original chronicle written in Arabic by two Moorish pages of the *Cid*. [E.S.C.]

CIMA, J. B., an Italian painter, 15th cent.

CIMABUE, GIOVANNI, commonly called the father of modern painting, was born at Florence in the year 1240. The prominence given to the name of Cimabue in the history of painting in Italy, is due solely to the place he has in the 'Lives of the Painters, &c.,' by Vasari, whose work is the great text book on this subject, as far as relates to the revival of painting in Italy. Cimabue possessed more than ordinary merit in his time, but was little if at all superior to his reputed master Giunta of Pisa, whom he is supposed to have assisted in the church of San Francesco at Assisi in 1253. Cimabue had several other able contemporaries, as Margaritone of Arezzo, Duccio di Buoninsegna of Siena, and Gaddo Gaddi of Florence; all, including Cimabue himself, strictly belonging to the Byzantine school of painters. Many Greek artists were established in Italy in the thirteenth century, especially at Venice, Pisa, and Siena; the event which brought the eastern and western civilization into more immediate contact at this time, was the Latin conquest of Constantinople in 1204.—The pictures of this time were executed in *tempera*, and have generally gold grounds: there is still a large picture of the Madonna, by Cimabue, preserved in the church of Santa Maria Novella at Florence; and there is another of the Madonna and Child in the academy of Florence. Cimabue was still living in the year 1302. He was the master of Giotto, whose ability he discovered and cultivated.—[Vasari, *Vite de' Pittori*, &c.] [R.N.W.]

CIMAROSA, an opera comp. of Nap., 1754-1801.

CIMON, an Athenian gen., the son of Miltiades, dist. himself against the Persians, 470 B.C., d. 449.

CINCINNATUS, LUCIUS QUINTUS, the illustrious Roman patriot, consul about 460 B.C., and twice afterwards dictator. The dates and events are somewhat uncertain, but it is sufficiently known that he delivered the republic from her domestic and foreign enemies with the skill of a statesman and soldier, and retired to his farm refusing all recompense.

CINELLI, GIOV., an Italian phys., 1625-1706.

CINGAROLI, M., an Ital. painter, 1667-1729.

CINNA, CNEIUS CORNELIUS, consul of Rome 4.

CINNA, LUCIUS CORNELIUS, the cel. colleague and partizan of Marius, consul B.C. 87, killed 84.

CINNAMUS, JOHN, a Gr. historian, 12th cent.

CINO DA PISTOIA, an Ital. poet, 1270-1337.

CINQ-ARBRES, J., an Orientalist, died 1587.

CINTRA, P. DE, a Portuguese navig., 15th ct.

CIPRIANI, J. B., an Italian painter, 1732-85.

CIRILLO, DOM., an Ital. botanist, 1784-1799.

CITTADINI, J. F., a flower paint., 1616-1681.

CLAIRAUT, ALEXIS CLAUDE, a French mathematician of great genius, of the times of

Euler and D'Alembert. He was born at Paris in 1713, and died in 1765. Clairaut wrote on the figure of the earth, and on curves of double curvature, besides many separate memoirs and elementary works on algebra and geometry. In his time he belonged to the 'great world' of Paris: the thorough student will read his writings still; he had much taste in composition as well as great analytic power.

CLAIRAUT, J. B., a Fr. mathem., 1680-1766.

CLAIRFAIT, COUNT DE, an Aust. gen., d. 1798.

CLAPPERTON, HUGH, was born in 1788, at Annan, in the county of Dumfries, where his father practised as a surgeon. After having entered the merchant service, and made several voyages to America, he was impressed on board a man-of-war. By the influence of an uncle, a captain in the marines, young Clapperton soon attained to the rank of a midshipman; and some time after, while on service in Canada, to that of lieutenant. He gained, in various actions, the reputation of a skilful and brave officer. Being at home on half-pay for five or six years, he became acquainted, at Edinburgh, with Dr. Oudney, then engaged in plans of African discovery; and was soon after associated, under the directions of Earl Bathurst, with this gentleman and Major Denham in an expedition to the sources of the Niger. They crossed the desert from Tripoli to Lake Tchad, which they were the first Europeans to visit, reaching it on 5th February, 1823. Here our travellers separated for a time; and Clapperton explored the country to the S. W. as far as Sokatou, in lat. 13° N., long. 5° 45' E., a distance of 700 miles from Lake Tchad. Dr. Oudney, who accompanied him, died by the way about a month after they started. Meeting in health at Kouka, the capital of Bournou, where they left Mr. Tyrwhit as consul, Denham and Clapperton recrossed the desert to Tripoli, at which they safely arrived on 25th January, 1825. Clapperton was soon after raised to the rank of commander, and equipped for a second expedition, intended to reach the sources of the Niger by ascending the stream from its mouth. This was found impracticable from the unhealthy nature of the delta of this great river. Proceeding by land Clapperton reached Sokatou from the S. W., thus connecting his observations with those of his former journey. Here, however, he was destined to end his active and useful life; weakened by fatigue, with feelings irritated by the obstacles thrown in his way, he was seized with dysentery, and after a lingering illness, he expired on the 13th April, 1827. Richard Lander, his faithful and attached servant, was the only European who remained of the party, Captain Pearce R.N., Dr. Morrison, and others, having died soon after they left the coast. Full accounts were published of the several journeys, which added immensely to our knowledge of central Africa. [J.B.]

CLARE, ST., a follower of St. Francis Assise, and founder of an order of nuns, 1193-1253.

CLARENCE, GEORGE, duke of, brother of Edward IV., drowned in a butt of Malmsey, 1478.

CLARENDON, EDWARD HYDE, earl of, was born in 1603, at Hinton, in Wiltshire, the estate of Henry Hyde, his father. He studied at Oxford with the design of entering the church, but be-

came a lawyer on the death of his elder brother through which, in 1632, he succeeded to his father's property. Although he practised his profession for a time, it does not seem to have ever engaged so much of his attention as literature did at first and politics afterwards. In 1640 he was elected a member of Charles I.'s Short Parliament in whose moderate attempts at reform he bore an active part; and when the king contemplated dissolving it, Hyde took advantage of an intimacy he had contracted with Archbishop Laud, to offer earnest remonstrances against that arbitrary and imprudent step. He sat again in the Long Parliament, which the king was forced to summon before the end of the same year. He concurred in some of the earliest of the strong measures now adopted by the house, such as the proceeding against the judges in Hampden's case, and the impeachment of Strafford; but in no long time he became startled by the lengths to which the popular leaders were disposed to carry their opposition to the crown. The king seized the first opportunity of securing to himself so useful a servant Hyde, Lord Falkland, and Colepepper, were secretly appointed to manage the interests of the crown in parliament; and although the cautious and reasonable counsels of the first two of these advisers were disregarded by their master, Hyde continued to frame the royal messages and other documents till the breach with the parliament took place. In 1643, having now attached himself to the king's person, he was knighted and made chancellor of the exchequer; after which he was actively engaged in the king's affairs till 1645, when, on the irretrievable ruin of the royal cause, he accompanied the prince of Wales in his flight from England.—He now resided for two years in Jersey, occupying himself in study and in the composition of his History; after which he joined the prince at the Hague, and continued in his service when his father's death had made him nominal king. He spent more than a year in Spain, vainly soliciting aid, but extending his own knowledge as well as writing moral and devotional treatises. For several years afterwards he was Charles's chief adviser, and, in 1658, received the place of lord chancellor, then only nominal, but soon real.—He returned with Charles II. to England in May 1660, and immediately began to act both as speaker of the House of Lords, and as chief judge in the Court of Chancery; being soon also raised to the peerage. At this time his prospects were seriously endangered, by the discovery of the secret marriage of his daughter to the duke of York through which he became the grandfather of two queens of England. The storm passed away without doing immediate harm. Lord Clarendon was virtually the head of the administration till near the close of 1667; and, as the responsible adviser of Charles II. for more than six years, he cannot but have done many things which would then have been condemned by patriotic men, and many of which would now appear still more censurable. The sale of Dunkirk, and the promotion of the king's marriage, though they were the main cause of the unpopularity which gradually gathered around the chancellor, were certainly not the worst of the steps which were taken, either by his advice or with his sanction and assistance. He had taken

prominent part in the bloody vengeance which, at the beginning of the reign, was inflicted on the egicides and other parliamentary leaders; he was yet more active in conducting that persecution of the dissenters, of which the Act of Uniformity was the consummation; and, in conducting the secret negotiations for a loan from France, he made the king of England to be independent of parliament and the pensioner of a foreign and hostile power. Yet even these acts were only such as the circumstances might have prompted to one who was at once a zealous royalist, a somewhat bigoted churchman, and a statesman fond of power, and actuated by considerations of expediency rather than by elevated principles. If such motives are not very dignified, they are at least very much above the level of those that prevailed among the corrupt and profligate politicians who swarmed about the restored king. Nor was Clarendon's fall caused by any of those acts of his that were really reprehensible. He became unpopular with the nation because of the disgraces incurred in a war undertaken in spite of his dissuasions; he made himself obnoxious to the courtiers by reserved haughtiness of manner, and by a strictness of private conduct which silently rebuked their debauchery; and he lost the favour of the king because he connived only at royal vices instead of banding to them, and countenanced reluctantly acts of misgovernment to which he was expected to give hearty support. After Clarendon's unpopularity had become general, Charles and his parliament vied with each other in their eagerness to ruin him. Repeated messages from the king failed in prevailing on him to make a voluntary surrender of the great seal; and after he had been displaced, and impeached at the bar of the House of Lords, it was only a distinct warning that his master could not and would not save so much as his life, that induced him to leave the country.—He fled to the continent in November, 1667, and would have returned to face his trial had not illness prevented him. He moved from one town of France to another, resuming his studies and writing some of his works; and at length he died at Rouen in December, 1674. The principal writings which he left were his 'History of the Rebellion,' and his Account of his own Life. The former of these, with all its errors and shortcomings, is unquestionably a valuable storehouse of historical materials; while its comprehensiveness of views, its skill in the portraiture of character, and the interest which is excited by its minutely-drawn narratives of events, combine in securing for it a distinguished place among the monuments of English literature. [W.S.]

CLARIDGE, R., a Quaker writer, 1649-1723.

CLARK, JOHN, a medical author, 1744-1805.

CLARK, WILLIAM TIERNEY, a civil engineer of distinguished merit. He was early apprenticed to a millwright in Bristol, and worked successively at Colebrookdale and in London under the great Rennie, with whom he remained till 1811. He was the engineer of the West Middlesex Water Works, and to the advancement of this important undertaking his energies were devoted for many years. Suspension bridges early excited his attention, and he has left Hammersmith, Marlow, Norfolk, and Pesth suspension bridges, as monu-

ments of his taste in design, and skill in engineering. The suspension bridge of Pesth, while it stands a monument to his genius, is the admiration of all who have seen it. It was the last and crowning act of a life devoted to a profession of which he was an ornament. He died 22d September, 1852, aged sixty-nine. [L.D.B.G.]

CLARKE, DR. ADAM, was a native of Moybeg, in Ireland, where he was born, 1760. Like many other men of eminence, he was indebted to the influence of maternal counsels and example in the formation of his youthful character, as well as in the choice of his future course; for while his father was an episcopalian, his mother, who was a Scotchwoman and a presbyterian, had, on her settlement in England, warmly espoused the cause of Wesleyan methodism, and used every endeavour to bias the ductile mind of her son in favour of that sect. Though rather dull when first placed at school, his faculties rapidly developed and gave strong pledges of his future eminence. Having in his seventeenth year become impressed with deep views of religion, he resolved to consecrate his future life to the service of God in the ministry of the gospel, and through the recommendation of Wesley, was sent to complete his education at the Kingswood school. There his taste for Hebrew and Biblical studies was awakened; and so strong a hold had a love of sacred literature taken of his mind, that even amid all his wanderings and harassing difficulties as a Methodist preacher, he continued with unflagging resolution to carry on his course of intellectual improvement. He not only occupied his leisure moments while stopping at inns, but even in riding on horseback he generally had a book in one hand; and by this rigid economy of time, he was storing his mind with useful knowledge, as well as collecting materials for his future works. The circuit assigned him to perambulate as an itinerant preacher was Wiltshire. And although, of course, he had various stations in the country, he pitched his residence at Trowbridge, where he formed a matrimonial alliance with Miss Cooke, daughter of Mr. Cooke, clothier, and a lady of great piety, prudence, and amiable dispositions. Mr. Clarke's fame as an Orientalist and biblical scholar having spread extensively, he received the honorary title of LL.D. from the university of St. Andrews, and was enrolled a member of several learned societies both in Britain and America. His ardent attachment to general, and especially to Oriental literature, led him to take an active part in the management and secretaryship of several of those societies. And the duty of maintaining the various correspondence, together with the pressure of his congregational labours, which always held the first place in his regard, so greatly affected his health, that his medical advisers persuaded him in 1815 to resign his pastoral charge. Retiring to a rural retreat in Lancashire, which the liberality of a few friends had presented to him, he lived in the enjoyment of literary leisure. His Commentary on the Bible was prosecuted with ardour; but finding himself deprived of many advantages which to a literary man are indispensable, he disposed of his farm, and after a residence in Lancashire of eight years, returned to establish himself at Eastcott, a small village in the vicinity

of London. In Haydon Hall, an elegant mansion he purchased there, he completed his Commentary, an elaborate work in 8 vols. 4to, which had occupied his attention more or less for forty-eight years, and the publication of which was issued at intervals from 1810 to 1826. Dr. Clarke, though unconnected with any particular charge, had never wholly discontinued the practice of preaching. An engagement of this kind was to have been fulfilled at Bayswater on the morning of the day on which he died. But having been seized with a sudden attack of Asiatic cholera, which was then committing dreadful ravages in London, he was cut off on the 26th August, 1832, maintaining to the last, amid the paroxysms and frightful bodily contortions which that formidable pestilence produced, a mind calm, collected, and firmly reposing on the bosom of his Saviour.—Besides his commentary, Dr. Clarke was the author of several other works, the chief of which are, 'The Succession of Sacred Literature,' 'Memoirs of the Wesley Family,' 'Fleury's Manners of the Ancient Israelites,' 'Shuckford's Sacred and Profane History of the World,' 'Sturm's Reflections, translated from the German,' and 'Harmer's Observations.' In addition to these he was employed several years by the government in collecting materials for a new edition of 'Rymer's Fœdera,' which since his death has been carried on by a commission under government.

[R.J.]

CLARKE, ALURED, aut. of sermons, &c., 18th c.

CLARKE, EDWARD DANIEL, LL.D., celebrated for his travels through many countries of Europe and Asia, was born at Wellington, in Sussex, 5th June, 1769. His father was a clergyman of rather limited income, and died before his son's education at Cambridge was completed. After graduating, he obtained, between 1790 and 1798, several situations as resident family tutor; and as travelling tutor and companion to gentlemen of fortune, with whom he visited most parts of England and Scotland. In the latter year he was elected fellow of his college, (Jesus) and came to reside in Cambridge. In the year following he went abroad as travelling companion to Mr. Cripps, and made an extended journey, occupying three years and a-half, a most interesting account of which, originally given in 6 vols. 4to, was his principal work. In 1808, he was appointed first professor of mineralogy at Cambridge, whose museum and library he had greatly enriched by his collections. The British Museum owes to him the celebrated Sarcophagus, incorrectly called that of Alexander, as well as other objects. He took orders in 1805, and enjoyed two livings. His death occurred at London on 9th March, 1822. He was, besides, the auth. of many papers in Thomson's Annals of Philosophy, on physics, and chemistry; and of some dissertations on antiquarian subjects. [J.B.]

CLARKE, H., LL.D., a mathematic., 1745-1818.

CLARKE, HY. JAS. WM., Duc De Feltre, descended from a partizan of the Stuarts settled in France, min. of state under Buonaparte, 1765-1818.

CLARKE, JAS. STANIER, LL.D., brother of Edward Daniel Clarke, a naval historian and founder of the 'Naval Chronicle,' died 1834.

CLARKE, JOHN, a Scotch engrav., 1650-1721.

CLARKE, JOHN, brother of Dr. Sam. Clarke, a classical scholar, author of sermons, &c., d. 1759.

CLARKE, DR. SAMUEL, the celebrated metaphysical divine, was born at Norwich on 11th October, 1675. His father, who had held the highest offices in that city, and was in comfortable circumstances, determined to afford him the advantage of the most liberal education, and accordingly sent him in due time to Caius College, Cambridge, where amid the various objects of academic interest, young Clarke evinced a decided preference for theology. Engaging with untiring ardour the pursuit of knowledge, he acquired an extensive acquaintance with the different branches of physical sciences, especially optics, and made his first essay before the world as an author by the translation of Rohault's physics—a work which long continued to be regarded in this country as the best elementary work for students. While thus however, improving his mind in general knowledge, his chief attention was directed to theology, and desirous of drawing his information from the fountain head, he gave himself to the earnest study of the Scriptures in the Hebrew and Greek originals. By such devotion to study, Clarke early shone by his theological attainments, and almost immediately after obtaining orders in 1669, he began his career as a theological author by publishing 'Three Practical Essays on Baptism, Confirmation, and Repentance,' and shortly afterwards his 'Paraphrase on the Four Gospels.' In 1704 he was appointed to a lectureship on the 'Evidences' and it was in the course of the duty which this situation imposed on him, that he prepared those profound and elaborate works which have raised him to the first rank of philosophical divines, viz., 'Lecture on the Being and Attributes of God,' and a second on the 'Evidence of Natural and Revealed Religion.' These lectures were afterwards expanded into the form of treatises; and although a diversity of opinion prevails as to the soundness and value of the *à priori* argument, no difference has ever existed as to the force with which Dr. Clarke has discussed the subject, and the power which pervades the composition. The publication obtained for him a European renown as a Christian philosopher, and a more substantial reward followed in the preferments which were liberally offered to him in his own church. In 1706 he was appointed rector of St. Bennett's, Paternoster Wharf, London, and though he was the reverse of a popular preacher, he showed exemplary diligence in the performance of his parochial duties. Amid his multifarious engagements his active mind found time to gratify his taste by the culture of physical science; and he published a translation of Sir Isaac Newton's Latin treatise on Optics, for which that philosopher gave him a present of £500, with the still more valuable addition of a private friendship. Dr. Clarke published a new theological treatise entitled 'The Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity,' in which he is supposed lean towards Arianism. He died very suddenly 7th May, 1729, of an inflammatory attack. [R.J.]

CLARKE, LIEUT. WILLIAM, in conjunction with Captain Lewis, led the first great national expedition sent out by the United States. It was planned by President Jefferson, and had for object to ascend the Missouri, cross the Roe Mountains, and reach the Pacific. All this was successfully accomplished between May 1804, and

May 1806. The account is full of interesting adventure and romantic incident; and the journey contributed greatly to the improvement of geography. Such a route had been some time before projected by an enthusiastic individual named Jonathan Carver. [J.B.]

CLARKSON, D., a nonconfor. div., 1622-1686.
CLARKSON, THOMAS, was born on 28th March, 1760, at Wisbeach, in Cambridgeshire. His father, who was a clergyman of the Church of England, taught the free grammar school of the place, and prepared his son for entering St. John's college, Cambridge, which he did in 1783. In that college his accurate scholarship was rewarded by high honours, and the next year when the subject of a prize essay among the senior Bachelors of Arts was announced to be, 'Anne licet invitò in servitutem dare—is it right to make slaves against their will?' Clarkson entered the lists with increased ardour. In the course of his researches into the history and practices of the slave trade, he was led to read 'Benezet's Historical Account of Guinea;' and the perusal, which had been undertaken for a special and merely literary purpose, produced a harrowing impression on his feelings which time could not efface. Ease and tranquillity were entirely banished from his mind; and the first gleam of inward satisfaction that shone into his sensitive and Christian bosom after his introduction to Benezet, arose from his resolution to set about some practicable scheme for mitigating or preventing the horrors of the slave trade. The formation of such a plan was almost as difficult as its execution. But he resolved on surmounting all difficulties. His first step he took was to translate his Latin prize dissertation into English, and by diffusing information on the subject of slavery in as attractive a form as possible, arouse the interest and sympathies of the British public. His proceedings were viewed with earnest attention by several eminent philanthropists, amongst whom were Rev. James Ramsay, Lord Barham, and Granville Sharpe, Esq. By the counsel and aid of these gentlemen he procured intelligence from every vessel lying in a British harbour that had been engaged in the African trade. In addition to real information, Mr. Clarkson endeavoured at great labour and expense to obtain specimens of the industry and manufactures of native Africans for public exhibition. And last of all, he procured an accurate engraving of a slave ship, with its masts and gratings and barricades, for the confinement of the poor unfortunate creatures that were kidnapped. The impression produced by this drawing lent, more than anything else, a powerful impulse to the cause in which he was engaged. Besides all these preliminaries, Mr. Clarkson published a pamphlet on the subject of the slave trade every year—although it was not till 1788 that his great work on the impolicy of that traffic was given to the world. Immediately after this publication he went to France for the public advocacy of the cause in that country. His benevolent exertions met with the warmest encouragement, not only from the French monarch and the celebrated Necker, who was then at the head of the government, but many of the most influential members of the national assemblies, as well as catholic prelates. He needed all this encouragement, for a

host of enemies, both in Britain and on the continent, sprang up against him, consisting of parties interested in the maintenance of the slave system, and who foreseeing the hope of their gains to be gone if he should be successful in his aims, used every means, both fair and foul, to thwart his purposes, and disgust him with his task. But the fierce opposition of these enemies only made the friends of the cause rally more closely around him; and two auspicious circumstances turned the scale opportunely in his favour. The one of these was a voluntary and public offer of Samuel Whitbread, Esq., 'to make good all injuries which any individual might suffer in their business from aiding and abetting the movement;' and the other was the interview to which Clarkson was admitted with the emperor Alexander, at the congress of Aix La Chapelle in 1818, and that emperor's promise to employ his influence with his royal brothers of Austria and Prussia to procure the abolition of the slave trade. The hopes, however, excited in that quarter were slow in being realized. But Mr. Clarkson enjoyed the high satisfaction of witnessing the final triumph of his labours in the enactment of the British legislature in 1807, by which the slave trade was thenceforth declared illegal. Mr. Clarkson belonged to the Society of Friends, and published in 1807 'A Portrait of Quakerism,' and a 'Life of William Penn' in 1813; d. 1846. [R.J.]

CLAUBERG, J., a Calvinist philos., 1622-1665.

CLAUDE, queen of Francis I., 1499-1524.

CLAUDE, duchess of Lorraine, 1547-1575.

CLAUDE, CLAUDE, GELEE, commonly called CLAUDE LORRAIN, from the country of his birth, was born at Château de Chamagne, near Charmes, in the year 1600. He was originally placed with a baker and pastry-cook, and when still young went in company with some cooks of Lorraine to Rome. Claude found a situation as ordinary servant with Agostino Tassi, the landscape painter; he both prepared his master's meals and ground his colours for him. It was to this coincidence that Claude seems to have owed the development of his faculty of painting; he must have been with Tassi towards the close of the pontificate of Paul V.; he became a distinguished landscape painter as early as the time of pope Urban VIII. (1623-44). Claude appeared as an engraver as early as 1630, and his best pictures seem to have been painted from that time to about 1645 or 50. He was extremely slow and careful in his execution; his friend Sandrart, who first taught him to sketch from nature, mentions that he would work a week or more at some portion of a picture without showing any progress; he had great difficulty in drawing the human figure or animals: these were generally added by F. Lauri, J. Courtois, or A. Both, and others. He died at Rome in 1682. The National Gallery possesses some good specimens of Claude, and there is a fine collection of his drawings in the British Museum.—(Sandrart, *L'Accademia Todeca*, &c.; Wornum, *Descriptive and Historical Catalogue of the National Gallery*.) [R.N.W.]

CLAUDE, J., a French protestant in the highest repute as a controversialist, 1619-1687. ISAAC, his son, also a protestant min., 1653-1695. JEAN-JACQUES, son of Isaac, a man of letters, afterw. pastor of the Fr. ch. in London, 1684-1712.

CLAUDIUS, APPIUS, decemvir of Rome, noted in the story of Virginius, 451-449 B.C.

CLAUDIUS, APPIUS CÆCUS, a Roman censor, the founder of the celeb. Appennine Way, 311 B.C.

CLAUDIUS I., by name TIBERIUS DRUSIUS CLAUDIUS, fourth emp. of Rome, b. B.C. 9; elected aft. the murd. of his uncle Caligula, 41; poison. 54.

CLAUDIUS II., by name MARCUS AURELIUS FLAVIUS CLAUDIUS, proclaimed emp. 268, d. 270.

CLAUDIUS, FELIX, Roman governor of Judæa in the time of the apostle Paul, recalled 60.

CLAUDIUS, LYSIAS, a tribune of the Roman troops at Jerusalem, whose name occurs in the history of Paul.

CLAUDIUS, MATT., a Germ. poet, 1743-1815.

CLAUSEBERG, C., a German math., 1689-1751.

CLAUSEL, BERTRAND, a count and marshal of France, dist. in the wars of Napoleon, and since the revol. of 1830 gov.-gen. of Algeria, 1772-1842.

CLAVEREAU, N. M., a Fr. archit., 1755-1816.

CLAVIER, STEPH., a Fr. hellenist, 1762-1817.

CLAVIERE, STEPHEN, born at Geneva 1735, was by profession a banker, and one of the first to unite with Brissot under the republican banner in 1789. He shared in the successes and the fall of the Girondins, especially as minister of finance in 1792, and being arrested with the rest of his party, and condemned by the revolutionary tribunal, put an end to his life in prison, 8th December, 1793.

CLAVIGO, RUY GONZALES DE, a distinguished Spaniard sent by Henry III. of Castile, in 1403, as ambassador to the court of the great Tamerlane, at Samarcand. The account which he published on his return contains many important observations on the countries through which he passed. [J.B.]

CLAVIGERO, FRANCESCO SAVERRO, a distinguished writer on the ancient history of Mexico, its antiquities, and conquest by Spain, was born at Vera Cruz in 1720. He spent thirty-six years among the Indians as Jesuit missionary, but little is known of his private life. He died in Italy about the end of the century. His work was published in Italian in 1780-81, 4 vols. 4to, with maps and plates, and is regarded as a high authority. It was translated into English, London, 1787, 2 vols. 4to. [J.B.]

CLAYTON, ROBT., bishop of Clogher, an. of an 'Introduct. to the Hist. of the Jews,' &c., 1695-1758.

CLEANTHES, the pupil and successor of Zeno as chief of the Stoic philosophers, 3d cent. B.C.

CLEEF, JOHN VAN, a Fl. painter, 1646-1716.

CLEAVER, WM., bishop of St. Asaph, disting. as a Greek scholar and religious writer, died 1815.

CLEGHORN, GEO., a Scotch phys., 1716-1787.

CLEIVELAND, J., a royal. and poet, 1613-59.

CLELAND, JAS., LL.D., a statis. wr., 1770-1840.

CLEMENCE OF HUNGARY, queen of France, married to Louis X. 1315, died 1328.

CLEMENT, the first of this name, bishop of Rome, generally allowed to be the same that St. Paul mentions as his fellow-labourer, died about 91. CLEMENT II., pope, 1046-1047. CLEMENT III., promoter of the third crusade, 1187-1191. CLEMENT IV., concluded the pragmatic sanction with St. Louis, 1265-1268. CLEMENT V., the first who wore the triple mitre, and removed to Avignon, under the influence of Philip the Fair, 1305-1314. CLEMENT VI., noted for his political

activity, 1342-1352. CLEMENT VII., under whom Rome was besieged by the Constable of France and by whom Henry VIII. was excommunicated 1523-1534. CLEMENT VIII., whose pontificate was distinguished by the elevation of Baronius Bellarmine, Du Perron, and other eminent men to the rank of cardinals, 1592-1605. CLEMENT IX. 1667-1669. CLEMENT X., 1670-1676. CLEMENT XI., by whom the condemnation of Jansenius was confirmed, and the bull 'Unigenitas' promulgated 1700-1721. CLEMENT XII., 1730-1740. CLEMENT XIII., noted for his political reverses, the loss of Avignon, &c., 1758-1768. CLEMENT XIV., distinguished by his enlightened policy and for his Brief suppressing the Jesuits, who afterwards poisoned him, 1769-1774.

CLEMENT, FR., a learned Fr. monk, d. 1798.

CLEMENT, J. M. BER., a Fr. critic, 1742-1811.

CLEMENT, N., a French librarian, 1647-1711.

CLEMENT, TITUS FLAVIUS, was born toward the middle of the second century. In early life he was a pagan, and strongly addicted to philosophical pursuits. After travelling extensively, he became a pupil of Pantaenus, master of a Christian academy at Alexandria. Here he became a Christian and a proselyte, and ultimately rose to be the head of this school of divinity, in which capacity he taught with great renown during the reign of Alexander Severus. About the year 202 he retired at length to avoid persecution, and after various wanderings died about A.D. 220. Clement was an Eclectic in philosophy, but with a very decided bias to Platonism. The besetting sin of his theology is a discursive habit of speculation, without regard to fixed principles, and the fault of his exegesis is his excessive love of allegory, which he indulges without scruple, and on every occasion. His books are valuable for their delineations and samples of contemporary literature and manners. His '*Paedagogus*,' in three books, contains good instructions to a young convert, and his '*Exhortatio ad Graecos*' has many striking and curious thoughts in it. But his best known work is his '*Stromata*' (patch-work) or Miscellany, which is disorderly storehouse filled with useful and interesting information and anecdotes. One of his tracts 'On the Danger of Riches' has been translated in English, London, 1711. The best edition of his works is that of Potter, Oxford, 1715, 2 vols. folio. Some of his treatises have been lost, such as his '*Hypotyposes*' or commentaries. [J.E.]

CLEMENTI, MUZ., an Ital. pianist, 1752-1833.

CLEMENTI, PROSP., an It. sculptor, d. 1584.

CLEOBULUS, one of the seven Greek sages and king of Rhodes, 6th century B.C.

CLEOMBROTUS, the first of the name, king of Sparta, 480-479 B.C.; the second, 380-371. the third, dethroned by Leonidas, 259-239.

CLEOMENES, the first of the name, king of Sparta, 519-489 B.C.; the second, 371-309; the third put an end to his existence in prison, 288-21.

CLEOPATRA, the second wife of Philip Macedon, after his death cruelly murdered, together with her son, by Olympias, the first wife of Philip, and mother of Alexander the Great.

CLEOPATRA, the daugh. of Olympias and sister of Alex. the Great, q. of Epirus by her marr. w. Alexander, her maternal uncle, 337; assass. 308 B.C.

CLEOPATRA, the celebrated queen of Egypt

as joint successor with her brother to her father's
tolemy Auletes, 52 B.C.; and being deprived of



er share in the government, was re-established
Caesar as sole sovereign, 47. Some fourteen
ars later several eastern provinces were added to
r dominions by Anthony, and on the defeat of the
ter at the battle of Actium she put herself to
ath, probably by the bite of an asp, B.C. 30.

CLEPHIS, a king of the Lombards, 573-575.
CLERFAYT, COUNT DE, a field marshal of
ustria, dist. as com. in the Fr. war, 1733-1798.

CLERK, C., a fellow-voy. with Cook, 1741-79.
CLERK, J., a Scotch wr. on tactics, 1730-1812.

CLERKE, CAPTAIN EDWARD, commanded
the ship *Discovery* in Cook's third voyage; on
hose death he succeeded to the command of the
pedition. In attempting to carry out the inten-
ons of his late superior, he penetrated through
ehring's Straits to lat. 70° 33', when, being
opped by a barrier of ice, he prepared to return
ome; but died of decline on reaching the harbour
Petro-paulski, in Kamtschatka. He had served
st under Byron. [J.B.]

CLERMONT, J. DE, a Fr. commander, k. 1556.
CLERMONT-GALLERANDE, C. G., a mili-
ry officer and partizan of Louis XVIII., author
'Memoirs,' 1744-1823.

CLERMONT-TONNERRE, CARDINAL ANNE
NT. JULES DE, a deputy to the states-general in
739, and strenuous opponent of the French mini-
try in 1829; author of a 'Journal' concerning the
ptivity of Louis XVI. in the temple, 1749-1830.

CLERSELLIER, C., a Cartesian phil., 1614-84.

CLEVELAND, J., a royal and pol. wr., d. 1659.

CLIFFORD, G., a Dutch botanist, last century.

CLIFFORD, GEORGE, earl of Cumberland, one
Q. Elizabeth's most famous sea capt., 1558-1605.

CLINE, HENRY, F.R.S., a surgeon, died 1827.

CLINTON, GEORGE, an Amer. statesman and
sneral during the war of independence, 1739-1812.

CLINTON, SIR HENRY, commander-in-chief of
he Eng. forces in America, recalled 1782, d. 1795.

CLISSON, OLIVIER DE, const. of Fr., 14th ct.

CLIVE, CATHERINE, an Irish actress, d. 1785.

CLIVE. ROBERT CLIVE, born 29th Sept., 1725,

as the son of a gentleman of good family, but

mall estate, near Market Drayton, in Shropshire.

Robert was noted, in his boyhood, as a daring and

nnamenable spirit; and at the age of eighteen was

sent out to Madras as a writer in the Company's

service—an appointment which was then regarded

in a very different light to what it is now—and

which Clive's friends looked on as providing for
them a good riddance of a wild and unpromising
youth. Our scanty possessions in India were then
menaced by the French, and their native allies;
and, fortunately for Clive, he was soon called on,
like other merchant-clerks in India, to turn soldier
in self-defence. His mercantile employment had
been, in the last degree, distasteful to him; and
he had twice in one day, at Madras, attempted
suicide, by snapping a loaded pistol at his own
head. The pistol missed fire each time. Clive
asked a friend, who came into the room soon after-
wards, to fire the pistol out of the window; the
pistol then went off. Satisfied thus that the
weapon had been duly primed and loaded, Clive
sprang up, exclaiming with an oath, 'I must be
reserved for something great,' and gave up the
idea of suicide. In 1747, three years after his
arrival in India, he formally abandoned the mer-
cantile profession, and took a captain's commis-
sion. He then rapidly distinguished himself, not
only as a most daring, but as a most skilful leader;
and showed pre-eminently the true characteristic
of genius—the power of inspiring all whom he
commanded with his own energy and resolution.
In 1751 the French were besieging the important
city of Trichinopoly; and Clive proposed to make
a diversion in its favour, by an expedition from
Madras against Arcot. At the head of 300
sepoys and 200 Europeans, Clive surprised and
captured Arcot; and then defended that place
successfully against the hostile army, 10,000
strong, that speedily besieged him. Being joined
at last by a body of friendly Mahrattas, Clive
advanced against his enemies, completely defeated
them, relieved Trichinopoly, and captured several
places of importance, which had been in the hands
of the French or their allies. In 1753 the state
of Clive's health compelled him to return to Eng-
land, where he was received with great honour.
Both the king's ministers and the Company were
now eager to employ him; and in 1755 he was
sent out to India as lieut.-colonel in the army, and
governor of St. David's. He destroyed some nests
of pirates on the Coromandel coast, and reached
Madras on the 20th June, 1756. On that very
day the English in Bengal experienced the heavy
disaster of the capture of Calcutta by Surajah
Dowlah, the savage who caused his prisoners to
perish in the hideous agonies of the Black Hole.
Clive sailed from Madras to the Hooghly to save
the English power in Bengal from being utterly
destroyed by Surajah and his French auxiliaries.
He drove the enemy out of Calcutta, and a tem-
porary treaty was made; but hostilities soon re-
commenced, and on the 23d June, 1757, Clive,
with 3,000 men, only one-third of whom were
Europeans, encountered and utterly routed the
nabob's army of 50,000, in the ever-memorable
battle of Plassey. This decisive victory secured for
the English not only the mastery of Bengal,
but the permanent ascendancy over the East.
Clive gained other important military advan-
tages over our European rivals, as well as
over native enemies, and returned to England in
1760, loaded with wealth and glory. He was
enthusiastically received, and created (by an Irish
peerage) Lord Clive, baron of Plassey. In 1764
he was again sent out to India, where our affairs

had fallen into confusion during his absence. Clive on this occasion had no opportunity of earning more military fame; but he honourably distinguished himself by his exertions in the more difficult and invidious duty of reforming the gross abuses that abounded in our Indian administration. This made him many enemies; and on his final return to England, in 1767, he became the object of incessant obloquy and attack in the public press, in the discussions at the India House, and ultimately in the House of Commons. Clive was, in fact, far from a faultless man. Throughout his career in the East, he had, in his negotiations and diplomatic dealings, acted on the maxim, that it was quite allowable to fight the cunning and faithless natives with their own weapons. He said, in his defence, that it was a matter of true policy and justice to deceive such villains. Acts of chicanery, and even of forgery, could thus be truly charged against Clive, which, in the judgment of many of the best of his countrymen, no amount of success could justify. But Clive's fearless defence of himself in parliament was very effective. The magnitude of his services was undeniable; and the House of Commons, after a long debate on 23d May, 1778, refused to vote that Lord Clive had abused his power, and came to the resolution, that 'Lord Clive has rendered great and meritorious services to his country.' But though thus honourably acquitted in parliament, Clive's haughty spirit suffered deeply from the attacks aimed at him; his health also was impaired, and he aggravated fearfully both his mental and physical prostration by the immoderate use of opium. Robert Lord Clive, baron of Plassey, died by his own hand on the 22d November, 1774. [E.S.C.]

CLODIUS, a Roman tribune, killed 51 B.C.

CLODOMIR, king of Orleans, 523, killed 524.

CLOOTS, JEAN BAPTISTE DU VAL DE GRACE, better known as Anacharsis Cloots, the classical prenom being adopted by him from Greek history as a substitute for his baptismal names, which he rejected as having a superstitious origin, was a Prussian baron, notorious for his violence in conjunction with the Chaumettes and Héberts of the French revolution, and for his intense hatred of any natural or revealed religion. He was a political fanatic of the blackest dye, and openly proclaimed himself 'the personal enemy of Jesus Christ.' This sentence, from his book entitled 'De la République Universelle,' expresses at once the character of the man and the tendency of his doctrines:—'The people is the sovereign and God of the world; France is the centre of the People-God; only fools believe in any other God or Supreme Being.' His particular monomania was a universal republic, of which he professed himself the ambassador, with the title of 'Orator of the Human Race,' and in this character he paraded his followers of all nations, or vagabonds attired to represent them, before the bar of the national assembly. He had visited the greater part of Europe, and expended a considerable fortune to propagate his opinions, for which he at last found a platform in the national convention, where he was sent by the department of the Oise, 1792. He is the author of several works published between 1780 and 1793, the last entitled

'Base Constitutionnelle de la République du Genre Humain.' He was included in the accusation of St. Just, and executed with Chaumette and others, 1794. [E.R.]

CLOSS, J. B., a Ger. phys. and poet, 1735-87.

CLOSTERMAN, JOHN, a Ger. paint., d. 1711.

CLOTAIRE, the first of this name, king of France, 497-558; the second, 584-628; the third, king of Burgundy, died 670; the fourth, nominating under Charles Martel, 717-720.

CLOTILDA, the queen of Clovis, 493-543.

CLOUD, Sr., a son of Clodomir, devoted to monastic life after the murder of his brother, 533.

CLOVIS, the first of this name, king of France, celebrated for his conversion to Christianity and his extensive conquests, born 467; succeeded 481, married Clotilda, the princess of Burgundy, 498, acknowledged king of his consolidated dominion by the emperor of the East, and fixed his residence at Paris, 510; died 511.

CLOVIS II., king of Neustria and Burgundy, 638-656; the third of the name, 691-695.

CLOWES, JOHN, a clergyman of the Church of England, more than sixty years rector of St John's, Manchester, distinguished as a religious writer, and translator of Swedenborg, 1743-1831.

CLUGNY, F. DE, an ascetic writer, 1637-1691.

CLUTTERBUCK, R., an Engl. hist., 1772-1831.

COBB, JAMES, an Engl. dramatist, 1756-1811.

COBB, SAMUEL, an English poet, died 1713.

COBBET, WILLIAM, a self-taught man, who obtained great celebrity and influence during the early part of the nineteenth century, by his genius, energy, and waywardness, is generally said to have been born in the year 1762. His father was a farmer, who kept a small public house in Surrey. William was brought up to that stolid ignorance which has long been the general inheritance of the English peasant; but his was not a temper to endure such bondage, and from an early age he greedily acquired knowledge, stamping all he obtained with that mark of individuality which the self-learner sets on his acquisitions. Fate made him for some time engrossing-clerk to an attorney, a pursuit which his soul abhorred. It appeared to have been his loathing towards the drudgery of the desk that drove him to enlist in an infantry regiment destined for American service. He bore a testimony to the small amount which the routine duties of a soldier can take from the available services of an active mind, for in his leisure hours he gave himself an education such as few hard-working scholastically-taught men possess, and performed his duty so punctually and effectively that he was immediately raised over the heads of many seniors to the rank of sergeant-major. In his service in America he met the young girl who afterwards became his wife, and his conduct towards her throughout, as well as his domestic virtues generally, should be balanced against his public failings. In the year 1791 he desired discharge from the army and obtained it on a ground of good conduct. He brought a charge of peculation against four officers under whom he had served, and when a large body of witnesses were in attendance, and other preparations were made for the trial, he abandoned it by suddenly disappearing, leaving it still a question whether he acted under caprice or settled design. From

period to the day of his death, he led a restless life as a political writer. To enumerate his works by their mere names, would fill more space than can be afforded here for his biography. The work for which he was chiefly noted in his day was the

'Weekly Register,' which kept him for thirty-three years in the eye of the public. But his most meritorious service to literature was in his English and French Grammar; while his best gift to the humbler classes, whose cause he always professed, was his 'Cottage Economy.' He was a signal exception to the uneventful nature of literary lives, for his pen was ever exciting new sources of conflict, and the prosecutions he underwent from men of all parties, make in themselves an incidental history. It may be said that he never supported an opinion which he did not live to attack, or praised a man whom he did not live to censure; and in his old age he seemed to be returning to those high Tory opinions of his younger years, which he employed his middle age in lashing with savage scorn. He had to a wonderful degree the capacity not only of advocating a particular side in a question, but of making whatever he took up seem vitally important, while everything of a different character was childish or foolish. The reader of the greater portion of his works would pronounce his mind capable of appreciating merely the material elements of existence, and entirely destitute of idealism, poetic dreaming, or enthusiasm. But this appearance is mainly owing to his perverse censures of all his fellow-workers in the intellectual field. He was in reality a wayward victim to the influence of fancy, though it took its character from his energetic nature, and there are few such instances of a perverse idolatry recorded in later times, as he committed when he brought the bones of Thomas Paine to Britain to be consecrated by his homage, like the relics of a saint. He had made several attempts to enter parliament, but did not succeed until after the passing of the Reform Act, when in 1832 he was returned for Oldham. In the House of Commons, where only wonderful eloquence covers such defects as caprice and factiousness, he found his level as a senator, and few members had less influence. To the last, however, his capacity was the object of high admiration. Yet he left nothing behind him indicative of a permanent influence on the opinions or conduct of mankind. He died on the 18th of June, 1835.

[J.H.B.] COBDEN, EDWARD, an Engl. divine, d. 1764.

COBENTZEL, CHARLES, Count De, an Austrian diplomatist and governor of the low countries, member of the Academy of Sciences at Brussels, 1712-1770. LOUIS, the son and successor to the title of the preceding, a distinguished diplomatist, 1753-1808. JOHN-PHILIP, cousin of Louis, a diploma. and vice-chancellor of Austria, 1741-1810.

COBURG, FREDERICK JOSIAH, duke of Saxe, an Austrian general in the coalition against France, dftd. by Moreau and Jourdan, 1737-1815.

COCCEIUS, AUCTUS, a Rom. arch., 1st c. B.C. COCCEIUS, or COOK, JOHN, an eminent Hebrew prof., teacher of theolo. at Leyden, 1603-1669.

CO-CHEOU-KING, a Chinese astron., 13th ct.

COCHLEUS, JOHN, a famous opponent of the reformation, especially of Luther, 1479-1552.

COCHRAN, Wm., a Scotch artist, 1738-1785.

COCHRANE, SIR ALEX. FORESTER INGLIS, an English admiral, dist. in the wars with America and France, especially for an unequal combat with five French vessels in Chesapeake Bay, 1758-1832.

COCHRANE, ARCHIBALD, earl of Dundonald, dis. for his useful discov. in chemistry, 1749-1831.

COCHRANE, CAPTAIN JOHN DUNDAS, R.N., an eccentric traveller who performed a pedestrian journey through France and the peninsula; and afterwards through Russia and Siberia, as far as Petro-paulsk, in Kamtschatka; whence, having married a young lady of the country, he returned to England. His travels were published in 1824. Having engaged in mining enterprises, he went to Colombia, where he d. when contemplating a journey on foot through the whole of S. America. [J.B.]

COCKBURN, CATHARINE, formerly Miss Trotter, a dram., philos., and relig. wr., 1679-1749.

COCKER, EDWARD, an arithmet., 1631-1715.

COCLES, BARTHOLOMEW DELLA ROCCA, an Italian physician and physiognomist, 1467-1504.

CODRIKA, PANAGIOTI, a Greek diplomatist and man of letters, born 1660, died in Paris, 1830.

CODRINGTON, CHR., distinguished for his noble bequest in aid of All-Souls College, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, 1668-1710.

CODRUS, the last k. of Athens, 1160-1132, B.C.

COEN, J. P., founder of Batavia, died 1629.

COEUR, JAMES, a wealthy French merchant, who distinguished himself in the political history of Charles VII., 1400-1461.

COFFEY, CH., an Irish dramatist, died 1745.

COFFINHALD, J. B., vice-president of the revolutionary tribunal, shared in the fall of Robespierre, executed 1794.

COGAN, THOMAS, an English physician and philosophical writer, 1736-1818. A physician and medical writer of the same name died 1607.

COGGESHALLE, RALPH, an English annalist, 13th century.

COHORN, MENNO, Baron De, a military officer and engineer, called the Dutch Vauban, 1641-1704.

COLJNET, ISAAC, a Fr. musician, 1736-1821.

COKAYNE, SIR ASTON, a dram. poet, 17th ct.

COKE, SIR EDWARD, a great practical and institutional lawyer, was born at Mileham in the county of Norfolk, on 1st February, 1552. He was called to the bar on the 20th April, 1578. Next year he began his career of fame and practice by being appointed recorder of Lyons Inn. He was appointed recorder of Norwich in 1586, and of London in 1592. He had not, however, held the office for a year, when he resigned it on being appointed solicitor-general. In 1594 he became attorney-general. He had in such difficult times much very serious and laborious business to transact as a crown lawyer. He has been subject not unjustly to reproach for his overbearing and insulting demeanour to the unfortunate victims of the crown prosecutions, and especially towards Sir Walter Raleigh. He was a man of haughty manners, severe spirit, and irritable temper, and he had little toleration for anything standing in the path of what he deemed his duty. But his severity was not dictated by subserviency to the court, and no influence in the corrupt reign of James could prompt him to go out of the line of his duty. He was made chief justice of the

Common Pleas in 1606, and of the King's Bench in 1613. Here he exerted himself sternly in the investigation of the horrible system of iniquity which Somerset the court favourite concentrated round him, and showed a determination which not only overawed the parasites, but intimidated James himself. In 1616 a systematic attack, in which Bacon had the baseness to aid, was made on the resolute chief justice, and he was dismissed. He was partially restored to favour, but was again subject to attacks, which very naturally disposed him to put his great acquirements at the disposal of the constitutional opposition, which arising in the reign of James, completed its work in that of Charles. He owed much of his success in early life to two marriages—the one bringing fortune, the other connection. After spending his old age in wealthy retirement, he died on 3d September, 1633. His celebrated 'Institute,' which grew out of a commentary on 'Littleton's Treatise on Tenures,' has made him the great oracle of English law. His expressions, however antiquated they may appear, are deemed sacred, and are always embodied where their substance has not been superseded by changes of the law, in the works of subsequent commentators. [J.H.B.]

COLARDEAN, C. P., a Fr. poet, 1732-1776.

COLBATCH, JOHN, an English pharmacopelist, 17th century.

COLBERT, JEAN BAPTISTE, a financial statesman, was born at Rheims in 1619. His immediate origin was somewhat obscure. It is disputed whether his father was a wine merchant or a councillor of state, but he met the prejudices of the noblesse against his rise to power by professing to belong to an ancient Scottish family. The recommendation to employ him was a legacy of Cardinal Mazarin to Louis XIV., and in 1661 he was made comptroller-general of finances. Using the great power either for good or evil belonging to this high office, he redeemed much money to the state by mercilessly scrutinizing the proceedings and liabilities of the farmers-general, and came to an adjustment with the national creditors. He extended the colonial power of France, carried on great public works, created a navy, and fostered into existence several manufactures. In this last operation, as his administration was very prosperous, he seemed to justify the system of government protection and interference with trade, but it was the spending of the resources which his vigorous financial system put at his disposal that created the appearance of prosperity, and subsequent reaction showed that successful trade could not be artificially created. He founded the Academies of Inscriptions, of Sciences, and of Architecture. He died in 1683, neglected by the court and suspected by the people, who charged him with acquiring his great fortune by unworthy means. [J.H.B.]

COLCHESTER, LORD. See ABBOT, CHARLES.

COLCHEN, VICTOR, Count De, a French diplomatist and senator, 1752-1830.

COLDEN, CADWALLADER, a Scotch physician, medical author, and naturalist, 1688-1776.

COLE, SIR CHE., a naval com., 1771-1836.

COLE, SIR G. L., a penins. officer, 1772-1842.

COLE, HENRY, a dist. Rom. Cath. div., d. 1519.

COLE, WILLIAM, an English herbalist, d. 1662.

COLEBROOKE, H. T., an English Orientalist, 1765-1837.

COLEONI, B., an Italian condottiere, d. 1475.

COLERIDGE, HARTLEY, son of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, remarkable for his original talents as a poet and essayist, and for his unhappy habits, 1797-1849.

COLERIDGE, HENRY NELSON, cousin of the preceding, a distinguished lawyer and classic scholar, died 1843.

COLERIDGE, SAMUEL TAYLOR, the youngest son of the vicar of St. Mary Ottery in Devonshire, was born at that place in October 1772. Left an orphan in his ninth year, he was educated for seven years at Christ's Hospital, where Charles Lamb was his fellow-pupil; and in 1791 he became a student of Jesus College, Cambridge. He had already devoured numberless books of all kinds, had especially attached himself in boyhood to metaphysics and theology, and had been inoculated with a love for poetry by the sonnets of Bowles. At the university his reading was great; but it was desultory and irregular, and hardly at all directed to the sciences which led to academical distinction. In 1793, vexed by debts, he went to London, and enlisted in a dragoon regiment, from which he was released after four months, and returned to Cambridge for another term or two. Now, however, his theological creed had become unitarian; and he at once gave up all views towards academical preferment. In 1794 was published the drama called 'The Fall of Robespierre,' of which the first act was Coleridge's, and the other two were Southey's; and the two poets, then entertaining, in common, many of those extreme opinions which they afterwards abandoned so thoroughly, occupied themselves at Bristol in planning a new social community, which they were to found in the United States. At this town and elsewhere Coleridge delivered courses of public lectures (some of which he published, dealing both with politics and with religion; and he also preached in unitarian pulpits. In 1795 he married Miss Fricker, whose sister soon afterwards became Mrs. Southey. In this year also he became acquainted with Wordsworth.—In 1796 he published, without success of any kind, ten numbers of political miscellany called 'The Watchman;' and in the same year appeared his first volume 'Juvenile Poems,' to which, in a second edition the year afterwards, other pieces were added. His genius, however, was not exhibited in its strength till the summer of 1798, when Wordsworth's famous volume of 'Lyrical Ballads' appeared. It contained Coleridge's 'Ancient Mariner,' 'Love,' 'The Nightingale,' and 'The Foster-mother Tale.' The first part of 'Christabel' was written in 1797, the second in 1800; but both parts were for a good many years known only to a few literary men. The tragedy of 'Remorse' also was written in 1797; though being despised by Sheridan it did not find its way either to the stage or to the press. It is thus a fact, one of the many singular ones in the history of this remarkable man, that almost all the poems on which his celebrity rests were composed in one short period, not extending much in either direction beyond his twenty-fifth year. We of this generation, whose youth received its poetic lessons from a school in which

Coleridge is one of the masters, have difficulty in apprehending aright either the real importance of Coleridge's poetry, or the reasons which naturally posed it for a time to extremes of dislike or adoration. It bears hardly any traces of those trines, in obedience to which Wordsworth rked so doggedly; unless such doctrines died to him the outline of 'The Ancient Mariner.' led he never, either then or afterwards, was dded in poetical composition by any deliberately-ceived theory. In poetry, as in philosophy, his nking was fine and subtle, but neither systematic, consistent, nor clear. But in imagery, as in ight, his poetic originality is marvellous; his tures float in an atmosphere romantically and ally beautiful; and his tone of sentiment varies in an imaginative rapture to solemn or intense demness. 'Christabel,' a poet's hazy dream of eliness, suggested much both in matter and in sification to Scott, who admiringly owned his gations; it and others of his poems prompted e than any other works to the later poets of the e; they were the prototypes of that visionary ary which was elaborated by Keats and Shelley; none owed more to them than Byron, who pped to despise them.—Even before all these fine uns had been written, the poet's worldly helplessness became but too evident. Scheme after me failed in securing to him the means of hlihood; and among these was a proposal by generous friend Mr. Poole to procure an anty for his support. In 1798 the munificence Mr. Wedgwood enabled him to reside for more a year in Germany; an event which opened him a new world of thought, and modified ntially the whole subsequent history of his inect. On his return to England he resumed an agement he had already formed for contribut- political articles and poems to the *Morning* newspaper, which was followed, some years r, by similar employment in the *Courier*. But withstanding the acknowledged ability of his ys, he was neither practical nor industrious ough to be a useful newspaper writer. He resided afly, for a considerable time, in the Lake dist- near Southey and Wordsworth; and for en months in 1804 and 1805 he made his last mpt as a man of business, by acting as secre- to Sir Alexander Ball, the governor of Malta. His noble translation or paraphrase of Schiller's 'Wallenstein' appeared in 1800. In 1809 and 0 he wrote and published at Grasmere, in 27 bers, the periodical called 'The Friend,' which, hough undigested and ill calculated for popular- (like all his prose works), contains much both eep speculation and of fine criticism. In 1813 'Emorse' was acted with much success at Drury e; and 'Christabel' was published in 1816. hat year and the next appeared the two 'Lay mons;' and 1817 produced both the dramatic in 'Zapolya,' the poems entitled 'Sibylline ves,' and the series of essays called the 'Bi- ographia Literaria.' In the last of these works he e his earliest exposition of those philosophical ions which he had formed since his return in the continent, deriving his groundwork nly from the German thinkers who had writ- since Kant. His metaphysical system, here epted in its speculative aspect, is in substance

identical with the 'Natur-philosophie' of Schelling; although in many points of detail there is much of originality and acuteness both of thinking and of illustration. The dreamy indistinctness which, now and ever after, hung about the philosophy of Coleridge, was owing, doubtless, in part, to the difficulty of the problems with which, in emulation of his German models, he continually ventured to grapple. Much of it, however, arose from the native character of his own mind, and from that tendency towards excursive musing which had become habitual with him. The borrowings from Schelling and others which he made so freely in the 'Biographia,' were repeated, Wilhelm Schlegel being now the lender, in a course of Lectures on Literature which he delivered in London in 1818. He had lectured previously; but this is the only course which has been preserved, and even it only in the shape of fragmentary notes.—Some time before this he had found a quiet and friendly home, in which were spent the last eighteen years of his life. It was in the house of Mr. Gillman, surgeon at Highgate, where he died in July, 1834. There both mind and body were restored, as far as it was possible, from the excitement and ill health which had been caused by the use of opium, resorted to at first as a palliative of illness, but afterwards taken habitually. There, also, in the close vicinity of London, Coleridge, one of the most striking and eloquent of talkers, drew round him attentive listeners to his meditative harangues, and had his words recorded by hands as reverent as those that had chronicled the sayings of Johnson. Some of the fruits were published as his 'Table-Talk.' The principal aim of his thoughts in those later years was the construction of a Philosophy of Religion, bearing a spiritual and mystical cast, and quite alien from the opinions of his youth; and to this point tend, more or less directly, almost all his works of that period. In 1825 appeared the 'Aids to Reflection;' in 1830 the work 'On the Constitution of the Church and State;' extracts from his note-books, with the lectures of 1818, and a good many poems, made up four volumes of his 'Literary Remains,' published in 1836-39; and in 1840 was printed his short treatise on the inspiration of the Scriptures, entitled 'Confessions of an Inquiring Spirit.' [W.S.]



[Coleridge's Cottage.]

COLIGNI, GASPARD DE, marshal of France.

commander at the battle of Marignano, died 1522. ODET, his son, cardinal archbishop of Toulouse, converted to protestantism, poisoned by his valet, 1515-1571. GASPARD, another son, celebrated as leader of the protestants and opponent of Guise, and one of the first victims of St. Bartholomew, 1517-1572. FRANÇOIS DANDELLOT, a younger brother, also a protestant leader and general, 1511-1569. GASPARD, son of François, marshal of France, 1584-1646. GASPARD, son of the preceding, lieutenant-general in the royal army, whose son was the last of the Colignis, 1605-1639.

COLIGNI, JOHN DE, descended from another branch, a lieutenant-general, author of 'Memoirs,' d. 1686.

COLIGNI, HENRIETTA, a Fr. poetess, d. 1673.

COLLATINUS, LUCIUS TARQUINIUS, nephew of Tarquin, and husband of Lucretia, consul 509 B.C.

COLLE, C., a French dramatic wr., 1709-1783.

COLLIER, ARTHUR, an original and curious writer, born in 1680, died in 1732. In 1713 he published his singular work 'Clavis Universalis'—a book in remarkable analogy with the writings of Berkeley. It is worthy of attention.

COLLIER, JEREMIAH, one of the English non-jurors of the revolution of 1688, celebrated for his attack on the immorality of the stage, 1650-1726.

COLLIN, HENRY DE, a Ger. dram., 1772-1811.

COLLIN, H. J., a German med. wr., d. 1784.

COLLIN D'HARLEVILLE, J. F., a French comic poet and mem. of the Institute, 1755-1806.

COLLINGWOOD, CUTHBERT, Admiral Lord, distinguished at the blockade of Toulon, the battle of Cape St. Vincent, the blockade of Brest, and especially at Trafalgar, where he succeeded to the command on the fall of Nelson, 1748-1810.

COLLINGWOOD, ED., a naval officer, d. 1835.

COLLINO, IGNATUS, an It. sculp., 1724-1793.

COLLINS, ARTH., a genealog. wr., 1682-1760.

COLLINS, J., an English geometr., 1624-1683.

COLLINS, JOHN ANTHONY, born 1676, died in 1729; a daring freethinker, and a friend of Locke. He attached himself to the most objectionable part of Locke's system, denying human liberty, and of course impugning immortality. His writings do not contain much that can interest the student now.—He was one of the adversaries of Dr. Clarke.

COLLINS, SAMUEL, an English phys., 17th ct.

COLLINS, WM., a disting. artist, 1787-1847.

COLLINS, WILLIAM, the most interesting of all the minor poets of England, was born at Chichester, in 1720, and died there in the care of his sister, 1756. He was the son of a respectable tradesman of that city, and was educated at Winchester and Oxford. Before leaving the university he published the 'Oriental Eclogues,' along with an epistle to Sir Thomas Hanmer on his edition of Shakspeare. In 1744 he came to London as a literary adventurer, and about two years afterwards published his 'Odes,' and made the acquaintance of Dr. Johnson, who held him in high esteem. His life in the metropolis seems to have been irregular, and until the death of an uncle who left him a legacy of £2,000, was one of continual hardship. His conduct to his publishers on the receipt of this little fortune was most honourable, his first use of it being to repay the losses they had sustained by rating his genius more highly than the unappreciating public. Un-

happily the seeds of disease and occasional insanity had been too deeply sown in his former abject condition to be eradicated, even by the alteration of climate and the scenes of other lands, and after a short sojourn in France, he passed through the doors of a lunatic asylum to his early home. The tribute paid to his memory by Dr. Johnson is long to cite here, but some passages of it must be omitted:—"The appearance of Collins," he said, "was decent and manly; his knowledge considerable, his views extensive, his conversation elegant, and his disposition cheerful. He was a master of extensive literature, and of vigorous faculties. He was acquainted not only with the learned tongues, but with the Italian, French, and Spanish languages. . . . His morals were pure, and his opinions pious: in a long continuance of poverty and long habits of dissipation, it cannot be expected that any character should be exactly uniform. There is a degree of want by which the freedom of agency is almost destroyed; and long association with fortuitous companions will last relax the strictness of truth, and abate the fervour of sincerity. That this man, wise and virtuous as he was, passed always unentangled through the snares of life, it would be prejudicial and temerity to affirm; but it may be said that at least he preserved the source of action unpolluted: that his principles were never shaken, that his distinctions of right and wrong were never confounded, and that his faults had nothing of malignity or design." With regard to his poetical genius there can be no hesitation in pronouncing the genius of William Collins to be unsurpassed by anything of the same species of composition in the English language, and that to the 'Passions' is a perfect masterpiece of poetical description. The Oriental Eclogues are exquisite portraits of natural feeling, and, to do them full justice, perfect cabinet pictures of Eastern scenery. [E.]

COLLINSON, PETER, an English naturalist and antiquarian, 1694-1768.

COLLOT D'HERBOIS, JEAN MARIE, known for some twenty years previous to the French revolution as a dramatic author and actor, afterwards as a sanguinary Jacobin, was born in Paris 1750, and commenced his political career as a club orator, and author of the famous 'manack of Father Gerard,' which raised him to such notoriety that he was sent to the national convention by the department of the Seine 1793. His first act was to propose a decree declaring the abolition of royalty, and ever after his voice was one of the most influential in the Jacobin Club, the Committee of Public Safety, and the convention, and was always raised in favour of the most violent measures. He was a man of drunken debauched habits, but had the advantage of a fine figure and commanding voice.

His audacity and hardness of heart pointed him out as a proper agent for the punishment of the Lyonsese, after the insurrection of that city and conquest by the army of the republic. His league in effecting these reprisals was the notorious Fouché. Finding the guillotine somewhat formal and tardy in its vengeance, they collected their prisoners together and disposed of them by fusillade. Collet himself admitted, and defended the act, that on one occasion sixty prisoners

lled at a blow by cannonading. It would be difficult to find a redeeming trait in his character, which may be summed up as that of a cruel unprincipled adventurer, in whose estimation the scenes in which he acted involved no higher responsibility than those of his own dramas. The tragical quality to him and his party were their fears of Robespierre, to whose fall Collet contributed as president of the convention on the night preceding the 9th Thermidor. He was among the sansculottes bound and transported to Cayenne in 1795, where he died in horrible and most appropriate torments after rough drinking a bottle of brandy when suffering from the yellow fever. [E.R.]

COLLYER, JOSEPH, an Engl. transl., d. 1776.
COLLYER, JOSEPH, an Engl. engrv., 1748-1827.
COLMAN, GEORGE, was born about 1733, at Florence, where his father was then the British minister. While a student at Oxford he began in 1754 to publish, with Bonnet Thornton, the series of periodical essays called 'The Connoisseur.' He was afterwards called to the bar, but never prosecuted his profession, and was speedily immersed in other pursuits. In 1767 he became a joint lessee of Covent Garden Theatre, and was for some time the acting manager; and in 1777 he succeeded Foote at the Haymarket Theatre, which he managed till 1785, followed by mental imbecility, unfitted him for all exertion. He died in 1794. Besides a good translation of Terence in blank verse, and translation and commentary on Horace's 'Art of Poetry,' he wrote several comedies and farces, and altered a good many older plays for the stage. He is remembered as the author of two stock comedies, 'The Jealous Wife,' and 'The Landstine Marriage,' the latter of which was in part written by Garrick. [W.S.]

COLMAN, GEORGE, the Younger, the son of the preceding, was born in 1762. After a somewhat shifting course of education, he commenced the study of the law, which, however, he, like his father, soon abandoned. He was the manager of the Haymarket Theatre during the years of his father's illness, on whose death he received a renewal of the patent. He was the author of a good many comedies and farces; and possession of the stage is still kept by some of his pieces, such as 'John Bull,' 'The Iron Chest,' 'The Mountaineers,' 'The Heir at Law,' 'The Poor Gentleman.' Colman, not very witty in his plays, was remarkably so in his conversation; and there is great liveliness, with still greater coarseness, in his collections of comic rhymes, such as 'Broad Grins,' and 'Poetical Vagaries.' For the last few years of his life he was deputy licenser of plays, and distinguished himself by a more than puritanical severity in the censorship of the language of the dramas he had to read. He died in 1836. [W.S.]

COLOCOTRONIS, THEODORE, a patriot, and commander in the revolution which established the independence of Greece, 1770-1843.

COLOMAN, a k. of Hungary, reig. 1095-1114.

COLOMBIERE, CL. DE LA, a French Jesuit, distinguished for his eloquence as a preacher, died 1682.

COLOMBO, M. R., an Ital. physiol., d. 1577.

COLOMIES, PAUL, a French theol., 1638-92.

COLONNA, FABIO, an It. botanist, 1567-1650.

COLONNA, GILES, a schol. phil., 1247-1316.

COLONNA, GIOV., legate to Palestine, d. 1245.

COLONNA, LEO, an Ital. painter, 1561-1605.

COLONNA, MICHELANGELO, a paint., 1600-87.

COLONNA, PROSPERO, one of the greatest generals of Italy, died 1523. FABRICIO, his cousin, and like him in the military service both of the French and Spaniards, died 1520. MARCO ANTONIO, nephew of the two preceding, the defender of Ravenna in 1512, and of Verona in 1515, against the Venetians and the French; in the service of Francis I., 1517; killed at the siege of Milan, 1522. Another MARCO ANTONIO COLONNA, distinguished against the Turks at the battle of Lepanto, and honoured by a triumphal entry into Rome, 1571, died 1584.

COLONNA, VITTORIA, an Italian poetess, dist. for her beauty, talents, and virtue, 1490-1547.

COLQUHOUN, PATRICK, a statistical and economical writer, celebrated for his works on the police of the metropolis, the population and resources of the British empire, &c., 1745-1820.

COLSTON, EDW., a rich English merchant, dis. for his munificence and philanthropy, 1636-1721.

COLTON, CALEB C., an eccentric wr., d. 1832.

COLUMBA, ST., an Irish or Scotch miss., d. 615.

COLUMBUS, DON BARTHOLOMEW, brother and fellow-voyager of the great discoverer, whose tutor he had been, remembered as a constructor of charts and founder of St. Domingo, died 1514.

COLUMBUS, CHRISTOPHER, was born in Genoa, about the year 1435 or 1436. His father followed the trade of a woolcomber, and his ancestors had long occupied a like humble position. The name was Colombo in the Italian; the Latin form was given to it by himself at an early period, in his letters; and conceiving that Colonus was the Roman original, he changed the name to Colon when he went into Spain, better to adapt the word to the Castilian tongue. With the exception of one year spent at Pavia, his education was conducted in his native city, and was confined to such studies as fitted him for the nautical profession, to which he showed an early bent. He went to sea at the age of fourteen, and though few of the events which marked his life for twenty years are known, it is certain that he was often engaged in perilous enterprises, both as commander and serving in a subordinate capacity. We find him at Lisbon in 1470, probably attracted by the fame of the discoveries on the African coast, and a desire to obtain employment under the Portuguese princes. He was now about thirty-five years of age, tall, and well-formed, of dignified carriage, and engaging manners. Already his hair had become quite white, doubtless in consequence of the hardships and anxieties of his early days. About this time he married Felepé Mõnis de Palestrello, daughter of an Italian gentleman deceased, who had been a navigator under Prince Henry, and had colonized, and been governor of, the isle of Porto Santo. He now occupied himself in constructing maps and charts, contributing of his means to the support of his aged father at Genoa; he made several voyages to the coast of Africa, and resided for some time at Porto Santo, where his wife had a small property; and here his son Diego was born. He visited also the Canaries and Azores; and, eager to pass the bounds of existing knowledge, made a voyage in 1477 to the northwards of Iceland. Before this date, however, as early as 1474, he had conceived the design of

reaching India by a westward course. Judging from the latest and best accounts, he gave by far too great an extension to the east of Asia, and on high authority took the size of a degree considerably below the truth, thus greatly under-estimating the earth's size. It followed that the Atlantic might easily be traversed. The scheme was a magnificent one; but it is difficult for us now, in the advanced state of our knowledge, to look at it in all its grandeur and boldness. He supported his views by the authority of Aristotle and other ancient writers, who had suggested that India might be reached by going west from the Pillars of Hercules; and by traditions and rumours concerning land to the west, and objects seen floating in the Atlantic, or cast ashore by westerly winds. Copious memoranda of all the grounds of his persuasion were found among his papers. To reach India by sea was still the great problem of geography. Columbus offered to John II. of Portugal to solve it by sailing westwards; and would most probably have prevailed upon the king to send out an expedition, had it not been for the secret counter-plotting of some of the council, whose duplicity, winked at by the monarch, so disgusted Columbus, that he took his departure for Spain. This was in 1484 or 1485; his only companion was his son Diego, then about eleven years old, his wife having died sometime previously. Though entering Spain in great poverty, he soon made friends, and got an introduction to the king and queen. They hesitated to undertake so great an enterprise, and several councils reported unfavourably; still Columbus persevered in new applications, and for seven years was kept in a painful state of suspense. At length, after a last trial, in February, 1492, he left the residence of the court, and set out on his way to France. Two of his friends got an immediate interview with the queen—overcame her scruples—and Columbus was brought back. Isabella had offered to pledge her jewels, but the king was afterwards prevailed upon to furnish the greater part of the funds, Columbus himself undertaking an eighth, and getting the same part of the profits. He was to have one-tenth of all metals, gems, and merchandise, the office of admiral, with descent of title, and to be viceroy and governor-general of the new lands. The articles of agreement were signed on the 17th April, 1492. On Friday, 3d August, 1492, the expedition sailed from Palos, near Moguer on the Tinto; it consisted of three small vessels, two without decks, and 120 men, who had been procured with the utmost difficulty, owing to the general dread of the voyage. The celebrated brothers Pinzon commanded the two smaller vessels, of about fifty tons each, named the *Pinta* and *Nina*, the admiral the *Santa Maria*. The only difficulty encountered was the mutinous tendency of the crews, excited by their terrors. Columbus repressed these with extraordinary tact; he was, besides, a skilful sailor, and had helps which a few years before did not exist. The compass had been receiving more attention, and the astrolabe, an instrument like our sextant, had been lately introduced.—Sitting on the high poop of his vessel, at ten o'clock on the night of the 11th October, 1492, gazing earnestly ahead, Columbus plainly saw moving lights upon some land. Four hours of most exciting suspense followed.

At 2 A.M., Rodrigo Triana, a sailor in the *Pinta* which was a little in advance, saw the land itself. Dawn revealed a lovely island—Guanahani or San Salvador, one of the Bahamas. He afterwards discovered Cuba and Haiti; and deeming all these portions of Asia—a delusion under which he laboured till his latest hour—he called the inhabitants Indians; a name which became general before the truth was known. The discovery produced an extraordinary sensation in Europe; and Columbus was received by the sovereigns, and in every part of Spain, with the highest honour.—On September 25th, 1493, he sailed from Cadiz with a fleet of seventeen ships and 1,500 men, and discovered the Windward Isles, Jamaica, Porto Rico, &c., and founded a colony in Hispaniola. Disappointed in their hopes of making rapid fortunes, many of the adventurers who went out with him became discontented, and returning home spread calumnies against the admiral. Leaving his brother Bartholomew governor, he returned home, was received with favour, and refuted all the charges preferred by his enemies. His third voyage, entered upon 30th May, 1498, was rewarded by the discovery of Trinidad, the Orinoco, and the coast of Paria. He found the new colony in a disorganized state, and remained some time to restore order. Complaints, however, still reached Spain, and a commissioner named Bobadilla was sent out to institute inquiries. He exceeded his powers, and sent Columbus home in irons, with his two brothers Bartholomew and Diego. There was a general burst of indignation in Spain; the king disclaimed complicity, and the queen bestowed her usual favour. Bobadilla was recalled, but the admiral was not reinstated. This favour he long sought in vain, and till the day of his death he got no redress, though there was not the semblance of proof against him. Columbus had served the king's purpose, who now repented that he had bestowed such powers and privileges. The admiral was, however, sent upon a fourth voyage, 9th May, 1502, to search for a passage from the Caribbean Sea into what was supposed to be the great Indian Sea, from which Vasco de Gama had recently returned laden with the richest treasure. The voyage was disastrous; and the constitution of Columbus, on which the infirmities of age had already made roads, never recovered from the shock which it sustained. In coasting central America, he got a hint which if followed up might have led to the discovery of Mexico and the Pacific, and shed new lustre on his declining years. He returned in the end of the year 1504, and renewed his appeals to the justice and generosity of the king. While urging them in person, or by means of his son, brother, or other friends, he was seized with a violent attack of gout, and expired on the 20th May, 1506, in full possession of his faculties, and in a vigorous frame of mind. In his latter days of connection with, and neglect of, Beatrice Enriquez of Seville, mother of his natural son Fernando, 'weighed heavily on his conscience,' and on his deathbed he made provision for her. Fernando was now eighteen years of age; he became the biographer of his father, by whom he had always been treated with the same affectionate regard as his other son. The latter, Don Diego, renewed his application for redress; and at length commended

law process against the king before the 'high council of the Indies.' This court decided against his majesty; and about the same time a mutual attachment having sprung up between the young admiral and the Donna Maria de Toledo, niece of the celebrated duke of Alva, who was cousin-german to Ferdinand, and high in his favour, such influence was brought to bear, that the king was obliged to yield, though not so far as to restore all the dignities and privileges at first conferred. As vice-queen in Hispaniola, this lady behaved with great dignity, propriety, and spirit, and did excellent service to her husband, who, like his father, was never free from the persecution of enemies. Her eldest son, Don Luis, resigned all claim to the former titles for a handsome pension, with the titles of duke of Veragua and marquis of Jamaica. His eldest daughter married Don Diego, her cousin; and they jointly enjoyed the honours and estates, but died without issue;—and the legitimate male line became extinct. At length, in 1608, the property and titles passed into a branch of the house of Braganza, in the person of Don Nuno de Portugallo, who was grandson of Isabella, third daughter of Don Diego Columbus, by his first wife, Donna Maria de Toledo. [J.B.]



[House in which Columbus died at Seville.]

COLUMELLA, LUCIUS, an agricult. wr., 1st c. COLUTHUS, a Greek poet of the 5th century, author of 'The Rape of Helen.'

COMBAULT, C. DE, a French hist., 1588-1670.

COMBE, ANDREW, M.D., one of the most popular writers on medicine of the present day, distinguished as an advocate of phrenology, but especially for his important practical works on 'The Moral and Physical Management of Infancy,' 'The Principles of Physiology Applied to the Preservation of Health and to Education,' and 'The Physiology of Digestion.' Born at Edinburgh, where he also received his medical education, 1797; pub. the above works betw. 1834 and 1839; d. 1847.

COMBE, CH., a classical scholar, 1743-1817.

COMBE, TAYLOR, son of the preceding, a classical scholar and antiquarian author, 1774-1826.

COMBER, THOMAS, the name of three religious and learned writers; the *first*, dean of Carlisle, 1663; the *second*, dean of Durham, died 1699; the *third*, a rector in Huntingdonshire, died 1778.

COMBES, F., a Span. missionary, 1613-1663.

COMENIUS, J. A., a Moravian brother and gram., an. of the 'Janua Linguarum,' 1592-1671.

COMINES, PHILIP DE, lord of Argenton, a Flemish statesman in the service of France, cel. for the memoirs of his own times, 1445-1509.

COMMANDINO, F., an It. mathem., 1509-75.

COMMELIN, ISAAC, a Dutch historian, 1598-1676. **GASPARD**, his son, also an historian, 1636-1693. **JOHN**, another son, celebrated as a botanist, 1629-1692. **GASPARD**, nephew of the preceding, a botanist, 1667-1751.

COMMERSON, P., a Fr. naturalist, 1727-73.

COMMODOUS, one of the most debauched and cruel of the Rom. emp., poisoned by Marcia, 180-192.

COMMENUS. For the Eastern sovereigns of this name see **ALEXIS, ANDRONICUS, ANNA, DAVID, ISAAC, JOHN, and MANUEL**. The last descendant of this house was **DEMETRIUS STEPHANOPOLI CONSTANTINE COMMENUS**, born at Corsica, 1749; captain of dragoons in the French army, 1778; author of a history of the Commeni, 1781; afterwards pensioned by Napoleon and Louis XVIII., and died 1821.

COMPAGON, a French traveller, founder of the French African Company, early last century.

COMPTE, LOUIS LE, a Fr. mathem., d. 1729.

COMTE, F. C. L., a polit. and moral wr., b. 1782.

COMPTON, WILLIAM, Lord Compton, created earl of Northampton, 1618, died 1630. **SPENCER COMPTON**, son and successor of the preceding, one of the bravest adherents of Charles I., killed at Hopton Heath, 1642. **HENRY**, a younger son of Spencer, the second earl, celebrated as bishop of London, for his adherence to protestantism, and the cause of William and Mary, d. 1713.

CONAU, the name of several counts or dukes of Brittany; the *first*, 952-992; the *second*, 1040-1066; the *third*, 1112-1148; the *fourth*, 1155-71.

CONCINA, D., a Venet. theologian, 1686-1756.

CONCINI, CONCINO, an Italian courtier, who accompanied Mary de Medici to France, and exercised great power during her regency; assassinated, and his wife burned as a sorceress by consent of her son Louis XIII., 1617.

CONDAMINE, CH. MARIE DE LA, a disting. Fr. traveller and natural philosopher, 1701-1774.

CONDE, a branch of the house of Bourbon, the most noted members of which are **LOUIS**, the first prince, son of Charles Duc de Vendome, and chief of the Huguenots, slain at Jarnac, 1532-1569. **HENRY**, son of the preceding, poisoned, 1552-1588. **LOUIS**, son of Henry, usually called *the Great Condé*, and Duc d'Enghien, 1621-1686. **LOUIS JOSEPH**, fourth in descent from the Great Condé, distinguished in the seven years' war, chief of the army of the emigrants at the revolution, 1736-1818. **LOUIS ANT. HENRY**, grandson of the preceding, known as the Duc d'Enghien, born 1772, shot at Vincennes by order of Napoleon, on the night of the 20th March, 1804.

CONDE, L. M., a Fr. naval com., 1752-1820.

CONDER, JOHN, D.D., a religious wr., d. 1781.

CONDILLAC, ETIENNE BONNET DE, born at Grenoble, 1715, died in 1780; certainly the metaphysician who, until the recent revival of philosophy, has exercised greatest sway in modern times over the tone of speculation in France. It is explained under the article **LOCKE**, under what cir-

circumstances, and in what direction, the English philosopher gave an impulse to the inquiry concerning the *origin of our ideas*. Erroneously we think, it had become, nevertheless, the ambition of metaphysical inquiry to establish, as its starting point, some theory which might account for the generation of human thought; and the doctrine propounded by Locke had obtained extensive acceptance. Condillac at the outset acknowledged the Englishman as his master; maintaining in his earliest publication, that all knowledge is made up of our sensations, and of the action of the mind in reflecting upon these. Sensation and Reflection; no idea exists or can exist in the human intellect which may not be traced to one or other as its source. As we have shown elsewhere (article LOCKE) this doctrine ignored the existence of all ideas involving the characters of universality, necessity, and infinity,—reducing them to mere negations, or averments that certain things have *no known limit*; nevertheless, it continued to recognize as much *activity* on the part of the Mind, as enabled Locke to preserve the conception of human liberty; but this too fell before the subsequent ‘simplification’ by Condillac. French philosophy—technically so called—reached its culmination in the ‘*Traité des Sensations*,’ the agency of *Reflection* being there dispensed with, and all knowledge traced to *Sensation* alone. As a specimen of Condillac’s reasoning, take his positions—fundamental ones—regarding Attention. If, he asserts, a multitude of sensations of equal vivacity are experienced at the same time by any mind, nothing occurs save the perception of the feeling occasioned—a perception which passes off with the circumstances; but if, amidst the crowd of feelings, some one exists of great comparative vivacity and so predominates, the mind is instantly rivetted by this sensation in proportion to its vivacity;—which rivetting we call *Attention*. Condillac overlooks, of course, the attribute which chiefly characterizes every act of attention, viz.: its dependence on the *WILL*; to be impressed keenly depends indeed not on us,—to be attentive to any impression, does depend on us. In a way quite as faulty, Condillac, with great logical parade, seeks to account for acts of memory, of judgment, of reasoning, and for all our sentiments and emotions. Mind with him is a mere bundle of sensations now being experienced, or which have been experienced; there is nothing in it save the consciousness of all the external world is doing to it, or the recollection of all it has done to it. It is easy to see that in such a system, no pretence of a recognition of human Liberty could find a place; nevertheless, Condillac was not a *materialist*. He held firmly by the averment, that the seat of sensation is the *soul*, not the *organ*—leaving it to Cabanis to take the next downward step,—even then not the last, for we have seen how the physiologist saved himself by the fancy of a supermaterial *vital* principle.—The vices inhering in Locke’s *method*, but veiled so far by effect of the good sense and practical sagacity of the Englishman, stand out as they really are, and are virtually destroyed through exaggeration, in the writings of Condillac. It never seems to have occurred as desirable to this logician, that he should ascertain whether the ideas he is accounting for, be

really the ideas which constitute human thought: certainly it would be reckoned strange now in a *physical* inquirer, were he to ignore facts, or rather—without compunction and without shame—to twist facts, so that his theory be saved! Unhappily it is easy to theorize in metaphysics; it is easy to produce schemes which will account, if not for actual fact, at least for something a little like actual fact: the difficulty lies in the just description and analysis of psychological phenomena.—Condillac’s precision and clearness suited the French taste. Not given to introspection, and apparently not capable of it, that accomplished and interesting people have never, notwithstanding their acuteness, succeeded in grappling with mental or moral problems; their metaphysic is like their poetry—purely logical and purely *objective*.—A student with much leisure may still peruse Condillac with some interest; his writings—especially those on language—contain acute remark; but on the whole they are very wearisome.—In private life Condillac is said to have been estimable. He mingled with the *Encyclopædists*—those heralds of the revolution; but his habitual reserve kept him apart from politics, and from writing either on morals or religion. He was brother of Abbé Mably. [J.P.N.]

CONDORCET, MARIE JEAN ANTONIE, marquis de Caritat; an eloquent man, a good mathematician, an earnest political writer, and a victim of the reign of terror. Born in Picardy in 1748, he poisoned himself through dislike to the guillotine in 1794. The circumstances connected with his death are even affecting. Proscribed after the fall of the Girondins as an accomplice of Brissot, he found an asylum in the house of Madame Vernet; and there, with no aid from books, he wrote out his ‘Sketch of an Historical Picture of the Progress of the Human Mind.’ Every evening he gave his protectress the sheets he had written during the day; and it is said he did not even revise them. A new decree of the convention having threatened with death any one who should harbour a proscribed person, Condorcet resolved to leave Madame Vernet’s; and in spite of her entreaties he did so. Half naked he wandered for several days through fields; but, hunger prevailing, he entered an auberge at Clamont and was arrested. A dose of stramonium (the gift of Cabanis) concealed in his ring, set him free:—it is probable that he thought the right of the condemned Roman Noble, to choose the manner of death, not extravagant or unreasonable.—Like most literary men of that time in France, Condorcet was a materialist; nevertheless, his higher aspirations could not be silenced; one sees their vigour in the very wildness of his dreams concerning the perfectability of our Race. The ‘*Esquisse*’ will amply repay perusal. It is an exaggeration, and often false; but it abounds with penetrating appreciations of history; and the serenity which reigns through it—a serenity undisturbed by word of reproach or repining—deeply interests one in the doomed man. Condorcet’s best mathematical work is on the ‘*Calculus of Probabilities*’; his life of ‘*Turgot*’—perhaps that of ‘*Voltaire*’—is likely to last.—A worthy and affectionate *eloge* of Condorcet we owe to M. Arago. [J.P.N.]

CONEGLIANO, C. DE, an It. painter, 15th c.

CONESTAGGIO, J. F. DE, an It. hist., d. 1635.

CONEY, JOHN, an Engl. engraver, 1786-1833.

CONFORTI, F., a jurist and theol., 1743-1780.

CONFUCIUS, the philosophical Socrates, or rather demi-god of China. He lived about 550 years before Christ. His moral system seems in the main a *prudential* one; but its entire structure is scientific, and it pronounces much more determinately than any mere chronological record could do, concerning the antiquity of civilization in China. There are great ceremonial festivals in honour of Confucius, held through all China in spring and autumn. They approach as nearly to hero-worship as may be possible with this singular people.—A good analysis of the contributions of Confucius to philosophy is a desideratum; it could not fail to enable us to understand better, at once the history and the character of the remote East.

CONGALL, the first of this name k. of Scotland, 470-500; the *second*, 558-568; the *third*, d. 814.

CONGLETON, ST. B. PARNELL, Lord, a late member of parliament, celebrated for his knowledge of finance, 1776-1842.

CONGREVE, WILLIAM, the second son of a Staffordshire gentleman, was born near Leeds in 1669. His father, who was in the army, being long stationed in Ireland, he was educated at Kilkenny, and at Trinity College, Dublin. He was entered at the Middle Temple, but speedily deserted law for literature, and for the pleasures of a gay life in London. His first comedy, 'The Old Bachelor,' which had remarkable success, was acted in 1693; and 'The Double Dealer' appeared the year after, and was followed by 'Love for Love.' His tragedy of 'The Mourning Bride,' played in 1697, gained for him a brilliant reputation as a serious dramatist; and his writings for the stage were closed in 1700 by his comedy 'The Way of the World.' He was perhaps lazy, perhaps disgusted by the ill success of this last play, perhaps alarmed by the severe denunciations of the immorality of the stage which were thundered forth by Jeremy Collier, and for which Congreve's comedies, though not the coarsest of their day, yet furnished perhaps stronger grounds than any others, through the coolly systematic immorality which is the staple of them all. In skill of construction, wit of dialogue, and liveliness in the portraiture of manners, these pieces are very admirable. His tragedy has as little real value as his other verses, though these were pretty numerous. He was placed in easy circumstances by places under government, bestowed by Lord Halifax; and was much esteemed, both as an agreeable companion, and as a friendly though prudent man. He died in London in 1729. [W.S.]

CONGREVE, SIR WILLIAM, an eminent milit. engineer, inv. of the Congreve rockets, 1772-1828.

CONNOR, BERNARD O', an Irish physician, flourished at the court of Sobieski, king of Poland, author of 'Medicina Mystica,' &c., 1666-1698.

CONNOR, RORY O', the last Irish king of the Milesian dynasty, subdued by Henry II., d. 1156.

CONON, an Athenian general, killed 390 B.C.

CONON, a Gr. his. and mytholog. wr., 1st c. B.C.

CONON, a pope of Rome, 686-688.

CONRAD. The emperors of Germany of this name are CONRAD I., duke of Franconia, elected

king of Germany 912, d. 918. CONRAD II., duke of Franconia, elected king of Germany 1024, crowned emperor of the West at Rome 1027, d. 1093. CONRAD III., duke of Franconia, born 1093, elected emperor of Germany 1137, d. 1152. CONRAD IV., duke of Suabia, born 1228, elected emperor 1250, d. 1254. CONRAD, or CONRADIN, the son of the last named, was left king of Sicily when only two years of age, and lost the crown and his life at the age of sixteen, 1268.

CONRAD, a king of Burgundy, 937-994.

CONRAD, duke of Bohemia, the *first* succeeded 1092, d. 1093; the *second* suc. 1190, d. 1191.

CONRAD D'HOCHSTADT, one of the warrior priests of the middle ages, abp. of Cologne, d. 1261.

CONRAD DE LICHTENAU, a German ecclesiast., suppos. au. of the 'Ursperg Chronicle,' d. 1241.

CONRAD DE WURTZBOURGH, a German poet and historian, 13th century.

CONRAD, F. W., a Dutch mathematic., last ct.

CONRING, HERMANN, a Ger. *savant*, 1606-81.

CONSALVI, HERCULES, a cardinal and statesman of Rome, minister of war under Pius VI., 1789, and many years afterwards the political minister of the Roman court, 1757-1824.

CONSTABLE, ARCHIBALD, a Scotch bookseller, well known for his enterprise and literary taste, com. the 'Edinburgh Review,' 1775-1827.

CONSTABLE, HENRY, an Eng. poet, 16th c.

CONSTABLE, JOHN, R.A., was born at East Bergholt in Suffolk in 1776, and became a student of the Royal Academy in 1800, having selected the department of landscape. He was elected an academican in 1829. He died in London in 1837.

—Constable's landscapes are simple in character and composition, and peculiar in execution, having a spottiness which appears to have arisen from a habit of early sketching, when the dew was on the grass, an effect he constantly represents; his pictures improve by time. He always strongly affected originality of style; at the very commencement of his career, being asked by Sir George Beaumont what style he proposed to adopt, he replied, '—None but God Almighty's style, Sir George.' The neighbourhood of Hampstead was the chief arena of his labours.—(Leslie, *Memoirs of John Constable*, &c.) [R.N.W.]

CONSTABLE, THOMAS HUGH CLIFFORT, an Engl. botanist and topographical wr., 1762-1823.

CONSTANCE, queen of France, 998, d. 1032.

CONSTANCE, q. of the Two Sicilies, 1194-98.

CONSTANCE, queen of Sicily, 1261-1297.

CONSTANS, the *first* of this name, emp. of Rome, third son of Constantine the Great, suc., together with his two brothers CONSTANTINE and CONSTANTIUS, 337, killed 350; the *second* of the name, emperor of the East, 641-668.

CONSTANT DE REBECQUE, BENJAMIN.

There are few names in the political and literary history of France, since the first revolution, which present us with a more curious subject of speculation than that of BENJAMIN CONSTANT; but the leading facts of his career, and a very summary judgment upon them, is all that we can give in the space allotted to us. He was the descendant of a French family, denaturalized by the edict of Nantes, and was born at Lausanne, 1767. He came to Paris in the heat of the revolutionary period, and his philosophical spirit led him into

alliance with the most talented men of that epoch. In 1796 he brought himself into notice by a work entitled 'De la Force du Gouvernement Actuel de la France et de la Nécessité de s'y Rallier,' being an appeal in support of the directory. The year following he claimed the rights of a French citizen, and procured a decree which restored the descendants of the religious exiles of France to their proper country; increasing his literary fame about the same period by his treatises on political reaction, and on the effects of terror. Though an influential member of the political circle, M. Constant was not called upon to exercise any public function until the ascendancy of Napoleon was established, when he became a member of the tribunate, and aspiring to lead the opposition, was ordered to quit France in 1802. Madame de Stael, with whom he was politically connected, being ordered into exile at the same time, they left the capital together, and travelled over many parts of Europe, at length fixing their abode in Germany, where they cultivated an acquaintance with its rising literature, and enjoyed the intimacy of Schlegel. It was here that Constant wrote his famous work on the religious spirit, and the different modes of worship; his tragedy of 'Walstein,' &c.; and besides courting the muses, contrived to form an alliance with the daughter of the Prussian minister, Prince Hardenberg. On the fall of Buonaparte in 1814 Constant returned to Paris, but not only advocated the alliance of the Bourbons, as he hoped, with the institutions achieved by the people, but denounced in bitter language the conqueror, who was even then returning to reclaim his authority. By whatever arguments he was won over to the cause of Napoleon—and there is reason to believe they leave no stain on his patriotism—this singular politician figured as a counsellor of state during the hundred days, and though he quitted France at the crisis of the second restoration, he appeared again as a deputy under Louis XVIII. Benjamin Constant, Manuel, and Lafayette in the chamber of representatives (1819), boded no good to the royalists, and the murder of the Duc de Berry, followed by the discussion of the electoral laws, was the signal for a new conflict, and for that brilliant opposition which ended in the revolution of 1830. During this interval M. Constant, besides taking a leading part in the discussions of the chambers, contributed many political and other works to the literature of his country; and was also actively engaged as one of the editors of 'The Minerva.' The presumed cause of his death, which happened within six months after the abdication of Charles X., was the fatigue and exposure which he underwent during the tumults of July; and it is singular to add, that he closed his career by accepting favours from Louis Philippe. The problem for the biographer is to reconcile his loyalty to constitutional principles, and his cosmopolitan views with his versatile conduct as a politician. We are inclined to believe that he was *trustful* beyond what would be esteemed political propriety, and *hoped*, it may be, too much. Hence he was disposed to accept the *fait accompli*, and make the best of it, and only when his too generous expectations were disappointed, commenced those chivalrous attacks which appear so extraordinary in contrast with his *liaisons* in the camp of

the enemy. His philosophical refinement, his dramatic tastes, and his high sense of honour when placed on one side, in the scale of royalty as it was natural they should be, weighed too much against his political sagacity on the other. His romance of 'Adolphe,' also, shows that he thought it dangerous to resist the established opinions of the people; but what rule had he for ascertaining what should really be considered as established in scenes so changeable? [E. I.]

CONSTANTIA, FLAVIA JULIA VALERIA, sister of Constantine the G., and wife of Licinius, d. 329.

CONSTANTINA, el. sister of the preced., d. 364.

CONSTANTINE I., called the Great, born 274, proclaimed Augustus by the army 306, embraced Christianity 311, transferred the seat of government from Rome to Byzantium 329, d. 337.

CONSTANTINE II., reigned over the Roman empire, in conjunction with his brothers CONSTANTINUS and CONSTANTIUS, from 337 to his d. in action, 340.

CONSTANTINE III., elected emp. 407, k. 411.

CONSTANTINE IV., emp. of the East, 668-685.

CONSTANTINE V., suc. as emp. 741, d. 775.

CONSTANTINE VI., suc. Leo II. 780, and was dethroned by his mother Irene, who had been regent of the empire during his minority, 792.

CONSTANTINE VII., b. 905, s. 911, pois. 959.

CONSTANTINE VIII., is a title given to the son of Basil, the Macedonian, elected Augustus 868, and died before his father, 878. Some historians give the title to one of the sons of Romanus Lecapenus, d. 944 or 945.

CONSTANTINE IX. was associated in the empire with his brother BASIL II., by John Zimisces 969, and succeeded the latter 976, d. 1028.

CONSTANTINE X., emp. of the East, 1042-54.

CONSTANTINE XI., succeeded 1056, d. 1067.

CONSTANTINE XII., last emp. of the East, suc. 1448, and died gloriously in the defence of Constantinople, then taken by the Turks, 1453.

CONSTANTINE I., k. of Scotland, 458, d. 479.

CONSTANTINE II., suc. 858, k. in battle 874.

CONSTANTINE III., suc. 903, abdicated 943.

CONSTANTINE IV. usurped the throne, and was killed by the brother of Kenneth 1002.

CONSTANTINE, 'the African,' a Benedictine monk, known as a medical author, 11th c.

CONSTANTINE DE MAGNY, C. F., a critic of Savoy, au. of a commen. on Milton, 1692-1764.

CONSTANTINE, PAULOWITCH, grand duke of Russia and viceroy of Poland, elder br. of the emp. Nicholas, to whom he ceded the crown, 1779-1831.

CONSTANTINI, an Italian actor, d. 1729.

CONSTANTINUS, a poet and historian, d. 1614.

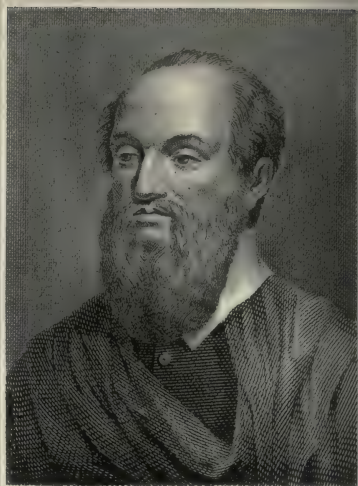
CONSTANTIUS, the *first* of this name, emp. of Rome and father of Constantine the Great, adopted and named Caesar by Maximian 292, Augustus 305, d. 306; the *second*, FLAVIUS JULIUS CONSTANTIUS, second son of Constantine the Great, born 317, made Caesar 323, emperor 337, d. 361.

CONTADES, L. H. ERASMUS, Marquis De, marshal of Fr., dis. in the wars of Italy, 1704-1796.

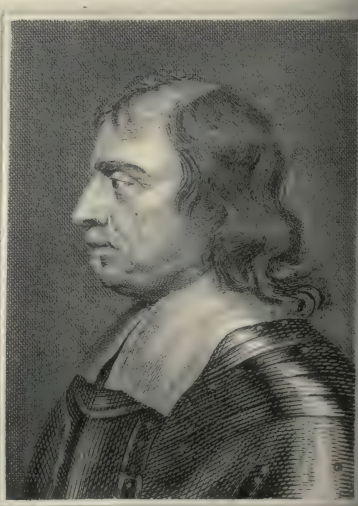
CONTANCIN, CYRIAC, a Fr. mis., 1670-1788.

CONTARINI, an illustrious family of Venice which gave seven doges to Venice from 1043 to 1670 and boasts of many ambassadors, cardinals, and men of letters. The most celebrated is GASPAR CONTARINI, papal legate to the diet of Ratisbon, and a philosophical writer, 1483-1542.

A black and white photograph of a large, rectangular, light-colored object, possibly a piece of wood or stone, with numerous small, dark, circular holes or indentations arranged in a grid-like pattern across its surface. The object is oriented horizontally and occupies most of the frame. The holes are small and dark, contrasting with the lighter background. They are arranged in a somewhat regular grid, though not perfectly aligned. The object has a slightly textured appearance. The background is dark and indistinct.



Captain James Cook. Antonio Allegri da Correggio



Louis de Cambrésis.

Oliver Cromwell.

CONTARINI, J., a Venet. painter, 1549-1605.

CONTE, N. J., a French artist, mechanic, and chemist, attached to the Egypt. exp., 1755-1805.

CONTI, LOUISA MARG., princess of, celeb. for her beauty and brilliant talents, born 1577, died in exile 1631. The house of Conti was a younger branch of the princely house of Condé, and sprang from ARMAND DE BOURBON, 1629-1666. The line ended with LOUIS FRANCIS JOSEPH, lieutenant-general in the royal army, d. 1814.

CONYBEARE, JOHN, bp. of Bristol, au. of a Defence of Revd. Relig. against Tindal, 1692-1755.

CONYBEARE, JOHN JOSIAS, prof. of Anglo-Saxon and poetry, and author of many contributions to mineralogical and antiquarian science, 1779-1824.

COOK, CAPTAIN JAMES, was born at Marton, near Stockton-upon-Tees, 27th October, 1728. His father, who was an agricultural labourer and farm bailiff, apprenticed him at the age of thirteen to a haberdasher in Staiths, near Whitby. Disliking this business, and having a strong inclination for a sea life, he obtained a discharge, and entered into new indentures with a coal company at Whitby. In their employment he gained great practical knowledge of sailing, and soon rose to the situation of mate. Impressment for the navy was actively carried on in 1755; being then in the Thames, Cook at first hid himself to avoid the press-gang; but afterwards judged it best to offer himself as a volunteer. In 1759, by the interest of Mr. Osbaldiston, M.P. for Scarborough, and Capt. Sir Hugh Palisser he obtained the mastership of a sloop; and soon afterwards joined the fleet in the St. Lawrence, operating against the French. His judgment, bravery, and great skill in conducting hydrographic surveys, gained for him the highest credit, and secured his promotion. Returning home in 1762, he married Miss Elizabeth Batts, by whom he had a family of six children. In 1764 he was appointed marine surveyor of Newfoundland and Labrador; and was chosen three years after to command an expedition to the S. Pacific, sent out on the recommendation of the Royal Society, to observe an approaching transit of Venus over the sun's disc, in order that, by a comparison with observations at home, data might be obtained for a more accurate determination of the sun's distance. He was accompanied by Mr. Green as astronomer, Dr. Solander as naturalist, and a gentleman of fortune, Mr. (afterwards Sir Joseph) Banks. All the phenomena were successfully observed at Otaheite, on June 3, 1769. Cook then sailed S. in quest of the supposed southern continent; encountering New Zealand, he circumnavigated it; sailed up the E. coast of New Holland, and determined that it was not joined to New Guinea; thence he crossed to Batavia. Before reaching the Cape, Mr. Green, Dr. Solander, and twenty-eight other persons died. On June 12, 1771, the Endeavour came to anchor in the Downs; Cook's promotion to the rank of commander followed soon after. It was proved by this voyage that New Holland and New Zealand were not parts of the *terra australis incognita*; and that if such a continent did exist, it must be beyond the lat. of 40° S. The object of his second voyage was to circumnavigate the globe in high S. latitudes, in order to settle this question. Leaving on July 13, 1772, he was absent about three years, during which time he lost only one man by

sickness. He sailed S.E. from the Cape, and returned by Cape Horn; and was the first who traversed the S. Pacific; the highest lat. reached was 70° 10' S. The results of this voyage were most important, and excited a great interest among scientific men. He was now raised to the rank of post-captain, and appointed one of the captains of Greenwich Hospital, a situation of considerable emolument. In February, 1776, he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and soon after received the Copley medal for a paper on the methods used to preserve the health of his crews—which was thus adjudged to be the best experimental paper of the year. The second voyage having proved that if a *terra australis* existed, it was too far S. to be of any use—a question set at rest in 1842 by Captain James Ross's discovery of Victoria Land—attention was once more turned to the problem of a N.W. passage between the Atlantic and Pacific; and the act of parliament of 1745, which had offered a reward of £20,000 for the discovery, having been recently altered so as to include the king's ships, government proposed an expedition. Cook was entitled to repose; but having volunteered to take the command, his offer was accepted; and in the ship Resolution, accompanied by the Discovery, under Captain E. Clerke, Cook sailed from Plymouth in July, 1776. Passing from the Cape to New Zealand, and thence through the Pacific, he made many important discoveries, of which the chief was the Sandwich group, named after his friend the first lord of the admiralty. Early in the summer of 1778, he reached Behring's Strait; but was able to penetrate no farther than lat. 70° 44'. Having carefully surveyed the Aleutian group and adjoining coasts, he returned to winter in the Sandwich isles. On the 13th February, 1779, at Owhyhee, one of the boats was stolen by natives during the night. Next day active measures were taken to enforce restitution, and to prevent similar occurrences. For this purpose Cook attempted to carry the aged king on board, but on reaching the boats he refused to embark, and his wives set up a lamentation; at the same time a shot from one of the boats, fired to prevent a canoe leaving the bay, accidentally killed a chief. The crowd was roused to fury, and rushed upon Cook and his men; four of them were killed, the rest in the confusion could not render assistance to their commander, and he was overpowered, after a desperate and prolonged resistance. His mangled remains were treated with the greatest indignity, and his bones only were recovered by his attached and sorrowing crews. In the extent and value of his discoveries, Cook surpasses every other navigator; his surveys and determinations of latitudes and longitudes are extremely correct; he may be said, indeed, to have been the first scientific navigator. His success in preserving the health of his crews removed all dread of long voyages; and this was certainly not the least of his services. A pension was bestowed upon his widow. [J.B.]

COOKE, SIR A., tutor of Edw. VI., 1508-1576.

COOKE, BENJN., a comp. of music, d. 1814.

COOKE, GEORGE, an Eng. engraver, 1781-1834.

COOKE, GEORGE FREDERICK, the great tragic actor of the eighteenth century, and rival of John Kemble, whose supremacy he might have

successfully disputed, but for his own fatal habits of intemperance, was born in Westminster, 17th April, 1756. His father was an Irish officer and captain in the 4th Dragoons, but died while Cooke was yet an infant. His mother, on her widowhood, went to reside at Berwick-upon-Tweed, where her son received his school education. In the Town Hall of this place he saw the first play in his experience acted—it was 'The Provoked Husband'—the time either 1766 or 1767; and the circumstance made so strong an impression on his mind, that he began to study a part for himself, that of Horatio in 'The Fair Penitent.' In 1769 he joined a strolling company of players in a barn in the same town, and attempted Young Meadows, in 'Love in a Village.' From this time his passion for the stage increased, and at the age of fifteen he got to London, notwithstanding he was previously apprenticed to a printer; and afterwards, probably as midshipman on board of a king's ship, visited Holland. He was at all times a sedulous reader of plays, and a diligent playgoer. In 1774, and subsequent years, he witnessed in London the best actors of the time—Foote, Garrick, Macklin—and first appeared (1761) as a professed actor himself at Brentford in the character of Dumont. Next year he visited Berwick and Edinburgh, and in 1778 made his *debut* in London; but being neglected, retired with chagrin, to return in 1800 with decided triumph. During the interval he acquired those habits in the provinces which were the bane of his future life. Cooke was eight-and-thirty before he made good his position on a metropolitan stage, and this was at Dublin, which place he left, and enlisted as a soldier, from which Messrs. Banks and Ward, the managers of the Manchester theatre, procured his discharge; and after relieving the distress which his follies had brought upon him, sent him to Manchester. In 1796 he married a Miss Daniels of the Chester theatre, which marriage was afterwards declared null and void by Sir W. Scott in Doctors Commons.—Cooke's successful appearance in London was in the character of 'Richard III.' He was at that time in his forty-fifth year. He next performed 'Shylock,' 'Sir Archy MacSarcasm,' and 'Sir Pertinax MacSycophant,' in all of which he was unapproachably great. Cooke was exceedingly fine in sarcasm, and both in town and country became immensely popular, notwithstanding his irregularities and continual disappointment of his audience. In 1803 he became acquainted with Mr. Cooke, an American actor, who ultimately conceived the design of delivering Cooke from his vices, by changing the scene of his associations, and after much difficulty and some stratagem, got him safely across the Atlantic. The voyage, and necessary total abstinence from spirituous liquors, completely renovated the actor's health; and for some time he ran a triumphant career in the United States. Gradually, however, he relapsed into his former habits of fatal indulgence, and died at New York in 1812. Next day his remains were deposited in the burying ground of St. Paul's Church, where many years afterwards his grave was visited by Edmund Kean, whose character and genius closely assimilated, both in faults and merits, those of his predecessor, and who erected a tablet to his memory. [J.A.H.]

COOKE, HENRY, an Engl. painter, 1642-1700.
COOKE, THOMAS, an Engl. poet, 1707-1750.
COOKE, THOMAS, a dist. singer, 1781-1848.
COOKE, W., a wr. on bankrupt law, 1757-1832.
COOKE, W., a misc. wr. and poet, 1766-1824.
COOMBE, WM., a humorous miscellan. writer, au. of 'The Tour of Doctor Syntax,' &c., 1741-1823.

COOPER, ANTHONY ASHLEY, first earl of Shaftesbury, disting. as a statesman and politics intriguer in the time of Cromwell and Charles II. born 1621, raised to the peerage 1672, d. 1683. He was a talented but dissolute man, and we are indebted to his administration for the famous *habeas corpus* act. His grandson and namesake, third earl of Shaftesbury, was the distinguished essayist and moralist. See SHAFTESBURY.

COOPER, SIR ASTLEY PASTON, Bart., 1768-1841, was the son of the Rev. Dr. Cooper, rector of Yelverton and Morley, Norfolk, under whom, and the village schoolmaster of Brooke, he received the elements of his education. In 1784, he became a pupil of his uncle, William Cooper, surgeon to Guy's Hospital, and, as soon as he was qualified, a lecturer at St. Thomas's on anatomy and surgery, and speedily acquired great reputation as an operating surgeon. In order to succeed his uncle at Guy's, he found it necessary to change his politics, which were previously liberal; and, very fortunately, a certain 'disagreeable sensation' about his throat, which he regarded as a prelude to his fate, added physical to his moral reasons for adopting this step. His important literary labours were his great work on Hernia (1807), his books on dislocations and fractures, and on the Anatomy and Diseases of the Breast. Sir Astley was principally distinguished as a bold operator, a decided practitioner, and as a most industrious and popular teacher. Perhaps no man has ever taught any branch of medicine who possessed more of this element of great success. His manners were of the most engaging kind, while his attention, urbanity, and regard for his pupils, were of the most exemplary character. He thus acquired a hold of the rising profession, which insured him the largest consulting practice probably ever enjoyed by any practitioner that ever existed, his annual income having been at one time £21,000. [R.D.T.]



[House of James Fenimore Cooper.]

COOPER, JAMES FENIMORE, a celebrated American novelist, was the son of Judge Cooper,

and born at Burlington, New Jersey, in 1789. After successfully completing his studies at Yale college, he entered the American navy as a midshipman in 1805, and continued for six years. In 1810 he married, and quitted the navy, and commenced his brilliant career as a writer of fiction, and rapidly produced 'The Spy,' 'The Pioneers,' 'The Pilot,' and other novels, which excited great interest. In 1826 he visited Europe, and everywhere met with a most cordial reception. His works are throughout distinguished by purity, and brilliancy of no common merit. Died at Coopers-town, in the state of New York, in 1851.

COOPER, J. G., a miscel. Engl. wr., 1723-1767.

COOPER, SAMUEL, an Engl. artist, 1609-1672.

COOPER, WILLIAM, an Engl. poet, 1781-1800.

COOTE, SIR CHARLES, a rylst. officer, d. 1661.

COOTE, SIR EYRE, a descendt. of the preceding, dist. in the service of the East India Co., 1726-1783.

COOTWYCK, J., a Dutch traveller, d. 1629.

COPERNICUS, NICOLAS, or ZEPERNICH, an illustrious astronomer, who restored the true system of the world as first proposed by Pythagoras, was born at Thorn, in Prussia, on the 19th Feb., 1473. His father was a surgeon, and his maternal uncle bishop of Ermeland. After taking his degree of doctor of medicine, with the view of practising the healing art, he devoted his time to the study of perspective and the art of painting; but in consequence of attending the mathematical lectures of Brudzevius, he entered with great zeal upon the study of astronomy. With this view he became the pupil and assistant of Dominic Maria, professor of mathematics at Bologna, and he subsequently went to Rome, where he taught mathematics and made astronomical observations.—Upon his return to his native country, he was appointed to a canonry in the chapter of Frauenberg, and chosen archdeacon of the parish of St. John's. His chief residence, however, was at Frauenberg, where he carried on his astronomical studies. In order to prove the annual motion of the earth, and the immobility of the sun in the centre of the solar system, truths of which he had conceived in 1507, he constructed a large quadrant, by means of which he made numerous observations, afterwards published along with those of Tycho in 1666. These observations were the basis of his new tables of the planets, and enabled him to complete, in 1530, his great work 'On the Revolution of the Celestial Bodies.'—Although the doctrine of the motion of the earth, and the immobility of the sun, published 100 years afterwards in Galileo's 'System of the World,' was denounced as a heresy by the Church of Rome, yet these great truths, when propounded by the canon of Frauenberg, were not only applauded by his friends, but adopted by the bishops around him. The cardinal Nicolas Schonberg, bishop of Capua, and Tydeman Gyse, bishop of Culm, urged Copernicus to publish his work, but, dreading the prejudices of the public, he resisted every application. He appears, however, to have taken measures for gradually bringing his system before the world. George Rheticus, professor of mathematics at Wittenberg, had resigned his chair in order to study the new system under Copernicus himself, and they appear to have adopted a method of communicating it to the public without any shock to their religious feelings.

In 1540 Rheticus published, without his name, an account of his friend's discoveries, but in consequence of its favourable reception by the public, he published a second edition with his name in 1541. Other writers followed in the train of Rheticus, and thus encouraged by the reception which his discoveries had met with, Copernicus placed the MS. of his work in the hands of Rheticus, who superintended the printing of it at Nuremberg, where it was published in 1543, at the expense of Cardinal Schonberg, bishop of Capua. Copernicus, however, was not permitted to read his own work. He received and handled a copy of it on the 22d May, 1543, a few hours before his death, which took place at Frauenberg, in the seventy-fourth year of his age, in consequence of the rupture of a blood vessel, and a paralytic affection of his side. His house at Frauenberg has been lately discovered and also his tomb, with spheres cut out in relief, in the cathedral church of the same town. 'It is impossible,' says Sir David Brewster ('Life of Copernicus' in *Edinburgh Encyclopædia*, vol. vii. p. 203, 4,) 'to survey the preceding sketch of the life and discoveries of Copernicus without being struck by the indifference with which the Church of Rome witnessed the propagation of a system so adverse to the principles of its faith. More than a century afterwards, when civilization and liberal sentiment had made considerable progress, Galileo was persecuted for holding the same opinions which Copernicus had propagated with impunity. We cannot allow ourselves to imagine that the church was less vigilant in 1530 than in 1634, or that the doctrine of the earth's immobility was less heretical at one period than at the other. We are therefore led to consider the persecution of Galileo rather as the consequence of his personal imprudence than of his astronomical opinions, and to imagine that the cardinals had seized the opportunity which the publication of his dialogues presented of gratifying a private resentment, which might possibly have been well-founded. Upon what other supposition can we account for the extreme severity of the church against the Pisan philosopher, and for its total indifference to the same crime in the canon of Ermeland? The publication of Copernicus's system gave no shock to the public mind; the religious feelings of no individual, and the watchful jealousy of no tribunal were alarmed. The most distinguished members, on the contrary, of the catholic church encouraged and promoted the propagation of the new system of the world. The cardinal Nicholas Schonberg pressed Copernicus to publish his discoveries. The bishop of Culm employed his influence in the same cause. The work was dedicated to the pope himself. The king of Holland even proposed him as a candidate for the vacant bishoprick of Ermeland; and thirty-eight years after his death, Cromerus, bishop of Ermeland, erected a monument to his memory. The charge of heresy was never preferred against Copernicus, either during his life or after his death; and we have never been able to discover that the slightest disapprobation had been either cherished or expressed by the church against his system of the universe. Had Galileo been canon of Ermeland, and Copernicus professor of mathematics, at this day reli-

gion would never have been degraded by the persecution of the philosopher, nor science afflicted at the ignominious compromise by which it was averted.' 'It is a singular fact,' says the same writer, 'in the history of Copernicus, that while he himself was zealously engaged in establishing a system in direct opposition to the faith of the catholic church, he should have viewed with indifference, and even with hostility, the great reformation which Luther was accomplishing in Germany. An edict was even issued by Maurice, bishop of Ermeland, in 1526, and signed by Copernicus and the other canons, the first article of which was directed against the exertions of Luther; and it is certainly a remarkable circumstance that the diocese of Ermeland, illuminated by the wisdom of Copernicus, should have preserved the catholic religion while all the surrounding provinces had embraced the doctrines of the reformation.' [D.B.]

COPLESTON, RIGHT REV. E., bishop of Llandaff, disting. for his polemical wr., 1776-1849.

COPLEY, JOHN SINGLETON, father of Lord Lyndhurst, dist. as an historical painter, 1738-1815.

COPNIUS, a gov. of Judæa, time of Augustus.

COQUEBERT-MONTBRET, C. S., Baron De, a Fr. natural, phy., and wr. on statistics, 1755-1831.

COQUILLE, WILLIAM, a Fr. jurist, 1523-1603.

CORAY, DIAMANT, a Gr. patriot and scholar, dist. in the revival of Gr. independence, 1748-1835.

CORBET, RICHARD, an Engl. prelate, better known as a wr. of humorous poetry, 1582-1635.

CORBIAN, P. DE, a Provençal poet, 13th c.

CORDARA, JULIUS CÆSAR, a learned Ital. Jesuit, known as a literary satirist and his., 1704-1790.

CORDAY, CHARLOTTE, properly **MARIANNE CHARLOTTE CORDAY D'ARMANS**. Charlotte Corday is one of those rare characters in history which it is impossible to contemplate without a feeling of enthusiastic admiration, and with respect to whom we are willing that the judgment should remain in suspense rather than conclude against the instincts of the heart. She was born at St. Saturnin, near Séez, in Normandy, 1768, and, as her name testifies, was the daughter of a family belonging to the higher classes of society. She was educated in the retirement of a convent, but having a fine understanding and indomitable spirit, she seems to have followed the bent of her own genius, and formed her mind to the classic models of antiquity. In the bosom of her family she pursued these studies with unabated enthusiasm, and as the progress of the revolution, and the dispersion of the Girondins, made her acquainted with a Louvet and a Barbaroux, it is not surprising that her attention was excited by the spectacle of the squalid, blood-thirsty Marat presiding at the sacrifice of all that was noblest and worthiest of her heart's love in her poor country. It has been said that she struck the blow which has rendered her name immortal in revenge of her lover, M. Belsunce, one of the officers in the garrison of Caen, but this supposition is far from well-founded, and we prefer for many reasons her own declaration:—'I killed one man to save a hundred thousand; a villain (un scélérat) to save innocents; a ferocious wild beast to give repose to my country!' How she effected her purpose, and how she paid the sad penalty afterwards, we are under the ne-

cessity of relating in few words. Her resolve was formed, as she declared at the bar of Fouquier Tinville, after the proscriptions of the 31st of May, 1793, which is sufficient of itself to prove that she was not moved to it by the murder of M. Belsunce, who was killed in 1790, though it cannot be doubted that the appalling manner of his death must have affected her with a lasting horror of the excesses of sansculottism. She left home secretly, and arrived at Paris on the 9th of July, with an introduction to Duperret, with whom she transacted some business connected with certain family papers in the course of the next day or two. On Saturday the 13th she purchased a large knife, and at seven o'clock in the evening procured admittance to Marat with this weapon concealed under her garments. She had obtained this interview by writing to him that she was from the seat of rebellion, and would 'put it in his power to do France a great service.' Marat was in his bath, with a stool by his side to write upon, and entering into conversation with Charlotte, he penned with ferocious joy the fresh list of victims with which she pretended to supply him. At the instant when he turned aside, muttering of the chastisement they should receive, Charlotte with desperate determination, plunged her knife into his heart. Her aim was so sure that the monster could only exclaim as he choked with blood,—'A moi, ma chère amie je me meurs,' (Help dear, I am killed!) and instantly expired. It would not be easy to exaggerate the sublime attitude of this beautiful young girl, with her long dark hair and flushed cheek for one moment, and how submissively the next she surrendered herself to the gendarmes. Her self-possession, sincerity, and maidenly modesty at the trial, were marvellous in the midst of the tumult that agitated Paris. The evidence was prepared, and Tinville commenced the proceedings by addressing some questions of form to Charlotte:—'All these details of form are needless,' she said. 'It was I who killed Marat.' 'What instigated you?' 'His crimes.' 'What do you mean by his crimes?' 'The ill that he has done to France since the revolution, and which he would yet do.' 'By whom was this assassination suggested to you?' 'I alone concluded upon it.' 'What are the refugee deputies doing at Caen?' 'They are waiting till the end of anarchy shall enable them to return to their posts.' 'Was it to a sworn or an unsworn priest that you were accustomed to confess at Caen?' 'I neither confessed to the one nor the other.' 'What end did you propose to gain by killing Marat?' 'To put an end to the troubles of the French people.' 'How long since did you form this project?' 'Since the proscription of the deputies of the people on the 31st of May.' 'It is from the journals, then, that you have judged Marat to be an anarchist?' 'Yes; I knew that he had brutalized the French.' And then, raising her voice to prevail over the confusion which arose in the hall:—'J'ai tué un homme pour en sauver cent mille; un scélérat pour sauver des innocents; une bête féroce, pour donner le repos à mon pays. I was a republican before the revolution, I never wanted energy.' 'What do you mean by energy?' 'I mean by energy the feeling of those who are willing to forget their own interests for the sake of their country.' Such an-

vers astonished her judges, and under the circumstances they are the signs of no ordinary understanding. It is not surprising that many took off their hats as she went to the place of execution, clothed as a murderess in a red smock, and that the young man should propose the erection of a monument to her memory, with the inscription, 'Greater than Brutus!' She was guillotined, 7th July, 1793. [E.R.]

CORDERIUS, the Latinized name of MATHURIN CORDIER, author of 'Colloquies,' 1479-1564.

CORDERO, J. M., a Spanish gram., 1520-1584.

CORDINER, CHARLES, a Scot. clergyman, antiquarian, and wr. on the picturesque, &c., 1746-1794.

CORDOVA, ALPH. DE, a Span. astron., 15th c.

CORDOVA, JOSE M., a comp. in arms of Bolívar, from whom he revolted, and was slain 1829.

CORDOVA, P. DE, a Spanish painter, 16th c.

CORDUS, EURIC, a Ger. phys. and poet, d. 1538.

COREAT, F., a Spanish voyager, 1648-1708.

CORELLI, ARCANGELO, called the founder of the Roman school of music, was born at Fusignano in the Bolognese territory in 1653. He is said to have received his instruction in composition from Vincinelli, and on the violin from Bassoni of Bologna. In 1672 he was in Paris for a short time, but made no impression. In 1680 he visited Germany, and was in the service of the duke of Bavaria. He returned to Rome in 1682, and between his year and 1694, when he was principal violinist at Rome, he published his celebrated sonatas for violin and violoncello. From that period up till almost the present time, these sonatas have been amongst the first studies which the great masters of the violin have put into the hands of their pupils. His greatest works, the Twelve Concertos, were long known before they were printed. Corelli died at Rome on the 18th January, 1713, and was buried in the church of Santa Maria della Rotunda (the ancient Pantheon), where a monument, surmounted with a marble bust, was erected to his memory. Corelli was amiable and gentle in his manners, and his feelings were as remarkably sensitive. He received the surname of *Il Divino* from his Italian compatriots, and was usually called *'Jamossimo professore di violin.'* [J.M.]

CORINNE, a lyric Gr. poetess, 5th cent. B.C.

CORIO, BERNARD, a Spanish hist., 1459-1519.

CORIOLANUS, CAIUS MARCIUS, a Roman general, so named from Corioli, the capital of the Volscians, captured by him, 5th century B.C.

CORMONTAIGNE, a Fr. milit. engin., d. 1752.

CORNARIUS, J., a phys. of Saxony, 1500-58.

CORNARO, the name of a patrician family of Venice, of whom three were doges of the republic, the first, 1365-1368; the second, 1625-1629; the third, 1709-1722. CATHARINE, descended from the first, was queen of Cyprus, d. 1510. LUDOVICO, another member of the family, is celebrated for his great age, and works on regimen, 1467-1566; and LUCRETIA HELENA, as a poetess and learned writer, 1646-1684.

CORNEILLE, a pope of Rome, 251-252.

CORNEILLE, MICHEL, a French painter and engraver, 1601-1664. His son, of the same name and profession, 1642-1708. A second son, JEAN BAPTISTE, also a painter, and writer on the art of painting, 1646-1695.

CORNEILLE, PIERRE, named 'The Great' by

his admiring contemporaries, was the first, in the order of time, among those brilliant writers who did honour to France during the reign of Louis XIV. He had not been preceded by any dramatic writer whose genius was powerful enough to preserve his name in general remembrance; and, himself preceding Molière by a good many years, and Racine by a whole generation, he learned not in part, and obeyed with reluctance, those formal rules which French critics were beginning to teach, and to which the French drama was gradually submitting itself. His countrymen are often much at a loss to reconcile their dislike to his irregularities in form, with the pride they feel in his well-won fame, and the impression which they cannot help receiving from his magnificent pictures of heroically idealized nature.—Corneille, born at Rouen in 1606, was the son of a lawyer, and himself attempted the same profession. But as early as his twenty-third year, he entered on an uninterrupted course of devotion to dramatic composition. His first attempts were six rhymed comedies, and the strong but declamatory tragedy of 'Médée.' These pieces were received with applause in a time when there was nothing better, but are now admitted to have been so feeble as to give but poor presage of the strength which worked within him. He was saved from prosecuting this career by being imprudent enough to offend Cardinal Richelieu, who had chosen him as one of the men of genius who were to found his French Academy. Retiring to Rouen, he turned his thoughts to tragedy, and studied the Spanish language to have at his command the dramatic stores which it already possessed: an old courtier, who happened to have sought repose in Normandy, is said to have been his adviser on both points. The fruits appeared in 1636, when he presented his romantic tragedy 'The Cid.' Its success was prodigious, and was at length allowed to be deserved, even by the academicians who wished to flatter the resentments of Richelieu. It is the most famous, and perhaps the greatest, of all Corneille's works. It is alike admirable for its skill of construction, its chivalrous dignity of sentiment, and the dramatic power with which it depicts the conflict of opposing passions. The poet, however, was sneered at for having freely borrowed incidents and ideas from a Spanish play; and he threw himself boldly on his own resources in his next two works, which stand, with the 'Cid,' among his masterpieces. In 'Horace' he dramatized, with a defective plan, but with great force of passion, and several very striking bursts of sentiment, the Roman combat of the Horatii and Curatii; and on 'Cinna,' celebrating Augustus and the Romans of his age, he bestowed an artful dexterity of management which has recommended it, in spite of its artificiality of feeling, to the especial favour of the French critics. These two fine works, appearing in 1639, were immediately followed by a worthy successor, the 'Polyeucte,' a tragedy of Christian martyrdom. Soon afterwards came 'La Mort de Pompée,' which is fine in some parts; and 'Le Menteur,' the only one of its author's comedies that is held worthy of him, and pronounced to have been the earliest comedy of intrigue and character which did credit to French literature. It was imitated from the Spanish, and has itself

been imitated in English by Steele and translated by Foote. 'Rodogune' was thought by the poet to be his best work; and its fifth act is declared by Voltaire to be the finest effort of the French drama. More philosophical critics detect, in this imposing tragedy, traces of that over-charged and unnatural turn of thought and sentiment which began to show itself more and more in Corneille's plays, and which, with not unfrequent feebleness, indicated that the rich mine was nearly wrought out. The acknowledged failure of 'Pertharite' in 1653, warned him to pause; and for six years he produced nothing but a versified translation of Thomas à Kempis. Nor did he add to his fame by the few works which he produced after returning to the stage in 1659. These, though not without flashes of the ancient energy, are acknowledged to be on the whole weak; and they abound in those argumentative and declamatory orations, the occasional intrusion of which into his best plays is confessed by his most favourable critics. Among the critics of Corneille, he himself must be numbered with honour. The remarks which he published with several of his earlier pieces, contain some admirable criticism. In private life he was an unassuming and plain man, who was always most at his ease in the bosom of his own family. He died in 1684.—His younger brother, THOMAS, though now forgotten, was in his day a very popular dramatist, and famous for his readiness of versification. The two brothers, whose wives were sisters, lived in the same house; and it is said that, when Pierre wanted a rhyme, he used to lift a trap-door and call on Thomas for assistance. [W.S.]

CORNELIA, a Roman lady, daughter of Scipio Africanus, and mother of the Gracchi, 2d ct. B.C.

CORNELIS, C., a Dutch painter, 1562-1638.

CORNELISON, CORNELIS, a Dutchman, admiral of the fleet sent by the united provinces in 1594, under conduct of William Barentz.

CORNELIUS-NEPOS, a Latin hist., 1st c. B.C.

CORNETTE, CLAUDE MELCHIOR, a French physician and chemist, 1744-1794.

CORNIANI, J. B., an Italian dram., 1742-1813.

CORNUTI, J. P., a French botanist, 1600-1651.

CORNWALLIS, SIR CHARLES, an English ambassador time of James I., d. 1630. His son, WILLIAM, author of essays published 1632.

CORNWALLIS, CHARLES, Marquis Cornwallis, was born 31st Dec., 1738. He entered the army early, and obtained deserved promotion and credit in the last campaign of the seven years' war. He served actively and honourably as major-general under Howe and Clinton in the first year of the American war, and in 1780 he held an independent command. He gained several victories, but was at last shut up and besieged in York Town, where he was obliged to surrender himself and his army, after an obstinate and gallant defence, on October 19, 1781. In 1786 Lord Cornwallis went to India as commander-in-chief and governor-general. He signalized his rule there by the military advantages that he gained over Tippoo Saib, and by his honesty and vigour as an administrative reformer. After his return from India he was, in 1798, made lord-lieutenant in Ireland, where he put down the rebellion that he found raging there. His humanity and his skill in civil government did more even than his military

talents towards restoring order in that unhappy country. In 1805 he was a second time made governor of India; but his health was now shattered. He was suffering severely when he landed at Calcutta; but he exerted himself usefully in the introduction of several salutary measures in the civil department of the Indian service; and then endeavoured to put himself at the head of the army, which was actively engaged in the upper provinces. But the old warrior's strength failed him, and he died at Ghazepore, on his way to head-quarters, on 5th October, 1805. [E.S.C.]

CORONA, LEO, a Venetian painter, 1561-1605.

CORONELLI, M. V., a Venet. geog., 1650-1718.

CORRADO, C., a painter of Naples, 1693-1768.

CORRADO, QUINTO M., a Latin au., 1508-1575.

CORRARO, G., a Venet. moralist, 1411-1464.

CORREA, P. P., a Portuguese captain, 18th c.

CORREA, TH., a rhetoric. and poet, 1537-1595.

CORREA-DE-SAA, SALVADOR, a Portuguese admiral, and governor of Brazil, 1594-1680.

CORREA-DA-SERRA, J. F., a distinguished Portuguese botanist, and minister plenipotentiary to the United States, 1750-1823.

CORREGGIO. ANTONIO ALLEGRI, commonly called CORREGGIO from his birth-place, was born about 1493-4, and appears to have first studied painting under Tonino Bartolotto of Correggio; in 1519 he was established as a painter at Parma. The celebrated cupola of Parma was commenced in 1520, and in 1522 Correggio undertook the great works of the dome of the cathedral; in the former representing the ascension of Christ, and in the latter, the assumption of the Virgin, both of which series are now admirably engraved by the Cav. Toschi. The frescoes of the cathedral, left unfinished by Correggio, were completed by his pupil Giorgio Gandini. Correggio died of a fever at his native place in 1534, in his forty-first year only.—Correggio's great reputation rests chiefly upon the above mentioned frescoes, but he had executed many excellent oil pictures before he proceeded to Parma in 1519. All his pictures are conspicuous for a remarkable play of foreshortenings, a powerful and delicate chiaroscuro, or light and shade, and a graceful grouping of forms.—The 'Notte,' or night, of Correggio, in the Gallery of Dresden, is a picture of the nativity of Christ, in which the light proceeds from the body of the infant Saviour.—(Pungileoni, *Memorie storiche di Antonio Allegri detto il Correggio*, Parma, 1827-21. *Sketches of the Lives of Correggio and Parmigiano*, London, 1823.) [R.N.W.]

CORSINI, EDW., an Ital. savant, 1702-1765.

CORTE, J. DE LA, a Spanish historical painter, 1597-1660. His son, GABRIEL, eminent as a flower painter, 1648-1694.

CORTE, BARTH., an Ital. med. au., 1666-1738.

CORTE, GOTTLIEB, a learned Ger., 1698-1731.

CORTREAL, G., a Portug. navig., abt. 1500.

CORTREAL, J., a Portuguese poet, d. 1593.

CORTREAL, JOHN VAZ COSTA, a gentleman of the household of Alphonso V. of Portugal; he is said to have discovered Newfoundland about the year 1463. His son, GASPAR, sailed from Lisbon in the year 1500, and discovered Labrador and Greenland. In May, 1501, he again left Lisbon, with two ships, in hopes of finding a N.W. passage to India; a storm separated the ships on the coast

of Greenland; Cortereal's vessel was never heard of, though the other returned in safety. His brother, MICHAEL, went in search of him the next year, with three ships; these separated in order to examine the coast more closely, agreeing upon a certain rendezvous. Two of them kept the appointment; Cortereal and his vessel were never heard of again. VASCO, the last of the family, master of the household, was anxious to go in search of his lost brothers, but the king would not yield to the most earnest entreaties. [J.B.]

CORTEZ. HERNANDO CORTEZ was born of an ancient Spanish family in Estremadura, in 1485. At the age of nineteen he left Spain, like many of the adventurous youths of that period, to seek fame and fortune in the new world, that had been discovered beyond the Atlantic. He distinguished himself under Velasquez, in the conquest of Cuba; and after passing several years in that island, where he was sometimes the favourite of the viceroy, and sometimes the special object of his jealousy and persecution, Cortez obtained leave from Velasquez to conduct a small expedition to the newly-discovered coast of Yucatan and Mexico. With less than 600 soldiers, with 16 horses, 10 cannons, and four falconets, Cortez sailed, in 1519, to conquer the most powerful empire in America. Cortez landed on the Mexican coast on Good Friday, the 21st of April, in that year, on the spot where the city of Vera Cruz now stands. He persuaded his followers to destroy their ships, and to march inland, with no prospect but to succeed or perish. The Indian republic of Tlascala lay between him and the Mexican capital. Cortez defeated the Tlascallans, when they attacked him, and then succeeded in winning their friendship. They acted thenceforth as his zealous and faithful allies. Alarmed by the reports of the prowess of the Spaniards, and of the superhuman terrors of the arms which they wielded, Montezuma, the Mexican emperor, sought to conciliate the Spaniards, and received Cortez and his troops in the capital. Though they obtained lavish presents, and courteous treatment, the treasures which they saw around them inflamed more and more the cupidity of the invaders. The sight of the idolatrous rites, and especially of the human sacrifices which the Mexicans practised, inflamed their religious bigotry; the ambition of Cortez thirsted after absolute conquest, and, by a bold stroke of treachery, he seized the person of the Mexican emperor. Cortez, soon after this, received a material increase of strength, from a force which the viceroy of Cuba had sent to depose him and take him prisoner, but which he partly defeated, and partly persuaded to come over to him. But he now found himself plunged into a most desperate war with the native Mexicans, who rose upon the Spaniards, and assaulted them in their fortified quarters in the capital. The Mexicans strove with equal courage, and infinitely preponderating numbers, against the superior weapons and discipline of the Europeans, who throughout the struggle were gallantly supported by their Tlascalcan confederates. Cortez was now at last obliged to evacuate the city; and on the night of the 1st July, 1520 (the *Noche Triste* of the Spanish historians), Cortez and his shattered force, with difficulty, and severe loss, made good their retreat from Mexico. Encouraged with this suc-

cess, the Mexicans followed the Spaniards, and fought a pitched battle with them in the open field. In this battle (the battle of Otumba), Cortez gained a complete victory, which was mainly due to his own prowess; as in the very crisis of the battle, which was turning against the Spaniards, Cortez personally charged the Mexican general, and slew him with his own hand. After resting and reorganizing his army among the Tlascalans, and receiving some reinforcements, Cortez again advanced upon the Mexican capital. Guatemozin was now emperor of Mexico, and had learnt the inability of his troops to face the Europeans in the open field. He remained within the city, which Cortez besieged. The geographical position of the city, and the great numbers of native allies who now served under him, enabled Cortez to establish a strict blockade. Many assaults were made, and met with various fortune. Fire and the sword swept away thousands of the Mexicans, but famine was their most fatal foe, and Mexico, on the 13th August, 1521, surrendered, and the whole of its vast empire became subject to the crown of Spain. Cortez disgraced his triumph by putting the brave Guatemozin to a cruel death, an act of which he is said to have afterwards deeply repented. The domestic enemies of the conqueror of Mexico had been busy in their intrigues against him in the Spanish court, and in 1528 Cortez returned to Spain to face his accusers. He was coldly received, though with apparent honour; and he could not prevail on Charles V. to continue him in the governorship of Mexico. He returned to America in 1530, a powerful and wealthy noble, but without public authority. He now signalized himself in the arts of peace, in the skilful culture of his ample estate, in the introduction of the sugar cane, and the importation of merino sheep into the province. He made also several brilliant and important voyages of discovery along the Californian and other coasts of the Pacific. In 1540 he finally returned to Spain, where he was treated by his sovereign with ungracious neglect. Cortez died near Seville, in 1547, in the sixty-third year of his age. [E.S.C.]

CORTICELLI, P. S., a Sp. gram., 1690-1758.

CORVISART, J. N., a Fr. physic., 1755-1821.

CORYATE, TH., an Eng. navigat., 1577-1617.

COSIN, JOHN, an Eng. theologian, 1595-1672.

COSMAS, an Egyptian monk, who, in the beginning of the 6th century, wrote a work on the 'Topography of the Christian World.' Its chief object was to refute the unscriptural and impious doctrine of the earth's sphericity. He argued that it was a plain surrounded by an immense wall, at whose north side there was a great mountain, which concealed the sun every night. His work, however, contains many interesting particulars, especially concerning the East, in which some think he had extensively voyaged; and hence he is styled *Indicopleustes*. [J.B.]

COSMO. See MEDICI.

COSSALI, P., an Ital. algebraist, 1748-1815.

COSSE-BRISAC, one of the oldest and most illustrious houses of France, the most remarkable members of which are—COUNT CHARLES, one of the greatest captains of the mid. ages, 1505-1563. ARTUS DE COSSE, marshal under Charles IX., d. 1582. TIMOLEON, killed at the siege of Mucidan,

1569. CHARLES, his brother, grand falconer, and statesman under Henry IV., d. 1621. J. P. TIMOLEON, marshal, 1698-1784. L. J. TIMOLEON, Duc De Cossé, killed at Robbach, 1757. L. HERCULES TIMOLEON DE COSSE-BRISSAC, gov. of Paris, b. 1734, com.-gen. of the constitutional guard of the king 1791, killed at the massacre of Versailles, 1792

COSTA, F. DE MENDOEN, a Port. lit., d. 1824. COSTARD, GEORGE, an Engl. astr., 1710-1782. COSTER, J. L., a Dutch printer, 1870-1839. COSTER, SAMUEL, a Dutch dramatist, 17th c. COSWAY, RICHARD, an Engl. art., 1731-1821. COTES, FRANCIS, an Engl. artist, d. 1770. COTES, ROG., 1682-1716. Cotes was the friend of Newton, who cherished high admiration for him; and he wrote that excellent preface still attached to the 'Principia.' He discovered the remarkable property of the circle which passes under the name of the Cotesian Theorem; and of which much use has been subsequently made; and he contributed to several other departments of pure and mixed mathematics. Had Cotes lived he would have been one of the most distinguished scientific men that ever adorned England.

COTIN, CHS., a Fr. poet and eccles., 1604-1682. COTTA, J., a Latin poet, died 1511.

COTTA, J. F., a German theologian, 1701-1779.

COTTA, J. G., Baron De Cottendorf, distin.

for his enterprise in newsp. property, 1764-1832.

COTTA, L. A., an Ital. antiquarian, 1645-1719.

COTTA, LUCIUS AURELIUS, Rom. con., 75 B.C.

COTTA, MARCUS AURELIUS, Rom. con., 74 B.C.

COTTIUS, a prince of Cisalpine Gaul in the age of Augustus, from whom the Cottian Alps are named.

COTTON, CHS., a burlesque Engl. poet, 17th c.

COTTON, NATH., a phys. and poet, 1707-1788.

COTTON, P., confessor of Henry IV. and Louis

XIII., procured the recall of the Jesuits, 1564-1629.

COTTON, SIR R. B., an em. antiq., col. of the library of that name in the Brit. Mus., 1570-1631.

COTYS, the name of several ancient kings of Thrace, Cappadocia, and the Cimmerian Bosphorus.

COUDRETTE, a Fr. hist. of the Jesuits, d. 1774.

COUPLET, CL. AN., a Fr. mechan., 1642-1722.

COUPLET, PHILIP, a Fr. mission., 1628-1692.

COURAYER, P. F. LE, a Fr. ecclesiastic, persecuted for his opinions, d. in London, 1681-1776.

COURIER, P. L., a French classical scholar and political writer, born 1772, assassinated 1825.

COURNAND, ANT. DE, a Fr. poet, 1747-1814.

COURT-DE-GEBELIN, ANTH., a French minister, author of 'Le Monde Primitif,' 1725-1784.

COURTILZ-DE-SANDRAS, GATIEN DE, a Fr. bio., au. of many scandalous disclosures, 1644-1712.

COURTIVRON, MOS. DE, a math., 1715-1785.

COURTNEY, JOHN, a polit., time of Fox, an. of 'Reflections on French Revolution,' &c., d. 1816.

COURTNEY, WILLIAM, abp. of Canterbury and lord chancellor of England, notorious for his persecution of the Lollards, 1341-1396.

COURTOIS, JAMES, a Fr. painter and engraver, celebrated for his battle-pieces, 1621-1676. His brother WILLIAM, an hist. painter, 1628-1679.

COUSIN, GILBERT, a learned Fr. ecclesiastic, persecuted as a heretic, and d. in prison, 1506-1567.

COUSIN, J., a Fr. painter and sculp., 1520-1590.

COUSIN, LOUIS, a Fr. historian, 1627-1707.

COUSTON, N., a Fr. sculp., 1658-1733. His

brother WILLIAM, also a sculp., 1678-1746. The son of William, same name and prof., 1716-1777.

COUTHON, GEORGES, is one of those problematical characters in the French revolution upon whom it is difficult to pass judgment, though nothing is easier than to call them hard names, and to hold them up, in general terms, to the execration of mankind. He was born in 1756, and was president of the tribunal at Clermont when the revolution broke out; and though his lower extremities were paralyzed, so that he was compelled to speak sitting, he had been remarkable for his eloquence as an advocate. His first act as a member of the legislative assembly was to procure the abolition of the forms which distinguished the king as sovereign, declaring at the end of his address that 'He would have no other majesty than the Divine majesty and the majesty of the people.' As a member of the convention he voted for the death of the king without appeal and without delay. He acted with the party of the Mountain, and was mainly instrumental in the overthrow of the Girondins, and on the 2d of June proposed the arrest of the twenty-two deputies, and of the ministers Clavière and Lebrun. His conduct on all these occasions procured his election to the *Comité de Salut Public*, where he acted with St. Just and Robespierre. It was upon his proposition that the convention declared the English government to be guilty of '*lèse-humanité*,' and that Pitt was the '*enemy of the human race*.' He was at the taking of Lyons, and devoted many of its fine buildings to destruction, for which purpose he was carried from place to place in a chair, bearing a wooden mallet, with which he struck the unfortunate edifice, repeating the formula, '*La loi te frappe*,' (the law strikes thee,) after which the work of destruction might be commenced. The charge of cruelty made against him is founded principally on the decree, of which he was the author, for facilitating arrests, and giving new vigour and facility to the revolutionary tribunal, known as the decree of the 22d Prairial; but it is some answer to this, if Robespierre's opinion of his friend is worth anything, that when Couthon was proposed to him for a new commission among the disaffected, he answered contemptuously,—"Bah! he cried like a woman over the punishment of the rebellious Lyonnese!" It is certain that the words of Couthon may often be cited against him, as the test, for example, which he gave when the Jacobins were to be purged of all but the ultra democrats, '*What hast thou done to be hanged* if counter-revolution should arrive?' but the question is, what these words really implied *under the circumstances*, and with what degree of earnestness were they uttered? Couthon was faithful to Robespierre to the last; and on the 9th Thermidor endeavoured to kill himself with a poignard, but wanted nerve, and was carried bleeding to the guillotine. His features were mild and pleasing, and his expression remarkable for good-nature. [E.R.]

COUTO, DIEGO DE, a Portug. hist., 1542-1616.

COUTTS, THOS., a dist. Lon. banker, d. 1821.

COVELL, J. D.D., au. of a work on the Greek Ch.; chapl. to the Eng. embassy in Turkey, d. 1722.

COVENTRY, A., an Engl. phys., 1766-1831.

COVENTRY, H., a man of letters, d. 1752.

COVENTRY, J., an Engl. mechan., 1735-1812

COVERDALE, MILES, well kn. as one of the first Eng. reformers, and transl. of the Bible, 1499-1580.

COVERTE, R., an Engl. navigator, 17th cent.

COVILHAM, PEDRO DE, a Port. travel., thirty-three years resident in Abyssinia, 16th century.

COWARD, WM., an English physician and psychologist, commencement of the last century.

COWLEY, ABRAHAM, regarded by Dr. Johnson as the chief of metaph. poets, and equally cel. as a naturalist, b. in London 1618, buried in Westminster Abbey by the side of Chaucer and Spenser, 1667.

COWLEY, HANNAH, a dram. wr., 1743-1809.

COWLEY, HENRY WELLESLEY, Lord, b. 1773, in India with his brother Lord Wellesley 1797, amb. to Vienna 1823-1831, to Paris 1841, died 1847.

COWPER, WM., a Scotch prelate, 1566-1619.

COWPER, WM., an Engl. anatom., 1666-1709.

COWPER, WM., Earl, a disting. lawyer and statesman, reign of Queen Anne, d. 1723.

COWPER, WILLIAM, was the grand-nephew of the Lord Chancellor Cowper, and grandson of a judge in the Court of Common Pleas. His father was rector of Great Berkhamstead in Hertfordshire; and there the poet was born in 1731. After having spent two years of misery in a country school, he was placed at Westminster School, where he remained, comfortable and lively, till he was eighteen years old. He was then articulated to a solicitor in London, was called to the bar in 1754, and resided in the Middle Temple for eleven years, neglecting law, contributing a few papers to 'The Connoisseur,' and gradually exhausting his little patrimony. In 1763 one of his powerful kinsmen appointed him to two clerkships in the House of Lords. Doubts of his competency, and the fear of appearance in public assemblies, developed the tendency to insanity which lurked within him. He made several attempts to destroy himself; and was consigned for eighteen months to a lunatic asylum at St. Albans. On his release in 1765, subsisting on the remnant of his property, with assistance from relatives, he took up his residence at Huntingdon, and became a boarder in the house of Mr. Unwin, a clergyman. That gentleman dying two years afterwards, the widow and Cowper removed to Olney in Buckinghamshire. John Newton was curate of the place; and his religious views accorded with those which had been adopted by the poet. In 1776 appeared the 'Olney Hymns,' of which some of the best were furnished by Cowper; but it was only about the time of their publication that the unhappy poet was freed from a second confinement, which had lasted for nearly four years.—Mrs. Unwin, anxious to engage his mind safely, urged him to prosecute verse-making. 'The Progress of Error' was written; 'Truth,' 'Table-Talk,' and 'Exposition,' followed it; and these with other poems made up a volume, which was published in 1782, receiving the approbation of Johnson and other critics, but meeting little attention from the public. The poet's fame, however, was decisively established by his next volume, which, appearing in 1785, contained 'The Task' and other poems. The publication of 'The Task,' indeed, was an era in the history of English poetry. It was the point of transition from the eighteenth century to the nineteenth. Natural language was substituted for artificial; themes of universal interest were

handled, instead of such as told only on a few cultivated minds; even the seriousness and solemnity of the leading tone had a striking attraction, while it was relieved both by strains of pathos and touches of satiric humour. More novel and original than anything else were those minute and faithful delineations of external scenery, to which no parallel had been seen since the 'Seasons.' Perhaps, also, the didactic form of Cowper's poems, giving them an equivocal character which hovers continually between poetry and argumentation, was an additional recommendation to readers who had long been unaccustomed to the finer and higher kinds of poetical invention.—Cowper now spent six years on his translation of Homer, which appeared in 1791. The neglect which it has experienced is certainly undeserved, at least by his 'Odyssey.' His mental alienation, which had repeatedly threatened him with a return, overcame him completely in 1794; and the last six years of his life produced hardly any literary fruits except the pathetic 'Castaway.' The death of his dear friend Mrs. Unwin, in 1796, threw him into a gloom which was hardly ever again dispelled, and he died in 1800. [W.S.]

COX, RICHARD, an Irish historian, 1650-1733.

COX, RICHARD, bishop of Ely in the reign of Elizabeth, a controversial wr., 1499-1531.

COXE, WM., an English historian, 1747-1828.

COXETER, TH., a miscell. writer, 1689-1747.

COYPEL, NOEL, a Fr. hist. painter, 1638-1707.

ANTHONY, son and pupil of Noel, 1661-1722. CH.

ANTONY, son of the latter, 1694-1752. NOEL

NICHOLAS, a younger son of Noel, and br. of Anthony, 1692-1734.

COYSEVOX, ANTH., a Fr. sculp., 1640-1720.

COYTHIER, JAMES, physician to Louis XI.

COZENS, ALEX., a Russian painter, d. 1786.

COZZA, F., a Spanish painter, 1605-1682.

COZZANDO, LEO, an Ital. histor., 1620-1702.



[Birth-place of Crabbe.]

CRABBE, GEORGE, a poet whose truth to nature and strength of homely pathos atone for deficiency in ideal elevation, was born in 1754, at Aldborough in Suffolk, where his father was collector of salt duties. He went through an apprenticeship to a surgeon, and for a short while attempted practice; but, always attached to letters rather than business, he had little success, and came to London in 1780 to seek his fortune. When the

failure of his first poem, 'The Candidate,' had reduced him to great distress, and when no attention had been paid to his appeals to distinguished persons locally connected with his birth-place, he boldly laid his case before Edmund Burke. This great man read his manuscripts, received him into his house at Beaconsfield, and introduced him to his friends; and the poem of 'The Library,' published on his recommendation, was received with great applause. His reputation was increased by 'The Village,' which appeared in 1783; and the publication of 'The Newspaper' in 1785, closed the first series of his works. In the meantime, orders having been obtained for him, he became chaplain to the duke of Rutland, married happily, and received in succession several moderate preferments. In 1807 he published 'The Parish Register,' to which were added 'Sir Eustace Grey,' and other small poems; and 'The Borough,' the most various and energetic of his works, made its appearance in 1810. In 1813, soon after the death of his wife, he was presented to the living of Trowbridge in Wiltshire, where he spent the remainder of his quiet and honourable life. His 'Tales of the Hall' were published in 1819. His death took place in 1832. [W.S.]

CRABBE, GEO., A.M., au. of a 'Dict. of Synonyms,' and other works, d. Dec. 4, 1851, aged 72.

CRAETH, F., a Flemish painter, 16th cent.

CRADDOCK, S., a nonconformist divine, author of works on practical religion, b. 1620. His brother ZACHARY, author of sermons, 1633-1695.

CRADDOCKE, LUKE, an Eng. painter, d. 1717.

CRAIG, JOHN, a Scotch mathem., 17th cent.

CRAIG, N., a *savant* of Denmark, 1549-1602.

CRAIG, SIR TH., a Scotch lawyer, 1548-1608.

CRAIG, WM., a Scotch barrister and fugitive writer, succ. Lord Hailes as judge, 1745-1813.

CRAMER, C. G., a Ger. novelist, 1758-1817.

CRAMER, FR., a Ger. musician, 1772-1848.

CRAMER, G., a Swiss geometer, 1704-1752.

CRAMER, J. A., a Ger. mis. writer, 1723-88.

CRAMER, J. A., a Ger. mineralogist, 1710-77.

CRAMER, J. A., dean of Carlisle, celebrated as an antiquarian writer on classical subjects; born in Switzerland 1793, died 1848.

CRAMOISY, S., a French printer, 17th cent.

CRANACH, LUCAS, a Ger. painter, 1472-1553.

CRANMER, THOMAS, was born at Aslacton in the county of Nottingham on the 2d July, 1489. He entered Jesus College in 1503, became a fellow in 1510-11, and a doctor of divinity in 1523. His opinions on the first marriage of Henry VIII. with his brother's widow introduced him to the king. The favourite's multifarious efforts were in vain to procure a divorce from the papal authorities; but as a reward for his services, though he had been twice married, he was raised by royal favour to the see of Canterbury. On 23d May, 1533, the archbishop declared the king's marriage to be null and void, and five days afterwards he married Henry to Anne Boleyn. Cranmer now became occupied with more meritorious work, the translation of the Bible, and the great work of the English reformation. At Henry's death, he was one of the council of regency to Edward VI., and a liturgy, homilies, and articles were composed under royal patronage. When the young monarch died, and Mary at length ascended the throne, Cranmer, who had been drawn

into the plot on behalf of the Lady Jane, was summoned before the council, then committed to the Tower, and finally sent to the prison of Beccard at Oxford. He was at length, by Pope Paul IV., declared guilty of heresy, &c. On the 20th of March, the night before his martyrdom, he was entrapped into a written recantation. On the next day, in St. Mary's church, he solemnly declared 'that his hand had offended in writing contrary to his heart.' 'My hand,' said he, 'shall first be punished. For if I may come to the fire, it shall first be burned.' When he was brought to the stake, erected opposite Balliol College, he fulfilled this resolution with a marvellous and unexpected intrepidity, still crying 'this unworthy hand!' But there was a sad infirmity in Cranmer's nature, and his great faults were an apparent vacillation and a want of decision and firmness. Yet he was honoured to do a great work in his time. 'He was at once,' says Macaulay, 'a divine and a courtier,' and the attempted combination of the two characters created those inconsistencies which soiled the purity of his life, and detracted from the merit of his actions. [J.E.]

CRASHAW, RICHARD, an Engl. poet, d. 1650.

CRASSO, LAURENCE, a Neap. hist., d. 1683.

CRASSUS, LUCIUS L., a Ro. orator, 150-87 B.C.

CRASSUS, M. L., a Rom. triumvir, c. 53 B.C.

CRATES, a philos. of Thebes, 4th cent. B.C.

CRATINUS, a Greek poet, 528-431 B.C.

CRATO DE CRAFTHEIM, a physician and literary *savant* of Germany, 1519-1585.

CRAUFURD, QUENTIN, a Sco. wr., 1743-1819.

CRAWFORD, ADAIR, an English physician and naturalist, 1749-1795.

CRAWFORD, DAVID, a Scotch hist., d. 1726.

CRAYER, G. DE, a Flem. painter, 1582-1669.

CREBILLON, PROSPER JOLYOT DE, a French tragic poet, held in the highest respect by his countrymen, 1674-1762. His son, CLAUDE PROSPER, a novelist, of no great repute, 1707-1777.

CREIGHTON, R., D.D., an English composer, au. of 'I will arise and go to my Father,' d. 1736.

CRELLIUS, J., a Ger. musician, 1590-1633.

CREMILLES, L. H. BOYER DE, a French officer, in the army of Flanders, 1700-1768.

CRESCENZI, J. B., an It. artist, 1595-1660.

CRESCENZI, PIETRO, a wr. on agric., regarded as the restorer of the science in Europe, b. 1230.

CRESCIMBENI, J. M., an Ital. poet, 1663-1728.

CRESTIN, J., a religious prot. writer, d. 1572.

CRESSEY, H. P., a Rom. Cath. wr., d. 1674.

CRESLIN, the pseudonym of WILLIAM DU BOIS, a French poet and chronicler, d. 1525.

CRETI, DONATO, a pain. of Bologna, 1671-1749.

CREUTZ, GUSTAV. PH. COUNT DE, a Swed. diplom. and man of letters, chanc. of Upsala 1726-85.

CREUZE-LA-TOUCHE, J. ANT., a Fr. economist, dep. to the assem. and conv., &c., 1749-1800.

CREVIER, J. B. L., a French hist., 1693-1765.

CRICHTON, JAMES, a gentleman of Scotland, surnamed the 'Admirable' on account of his surpassing abilities and acquirements, 1560-1583.

CRIGHTON, R., bp. of Bath and Wells, d. 1672.

CRILLON, the name of sev. illust. Frenchmen of Ital. descent. 1. LOUIS DE BALBE DE BERTON

DE CRILLON, one of the most hon. and valiant captains of the 16th cent., 1541-1616. 2. LOUIS

DE BERTON DE BALBE DE QUIERS DUC DE

CRILLON-MAHON, dist. in the wars of Louis XV., 1718-1796. 3. LOUIS ATHANASIVS, brother of the last, an em. div. and phil., d. 1789. 4. FEL. DOR. DE BERTON DE BALBE DUC DE CRILLON, an officer in the Spanish service, deputy to the states-general, and peer of France, 1748-1820.

CRISP, TOBIAS, a famous Antinomian, d. 1642. CRISPUS, FLAVIUS JULIUS, a son of Constantine the Great, put to death by his orders, 336.

CRITO, a disciple and fr. of Socrates, d. 380 B.C. CRITO, a Greek sculptor, 1st or 2d cent. B.C.

CROESE, GERARD, a Dutch *savant*, 1642-1710. CROESUS, the last king of Lydia, renowned for his immense wealth, reigned 557-545 B.C.

CROFT, H., bp. of Hereford, author of sermons and religious tracts, &c., 1603-1691.

CROFT, SIR H., a biographer, &c., d. 1816.

CROFT, SIR R., the suc. of the preceding in the baronetcy, surgeon accoucheur to the Princess Charlotte, whose death occas. his suicide, 1817.

CROFT, W., a comp. of sacred music, 1677-1727.

CROI, JOHN DE, a French protes. wr., d. 1659.

CROIX-DU-MAINE, F. G. DE LA, a French *savant* and bibliopole, 16th century.

CROIX, FR. PETIS DE LA, an Orient. scholar, 1658-1713. His son, ALEX. LOUIS MARIE, d. 1751.

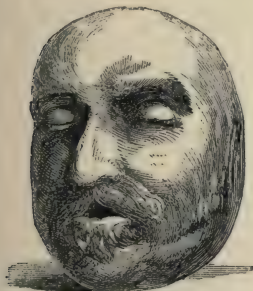
CROI, ST. L. DE LA, a mystic of old Castile, author of 'The Night of the Soul,' 1542-1591.

CROKE, SIR A., a miscell. writer, 1800-1842.

CROKE, DR. R., a Gr. schol. and phil., d. 1558.

CROMER, M., a Polish historian, 1512-1589.

clownish deportment. Though he had been elected to the brief parliament of 1628, it was not till 1640 that he was known in the House of Commons, and Sir Philip Warwick, who observed his rise, has left a curious notice of his personal appearance. His apparel, he said, was very ordinary, 'for it was a plain cloth suit, which seemed to have been made by an ill country tailor. His linen was plain, and not very clean, and I remember a speck or two of blood upon his little band, which was not much larger than his collar. His hat was without a hat-band. His stature was of good size; his sword stuck close to his side; his countenance swollen and reddish, his voice sharp and untunable, and his eloquence full of fervour.' He had been for some years establishing an influence with the puritan party, who frequented his house and bowed to his strong judgment. He showed his great business capacities in the struggle of the long parliament, but it was not until the parliament raised a military force, to which he brought a troop of horse, that his powers of organization and command were fully developed. He speedily rose to authority as lieutenant-general of the horse, and when he was specially exempted from the self-denying ordinance, so that he could both deliberate in parliament and hold command, he became the most powerful man in the country. He showed his eminent sagacity in reconstructing the army, and infusing into it high spirit along with stern discipline. At the battle of Naseby in 1645 it was seen in the signal destruction brought on the well-officered royal army, how effectively he could strike with the weapon he had constructed. His military policy throughout was to despise secondary means and ends, but to invest himself with overwhelming power and crush his enemy. He saw the large share which artillery must bear in warfare, and anticipated modern generals in fostering that destructive arm. His repeated victories over the royalists, his establishment of the predominance of the army over parliament, and of the independents over the presbyterians, his relentless exertions to bring Charles I. to the block, and his dismissal of the parliament, are all great events in the history of the day, which cannot be narrated with sufficient distinctness without much detail. In 1649 he conducted an exterminating war in Ireland, instigated by the ferocious principle that whatever human being opposed him should be put to death. In Scotland, where he saw there were more suitable materials for the sort of government he desired, he was rather a pacificator than an oppressor. It was on the 16th of December, 1653, that he took the title of Lord Protector, and became virtually king of Britain, and a king who submitted to very little constitutional restraint. How far he was sincere in the religious convictions by which he professed to be led, has been matter of endless debate, and as a secret buried with him who alone possessed it, it may occupy controversy to the end of time. That he was under powerful religious impulses cannot be doubted—the question arises as to the extent to which he really believed that by their power alone, and by no promptings of worldliness, he was driven on in his ambitious career. He was an enlightened internal reformer, and established many ministerial improve-



[Mask of Cromwell, taken after death.]

CROMWELL, OLIVER, the Protector, was born in the town of Huntingdon, on the 25th of April, 1599. His father was Robert Cromwell, a cadet, of a family possessed of a baronetcy, and his mother being a daughter of Sir Richard Stewart, Cromwell has often been made to show that he was connected with the royal family. He spent a dissolute and extravagant youth, interrupted by serious misgivings, which brought him at last to stern self-condemnation. When twenty-one years old he married Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir Thomas Bourchier, and thus, both by descent and alliance, he was a member of the higher country gentleman class, or of the nobility as it would be termed in other European countries. In that age, however, refinement was only kept up by attendance in court, and Cromwell, who lived away from town and followed country pursuits, became a man of

ments which subsequent governments were compelled unwillingly to follow. His latter days were spent in anxiety and depression, if not remorse, and he died on 3d September, 1659. [J.H.B.]

CROMWELL, THOS., a statesman and admiral of Wolsey, and afterw. of Henry VIII., beheaded 1540.

CRONSTED, A. F., a Swed. miner., 1722-1765.

CROSS, M., an English painter, time of Ch. I.

CROWE, WM., an English poet, 1756-1829.

CROWNE, JOHN, a dramatic writer and poet, of the reign of Charles II., by birth an American.

CROXALL, S., a Whig wr. and divine, d. 1752.

CRUDELL, TH., a poet of Tuscany, 1703-1745.

CRUDEN, ALEX., au. of the well-kn. 'Concordance,' by profession a classical teacher and bookseller, a native of Aberdeen, 1701-1770.

CRUIKSHANK, W., an Eng. anat., 1746-1800.

CRUSIUS, CHR., a German phil., 1712-1775.

CRUSIUS, M., a German schol., 1526-1607.

CRUSIUS, T. L., a Saxon engrav., 1730-1769.

CRYM-GUERAL, khan of Tartary, 1758-1770.

CUBA, J., a German botanist, 15th century.

CUBERO, P., a Spanish miss., 17th century.

CUDWORTH, RALPH, principal of Christ College, Cambridge; a philosopher of considerable eminence, and prodigious learning. Born in Somerset in 1617, died in 1688. Cudworth's life was an unceasing protest against Hobbes; and the theme he proposed to himself was, very suitably, a defence of Human Liberty. He recognized three kinds of Fatalism—equally destructive of responsibility, and of the foundations of Morals: *first*, Fatalism purely materialistic, suppressing, with the notion of human Liberty, the idea of God, and the reality of spiritual existences—explaining all phenomena, mental and physical, by concourses of atoms: *second*, that theological Fatalism, common enough in all ages, which resolves good and evil, justice and injustice, into the simple and arbitrary *will* of God: *third*, the fatalism of the Stoics, which confounds Providence with the laws of Necessity,—regarding everything as inflexibly pre-ordained. Cudworth's protest against the first description of Fatalism, or his refutation of materialistic Atheism, occupies his ponderous 'Intellectual System of the Universe;' and his effort to rescue the foundations of Right and Wrong from arbitrariness, constitutes the 'Immutable Morality.' He did not live to complete his task by a similar attack on the Stoical, or ultra-Calvinistic form of hostility to human spontaneity. The 'Intellectual System' especially, is a very storehouse of information concerning cosmogonic speculation; nor will the reader fail to detect throughout, marks of independent, and even original thought. It contains, for instance, the germ of the modifications afterwards proposed by Leibnitz, on the argument of Des Cartes, for the being of a God. (See article DES CARTES.) The fault of all the writings of Cudworth, is their too much learning; his positions are overlaid. His works were at first published in folio: an edition of the 'Intellectual System' in 4 vols. 8vo, has been recently edited by Birch.—Cudworth merits a high place in that class of English divines in which we find the names of Gale, Thomas Burnet, and Henry More.

[J.P.N.]

CUFÄLER, ABR., a Ger. phil., 17th century.

CUFF, HEN., an Eng. schol., execut. for alleged complicity in the treason of the earl of Essex, 1601.

CULLEN, WILLIAM, M.D., 1712-1790, was one of the most remarkable physicians which our country has produced, and took a principal share in elevating the mere art of the practitioner into a science. He was born at Hamilton, Lanarkshire, where his father was chief magistrate. Serving an apprenticeship with a surgeon in Glasgow, after the manner of Roderick Random, young Cullen made several voyages to the West Indies as surgeon in a London trader; but tiring of the monotony of such employment, he settled as a country practitioner at Shotts, in his native county. There he made the acquaintance, and entered into partnership with Dr. William Hunter, who afterwards became so distinguished in London, and here he likewise drew towards him the attention of the duke of Hamilton, to whom he was indebted for being placed in a position which enabled him to exhibit his natural powers. By the terms of agreement between Cullen and Hunter, it was stipulated that each alternately should be allowed to study during the winter session at some college; Cullen chose Edinburgh, and Hunter London; an arrangement which soon terminated their association, as the latter, having obtained employment from Dr. Douglas, never returned. Cullen, who had graduated, was appointed lecturer on chemistry in the university of Glasgow, in 1746, and was afterwards placed in the chair of medicine. But, if we are not mistaken, he also occasionally lectured on chemistry, as we have seen a letter from him to the faculty of the college offering to lecture on chemistry if £30 were given to pay the expenses of the course, and ill-advised parsimony was not the characteristic of that learned body, and Dr. Cullen, on his removal thither, first occupied the chair of chemistry, and subsequently that of medicine. His views of medicine, his enthusiastic love of his profession, his kindness of heart, and his remarkable talents, soon gave an impetus to the scientific study of medicine, which is still felt at the present day. His students not merely respected him as a man of science, but they loved him as one who saw into their hearts, and who, sympathizing with their defects, smoothed their path of study. The important works of Cullen were his 'Nosology,' and his work on medicine, both of which are characterized by admirable arrangement, careful selection, and well-considered deduction—truly wonderful when we consider the limited field of the medical sciences when Cullen wrote. [R.D.T.]

CULLUM, SIR J., an Engl. antiq., 1733-1785.

CULPEPER, SIR T., a miscel. writer, 17th ct.

CULPEPPER, NICH., an apothecary and astrologer, au. of the well-known 'Herbal,' 1616-1654.

CUMANUS, governor of Judea, mid. of 1st ct.

CUMBERLAND, the name of an Engl. dukedom, reserved for the younger members of the royal family. The most noted of this title is WILLIAM AUGUSTUS, son of George II., cel. as commander at the victory of Culloden, 1721-1765.

CUMBERLAND, RICHARD, an Engl. prelate of great learning, au. of 'De Legibus Naturæ,' written in opposition to Hobbes, to prove that there is a natural code of morals, 1632-1718.

CUMBERLAND, RICHARD, was the great-grandson of Bishop Cumberland, the author of the treatise 'De Legibus Naturæ.' His mother was a

daughter of the celebrated Richard Bentley, and the heroine of Byrom's pretty pastoral, 'My time, O ye Muses.' His father, a respectable English clergyman, was, for some years before his death, an Irish bishop. Richard Cumberland was born in his grandfather's house at Cambridge in 1732. He was educated at that university, took his degree as tenth wrangler, and held for some years one of the two lay fellowships of Trinity College. His family withdrew him from his clerical studies to become private secretary to Lord Halifax, then at the head of the board of trade; and after having spent a long time in official duties, he was appointed secretary to the board, and held that place till the abolition of the board in 1782, when he retired on a pension. In 1780 he was sent on a confidential mission to the court of Madrid, where he spent about a year; but the negotiations having failed, and Cumberland's expenditure having much exceeded the scanty advance made to him by the ministry on his departure, he was left, apparently with much injustice, to bear a loss of four or five thousand pounds, which exhausted almost wholly his slender patrimony.—During his official life he had written many occasional and other pieces, and had given to the stage more than one successful comedy. Soon after his return from Spain he settled at Tunbridge Wells, where he resided for many years afterwards, occupied wholly with literary pursuits, and writing with indefatigable industry. He died in 1811. He was an honourable and amiable man: but his literary vanity was excessive; and his irritable susceptibility to criticism, which made Garrick call him 'the man without a skin,' exposed him to being unmercifully caricatured by Sheridan in the character of Sir Fretful Plagiary.—There is hardly any kind of composition, whether in prose or in verse, that Cumberland did not attempt. But most of his efforts were of little value; and in the best of them he was hardly more than fluent and agreeable. His epic poem of 'Calvary' was an utter failure. His series of periodical essays, called 'The Observer,' has much merit in an easy kind of criticism: the best papers are those on the Greek dramatists, the erudition of which he avowed having gleaned from Bentley's papers, but which he embellished by spirited metrical translations of his own. His dramatic pieces, embracing everything from tragedy to opera and farce, amounted to more than fifty, of which the larger number were printed. Among them were several comedies that are still remembered:—'The Brothers,' 'The West Indian,' 'The Jew,' and 'The Wheel of Fortune.'

[W.S.]

CUNIBERT, a Lombard king, 687-700.
 CUNINGHAM, E. F., a Sc. painter, 1742-93.
 CUNINGHAM, W., a phys. and astron., 16th c.
 CUNNINGHAM, ALEX., a Sc. hist., 1654-1737.
 CUNNINGHAM, ALLAN, a popular novelist and biograph. wr., au. of a well-known memoir of Burns, several lyrical poems and ballads, the novel of 'Paul Jones,' 'The Lives of British Painters, Sculptors, and Architects,' &c., born in Dumfriesshire 1786, died in London two days after completing the biography of his friend Sir D. Wilkie, 1842.
 CUNNINGHAM, J., an Irish playwright., d. 1773.
 CUNO, J. C., a Ger. poet and bot., 1708-1780.
 CUPANI, F., a Sicilian botanist, 1657-1711.

CURIO, CAIUS, a Rom. tribune, killed 47 B.C.
 CURIUS-DENTATUS, MARIUS, an illustrious Roman general, three times consul, 3d cent. B.C.
 CURRAN, JOHN PHILPOT, an Irish barrister and patriot, celebrated for his eloquence, wit, and sarcasm, was born of humble parents in the neighbourhood of Cork, 1750. He studied at one of the Inns in London and was called to the bar in 1775, and in about ten years afterwards took his seat in the Irish House of Commons as member for Doneraile. In 1794 he acquired immense popularity by his defence of Rowan, and for many years at this epoch displayed his brilliant oratory in parliament. From 1806 to 1814 he held the office of master of the rolls, on resigning which he removed to London, where he died 1817.
 CURRIE, JAS., an em. Scotch phys. and med. wr., editor and biog. of Burns in 1800, 1756-1805.
 CURTI, JEROME, an Ital. painter, 1603-1693.
 CURTIS, W., an English botanist, 1746-1799.
 CURTIS, SIR WM., Bart., a well-kn. alderman and representative of the city of London, d. 1829.
 CURTIUS, MARCUS, a Rom. patriot, 4th c. B.C.
 CURTIUS, M. C., a German hist., 1724-1802.
 CURTZ, A., a German astronomer, 1600-71.
 CUSA, NICHOLAS DE, properly NICHOLAS CREBS, a dist. astron. and theologian, cardinal legate to Constantinople, author of a refutation of the Koran, first restorer of the Pythagorean doc. of the earth's motion round the sun, &c., 1401-64.
 CUSH, the eldest son of Ham, Gen. x. 8, understood to be the father of the Ethiopians.
 CUSPINIEN, J., a Ger. historian, 1473-1529.
 CUSSON, PETER, a Fr. botanist, 1727-1783.
 CUSTINE, ADAM PHILIPPE, Count De, a gen. in the army of the Fr republic, exec. 1793.
 CUSTIS, C. F., a Flem. historian, 1704-1752.
 CUTHBERT, ST., first bishop of Northumberland, fndr. of the monastery of Lindisfarne, d. 686.
 CUTLER, SIR J., a royalist of London, d. 1699.
 CUTTS, JOHN, a brave English officer, created Baron Cutts of Gowran by Wm. III., known as a poetical writer and friend of Steele, died 1707.
 CUVIER, GEORGES LEOPOLD CHRETIEN FREDERIC DAGOBERT, one of the greatest naturalists the world has produced, was born at Montbéliard in 1769. He died in 1832. After finishing his education at Stuttgart, the young Cuvier accepted the situation of tutor in a protestant family in Normandy. Living for some years in that part of France, part of the time on the sea coast, he was enabled to follow up the love for natural history which he had exhibited from his earliest years. The Abbé Tessier, whom the troubles of the times had driven into exile from the capital, introduced him by letter to MM. Jussieu and Geoffroy. Several memoirs written about that time and transmitted to the latter, established his reputation, and procured his admission to two or three of the learned societies in Paris. In 1799 he was appointed successor to Daubenton as professor of natural history at the college of France, and in 1802 he succeeded Mertrud in the chair of comparative anatomy at the Garden of Plants. From that time he devoted himself steadily to the studies which have immortalized his name. His 'Leçons d'Anatomie Comparée,' and the 'Regne Animal,' in which the whole animal kingdom is arranged according to the organization of the beings of

which it consists, have raised him to the pinnacle of scientific fame, and established him as perhaps the first naturalist in the world after Linnaeus. His numerous memoirs and works upon these sub-



[Statue of Cuvier.]

jects show a master mind in the study of zoology; and extending the principles laid down in his comparative anatomy to the study of paleontology, he has been enabled to render immense service to geology. Starting from the law that there is a correlation of forms in organized beings—that all the parts of each individual have mutual relations with each other, tending to produce one end, that of the existence of the being—that each living being has in its nature its own proper functions, and ought therefore to have forms appropriated for that function; and that consequently the analogous parts of all animals have received modifications of form which enable them to be recognized, he was able to ascertain from the inspection of a single fossil bone, not only the family to which it ought to belong, but the genus to which it must be referred. Even the very species of animal was thus to be made out, and the restoration of its external form as it might have lived and died, became in his hands an object of certainty and precision. His 'Regne Animal' has been frequently translated, and forms the basis of all arrangements followed at the present time. Cuvier filled many offices of great importance in the state, particularly connected with educational institutions. Napoleon treated him with much consideration, Louis XVIII. and Charles X. advanced him to honour, and Louis Philippe raised him to the rank of a peer of the realm. [W.B.]

CUYP, ALBERT, a Dutch painter, 17th cent.

CUYP, J. G., a Dutch painter, 1578-1649.

CYAXARES, k. of Med. and Persia, 634-594 B.C.

CYBO, AARON, viceroy of Naples, 1377-1457.

CYPRIAN, THASCIUS CÆCILIVS, Saint, one of the principal fathers of the Latin church, born at Carthage commencement of the 3d century, elected bp. of Carthage 248, suffrd. martyrdom 258.

CYRENIUS, Rom. gov. of Syria soon after the birth of our Lord, and prev. *ensor* or *procurator*.

CYRIAC, Sr., patriarch of Constnple., 595-606.

CYRIL. There are three saints of this name—

the *first*, a father of the Greek church, patriarch of Jerusalem, 315-386; the *second*, patr. of Alexandria, and au. of works agst. the Nestorians and other enemies of the faith, 5th ct.; the *third*, called the apostle of the Slavi, the converter of the Chasars, 9th ct.

CYRIL-LUCAR, patr. of Constnple., 1572-1638.

CYRUS I., or the ELDER, the founder of the Persian empire, was the grandson of Astyages, the last king of Media. Even in the time of Herodotus the story of Cyrus was so much mixed up with fable that it was impossible to separate truth from fiction. Astyages had a daughter named Mandane; and, in consequence of a dream which portended that her offspring should be the master of Asia, he married her to Cambyzes, a Persian of good family, but of a quiet and unambitious temper. On the birth of Cyrus, Astyages ordered the infant to be exposed, and intrusted the execution of his cruel order to Harpagus, one of his most faithful attendants. But the herdsman in whose hands the infant was placed for destruction was induced by the entreaties of his wife to rear it as his own son, under the name of Agradates. As is usual in such fabulous narratives, the royal youth gave evidence of his descent by superior talents and noble bearing; and being brought before his grandfather at the age of ten to answer for his severe treatment of the son of a noble Median at play, was discovered by the king to be the son of his daughter. The circumstances of his preservation were then stated, and the boy was sent to his real parents. Astyages forgave the herdsman, but wreaked his vengeance on Harpagus, by murdering his son, and causing his mangled limbs to be served up to his father at a banquet. Harpagus submitted quietly to his fate; but thenceforward meditating revenge, he succeeded not long after in organizing a conspiracy against Astyages, and easily prevailed upon Cyrus



[Tomb of Cyrus.]

to become the leader. Cyrus induced the Persians to join in the revolt; and, after defeating Astyages, took possession of his throne B.C. 559. Croesus, the rich king of Lydia, and brother-in-law of Astyages, was the first to endeavour to check the usurper, but Cyrus anticipated his design, and took possession of his capital in B.C. 546. The extensive dominions of Croesus, along with the whole of Upper Asia, soon came under

his sway. The most noted event connected with the acquisition of this vast country was the taking of Babylon, the capital of Assyria, of which Labynetus, the Belshazzar of Daniel, was king. Cyrus entered the city by diverting the course of the Euphrates, and introducing his army along the dry bed of the river B.C. 538. Cyrus next directed his efforts against the Massagetae, a nation of Northern Asia, and offered to marry Tomyris, their queen, who was then a widow. His suit was rejected; and in a battle which ensued he was defeated and slain in B.C. 529, after a reign of twenty-nine years. Such is the narrative of Herodotus. The *Cyropædia* of Xenophon is an historical romance. The life of Cyrus is of great importance, as being the epoch which forms the chronological link between sacred and profane history. [G.F.]

CYRUS II., or the YOUNGER, was the second son of Darius Nothus, king of Persia, and was appointed by his father satrap of Lydia, Phrygia, and Cappadocia, in Asia Minor, in B.C. 407. On the death of his father, B.C. 404, and the accession of his elder brother Artaxerxes, Cyrus disputed the right of succession, founding his claim on the fact that he was the first-born after his father ascended the throne. For this act of treason he was condemned to death; but his life was preserved through the intercession of his mother, Parysatis, whose favourite son he was, and who had secretly encouraged him in his attempt on the sovereignty. On returning to his province he continued to cherish his ambitious views, and immediately began to make preparations for the execution of his design. By various means he

succeeded in quieting the suspicions of his brother, while he endeavoured to bribe the Persians who passed between himself and the court, and raised a body of 13,000 Greeks, on whose assistance he chiefly rested his hopes of success. In the spring of B.C. 401, Cyrus set out from Sardis, and, marching through Asia Minor and Syria, reached the plain of Cunaxa, 500 stadia from Babylon. Here he found Artaxerxes ready to oppose him with an immense army. In the battle which took place, the Greek troops routed the Asiatics who were opposed to them; and Cyrus, rushing into the centre to attack his brother, was slain. The king caused his head and hands to be cut off, and wished it to be believed that he had fallen by his hand. The retreat of the Greeks, as described by Xenophon, who was himself present, forms one of the most interesting chapters in the history of ancient warfare. [G.F.]

CYRUS, FLAVIUS, præfect of Constantinople under Theodosius II., afterwards a bishop, 5th c.

CZACKI, THADDEUS, a Russian statesman, disting. as a benefactor of Poland, 1765-1813.

CZARNIECKI, STEPHEN, a Polish general, defended Cracow agst. Gustav. Adolph., 1599-1664.

CZERNI-GEORGE, the surname of GEORGE PETROVITZ, a native of Servia, who maintained a long struggle for his country's independence, and was acknowledged by the Porte as prince of Servia in 1806. Being deprived in the year following of a part of his possessions, he took up arms again, and retired to Russia in 1813. In 1817, having returned to Turkey, he was captured and executed.

CZERWIAKOWSKI, a Polish anatomist, died 1816.

D

DABELOW, CHR. CHRISTIAN, Baron De, a German juriconsult, author of a 'Commentary on the Code Napoleon,' &c., 1768-1830.

DABENTONE, JEANNE, a reputed prophetess, burned at Paris in the reign of Charles V., 1372.

DACIA, P. DE, a Danish astronomer, 14th ct.

DACIANO, J., an Italian physician, 1520-1576.

DACIER, ANDREW, a classical com. and trans., 1651-1722. His wife, ANNE LEEFVRE DACIER, cel. for her translations from the Greek, 1651-1720.

DACIER, J. B., a French translator, 1742-1833.

DÆDALUS, a Ger. inven. and arch., 10th c. B.C.

DAEHNERT, J. C., a Swed. *savant*, 1719-1785.

DAENDELS, H. G., a Dutch gen. in the French republican army, promoter of the revol. in Batavia, and gov.-general of the Dutch Indies, 1762-1818.

DAGOBERT. The Frank kings of this name are—DAGOBERT I., successor of his father CLOTHAIRE, 628, d. 638. DAGOBERT II., successor of CHILDERIC, reigned 674-678. DAGOBERT III., successor of his father CHILDEBERT, 711-715.

DAGOBERT, L. A., a Fr. tactician, 1740-1794.

DAGUERRE, L. J. M., an eminent French painter, celebrated for his discovery of the photographic process called 'daguerreotype,' and also for the improvements he introduced in panoramic painting, 1789-1851.

DAGUES-DE-CLAIRFONTAINE, SIM. AND. CHS., a Fr. agri. author and compiler, 1726-1797.

D'AGUESSEAU, H. F. See AGUESSEAU.

DAHLBERG, ERIC, Count, a Swedish marshal, antiquarian author, and designer, 1625-1703.

DAIGNAN, WM., a Fr. med. wr., 1732-1812.

DAILLE, JEAN, minister of the French Reformed church at Charenton, A.D. 1639, and one of the most eloquent preachers of his age. His published works amply justify the high celebrity he enjoyed. He combined the acute argumentative powers of a logician with the exercise of a lively imagination, that enabled him to draw illustrations of his subject from every field of nature; and to these intellectual qualities he added a fervour and pathos that stirred the depths of the human soul. His discourses are characterized by a heart-stirring eloquence, and it has been remarked of him, that he had all the eloquence of Saurin, without any approach to his turgid and bombastic style. The work by which the name of Daille has long been honourably known in this country is his treatise 'De usu Patrum,' a work designed to check or moderate the excessive reverence which is felt in many quarters for the writers of ecclesiastical antiquity. It rendered an important service to the protestant cause in his own country and times, and may still be consulted with advantage in exposing the semi-Popery of our own day. It was published in French in 1632, in Latin in 1656, and a translation of it into English in 1651, under the title of 'A Treatise concerning the Right Use of the Fathers in the Decision of

Controversies that are at this Day in Religion.' Dailhè was also the author of several expository works on books of Scripture—the most esteemed, if not the most valuable, of which have appeared in an English dress. His 'Discourses on the Epistle to the Colossians' were translated in 1672, with a preface by Dr. Owen, and of those on the Philippians an elegant English version was given to the world in 1841, by the Rev. James Sherman, minister of Surrey chapel, London. [R.J.]

DALAYRAC, N., a Fr. opera comp., 1753-1809.

DALBERG, CHARLES THEODORE ANTHONY MARIE, Baron De, prince primate of the Catholic Church of Germany, president of the confederation of the Rhine, and grand duke of Constance under Napoleon, 1745-1817. His brother, WOLFGANG HERIBERT, a dramatic poet, 1750-1806. A third brother, J. F. HUGHES, a man of letters, d. 1812. The nephew of these, EMERIC J., Duc De Dalberg, a min. of state under Napoleon, 1773-1833.

DALBERG, J. K. DE, bp. of Worms, 1445-1503.

DALBERG, NILS, a Swed. physician, 1735-1820.

DALBERGO, F., an Italian hist., 1706-1768.

D'ALBRET. See ALBRET.

DALE, DAV., a Scotch mechanic and philanthropist, cel. in the his. of the cotton manuf., 1739-1806.

DALE, R., an American naval com., 1756-1826.

DALECHAMPS, J., a Fr. botanist, 1513-1586.

D'ALEMBERT, JEAN LE ROND, one of the most celebrated mathematicians and astronomers of the last century, was born at Paris on the 17th November, 1717. Having been exposed by his mother near the church of St. Jean Le Rond, from which he derived his name, he was taken care of by a glazier's wife, and afterwards provided for by his father, when he had learned the fate of his child. He was educated at the Jansenist college of the Four Nations, and so premature was his intellect, that at the age of ten he had acquired all the knowledge that his masters could convey to him. He was regarded by the Jansenists as a second Pascal, and in order to make the comparison perfect, he was initiated into the mathematical sciences. With a passionate devotion to science, he left the college and took up his residence in the house of his nurse, where he remained for forty years, concealing from her his fame, and generously adding to the little comforts of her lot.—Having, like all other men of original genius, found himself anticipated in his earliest discoveries, he despaired of doing anything that had not been previously done, and abandoning his mathematical studies in despair, he resolved upon following one of the learned professions.—The income of 1,200 livres a-year which his father, M. Destouches, had left him, being insufficient to maintain him in the position which he now occupied, he pursued in succession the studies of law and medicine, and so ardently did he devote himself to the latter, that he banished his mathematical library to the house of a friend. It was in vain, however, that he tried to overcome the earliest and strongest of his passions. His mathematical works gradually found their way back to his house, the profession of medicine was abandoned, and his affections irrevocably fixed on the study of geometry.—At the early age of twenty-four D'Alembert was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences, and in 1741 he published his 'Treatise on Dynamics,'

founded on a new principle of mechanics, which he applied to the resolution of several beautiful problems. In his 'Reflections on the General Course of Winds,' which was crowned by the Academy of Berlin in 1746, he gave the first details of the calculus of partial differences, of which he was the discoverer. In 1752 he published his 'New Theory of the Action of Fluids,' and also his 'Elements of the Theory and Practice of Music.'—About this time he undertook, in conjunction with Diderot, the 'Encyclopædie,' to which he communicated many articles of great interest, and also the preliminary 'Discourse' which was prefixed to that immortal work. These writings were followed by several literary works which we have not room to enumerate, and by his 'Researches on Different Important Points of the System of the World,' which appeared in 1754 and 1756, and in which he greatly improved the solution of the problem of three bodies, which had occupied the attention both of Euler and Clairaut.—In 1756 D'Alembert, who had previously received a pension from the king, was made a supernumerary pensioner by the Academy of Science; and in 1759 he published his 'Elements of Philosophy,' a work of distinguished merit.—After the peace of 1763 D'Alembert was invited by Frederick the Great to fill the office of president of the Academy of Berlin, and the empress of Russia had also solicited him to superintend the education of her family. Having refused, however, both these appointments, he was in 1772 nominated perpetual secretary to the French Academy, a position in which he wrote no fewer than seventy eulogies of its deceased members. Besides the works which we have mentioned, D'Alembert published a treatise 'On the Destruction of the Jesuits,' and a collection of his memoirs under the title of 'Opusculs Mathematiques.' In the latter part of his life he was attacked with a disease in the bladder, and he died of the stone on the 29th October, 1783, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. For a full account of his life, and of the romantic incidents of his attachment to Mademoiselle L'Espinasse, we must refer our readers to the 'Edinburgh Encyclopædia,' vol. i., p. 400, art. *Alembert*. [D.B.]

DALIBARD, TH. F., a French botanist, d. 1774.

DALIN, OLAUS VON, a Swedish poet and historian of considerable eminence, successively chancellor and councillor of state, 1708-1763.

DALLAS, A. J., an English lawyer naturalized in America, and finally secretary to the treasury, and secretary at war, 1759-1817.

DALLAS, C. R., an Engl. miscell. wr., best kn. for his 'Recollections of Lord Byron,' 1754-1824.

DALLAS, SIR G., an Indian employée, author of the first work printed at Calcutta, and subsequently lord chief justice of the Common Pleas, in good repute as a political writer, 1758-1833.

DALLAS, SIR RO., an eminent lawyer, d. 1823.

DALLAWAY, J., an English hist., 1763-1834.

DALRYMPLE, ALEX., hydrographer to the admiralty, author of a 'Collection of Voyages in the South Pacific Ocean,' &c., 1737-1808.

DALRYMPLE, SIR D., a Scotch hist., 1726-92.

DALRYMPLE, SIR H. W., a peninsular officer, commander of the army in Portugal, 1750-1830.

DALRYMPLE, JAMES, first Viscount Stair, a Scotch judge, relig. wr., and sec. of state, 1619-1695.

DALRYMPLE, SIR J., a Sc. hist., 1726-1810.
DALTON, Jo., an Engl. div. and poet, 1709-63.
DALTON, JOHN, D.C.L., born 1767, at Eaglesfield, Cumberland; died 1844, at Manchester. Dr. Dalton laboured under great disadvantages in reference to his early education, as he had only the benefit of the instructions of the village school till his eleventh year, and with the modicum of knowledge there acquired he himself taught the school in his twelfth and thirteenth years. He was afterwards engaged in husbandry, and in his fifteenth year became assistant in a school at Kendal, to the rectorship of which he succeeded about his nineteenth year. After remaining there for eight years, he went, in 1793, to Manchester, where he ever afterwards resided, and taught mathematics. The unobtrusive manner of life of a scientific member of the Society of Friends can present few incidents of interest, and except the views with which he enriched science, we shall find the life of Dr. Dalton barren—but these are of first-rate value. His first investigations were in 1801, when he sought to determine the amount of increase in the bulk of gases by the application of heat—a subject of great importance, and which led him to the conclusion that their expansion is the same for equal degrees of heat. His theory of mixed gases was his next publication, and soon afterwards followed his meteorological views, all of which have thrown much light on the subjects of which he treated. But his most valuable contribution to chemistry was the discovery of the atomic theory, communicated to Dr. Thomas Thomson in 1804. It is true that indications of this theory are contained in Higgins's and Richter's works, published several years anteriorly, but it is certain that Dalton was ignorant of these chemists' views, and that no one had been able to appreciate the importance of the subject from their publications until after Dalton wrote; and the writer has in his possession a statement from a distinguished foreign chemist, who within the last thirty years had read Richter's work most carefully, but had failed to discover in it the atomic theory. See *Atomic Theory* in 'Thomson's Cyclopedia of Chemistry.' [R.D.T.]

DALTON, MICHAEL, an Engl. lawyer, d. 1620.
DALYELL, SIR JOHN GRAHAM, Bart., a Scottish antiquarian, died 1851.

DAM, ANTH. VAN, a Dutch painter, 1682-1750.
DAMASCENUS, Jo., a learned monk, known as an ascetic wr. and theo., the first who applied the logic of Aristotle to theological teaching, 676-754.

DAMASCENUS, Jo., an Arabian phys., 15th c.
DAMASCENUS, N., a phil. and hist., 1st c. B.C.
DAMASCIUS, an eclectic philos. of the 6th cent.
DAMASUS. The first of this name pope of Rome, distinguished against the Arians, 366-388. The second, pope a few days only, 1048.

DAMER, ANNE S., a female sculp., 1748-1808.
DAMIEN, P., cardinal bp. of Ostia, disting. as a biographer, theologian, and politician, 988-1072.

DAMIENS, R. F., the assassin of Louis XV., kn. for his crimes as *Robert Le Diable*, b. 1715, ex. 1757.

DAMIENS DE GAMICOURT, A. P., a French au., ('L'Observateur Français,') &c., 1723-1790.

DAMINE, P., a Venetian painter, 1592-1631.

DAMOCRITUS, a Greek statuary, 400 B.C.

DAMOCRITUS, an ancient Greek historian.

DAMON, a Greek musician, 5th century B.C.

DAMPIER, WILLIAM, the son of a farmer near Yeovil, was born in 1652. He went early to sea, and performed many voyages. He then became under-manager of a Jamaica plantation; made an engagement in the coasting trade, and on its expiry joined a party of the freebooting logwood-cutters at Campeachy; and next, the privateers upon the coast, in an eleven months' cruise. Returning to the wood-cutting, he was very successful; and the year following visited England. Here he married and remained six months, when he returned to Jamaica, and took out goods for which he knew there was a market. At this time he purchased a property in Dorsetshire; but wishing to realize a little more money before settling upon it, and meeting a number of the leading buccaneers, who were Englishmen, near Port Royal, he joined their company. Having sacked Portobello, and crossed the isthmus, they waged a merciless war for four years in the Pacific; when disagreeing, a portion of them crossed to the Atlantic again, and finally sailed from Virginia on a buccaneering voyage round the globe, going west, and returning through the Indian seas. At the Nicobar isles Dampier left the ship and came on alone, reaching home in 1691. Soon after, he published his 'New Voyage round the World,' which excited great interest, being well written, and full of new and interesting matter relating to botany and zoology, as well as to geography and ethnology. Thus brought into notice, he was employed (14th January, 1699) by government on a voyage of discovery to New Holland and New Guinea, in which he made many important additions to geographical knowledge. At Ascension, on the homeward voyage, the ship 'foundered through perfect age,' as he expressed it; but though the crew and part of his collections were saved, and he was no way to blame, he was not again employed by government; in 1703 a company of merchants, however, gave him command of one of two ships sent out to the South Seas on a privateering cruise. This proved singularly unfortunate—he took no rich prizes—his commission was stolen by a petty officer, and he was imprisoned in India by the Dutch. We find him again in England in 1708, and employed in the privateer voyage of Woodes Rogers, fitted out by merchants of Bristol; but on this, his third circumnavigation, in the humble capacity of pilot. The expedition was very successful, and returned to the Thames 14th December, 1711—from which time nothing whatever is known of Dampier. His merits as a navigator, an accurate surveyor, and a naturalist, are of the very highest order; and his moral character seems to have been but little contaminated by the lawless company with which he so long associated. [J.B.]

DAMPIERRE, A. H. M. PICOT DE, a French general, distinguished at Valmy and Jemappes, succeeded to Dumouriez, 1756-1793.

DAMPIERRE, H. DU VAL, Count De, a captain of the 16th century, distinguished against the Turks, died before Presburg, 1620.

DAMPIERRE, J., a Latin poet, died 1550.

DAMPIERRE, WILLIAM DE, count of Flanders and father-in-law of Edward I., k. of Eng., d. 1805.

DAMPMARTIN, ANNE HENRI, Viscount, cap-

tain of dragoons at the outbreak of the French revolution, but chiefly memorable for his literary works, was born at Uzès 1750, and died 1823. His early education was intended to qualify him for the church; but he disappointed the expectation of his friends, and, choosing the profession of arms, devoted his leisure to literary studies. He was a friend of constitutional reform, and the subjects of his pen demonstrate the interest that he felt in education and national progress. The principal event in his military career was the assistance he rendered at Avignon, Nov. 1791, in suppressing the brigands and murderers commanded by Jourdan Coupe-tête. In 1792 he abandoned his regiment and retired to Holland. His work, entitled '*Evénements qui se sont passés sous mes yeux pendant la Révolution Française*,' is valuable for its authenticity, minuteness of detail, and simple sincerity. It appeared at Berlin 1799, and now forms the first part of a work in 2 vols., entitled '*Mémoires sur les divers évènements de la révolution et de l'émigration*,' published at Paris 1825. [E.R.]

DAMP MARTIN, P., a biog. wr., 16th century.

DAN, the fifth son of JACOB. (Gen. xxx., 4, 5, 6.)

DANCER, DANIEL, a notor. miser, 1716-1794.

DANCHET, A., a Fr. dram. author, 1671-1748.

DANCKERT, CORNELIUS, a Dutch art., 16th c.

DANDELOT. See COLIGNI.

DANDINI, CÆSAR, a Florentine painter, 1595-

1658. VINCENT, his brother and scholar, 1607-

1675. PIETRO, the son of CÆSAR, 1647-1712.

DANDINI, H. F., an Italian priest, 1695-1747.

DANDINI, J., a Jesuit missionary, 1554-1624.

DANDOLO, a patrician family of Venice, the

most celebrated members of which are—HENRY,

elected doge 1192, leader of the first crusade

against Constantinople 1204, d. 1205. JOHN, dis-

tinguished by a long war against the patriarch of

Aquila, doge 1280-1289. FRANCIS, surnamed

'The Dog' for basely humbling the republic to

Clement V., doge 1328-1339. ANDRE, who sus-

tained a long war with Hungary, and wrote

'Chronicles of Venice,' doge 1342-1354. FAUSTIN,

son of Andre, an ambas. and man of letters, d. 1449.

DANDOLO, A., a Ven. juriconsult, 1431-1472.

DANDOLO, MARK, a Ven. politic., 1458-1535.

DANDOLO, VINCENT, a cel. Ven. chemist, pro-

viditor of Dalmatia, distin. for his share in the

overthrow of the Ven. repub. by the Fr., 1758-1819.

DANDRE-BARDON, M. F., a French painter,

founder of the Academy of Marseilles, 1700-1783.

DANET, P., a French lexicographer, 1640-1709.

D'ANGHIARA, PIETRO MARTIRE, often cited

as PETER MARTYR, a learned ecclesiastic and his-

torian of Italy, 1455-1526.

DANIEL, the Jewish prophet, liv. about 600 B.C.

DANIEL, GABRIEL, a Fr. historian, 1649-1728.

DANIEL, P., a Fr. critic and classic, 1530-1603.

DANIEL, SAMUEL, poet-laureate of Elizabeth,

author of a history of England to the reign of Ed-

ward III., 1562-1617.

DANIEL, ST., an ascetic who gained his repu-

tation by living on the top of a column, 410-490.

DANIEL, F., an It. *savant* and his., 1740-1812.

DANIEL, JOHN FREDERICK, born 1790,

died 1845. Mr. Daniell was originally intended

for business, and for some time devoted himself to

the refining of sugar; but afterwards he became

engrossed with meteorological, and subsequently

with electrical science, to both of which he made some important contributions. His work on meteorology was a standard work during his time; being characterized rather, however, as embodying a clear statement of the views of the author, than as affording a practical work for reference. His constant battery was a valuable invention, which contributed much to the convenience of electrical experimenters, and to the development of the science, especially in the department of electro-type, which may be said to have originated from this invention. Mr. Daniell was a man of amiable disposition, and was universally respected for his social as well as scientific qualifications. [R.D.T.]

DANIELL, the name of several artists, distinguished in African and oriental scenery. SAMUEL, author of drawings illust. the island of Ceylon, d. 1811. THOMAS and his nephew WILLIAM, members of the Royal Academy, cel. for their large work in 6 folio vols., entitled '*Oriental Scenery*,' &c., the former 1750-1840, the latter 1769-1837.

DANNECKER, JOHN HENRY, surnamed '*The Mystic Sculptor of Germany*,' distin. for his female figures, 1758-1834.

DANNEVILLE, J. E., a French hist., 17th ct.

DANTE, or DURANTE, ALIGHIERI, born at

Florence in 1265, holds, in Italian literature, a

place corresponding to that which belongs to

Chaucer in our own. But his fame is wider, his

genius more vigorous and tragic; and his name

has been honoured by his countrymen in all sub-

sequent generations, while the father of English

poetry was for ages neglected and forgotten.

Dante lived in a time when the language of Italy

was beginning to be used in prose literature, and

had been considerably developed in metrical

composition; when the classical models as yet

exercised but little influence, the purer Roman

poetry being studied very seldom, and Greek

literature quite unknown; and when the trou-

badours of Provence were still the only poets that

had become famous in Christian Europe. His life

was spent in the midst of those storms which

raged throughout the middle ages, and of which

the Italian republics were noted scenes. He

was born of a distinguished family, belonging to

the party of the Guefts, which stood opposed to

the Ghibellines or Imperialists, and was oftenest

ranged on the side of the Popes. A youthful at-

tachment to Beatrice Portinari, who died when

the poet was in his twenty-fifth year, was ever

afterwards hallowed in his imagination, and was

not destroyed either by an unhappy marriage, or by

the activity with which the Florentine citizen

threw himself into the turmoil of political dissen-

sion. He served the republic as a soldier, and at

the age of thirty-five was one of the priors or chief

magistrates of Florence. A quarrel between two

factions into which the Guefts were split, caused

him, in 1302, to be banished; and, during the re-

maining twenty years of his life, he wandered

through Italy, seeking refuge in those Ghibelline

states whose principles he had long combated. His

party in vain attempted, more than once, to recon-

quer Florence; petitions for a reversal of the sen-

tence of banishment were equally unsuccessful;

the poet's stern and haughty disposition made him

unhappy, and probably unacceptable, at the courts

of the Italian princes; and, dejected and hopeless,

he died at Ravenna in 1321.—He wrote both in prose and in verse, and used both the Latin and the living tongues. In the former, he left a Ghibelline treatise 'De Monarchia,' and an essay 'De Vulgari Eloquentia,' in which he describes the rise of the Italian language and some of the works that had been written in it. His own great poem, also, was begun to be written in Latin hexameters. Among his Italian writings are noble Sonnets and Canzoni, and a work called 'Vita Nuova,' in which he connects, by a prose narrative, verses in honour of the dead Beatrice.—He is immortal in virtue of the celebrated poem, which, although narrative in form, was called, in conformity to a common mediæval usage, the 'Divina Commedia.' The action is described as taking place in the year 1300; so that the whole may be understood to have been produced during his weary years of exile. It has three parts, and a hundred cantos, and describes a Vision of Hell, Purgatory, and Paradise. Dante is conducted through the worlds of the dead by the poet Virgil. The first of the parts, containing the 'Inferno,' is by far the most interesting and vigorous. It is here that we encounter those terrible pictures, which make Dante one of the most sublime among poets; pictures conceived with an irregular force of imagination, which is at once singularly original, and strongly characteristic of the spirit of thinking and action in the times in which he lived; pictures, also, which are conveyed with a pregnant brevity and impressiveness of diction, easily perceptible even to foreigners, and producing an extraordinary effect on the poet's countrymen. The imagery of Dante has peculiarities which defy analysis. It unites, beyond any other, seeming clearness and sensuousness, with great power of calling up shadowy suggestions. The tone of sentiment is oftenest gloomy, despondent, or savagely sarcastic: and the celebrated personages of Italian history are portrayed at once with striking verisimilitude, and with malicious ingenuity of invention. Yet there are many brief intervals, and some long stretches, of deep and tender pathos. The harrowing scene in which the condemned spirit of Count Ugolino describes the sufferings of the Tower of Famine, is not more characteristic than the melancholy sweetness that breathes through the story of Francesca of Rimini. From the strange horrors of the 'Inferno,' the poet and his guide pass to the milder objects of the 'Purgatorio,' which are described with much poetic richness, and with a few personal and historical episodes, reminding us of the awfulness with which the first part had made us familiar. At the close of the second part the spirit of Beatrice, descending from a cloud of flowers which angels strew around her, appears to conduct her lover to the bowers described in the 'Paradiso.' In this, the third part, Dante and his sainted conductress pass from planet to planet, beholding the seats of the blessed, and discussing deep questions of theology. [W.S.]

DANTE DI MAJANO, an Ital. poet, 13th cen.

D'ANTINE, FRANCIS, a Fr. scholar, editor of the 'French Historians,' the 'Art of Verifying Dates,' &c., 1688-1746.

DANTON, GEORGES JACQUES. This man, who united in his own person the contradictory characters of a demagogue and a statesman, and

who controlled the movement of the French revolution in its most stormy periods till the time of Robespierre's ascendancy, was born at Arcis-sur-Aube, October 28, 1759. His parents were farmers, of an ancient and respectable family, such as usually prepare their children for the liberal professions by a good education; and though he lost his father when young, he found a careful guardian in his step-father, M. Ricordin, who was the owner of a cotton mill on the banks of the Aube. He was at Paris practising, or looking for practice, as an advocate, when the revolution broke out; and, commencing his political career out of doors, he soon acquired that prodigious ascendancy over the population of the Faubourgs for which his commanding figure, his voice of thunder, his passionate temperament, his frankness, his good nature, and his genius, so admirably qualified him. In 1789, after the States-general had been convoked, when blood had already been shed in the streets of Paris, and the city was divided into electoral districts, the young advocate, already noted for his audacious oratory, obtained the presidency of the Cordeliers, which soon afterwards gave its name to the club founded by Danton to unite those who held the same opinions, rather than persons living in the same locality. These clubbists were the avowed enemies of royalty, of aristocratic institutions, and of the clergy, and for five years afterwards acted as the advanced guard in the revolutionary combats, ever giving birth to fresh swarms of Marats and Héberts, until Danton himself grew heart-sick of turbulence, and was willing, as he said, to be guillotined rather than to guillotine any longer.—Danton and his party were the first to perceive the utter impossibility of forming an alliance between monarchy and the new institutions, and at the same time to accept the terrible consequences of their foresight, and march in the straight course of the revolution. His voice sent the people to combat at the Bastille, and directed the attack on Versailles, preceded by the insurrection of women when the king and the royal family were forced to Paris; and he was among the last to yield the 'altar of the country' to the Constituent Assembly when the famous petition was signed in the Champ de Mars, praying for the deposition of the king after his arrest at Varennes. This was the middle of 1791, soon after which the constitution was solemnly accepted (30th September), and the Legislative Assembly, or first Parliament, convened, under the Roland administration. Towards the end of the year the country was threatened with the invasion of the emigrant nobles; and the king's veto, which brought the Assembly to a stand-still, commenced the last struggle between the people and the crown. At this crisis, it is said, Danton accepted presents from the court, but the writers of the *Biographie des Contemporains* deny the fact, while admitting his want of integrity in after years when he could supply his necessities from funds placed at his disposal without bartering away his country. In June, 1792, the Roland ministry was dismissed by the king, and the Marseilles' band invited to Paris by the patriots. Danton, who had gone to his native fields to snatch a short period of repose, now suddenly returned, reviewed the organization of the people,

lodged the Marseillaise, and prepared the struggle of the 10th of August—the day which saw the throne overturned, the patriots recalled to the administration, and Danton associated with them as minister of justice. The duke of Brunswick was known to be marching upon Paris, and the civil war had commenced in La Vendée. The Ministry and the Legislative Assembly were terror-stricken, and proposed to retire beyond the Loire, but Danton arrested them with that thrilling appeal, heard above the sound of the générale, and

pense; in addition to which he had refused to account for the money disbursed by him as minister, except in the gross. He returned from his first mission in time to vote for the king's death, laughing to scorn the delicacy of the Convention, which hesitated about deciding the question by a simple majority, though it had decided the fate of an entire nation without scruple. On returning from his second mission at the beginning of March, 1793, he found that his wife had expired two days before, and was even buried, and giving way to a passion as rare as it is affecting, he had the corpse disinterred in the night, and snatched a last embrace from the cold body, which, it is said, he held for a long time locked in his arms. The time was now drawing near when the death of Marat, and the condemnation of many of his scoundrel imitators on the one hand, and the fall of the Girondins on the other, seemed to prepare the field for the last combatants; and Danton and Robespierre were every day thrown into stronger relief against each other, until the former stood forth as the acknowledged head of a party of clemency, and the latter continued the remorseless career in which they had embarked together. Danton prepared his measures by procuring a decree which erected the Committee of Public Safety into a provisional government, and at the same time refused to take any part in it, alleging for reasons, his need of repose and his recent marriage, but really, it is presumable, that he might separate himself from the odium and responsibility of the rigour still necessary in the opinion of Robespierre. It was so the latter understood it. The hatred which divided these men was displayed on the part of Robespierre with a cool, logical propriety, which only provoked the more Danton's impassioned and defiant utterance of what he felt towards him. He was, like Mars, entangled in the meshes of an almost invisible web while in the embrace of the queen of love, and, giant as he was, fell an easy prey into the hands of his rival. He was informed of a secret nocturnal meeting convened by Robespierre to deliberate upon his death, but he refused to fly. 'They will deliberate,' he said, 'a long time before striking a man like me; and it is I who will surprise them.' The manner of his arrest, the crowd of charges heaped upon him, and the scene at the revolutionary tribunal, all betray the dread of his accusers lest his voice should once more reach the ear of the multitude. His address at the bar was a lengthened defiance of his enemies, and when recognized in prison he endeavoured to conceal his bitterness by a burst of laughter. Danton was undeniably a man of pleasure, for his whole life was a changing scene of passion; but we have the most affecting proofs that the spring of the domestic virtues welled up fresh in his heart, even to the last hour of his stormy career. To follow him from the thunders of the tribune, and the flash of the cruel weapons which he wielded in the political strife, to his wife and children, is like looking upon the face of a smiling landscape after the storm-cloud has passed over it. He was a true Frenchman, capable of pouring out his whole soul, and with the same deadly effect, as a lightning flash; capable, too, of melting into tenderness the next



[Club of the Cordeliers.]

the report of the alarm-gun, which has often since been quoted:—'Legislators!' he exclaimed, 'It is not the alarm-cannon that you hear, but the *pas-de-charge* upon our enemies. To conquer them, to hurl them back, what do we require? De l'audace, encore de l'audace, et toujours de l'audace! (To dare, and again to dare, and without end to dare!)' From this time his supremacy in the commune of Paris was complete, but he purchased it at the price of the September massacres, in which he refused to interfere, and for which, in the heat and terror of those perilous days, he iniquitously thanked the assassins, 'not as minister of justice,' for so he expressed himself, 'but as minister of the revolution!' The atrocious casuistry of such a speech is too horrible to contemplate. It must be remembered, however, that Marat, and a crowd of bloodhounds who followed him, were proposing the most frightful resolutions to be accomplished under a dictatorial power, and that the preternatural excitement and suspicion of the people had risen almost to insanity, and that Danton himself on many occasions afterwards both regretted his fearful stoicism, and justified it by his position. Space will not permit us to follow his career from this period to the events which hastened the fall of the Girondins, and were so soon followed by his own rupture with Robespierre; but we may notice briefly that he was anxious to save the followers of Brissot, who repulsed his overtures with scorn, and finally, in the person of Gaudet, declared that they preferred war to any peace that he could make with them. While the struggle with the deputies of the Gironde was pending, Danton was sent on two missions to Belgium, and it is understood to be proved that he supported his extravagances, though he did not grow rich, at the public ex-

instant, and of spreading the kindly virtues around him as soft, as lucent, and as penetrating as the light of morning. He has been called the colossus of the revolution, 'head of gold, bosom of flesh, loins of brass, feet of clay,' and with much truth. Nature seemed to pervade him in all her forms, from the woman's heart sleeping in his bosom, to the electric fire of genius which played like a glory around his head, and downwards, to the corruption which made a ruin of all the virtues belonging to him. The closing scene of his life presents us with an epitome of the whole man. He was the last of his party to ascend the scaffold, and stood there for a moment glancing with a defiant and pitying air around him, more like a monument of himself in the tribune, than a victim of the executioner. The next moment the vision of his family and his pleasant fields at Arcis-sur-Aube completely subdued him—'Oh my wife, my best beloved!' he murmured,—'Oh my children, I shall never see you more!' Then suddenly recollecting himself, he proudly exclaimed, 'Come, Danton, no weakness!' and turning to the headsman uttered his last words, 'Thou wilt show my head to the people, it is worth showing.' The next moment his head fell, and the executioner, catching it from the basket, carried it round the scaffold: it was the 5th of April, 1794. Danton, therefore, was in his thirty-fifth year when he passed 'like a gigantic mass of valour, ostentation, fury, affection, and wild revolutionary force and manhood, to his unknown home.' In him the revolution lost the only man, perhaps, who had really mastered its principle, and taken the stain of its horrors, without sacrificing his humanity; who had bowed to its Moloch throne with the enraged multitude of which he was chief, and having once swept by, to adopt a striking figure of the old Hebrew prophet, 'with confused noise and garments rolled in blood,' preferred to return as *the victim*, rather than the slave and worshipper of that altar. [E.R.]

D'ANTONELLE, PIERRE ANTOINE, Marquis, one of the most sincere actors in the French revolution, was born at Arles of an ancient and rich family 1747, and having joined the army when young quitted its ranks in 1782, and devoted himself to the study of moral and political philosophy. The year 1789 found him a worshipper of the rising sun of French liberty, and the year following he was named mayor of Arles. Being selected to aid in the pacification of Avignon and Marseilles, he acquired fresh popularity by the satisfactory manner in which he fulfilled his commission, and was deputed to the Legislative Assembly by the department of the Bouches-du-Rhone. On the establishment of the republic he was sent with two colleagues to announce the change to the army of Lafayette, who gave orders for their arrest, and it was not until the general abandoned his command that they regained their liberty. He was a member of the revolutionary tribunal when the queen was condemned, and also when the twenty-two Girondins were brought up for judgment; but he pronounced against his colleagues on the latter occasion, and was confined in the Luxembourg till the fall of Robespierre. He appears to have acted on all occasions as a man of independent principle, and even refused the editorship of the *Moniteur* under the

Directory that he might speak his own language in the *Journal des Hommes Libres*. The Directory endeavoured to establish a charge against him on the occasion of Babeuf's conspiracy, but they failed to obtain a conviction. He was ordered to leave France by the first consul, and having returned when the empire was established was compelled to abandon Paris for refusing to address Napoleon as his sovereign. He ended his days at Arles in 1819, and left behind him numerous political works, which testify to his steady love of liberty through the whole period of the revolution. [E.R.]

DANTZ, J. A., a Ger. Lutheran divine, d. 1727.

D'ANVILLE, JEAN BAPTISTE BOURGUIGNON, a celebrated French geographer, and member of several learned societies, author of more than 200 charts and plans and 78 treatises upon ancient and modern geography, 1697-1782.

DANZ, F., a German anatomist, 1761-1793.

DANZ, FRANCIS, a German composer, d. 1826.

DAPPER, OLIVER, a Dutch phys., au. of numerous works descript. of foreign countries, d. 1690.

DARAN, JAMES, a French surgeon, 1701-1784.

D'ARBLAY, FRANCES BURNAY, Madame, a distinguished novelist, daughter of Dr. Burney the composer, and wife of a French officer. Besides her novels, which created quite a sensation in her time, she has written her father's memoirs; died 1840.

DARCET, J., a cel. French chemist, 1725-1801.

DARCY, PATRICK, Count, a native of Ireland, distinguished in the French army as an engineer and mathematician, 1725-1779.

D'ARGENSOLA, BARTHOLOMEW, a Spanish historian and poet, chaplain to Maria Theresa, 1566-1631. His brother LUPERCIO LEONARDO, a tragic poet, 1565-1613.

D'ARGENSON, Marquis, a French statesman, the first to introduce *lettres-de-cachet*, 1652-1721.

D'ARGENVILLE, A. J. D., a Fr. *savant*, d. 1766.

D'ARGILLATA, PETER, an Ital. phys., d. 1423.

D'ARGONNE, NOEL, a French hist. of literature, a monk of the Carthusian order, 1634-1704.

D'ARGOTA, J. C., a Portug. antiq., 1676-1749.

DARIUS, the name of three sovereigns of Persia. The *first*, commonly called DARIUS HYSTASPES, succeeded 522 B.C., was the conqueror of Babylon and restorer of the Jews, defeated at Marathon 490, and died 485. The *second*, called DARIUS OCHUS, or NOTHUS, reigned 423-404 B.C. The *third*, sometimes called CODOMANNUS, in whose defeat by Alexander the Great the Persian empire was consummated, suc. 336, and was k. 330 B.C.

DARLUC, M., a French naturalist, 1707-1783.

DARMSTADT, Wm., prince of, lieutenant of the imperial armies under Prince Eugene, 1660-1705.

DARNLEY, HENRY STUART, earl of, the husband of Mary, queen of Scots, perished by the connivance of Bothwell, and perhaps of the queen, when his house was blown up with gunpowder, 1567.

DARQUIER, A., a Fr. astronomer, 1718-1802.

DARRIGOL, THE ABBE J. P., a French philologist, author of a prize essay on the Basque language, 1790-1829.

DARU, PIERRE ANTOINE, NOEL BRUNO, Count, a Fr. statesman, hist., and literary *savant*. Napoleon describes him as uniting the laborious zeal of the ox with the courage of the lion, 1767-1829.

DARWIN, ERASMUS, an English physician, known to fame as a poet and botanist, was born at

Elton, near Newark, in 1731, and after taking his degree at Edinburgh, pursued his professional career at Lichfield, from whence, in 1781, he removed to Derby, having contracted a second marriage, and died in the latter place 1802. Dr. Darwin was an original thinker, a great adept in analogies, and a respectable versifier. The best known of his works is his 'Botanic Garden,' the first part of which is entitled 'The Economy of Vegetation,' and the second 'The Loves of the Plants.' His other works are 'Zoonomia, or the laws of Organic Life,' and 'Physiologia, or the Philosophy of Agriculture and Gardening,' besides which he published a tract on female education, and several papers in the 'Philosophical Transactions.' The personal character of Darwin was amiable, and his conversation generally pleasing. His appearance was athletic, he was much pitted with the small-pox, and had an impediment in his speech. His son, CHARLES DARWIN, after taking a prize medal at Edinburgh, and writing a pathological treatise, died at the early age of twenty, 1778. [E.R.]

DASCHKOWA, KATHARINA ROMANOWNA, Princess, a Russian heroine, who marched with a body of troops to the assistance of Catharine II. when the latter deposed her husband, and as a student of the sciences and *Belles Lettres* was one of the most extraordinary women of the age, 1744-1810.

DASSIER, JOHN, a French medallist, 1677-1763. His son, JACOB ANTHONY, distinguished in the same line of art, 1715-1759.

DASYPODIUS, P., a Swiss lexico., 16th cent.

DASYPODIUS, W., a Latin poet, 16th cent.

DATAMES, a Persian gen., k. in revolt, 361 B.C.

DATHE, J. A., a Germ. Orientalist, 1731-1791.

DATI, AUGUSTINE, an Ital. *savant*, author of *histor.*, *philosoph.*, and *miscell.* works, 1420-1478.

DATI, C. R., an Ital. professor of the *Belles Lettres*, an. of 'Lives of Ancient Painters,' 1619-1675.

DATI, GEORGE, a translator of 'Tacitus,' 1563.

DATI, GREGORY, an Italian hist., 1363-1436.

D'ATTAINANT, G. C., a Fr. poet, 1697-1779.

DAUBASSE, AMAND, a Gasc. poet, 1660-1720.

DAUBENTON, LOUIS-JEAN-MARIE, a celebrated anatomist and naturalist, was born at Montbard, in Burgundy, 1716. He died in 1799. After taking his degree in medicine, he retired to his native town to practise his profession. At that time Buffon, who had been a schoolfellow of Daubenton's, had conceived the plan of his celebrated work, the 'Histoire Naturelle.' He felt, however, that it was necessary to associate with himself some one who was capable of taking the labour of many of the details off his hand, and such a man he found in Daubenton. In 1742 he induced him to come to Paris, and obtained for him the appointment of curator and demonstrator of the cabinet of natural history at the Garden of Plants. Daubenton commenced his labours with zeal and enthusiasm, and soon succeeded in making the collection at the museum the first in Europe. While engaged in this task, he was at the same time collecting materials for assisting Buffon in that part of his 'Histoire Naturelle,' the history of quadrupeds. To Daubenton is due the merit of supplying all the anatomical details and descriptions, both external and internal, which rendered that part of Buffon's work so much esteemed amongst the naturalists of other coun-

tries. Daubenton wrote many papers and memoirs on zoological subjects. He has described several animals new to science; and was the first to apply the study of comparative anatomy to the determination of extinct animals from an examination of their fossil remains. In vegetable physiology he has made some valuable additions to our knowledge; and in his enlightened endeavours to improve the breed of sheep, and to bring nearer perfection the texture of their wool, he has merited the gratitude of his country. He was interred in the Garden of Plants. [W.B.]

DAUBENTON, W., a Fr. Jesuit, 1648-1723.

DAUBENY, CH., an Engl. theolog., 1744-182

DAUBERVAL, the pseudonym of J. BERCHE, a French ballet-master and composer, 1741-1806

D'AUBIGNE. See AUBIGNE.

D'AUBIGNY, JEAN LOUIS MARIE VILLAT, attorney to the par. of Paris at the rev., 1750-180

D'AUBUSSON. See AUBUSSON.

DAUBUZ, CH., a learned Fr. prot., 1670-1740

DAUDIN, F. M., a Fr. naturalist, 1774-1804

DAULLE, J., a French engraver, 1703-1763.

DAUMESNIL, P., Baron, a gen. of the empiric especially cel. for his def. of Vincennes, 1777-183

DAUN, L. J. M., Count, an Austrian field-marshal under Maria Theresa, distinguished against the Turks, and in the seven years' war, 1705-1766.

DAUNOU, P. C. F., a statesman, historian, and literary *savant* of the period of the revol., 1761-184

DAURAT, JOHN, a French poet, 1507-1588.

DAVAUX, J. B., an opera composer, last cent.

DAVENANT, J., mem. of the Synod of Dort and bp. of Salisbury, em. as a theolo., 1576-1641

DAVENANT, SIR WM., a celebrated dramatist, successor to Ben Jonson in the laureateship and author of several masques and other plays, more pieces for recitation, &c., 1606-1668. CHARLES, his eldest son, author of 'Ciree,' a tragedy, and a work in 5 vols., entitled 'Essays on Trade,' 1656-1711. WILLIAM, fourth son of the poet, translator of I. Mothe Le Vayer, accidentally drowned, 1681.

DAVENPORT, CHR., an Eng. theol., 1598-1668.

DAVENPORTE, RICHARD ALFRED, a miscellaneous English writer and editor, 1780-1852.

DAVESNE, FRANCOIS, a mystic writer, disciple of Simon Morin, author of 'Harmonie de l'Amour et de la Justice de Dieu,' 'Tragedie Saint &c., died about 1652-1653.

DAVID-AB-GWILYON, a Welch poet, 14th cent.

DAVID, an Armenian philosopher, 5th century.

DAVID, a king of Armenia, 980-1046.

DAVID, the king of the Jews, 1085-1001 B.C.

DAVID, the first of the name, king of Scotland, 1124-1153; the second, son of ROBERT BRUCE, lived 1324-1371.

DAVID, C. and J., two brothers, distinguished at Paris as portrait engravers, &c., 17th century.

DAVID COHEN, a Portuguese rabbin, d. 167

DAVID-COMMENUS, the last emp. of Trebizond, surrendered to Mahomet II. 1453, k. 1462.

DAVID-DE-ST.-GEORGE, JOHN JOSEPH ALEXIS, a French translator of Smollet, and philosophical *savant*, 1759-1809.

DAVID, F. A., a French engraver, 1741-1824.

DAVID-GEORGE, J., a relig. fanatic, 1501-155

DAVID, J. P., a French surgeon, 1737-1784.

DAVID, JACQUES LOUIS, the most distinguished painter of France of modern times, wa

born at Paris, in 1748, and died an exile at Brussels, December 29, 1825. David was the pupil of Vien the regenerator of painting in France, who revived the study at once, both of nature and the antique, in the place of the affected mannerism of Vanloo and Boucher, the painters of Louis XV. He accompanied Vien, in 1775, as pensioner to Rome, when the latter was made director of the French Academy there. David was a diligent student of the antique, perhaps few artists so assiduously so. He returned to Paris in 1780, and in 1783 he was elected a member of the French Academy of Painting; his presentation picture was Andromache deploring the death of Hector. David now revisited Rome, and painted his celebrated picture there, 'The Oath of the Horatii.' He then returned to France, and executed some great works for Louis XVI.; but this did not prevent his voting for the death of the king, as a member of the National Convention, in 1792. His strong republican spirit was further shown in the representation of two exciting political subjects at this time, 'The Death of Lepelletier, the Deputy,' and 'The Death of Marat;' but personal dangers, and other party difficulties, finally induced David to give up politics entirely for the arts, to which, during his short political influence, he had been of considerable service. He became in a few years the favourite painter of the emperor Napoleon, and his principal works have direct reference to Napoleon's eventful career; the picture of his coronation was especially agreeable to Napoleon. At the restoration of the Bourbons, however, in 1815, David was banished, and retired to Brussels, where he survived his exile ten years. David was an excellent draftsman, after the ideal taste of the Greeks, but his imitation amounted to the servile; and the majority of his naked figures are of such rigid uniformity of character that they appear to be painted rather from ancient marbles than from nature. He completed the revolution in taste commenced by Vien, and *antique-mannerism* was carried to excess by Guerin, and some other of his principal scholars.—(Gabet, *Dictionnaire des Artistes, &c., au dixieme siecle.*—1.) [R.N.W.]

DAVID, LUKE, a Prussian histor., 1503-1583.

DAVID, L. A., an Italian painter, 17th century.

DAVID, T. B. E., a Fr. archæologist, au. of 'Introduction to the Study of Mythology,' &c., 1755-1839.

DAVIDSON, JOHN, son of a tradesman in Dublin, distinguished as a traveller in North and South America, the countries of the East, and the principal states of Europe, born 1814, murdered in an attempt to reach Timbuctoo, 1836.

DAVIDSON, LUCRETIA MARIA, a Canadian girl of humble circumstances, distinguished by the grace and sensibility of her poetical compositions, died in her seventeenth year, 1825.

DAVIE, W. R., an Amer. officer and diplomat., disting. in the cause of independence, died 1820.

DAVIES, ED., a Welch archæologist, 1756-1831.

DAVIES, JNO., a Welch div. and scho., au. of a Welch Gram., a Welch and Latin Dic., &c., 17th c.

DAVIES, JOHN, a classical editor, 1679-1732.

DAVIES, SIR J., an Engl. judge, kn. as a poet and polit. wr., au. of an account of Ireland, derived from his official visit to that country, 1570-1626.

DAVIES, MILES, a Welch divine and adherent of George I., known by a work of research, 1715.

DAVIES, ROBERT, a Welch bard and literary *savant*, author of a Welch Grammar, &c., 1770-1836.

DAVIES, SAM., an Amer. dissenter, 1724-1761.

DAVIES, THOS., an English performer, dramatic biographer, and bookseller, 1712-1785.

DAVIES, REV. WALTER, a Welch antiquarian and literary *savant*, distin. by his numerous contributions to the literature of his country, but more particularly for his public spirit and his work on the agriculture and domestic economy of North and South Wales, died 1849.

DAVILA, ARRIGO CAT., an Ital. hist., dis. by his work on the Relig. Wars of France, 1576-1631.

DAVILA, D. P. F., a Span. natural., 1713-1785.

DAVIS, EDWARD, an Engl. painter, 17th cent.

DAVIS, H. E., one of Gibbon's critics, 1756-1784.

DAVIS, JOHN, an Engl. poet, d. about 1618.

DAVIS, JOHN, a distinguished navigator, was a native of Sandridge, near Dartmouth, Devon. Between the years 1585-1605, he performed three voyages in search of a north-west passage, in the service of some London merchants, discovering the strait which bears his name, Hudson's Strait, &c., and penetrating northwards as far as 72°, 12'; and five voyages to the East Indies in the service of the Dutch. He published an account of one of each series. He was killed in the straits of Malacca by some Japanese pirates in 1605. [J.B.]

DAVIS, R. H., a merchant and banker of Bristol, many years M.P. for that city, 1767-1842.

DAVIS, ROWLAND, an Irish contr. div., 17th c.

DAVISON, WM., a Scotch diplomatist, seery. of state to Queen Elizabeth, and the instrument of the court in the condemnation of Mary Stuart, for which he afterwards suffered fine and imprisonment; date of his death unknown.

DAVOUST, LOUIS NICH., duke of Auerstadt, prince of Eikmuhl, and marshal of France, dis. as one of Napoleon's most faithful generals, 1770-1823.

DAVOUST, LOUIS ALEX. ED. FR., Baron, bro. of the preceding, and a Fr. officer, 1773-1823.

DAVY, SIR HUMPHRY, Bart., born 1778, at Penzance; died 1829, at Geneva. This distinguished chemical philosopher was brought up at Penzance, principally under the care of his mother, a woman of talent and strong moral sense. He was apprenticed to a surgeon, and at the age of twenty he became assistant at the Clifton institution, which had been established by Dr. Beddoes to determine the influence of different gases in the treatment of diseases. It was here that he discovered the remarkable action of nitrous oxide, or laughing gas, on the system, and thus paved the way to the application of those means now in use for alleviating pain in severe operations.—In 1801 he was appointed assistant lecturer at the Royal Institution, where he speedily acquired great popularity and fame. In 1806 he made the important discovery that the combinations and decompositions by electricity are referable to the law of electrical attractions and repulsions, and thus demonstrated the intimate connection between electricity and chemistry. His most brilliant discovery was, however, that of, in 1807, the composition of the alkalies, which he proved to be combinations of oxygen with metals. In 1810 he found chlorine to be a simple body, in accordance with the view of Scheele announced in the previous century. His other discoveries were

that of the Safety Lamp, exhibiting a fine example of inductive reasoning; and his mode of preventing the corrosion of copper sheathing by the protecting influence of zinc. Sir Humphry Davy was distinguished by a poetical imagination, which would undoubtedly have made him a poet if his time had not been absorbed by science; and, as evidence of his descriptive powers, he has left behind him two works, 'Salmonia,' and 'The Last Days of a Philosopher,' which are not surpassed in their peculiar department by any compositions in the English language. [R.D.T.]

DAVY, JOHN, an English composer, d. 1824.

DAVY, WM., an Engl. div., author and printer of a religious work in 26 vols., limited to 14 copies, which he also bound with his own hands, d. 1826.

DAWE, GEO., an English painter and academican, the biographer of George Morland, d. 1829.

DAWES, MANASSEH, a pamphleteer, d. 1829.

DAWES, RICH., a critic and philos., 1708-1766.

DAWES, SIR WM., abp. of York, in his time a popular preacher, au. of poems and ser., 1671-1724.

DAWSON, JOHN, a mathematician, 1734-1820.

DAY, JOHN, an English printer, died 1584. His son, of the same name, a preacher and religious writer, 1566-1627. His son RICHARD, a printer, translator, &c., middle of 16th century.

DAY, THOS., a poet and miscell. wr., au. of the well-kn. story of 'Sandford and Merton,' 1748-1789.

DAZILLÉ, J. B., a Fr. med. wr., 1732-1812.

DEAGLENT, G., a Fr. pol. intriguer, d. 1626.

DE-ANDRADA, ALFONSO, a Jesuit of Toledo, au. of 'Lives of Illustrious Jesuits,' &c., 1590-1672.

DE-ANDRADA, ANTONIO, a Portug. mission-ary, first discov. of Cathay and Thibet, 1580-1634.

DE-ANDRADA, DIEGO PAYVA, a Portuguese theologian and controversialist, distinguished at the Council of Trent, 1528-1575. FRANCISCO, brother of the preceding, historiographer royal under Philip III. TOMAS, another brother, belonging to the Franciscan order of friars, died in an African prison, where he wrote 'The Sufferings of Jesus,' 1582. DIEGO, son of Francisco, a poet, d. 1660.

DE-ANDRADA, J. F., a Latin wr., 1597-1657.

DEBAST, M. J., a Fr. antiquarian, 1753-1825.

DE-BERNARD, C., a Fr. novelist, 1803-1850.

DEBONNAIRE, L., a Jansenist wr., d. 1752.

DEBORAH, a Hebr. prophetess, about 1285 B.C.

DEBRAUX, P. E., a Fr. song-wr., 1798-1881.

DECATUR, STEPHEN, an American naval commander, born 1779, killed in a duel 1820.

DECEBALUS, king of the Dacians, famous for his long resistance to the Romans, defeated, and died by his own hand 105.

DECEMBRIO, P. C., an Ital. savant, 1399-1447.

DECIO, PHILIP, an Italian jurist, 1453-1535.

DECIUS, emperor of Rome, 249-251.

DECIUS, CONRAD, an Austrian transl., 1592.

DECIUS, J. L., a German hist., 15th century.

DECIUS-MUS, a Roman consul, distinguished by his patriotic conduct and death in a war against the Latins about 340 B.C.

DECKER, J., a Dutch poet, 1610-1666.

DECKER, P., a German architect, 1677-1713.

DECKER, TH., an Engl. dramatic wr., d. 1638.

DECLAUSTRE, A., a Fr. liter. savant, last et.

DE-COETLOGON, C. E., an Engl. Calvinist, born of Fr. parents, au. of religious works, d. 1820.

DE-COURCY, R., an Irish divine, d. 1808.

DEE, JOHN, LL.D., an English divine and astrologer of great learning, celebrated in the history of necromancy, chancellor of St. Paul's, and warden of Manchester college in the reign of Elizabeth. He is the author of several published works, and some unpublished, which are preserved in the Cottonian library, and elsewhere; born in London 1527, d. 1608. His eldest son, ARTHUR, became physician to Charles I., and is the author of 'a faithful relation' of what passed between his father and some spirits, 1579-1651.

DEERING, C., a physic. and naturalist, author of the 'History of Nottinghamshire,' 1690-1749.

DEERING, J. P., R.A., the architect of Exeter Hall and other metropolitan buildings, 1780-1850.

DEFAUCONPRET, A. J. B. DE, a French translator, 1767-1843.

DE FOE, DANIEL, the son of a butcher in London, was born there in 1661. Four years in a dissenting academy seem to have furnished the only regular education he received. Engaging in trade, first as a wool merchant and afterwards as a brick and tile-maker, he became bankrupt after some years, but afterwards paid his creditors in full. His attention had been diverted from business both by literature and by politics. He enlisted under the duke of Monmouth, and narrowly escaped after the rebellion was crushed; and he published, a little earlier, a pamphlet on the war between the Turks and the Austrians. His literary career, however, did not fairly begin till he was thirty-nine years old, when he abandoned trade and became an author by profession. The first period of his authorship was devoted entirely to politics, in which he was one of the ablest and most popular among the advocates of Whiggism. He gained the notice of King William by his 'True-born Englishman,' published in 1700; but the influence of Toryism in the ministries of Queen Anne exposed the coarse and energetic adversary of the Stuarts and the Church of England to an almost uninterrupted series of discouragements and persecutions. In the midst of these, however, he wrote with unbroken courage and unwearied industry. Besides publishing innumerable pamphlets, he carried on a periodical paper called the *Review*, without assistance, during the greater part of the queen's reign. In 1703 an attack on the high church party, in his pamphlet ironically called 'the Shortest Way with the Dissenters,' was punished by the pillory, a heavy fine, and imprisonment for more than a year. In 1706, the ministry of Godolphin employed him as an agent for the union of Scotland with England; and in this character he resided a considerable time in Edinburgh, and found materials for a 'History of the Union.' Under the last administration of the reign he was again committed to prison for vehemently arguing in favour of the Hanoverian succession. After the accession of George I. he seems to have received no countenance from those whose interests he had so keenly espoused; and, abandoning politics altogether, he devoted himself to fictitious composition. This stage of his career, which gave birth to the only works by which he is now remembered, did not begin till he was between fifty and sixty years of age, had fallen into bad health, and had even had a stroke of apoplexy. These were the circumstances in which, in 1719, he published the first part of

Robinson Crusoe,' one of the best and most popular of all romances. Of a similar kind, though incomparably inferior, were several subsequent tales, such as 'Colonel Jack' and 'Captain Singleton,' in his 'History of the Plague' and 'Memoirs of a Cavalier,' he engrafted historical facts on invented incidents and characters, with a curious force and earnestness of impression. De Foe died in London in 1731. [W.S.]

DEGERANDO. See GERANDO, JOS. M. DE.
 DEHEEM, J. D., a Dutch flower p., 1604-1664.
 DEJNEF, S. IVAN., a Russ. navig., 17th cent.
 DEJOCES, fndr. of the Mede emp., 7th c. B.C.
 DEJOTARUS, a king of Galatia, 1st cent. B.C.
 DEKEN, AGATHA, a Dutch poetess, 1741-1804.
 DELABORDE, J. B., a Fr. composer, last ct.
 DELACAPEDE, BER. GER. ST. LA., a French naturalist, during the revolution seery. and presid. of the assem., and sen. under Buonaparte, 1756-1825.
 DELACOUR, JAS., an Irish poet, 1709-1781.
 DELACROIX, J. V., a Fr. advocate, 1743-1832.
 DELAULUE, P. A., a Fr. natural., 1787-1823.
 DELAMARCHE, C. F., a Fr. geog., 1740-1817.
 DELAMBRE, M., born 1749, died in 1822, an eminent French cultivator of Astronomy, an excellent observer, and a very voluminous writer. Delambre drew up and published several valuable Astronomical Tables; but his chief labours related to the measure of the Arc of the meridian through Spain, and the History of Astronomy. The latter has the accuracy which Bailey's wants; nevertheless one sometimes misses the spirit of the philosophic historian. He also wrote a valuable treatise on Astronomy.

DELANDINE, A. F., a Fr. mis. wr., 1756-1820.
 DELANO, AMASO., an Amer. navig., 1763-1817.
 DELANY, PATRICK, an Irish div., 1686-1786.
 DELARBRE, ANT., a Fr. botanist, 1724-1807.
 DE-LA-RUE, G., a Fr. liter. *savant*, 1748-1835.
 DELATOUR, L. F., a Fr. author, 1727-1807.
 DELATOUR, MAURICE QUENTIN, a Fr. painter, distinguished for his portraits, 1705-1788.
 DELAUDUN, P., a Fr. poet, 1575-1629.
 DELAULUE, S., a French engraver, 1520-1595.
 DELAVAL, E. H., an Eng. nat. phil., 1729-1814.
 DELAVIGNE, C., a French poet, 1794-1843.
 DELEUZE, J. P. F., a Fr. naturalist and librar., au. of a 'Hist. of Animal Magnetism,' 1743-1835.
 DELEYRE, A., a French liter. *savant*, d. 1797.
 DELFINO, the name of a patrician family of Venice, the most distin. members of which are—JOHN, a doge, died 1361. JOSEPH, captain-gen. of the naval fleet, 1654. JEROME, proveditor-gen., 1694-99. PETER, general of the Camaldules, 1444-1525. JOHN, a cardinal, 1617-1699.

DELFINO, F., an Ital. astronomer, 1477-1547.
 DELILLE, JACQUES, a French didactic poet, in great repute at the end of the last century and under the empire, mem. of the academy, 1738-1813.

DELISLE, WM., a native of Paris, 1675-1726, wrought a complete reform in geography by constructing maps from astronomical observations, to which, though greatly multiplied for many years before, map-makers had paid no attention. He seems to have imbibed the views of Cassini, the celebrated astronomer, on this subject; and his father, and younger brother, Joseph Nicholas, were distinguished in the same walk; the latter especially, who was Astronomer Royal at St. Peters-

burgh, and the author of a history of astronomy, and of many valuable memoirs read to the Academy. [J.B.]

DELISLE-DE-SALES, the name by which John Baptist Isoard Delisle is known, a Fr. *savant*, author of 'Philosophie de la Nature,' 1743-1816.

DELIUS, C. T., a Ger. mineralogist, 1730-1779.

DELLA-MARIA, D., an Ital. com., 1778-1806.

DELLON, C., a Fr. phys. and trav., 17th cent.

DELMONT, DEO., a Flem. paint., 1581-1634.

DELMOTTE, H. F., a French author, d. 1836.

DELOEUVRE, S. X., a Fr. comed., 1765-1807.

DELOLME, JOHN LOUIS, an advocate, born at Geneva about 1745, and known as a political writer, published his first work in 1772, being a parallel between the English government and that of Sweden, which had been overthrown by Gustavus. Shortly afterwards he published his celebrated work on 'The Constitution of England,' which was written in the French tongue, but improved and translated into English in 1775. In 1788 he published a 'History of the Flagellants,' or Memorials of Human Superstition.' In 1787, an essay on the 'Union between England and Scotland,' and in the two years following, 'Observations on Taxes and the Regency Question.' He died in Switzerland 1807.

DELONGCHAMPS, a Fr. dramatist, d. 1832.

DELORME, PH., a French architect, d. 1577.

DELORME, J., phys. to Marie de Medici, Henry IV., and Louis XIII., 1547-1637. His son CHARLES, physician to Gaston and Louis XIII., 1584-1678.

DELORME, MARION, a Fr. courtizan, 1611-50.

DELPHUS, EGIDIUS, a Latin poet, 16th cent.

DELPON, J. A., a Fr. antiquarian, 1778-1833.

DELRIEN, E. J. B., a Fr. dram., 1761-1836.

DELRIO, M. A., a Flemish *savant*, 1551-1608.

DELUC, JOHN ANDREW, a Genevese physician, natural philosopher, and geologist, 1727-1817.

DELUC, W. A., brother of the preceding, a nat. and fellow-labourer with him in geology, 1729-1812.

DELWARDE, M., a Fr. historian, 1630-1724.

DEMANDE, C. F., a Fr. mechan., 1728-1803.

DEMAINBAY, S. B., an English experimental philosopher, 1710-1782.

DEMARATUS, king of Sparta, 529-492 B.C.

DEMETRIANUS, a Rom. architect, 2d cent.

DEMETRIUS, a Greek sculptor, 4th cent. B.C.

DEMETRIUS, a Greek architect, 4th cent. B.C.

DEMETRIUS, the first of this name, king of Macedon, having fought his way to the throne, 295-287 B.C., dethroned and exiled by Pyrrhus, and died a simple citizen 283. The second of the name, king of Macedon, 242-232 B.C.

DEMETRIUS I., king of Syria, known as Demetrius Sotor, killed by Alex. Balas, 162-149 B.C.

DEMETRIUS II., surnamed Nicator, or the Conqueror, deth. by Zabinas, and k. 144-125 B.C.

DEMETRIUS III., suc. with his br. 95, d. 87 B.C.

DEMETRIUS I., gr. duke of Rus., 1277-1294.

DEMETRIUS II., gr. duke of Rus., 1359-1362.

DEMETRIUS III., gr. duke of Rus., d. 1389.

DEMETRIUS the False, one of numerous pretenders under this name to the throne of Russia, of which he possessed himself 1604, and was assassinated 1606. Another of these adventurers was massacred after possessing himself of Moscow by the aid of the Poles 1610: the last of them perished on the scaffold 1653.

DEM

DEMETRIUS CYNODIUS, a Gr. wr., 14th ct.

DEMETRIUS PEPANUS, a Gr. theo., 17th ct.

DEMETRIUS PHALEREUS, a Greek philosopher and orator, known in history as governor of the Athenian republic, 3d cent. B.C.

DEMIDOFF, the name of a Russian family, the founder of which, DEMIDAS, dist. himself under Peter the Great as a cannon-founder, &c., and his grandson PROCOPIUS in mining operations. The nephew of the last named, NICOLAS DEMIDOFF, distinguished for his philanthropy and public spirit and the high perfection to which he carried the working of mines, 1773-1828.

DEMOCEDES, a Gr. physician time of Darius.

DEMOCRITUS, the sage of Abdera: he lived about four hundred years before Christ, at the period of Socrates; 460 or 470 B.C. is reckoned the date of his birth, and he is said to have survived a full century. Nothing of the writings of Democritus remain save a few fragments; but with two exceptions, there is no great man of antiquity whose renown fills a larger space, or who seems, alike by his genius and his acquirements, to have better deserved a hold on the world's memories. Urged by thirst for knowledge, he travelled during his youth and manhood through India, Ethiopia, Chaldæa, and Persia; he spent several years in Egypt, and seems to have visited the schools of Pythagoras and Zeno. It is said, also, that he heard Socrates, and communed with Anaxagoras concerning the phenomena of Astronomy, and the physical structure of Nature. Cicero tells us that in style Democritus might be the rival of Plato—he wrote so clearly, and so adorned what he wrote. The titles of his works relate to Logic, Ethics, Physics, Mathematics, Astronomy, Medicine, Poetry, Music, Grammar, and even Strategy. The Abderites are recorded to have paid loftiest honours to their sage. They confided to him the care of the state; and there must have been ground for another pleasing tradition. It is said that Democritus had spent all his substance in travelling. But a law of Abdera refused the rights of burial to any one who wasted his patrimony. To escape the penalty, the philosopher read in public his chief treatise, entitled *μυκτὰς διαζωσμός*; and charmed by his eloquence the people voted him the sum of five hundred talents, or £125,000 sterling. It is not often that a philosophical treatise reaps such a reward!—The fame of Democritus in modern times, rests on his extraordinary provision of the *Atomic*, or modern physical theory of the Universe. Rising above the confined idea of the Ionian school, that all things are modifications of one element or principle, he broached the conception that bodies are made up of ultimate atoms, and that in the character of these atoms must be sought the explanation of the qualities of what we call *body*. He went off at once from all barren logomachies about the *plenum*; and, indeed, more than any other thinker of antiquity, achieved the privilege of laying down the ground of just speculation in physics. His doctrines prevailed widely, and were afterwards enshrined in noble verse by Lucretius. Democritus was certainly a materialist: the mind, he thought, like fire, consisted of the finer atoms. He had no notion of life apart from body: and the

DEM

gods he deemed delusion. He had grand views of the universe: in the milky way, first of all, he saw the light of innumerable worlds; but he had a correspondingly mean opinion of the nature and destiny of Man. Nay, he treated Man, his evanescent works, and feeble struggles, so lightly, that we find his effigies always with a jeer on the lip, and himself with the appellation of the laughing philosopher. Democritus is not the only thinker who, in the intensity of his contemplation of material nature, has overlooked a Force infinitely more enduring and grand. The loss of his writings is that, perhaps, among all calamities to ancient monuments, which we ought the most to deplore. [J.P.N.]

DEMOIVRE, an English mathematician, born in France 1667, died 1754. He contributed greatly to our knowledge of *Series*; he was the author of important theorems in trigonometry; but his principal labours concerned the doctrine of Chances. He had considerable analytic genius.

DEMONAX, a philos. of Cyprus, 2d cent. B.C.

DEMONAX, a Gr. phil., cotemp. with Adrian.



[Demosthenes—From an Ancient Bust]

DEMOSTHENES, the greatest of the Greek orators, was the son of an Athenian citizen of the same name who carried on the trades of a cutler and cabinetmaker, and was born about the year B.C. 382. Having lost his father at the age of seven, the care of his youth, as well as the management of his property, amounting to 15 talents, devolved upon three guardians appointed by his father. At the end of his minority of ten years he commenced a prosecution against his guardians to recover his property, which they had squandered, and after a litigation of two years obtained a verdict against one of them, who was condemned to pay a fine of 10 talents. The prosecution was conducted by himself; and the speeches which he delivered in support of his cause excited the admiration and applause of the judges. Encouraged by this successful beginning, he ventured to speak before the people, but his feeble and stammering voice, his interrupted respiration, his ungraceful gestures, and his ill-arranged periods, brought upon him general ridicule. His failure, however, only roused the energies of his unconquerable will; he resolved to correct the deficiencies of his youth, and overcame them with a zeal and perseverance which have passed into a proverb. After a course of the most rigorous discipline, he reappeared in

public (B.C. 355), and pronounced two orations against Leptines and Androtion, the former of which is considered as one of his happiest efforts. His fame as an orator 'whose resistless eloquence wielded at will that fierce democratic,' now secured for him the general esteem, and entitled him, as one of the leading statesmen of Athens, to take an active part in all public affairs. In B.C. 354 he opposed, though without success, the projected expedition to Euboea, and dissuaded his countrymen from undertaking a war against Persia. From this time the history of his life is closely mixed up with that of his country; every measure calculated to promote the public good received his powerful support, and every encroachment on public freedom found in him an uncompromising opponent. Philip, king of Macedonia, had begun in B.C. 358 his encroachments on the Athenian possessions in the northern part of the Aegean without meeting with any active opposition on the part of the parent country; and it was to rouse his countrymen against the crafty invader that Demosthenes pronounced his *Philippics*, a series of the most splendid and spirited orations. The first was delivered in B.C. 352. Another series equally celebrated (the *Olynthiacs*), were designed to prevail upon the Athenians to aid the inhabitants of Olynthus, a maritime town near the isthmus of Palline, which had been besieged by Philip, and which, notwithstanding the exertions of the orator, was taken in the spring of B.C. 347. In the following year Demosthenes, along with nine others, went on an embassy to Philip, and succeeded in concluding a peace which continued to B.C. 339. But he did not the less attentively watch the proceedings of Philip; and when hostilities again broke out, he took part in the disastrous battle of Chaeronea, the result of which left Philip master of the destinies of Greece. Though he fled along with many others, his grateful countrymen decreed to him a golden crown. On the accession of Alexander, B.C. 336, Demosthenes still cherished the same feelings towards the Macedonians; but the sudden appearance of the youthful conqueror overawed opposition. (See ALEXANDER.) But even his great services could not protect him against an outburst of popular feeling. Harpalus, one of Alexander's generals whom he had left at Babylon, absconded with the treasure intrusted to his care, and arriving in Athens, purchased the protection of the city by distributing his gold among the popular leaders. Demosthenes was one of the suspected recipients; and being declared guilty, and fined in 50 talents, he retired to Aegina and Troezen, where he remained till the death of Alexander, B.C. 323. Returning to Athens for a short time, he was forced again to withdraw in B.C. 322; and retiring to Calauria, a small island opposite to Troezen, took refuge in the temple of Neptune, where he suddenly died. The orations of Demosthenes, on which his character as a statesman chiefly rests, have been often published both in mass and in detached portions. 'His manner,' as Hume well observes, 'is rapid harmony exactly adjusted to the sense: it is vehement reasoning without any appearance of art: it is disdain, anger, boldness, freedom, involved in a continued stream of argument: and, of all human productions, the orations

of Demosthenes present to us the models which approach the nearest to perfection.' [G.F.]

DEMOURS, P., a Fr. phys. and oculist, 1702-1795. His son ANTH., also an oculist, 1762-1836.

DEMOUSHER, C. A., a French poet and mythologist, 1760-1801. His son P. ANTH., an architect, 1735-1803.

DEMPSTER, GEO., a Scotch gentleman, dis. as an M.P. and as a wr. on agriculture, &c., 1736-1818.

DEMPSTER, THOS., a Scotch hist. and antiq. writer, professor of theology at Pisa, 1579-1625.

DENHAM, MAJOR DIXON, born in 1786, in London, accompanied Clapperton and Oudney to Central Africa, 1822-25; and afterwards receiving an appointment at Sierra Leone, was carried off by fever at Accra on that coast in 1828.

DENHAM, SIR J., an English writer of verse, author of 'The Sophy,' &c., 1615-1668.

DENINA, G. C., an Italian hist., 1731-1813.

DENIS, JACQUES, a Fr. comedian, 17th cent.

DENIS, J. B., a curious Fr. wr., 17th century.

DENIS, LOUIS, a Fr. geographer, last century.

DENIS, MICHAEL, a Fr. miscel. wr., 1729-1800.

DENIS, NICOLAS, a topographical wr., 17th ct.

DENIS, ST., pope of Rome, 259-269.

DENMAN, THOS., M.D., a distinguished medical writer, father of the late chief justice of the Court of King's Bench, 1783-1815.

DENNER, B., a Dutch painter, 1685-1747.

DENNIS, JOHN, an English dram., 1657-1733.

DENON, DOMINIQUE-VIVANT, Baron, author of 'Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt during the Campaign of General Buonaparte,' and director-general of the museums, and superintendent of the mint under the empire, distinguished as a promoter of art in France, 1747-1825.

DENYS, P., a cel. French carver, 17th century.

DENYS, JAMES, a Flem. painter, 17th century.

D'EON, or EON DE BEAUMONT, the chevalier, a Fr. adventurer and diplomatist between Louis XV. and the court of London, whose name has been rendered notorious by the curious doubts which prevailed concerning his sex, author of 'Loisirs du Chevalier D'Eon,' a work in 13 vols. 8vo, containing num. historical and polit. treatises, 1728-1810.

DEPARCIEUX, ANTH., a Fr. writer on trigonometry and logarithms, 1703-1768. His nephew of the same name, an economist, &c., 1753-99.

DERBY, JAS. STANLEY, earl of, a royalist, distinguished in the civil wars, beheaded after the battle of Worcester, 1651. His wife CHARLOTTE, cel. for her brave defence of Latham House, d. 1664.

DERHAM, WM., an able div. and phil., canon of Windsor, and rec. of Upminster, Essex, 1657-1735.

DERHODE, N., a painter on glass, 16th cent.

DERJAVINE, G. ROM., a Rus. poet and statesman, dis. as one of the first men of his age, 1743-1816.

DEROSS, J. G., an Italian poet, 1754-1827.

DERRICK, S., an Irish playwright, 1724-1769.

DERWENTWATER, J., earl of, an adherent of the Pretender, beh. after the bat. of Preston, 1716.

DESAGULIERS, J. T., an exp. phil., 1683-1743.

DESAIX DE VOYGOUX, L. CH. AN., one of the most celebrated generals of the French republic. He was appointed general of division of the army of the Rhine in 1796, and accompanied Napoleon in his expedition to Egypt, where he behaved with so much moderation that the Mussulmans named him the 'Just sultan.' On his

return to France he joined the army of Italy, and was killed at Marengo, 1768-1800.



[Tomb of Desaix.]

DESAUGIERS, M. A., a composer of music, 1742-1798. His son of the same name, a celebrated ballet composer, &c., 1772-1827.

DESCARTES, RENE, born in La Haye, Touraine, in 1596; died in Stockholm in 1650: in elevation and amplitude, his influence approaches that of Plato and Aristotle; he is the unquestioned compeer of Bacon and Newton. Des Cartes fell on one of those recurring periods when Philosophy is in decrepitude, representing neither knowledge, nor liberty, nor wisdom; and he regenerated it. We can speak but briefly either of what he did or what he was.—1. In an epoch of dogma and ignorance and intolerance, an original Thinker appears, as if inevitably, to strike always into the same course. Turning from the disorder of the received Physical Sciences, Lord Bacon prepared for his 'Instauratio,' by research concerning true **METHOD** in Physical Inquiry: Des Cartes, repelled by corresponding disgust, from the moral and psychological logomachies of his time, demanded—what is fitting **METHOD** in Speculative Philosophy; and what the basis and criterion of *certainity*? The reply was not a new one, but only a reproduction of the method of Socrates, of Plato, of Aristotle, and its adjustment to the condition and culture of his time. The primal and sufficient ground of certainty in Speculative Philosophy, is the content of our human Consciousness. *Cogito ergo sum* is not a syllogism, but a statement of the manner in which the fact of existence becomes revealed. The phenomena of mind are not proveable; they are **FIRST FACTS**. The right sifting and analysis of these primary mental phenomena, is the sole work of Reflection—the single legitimate aim of Philosophy. Inquiry evolves their true signification, determines their reach, disengages them from foreign elements, and ascertains their metaphysical import and value; and with *this*, inquiry ends; it cannot logically affect one of them with doubt. Two great achievements were solicited in modern times, from this reassertion of the power and functions of rational psychology. *First*, to put down all theoretic scepticisms after the fashion of Bayle's. Doubt may,

and ought to affect particular opinions or conclusions, but to erect Doubt into a principle, is, according to Des Cartes, a sheer paralogism. Doubt in this sense is virtually an act of *Belief*; it is a confidence in *one* state of mind, or *one* intellectual process; but why among all states of mind *select this one* for confidence? Pyrrhonism in every form—whether as scepticism or dogmatism—is irreconcilable with true method. *Secondly*, Cartesianism refused to estimate the value or reality of our primary intuitions by their accordance or non-accordance with any *system*. Every logical process rests on *some* of our intuitions; so that here too is a paralogism. One such paralogism was developed in the Physiological and French Sensational schools: a form of error recently revived by M. Comte. Another is the attempt of powerful Churches to repudiate Philosophy in name of Revelation. The Gallican Church in its Augustan era, did not commit this error; neither has it ever been the position of our English Hierarchy: no church so conducting itself can long endure. A Religion without a Philosophy, must ever evolve in the long run, dogma without creed, and a clergy without a people.—2. Something more definite regarding the method of Des Cartes may be gathered from his treatment of the argument regarding the Being of a God: his proof is not an *à priori* one; it rests on *facts*, as directly as the argument from external design—the fact, viz.: that our human consciousness reveals Ideas having the attributes of Universality and Necessity. Ideas of this kind, said Des Cartes, cannot be the product or reflection of man's finite and imperfect nature: therefore, a Being exists whose essential character enables him to communicate to us the Ideas of Infinity, Eternity, Self-existence, &c. The special proof given by ANSELM, also occurred to Des Cartes, and was expanded by him. The logic of these arguments—to which, indeed, all *à priori* proofs may be reduced—is open to only two exceptions. *First*, it may be denied that Ideas exist having the characters of Universality and Necessity; *Secondly*, it may be questioned whether it is legitimate to pass from a phenomenon in Psychology to a reality in Ontology;—it does not follow, says the philosopher of Königsberg from the existence of an Idea, that there is any externality corresponding to it. As to the former objection see articles CONDILLAC, GASSENDI, LOCKE, PLATO, &c.: the latter is noticed at length in articles KANT and REID.—3. The student must look for no completed Psychology, or even an approach to it, in the writings of Des Cartes. Owing to the absence of every attempt at system, the cursory reader is apt to miss those traces of earnest searching insight which are strewn broad-cast over his pages; and the rapid critic easily makes out a case against one of the hardest and most original thinkers in Europe:—the extravagant misapprehension contained in the first three chapters of Locke's Essay, may be taken as a type of such criticisms. One fatal error of the great Frenchman requires to be explained because of its influence on subsequent speculation. He overlooked the essential *activity* of the thinking principle, regarding it rather as the *subject* of certain peculiar changes; and this led him to a profounder misapprehension of the Idea of Sub-

stance. LEIBNITZ corrected him by restoring to it, the attribute of CAUSE or FORCE; but not before the error had led to the engulfing fatalism of SPINOZA.—4. The intellectual vigour of Des Cartes left its marks on many various departments of knowledge. He was fond of Physiology. His hypothesis of *Vortices* prepared for the mechanical theory of planetary Motions. He founded Dioptrics—first impressing on it a geometrical character. But that by which he will longest live in Mathematics, is his most fertile idea of representing the properties of curves by equations. Measured by its influence this discovery takes rank with the infinitesimal calculus; nor has its empire been disputed until in the most recent times by the remarkable scheme of Quaternions.—5. The life of Des Cartes was given mostly to solitude and thought: nevertheless, on occasions, and with characteristic ardour, he took part in active pursuits. A soldier, he spent several years in camps; he travelled much, and carried on an extensive correspondence.—Whenever Philosophy falls off, and the throne of Truth is usurped by Scepticism or Dogmatism, regeneration will invariably come in one way—through restoration of the method and fundamental principle of Des Cartes. [J.P.N.]



[Birth-place of Descartes]

DESCEMET, J., a French botanist, 1732-1810.
DESCROIZILLE, F. A. H., a Fr. che., d. 1825.
DESERIZ, J. S., a *savant* of Hung., 1702-1765.
DESEZE, ROMAIN, one of the three counsel selected by Louis XVI. to defend him before the convention, after the restoration became president of the Court of Repeal, 1750-1828.

DESFONTAINES, the ABBE P. F. GUYOT, a miscellaneous French writer, at first a Jesuit, noted for his immorality, 1685-1745.

DESFONTAINES, R. L., a Fr. bot., 1751-1833.

DESFORGES, P. J. B. C., a French comedian and dramatic actor, 1746-1806.

DESHAYES, L., Baron De Courmenin, a Fr. diplo., bel. for conspiring against Richelieu, 1632.

DESHAUS, J. B., a French painter, 1729-1765.

DESHOULIERES, ANTOINETTE DU LIGIER DE LA GARDE, Dame, a French poetess and dramatic writer, 1634-1694. Her daughter, ANTOINETTE THERESA, also a poetess, 1662-1718.

DESJARDINS, MARTIN VAN DEN BOGAERT, a Fr. sculp. and caster of stat. in bronze, 1640-1694.

DESMAlSEAUx, P., a Fr. mis. wr., 1666-1746.
DESMARETS, C., chief of the French police under the empire, auth. of 'Memoirs,' 1763-1823.

DESMARETS, H., a Fr. composer, 1662-1741.

DESMARETS, J., advocate-general of the parliament of Paris, put to death by Charles VI., 1382.

DESMARETS, N., a Fr. min. of finance, nephew of Colbert, cel. for his upright adminis., lived 1721.

DESMARETS, N., a Fr. physician, director of the manuf. of France, mem. of the Acad., 1725-1815.

DESMOULINS, BENEDICT CAMILLE, born at Guise in Picardy, 1762, and educated for the law at the college of Louis-le-Grand, was known as a wild young student of jurisprudence and *Belles Lettres* at the commencement of the French revolution, and is supposed to have been early acquainted with Robespierre, if, indeed, he was not his college friend. He made the first of those stirring harangues by which the people were excited to the revolutionary combat, from a table on which he mounted in the garden of the Palais Royal, when the Swiss and German troops had been ordered under arms, previous to the dismissal of Necker. It was a moment of intense excitement, for the police were eyeing the young orator, who with a loaded pistol in each hand, swore he would not be taken alive. This was on Sunday the 12th of July, 1789, and two days afterwards Camille fought with the future republicans at the storming of the Bastille. Before the end of the month the 'Rights of Man' had been promulgated by the Constituent Assembly, and was succeeded by that flood of journalism and club-eloquence on which so many obscure men were suddenly borne to the height of popularity. Camille made his first profession of the republican faith in a work which he entitled 'La France Libre,' in which he declared that a democracy was the only form of government suited to a people who were 'worthy of the name of men.' This was followed by his 'Discours de la Lanterne aux Parisiens,' subsequently called 'Les Révolutions de France et de Brabant,' a weekly paper, edited, as he styled himself, by the 'Attorney-General of the Lamp-Iron.' This atrocious style was chosen by Camille rather as his password to the Faubourgs than the echo of his own sentiments, and he abandoned it as a *jeu d'esprit*, too cruel to be taken in earnest. Towards the end of the year he united with Danton in the establishment of the Cordeliers' Club, the fiery element into which these two cast themselves to work out their own destiny, and to accomplish their part in the revolution. About this time he married the beautiful and accomplished Mademoiselle Duplessis, the devoted wife who afterwards hovered about his prison, and rested not till she arrived at the same cruel term of her existence as him she loved. It is related that the curé refused to marry him because he had written that there was as much evidence for the religion of Mahomet as for that of Christianity, and the dispute between them was referred to Mirabeau, who decided that a man's religion could only be judged by his exterior profession. Camille declared himself a good catholic, promised to amend his ways, and was thereupon married, the priest laughing at the idea of a Mirabeau acting as a father of the church. It is painful to read the words of the bridegroom when on his defence five years later:—'A marked fatality has

ordained,' he said, 'that of sixty persons who signed my marriage contract, there should remain to me only two living friends, Robespierre and Danton! All the others have fled or are guillotined!' After the 10th of August, 1792, when Danton acquired the supremacy as minister of justice, Camille Desmoulins acted as his secretary, and though it is a disputed point whether he took any active part in the execrable massacres of September, it cannot be supposed that the 'attorney-general of the Lamp-iron' was the man to shrink from his share of the responsibility. The incident which marked the return of the friends to moderate counsels soon after the fall of the Girondins is related by Lamartine. It was one of the last evenings in the month of January, when Danton, Souberbielle, one of the jury of the revolutionary tribunal, and Camille Desmoulins came away together from the Palais de Justice, and spoke sorrowfully of the bloodshed of that day, when fifteen victims had fallen on the scaffold, and twenty-seven more had been condemned to suffer. The friends separated at Danton's door, and next day Camille Desmoulins had written the first number of the 'Vieux Cordelier,' in which the system of proscription was denounced, and a 'Committee of Clemency' demanded as a preliminary to clearing the prisons of the 'Suspect.' In the daring burst of eloquence and passion which marked the pages of this journal, the system of Robespierre was attacked under cover of an assault on the cruel atheists Hébert and Chaumette. The quarrel broke out in the Convention as a personal squabble, on the 8th of January, 1794; and Danton supported his friend, thinking it high time, as he expressed himself, that they should make work for the *guillotine of public opinion* by enlightening the people. Two days afterwards the quarrel was resumed, and Robespierre spoke of Camille as a wayward child whose person it was not necessary to injure, but demanded that his writings might be burned. 'To burn them,' exclaimed Camille starting up, 'is not to answer them!' and then, reckless of consequences, he complained that he had first submitted his copy to Robespierre, but that he had since refused to read his journal because he would not compromise himself by espousing either side of the quarrel. Danton acted as peace-maker on this occasion: but the harvest of death was ripening for this new party of mercy as for the Girondins; and Danton himself, together with his friends Camille Desmoulins, Philippeaux, and Lacroix, were arrested on the night of the 30th March, as Héroult de Séchelles had been only a little earlier. His wife, Lucile, addressed an affecting appeal to Robespierre, which, it is believed, never reached him, and Camille found the means of opening a secret correspondence with her. These letters have been preserved, and they are filled with expressions of the most passionate attachment and despair. At the bar of Tinville the prisoners were asked their age, name, and residence, 'My age,' said Camille, 'is that of the sansculotte Jesu—I am thirty-three; an age fatal to revolutionists!' He had prepared a written defence, but was not allowed to read it, and in a fit of indignation tore the paper to fragments, which, however, were afterwards collected by a friend, and their contents

handed down to posterity. The commotion of the people was feared by Robespierre, and the wife of Camille was arrested the following night, that her beauty and the eloquence of her grief might not be the means of snatching away a victory which he had only obtained by surprise and subtlety. She was guillotined a few days after her husband. On his way to the scaffold, Camille Desmoulins forgot all his philosophy, and became almost frantic, struggling with his bonds and appealing to the people whom he had called to arms on the 14th of July—to whom, as he reminded them, he had given the national cockade. At the guillotine he recovered his *sang-froid*, and, looking on the axe, said to the populace, 'Behold, then, the recompense reserved for the first apostle of liberty!' The date of his execution is the 5th of April, 1794, that of his wife's the 10th. He was a man of rare genius, light, sparkling, and sarcastic, but of a most undecided temperament, and headlong in his impulses. His dazzling eloquence rained words like fire; his epigrams flew like polished arrows, and, careless of results, he launched them against men of all parties, from Lafayette 'the liberator of two worlds,' and 'constellation of the white horse,' to St. Just who 'carried his head with the air of a saint-sacrament.' His ridicule of the Girondists in a 'History of the *Brisotins*,' published 1793, contributed to bring contempt upon that body by its very title; yet it must be remembered, to the honour of Camille and the Dantonists, that their attempt to save their enemies from the guillotine was the first step to their own ruin. [E.R.]

DESORGUES, TH., a French poet, 1764-1803.

DESOTEUX, F., a Fr. physician, 1724-1803.

DESPARD, EDWARD MARCUS, an Irish officer, distin. in the West Indies during the Amer. war, and exec. for conspiring against the life of the king 1803.

DESPARD, JOHN, a brave Eng. gen., 1744-1829.

DESPAIZE, J., a Fr. satirical poet, 1769-1814.

DESPREAUX, J. S., a Fr. dram., 1747-1820.

DESSAIX, J. M., a general of the French revolution, member of the council of 500 till the 18th Brumaire, 1764-1825.

DESSALINES, J. J., a slave of St. Domingo, first emp. of Hayti under the title of James I., 1760-1806.

DESSOLLE, J. J. P. AUGUSTIN, a French general and statesman, distinguished in the campaign of Italy, Spain, and Russia, 1767-1828.

DESTOUCHES, A. C., a Fr. comp., 1672-1749.

DESTOUCHES, P. N., a Fr. dram., 1680-1754.

DESTREM, H., a member of the French convention, one of the most vigorous opponents of the *coup d'état*, 18th Brumaire, transported after the plot of the infernal machine, 1758-1805.

DEUTSCH, N. E., a Fr. painter, 1484-1530.

DEVAUX, J., a French surgeon, 1649-1729.

DEVAUX, GABRIEL, a Fr. botanist, 1742-1802.

DEVEREUX, ROBERT, earl of Essex, the reputed favourite of Queen Elizabeth, distinguished as a military officer, gov. of Ireland during Tyrone's rebellion, born 1567, executed 1601. His son of the same name, commander for the parliament at the commencement of the civil war, 1592-1645.

DEVILLIERS, C., a Fr. naturalist, 1724-1809.

DEVONSHIRE, GEORGIANA CAVENDISH, duchess of, celebrated for her taste in art and the *Belles Lettres*, and for her personal charms, authoress of poems, 'Passage of St. Gothard,' &c., 1757-

806. ELIZABETH HERVEY, the second duchess, also distinguished for her beauty, her classical taste, and her love of art, 1759-1824.

DEVUEZ, ARNOLD, a Fr. painter, 1642-1724.

DEWEES, SIR S., an English hist., 1602-1650.

DEWEZ, L. D. J., a Fr. historian, 1760-1834.

DE-WINT, PETER, an English artist, d. 1849.

DE-WITT, JNO., a celebrated Dutch statesman, born 1625, grand pensionary of Holland from 1652, sacrificed with his brother CORNELIUS to the ambition of the House of Orange, 1672.

DHAHER, HISMAIL, caliph of Egypt, 1149-55.

DHAHER, ALI, caliph of Egypt, 1021-1036.

DHAHER, MOHAM., the thirty-fifth caliph of the Abbasside dynasty, reigned nine months in 1225.

DHAHEZ, a sheik of Palestine, 1693-1775.

DIADUMENIANUS, MARCUS OPELIUS MARINUS ANTONINUS, emperor of Rome 217, killed by the soldiers of Heliogabalus 218.

DIANA OF POTTIERS, mistress of Henry II., cel. for her influence and her brilliant court, 1499-1566.

DIANA OF FRANCE, a natural daughter of Henry II., and wife of Horace Farnese and F. Montmorency, 1538-1619.

DIAS, B., a Portuguese poet, 16th century.

DIAS-DE-LUGO, J. B., a Span. jurist, d. 1556.

DIAS-GOMEZ, F., a Portug. poet, 1745-1795.

DIAS, P., a Portuguese Jesuit mis., 1621-1700.

DIAZ, BARTHOLOMEW, a knight of the royal household, was sent by the king of Portugal in August 1486, in quest of the dominions of the imaginary Christian prince, Prester John, supposed to lie in India or Eastern Africa, while Covilhã and Payva went by land through Egypt. Diaz and two caravels of fifty tons each, and a small store-ship. Having touched at the African coast in lat. 26° S., 400 miles farther than any previous navigator had reached, he steered boldly south and lost sight of land. Storms which arose soon after bore him far E. of the Cape of Good Hope, which he was thus the first to double without knowing it. He had advanced to the mouth of the Great Fish River, making frequent inquiry after Prester John, when the crews insisted on his return. He now visited the Cape, determined its position with accuracy, and called it the Stormy Cape, a name which for better augury the king, John II., changed to the present designation. Diaz reached Lisbon in 1487. He perished at sea in 1500, in one of Cabral's ships commanded by him.—MICHAEL DIAZ OF ARRAGON, was one of the companions of Columbus. He became governor of Porto Rico, and died in 1512. [J.B.]

DIAZ, E., a Portug. Jesuit mis., 17th century.

DIAZ, F., a Spanish missionary, died 1646.

DIAZ, G., a Portuguese painter, 16th century.

DIAZ, J., a protestant convert of Spain, murd. by his brother, who afterwards hanged himself, 1546.

DIAZ, M., a Spanish navigator, died 1512.

DIAZ, P., a Spanish Jesuit mis., 1546-1602.

DIBDIN, CHARLES, was born at Southampton in the year 1745, and was educated at Winchester. His father, who was a silversmith, first meant that his son should enter the church, but his early and devoted attachment to music soon frustrated the paternal intentions. He received some lessons in music from Mr. Kent (whose anthems are well known), and commenced his career as poet and musician at sixteen years of age, and produced at Covent Gar-

den Theatre an opera named 'The Shepherd's Artifice.' About this time he made his *debut* as an actor, and was well received. In 1768 he was the original Mungo in his own 'Padlock.' In 1772 he produced the music to 'The Deserter;' in 1774 the words and music of 'The Waterman;' and in 1775 'The Quaker.' In 1778 he became composer to the Covent Garden Theatre, with a salary of £10 per annum. About the year 1782 he built the Circus Theatre, afterwards known as the Surrey, and continued to manage it with indifferent success for nearly four years. In 1778 he published his musical tour, and in 1789 he gave the first of his entertainments, under the title of 'The Whim of the Moment,' which soon became very popular. These entertainments, of which he was performer, poet, and musician, furnished his sole means of livelihood until the year 1805, when he retired from public life with a government pension of £200. In 1813 Dibdin was attacked with paralysis, and he died in July, 1814. Besides the operas named, Dibdin wrote two novels, and a few smaller literary works, and wrote and composed the enormous number of nine hundred songs! To him is due whatever merit there is of having originated that kind of musical entertainment which has been followed by so many vocalists, from Incledon to Wilson, Templeton, and John Parry. [J.M.]

DIBDIN, THOS., eldest son of the preceding, a dist. dramatic author and song-writer, 1771-1841.

DIBDIN, THOS. FROGNALL, D.D., a celebrated bibliographer and antiquarian writer, 1775-1847.

DIBIL-AL-KHOSSAI, an Arab. poet, 765-860.

DICEARCHUS, a Greek philosopher, historian, and geographer, disciple of Aristotle, 4th cent. B.C.

DICETO, RAUL DE, an Engl. hist., 13th cent.

DICK, SIR ALEX., a Sco. physician, remembered for introducing the culture of rhubarb, 1703-1785.

DICK, MAJOR-GEN. SIR ROBERT HENRY, a Scotch peninsular and medical officer, killed at the battle of Sobraon, 1846.

DICKINSON, E., an Eng. archæol. 1624-1707.

DICKSON, A., a Scot. wr. on agricul., d. 1776.

DICKSON, D., a Scotch divine, 1591-1664.

DICKSON, J., a Scotch botanist, died 1822.

DIDEROT, DENYS, was born in 1713, at Langres in Champagne, where his father was a respectable tradesman. Educated for the church, but declining to take orders, he was next placed in the chambers of a legal practitioner in Paris; but, in like manner, he abandoned the law. Literature now became his profession; and, after a few years of obscure drudgery, he became one of the most famous among those literary and scientific men, whose attacks on the established order of things, religious and ecclesiastical as well as political, are alleged to have acted so powerfully in precipitating the French revolution. It was Diderot that projected the huge work which, receiving the contributions of these so-called philosophers in their several departments, gave them their usual title of 'Encyclopedists.' The 'Encyclopédie, ou Dictionnaire Raisonné des Sciences, des Arts, et des Métiers,' was designed, not merely to supersede the imperfect dictionaries of universal knowledge that already existed, but to teach, on every occasion which could admit the teaching, those social doctrines which were held by the writers. Among

the contributors were Voltaire, Rousseau, and several very eminent men of science; the work was edited at first by Diderot and D'Alembert, and afterwards by the former alone; and, among its very unequal contents, his articles are distinguished both for good writing and for versatile ability. The publication continued, amidst many obstacles, from 1751 to 1769. In the course of it, and afterwards, Diderot wrote several didactic treatises, indecent and irreligious novels, and two sentimental comedies; and his published correspondence, especially with Voltaire and Grimm, throws much light on the gloomy picture which French society and morals then presented. He died at Paris in 1784. [W.S.]

DIDIER, *Str.*, a Christian bp. and martyr, 264.

DIDIER, last king of the Lombards, 757-773.

DIDO, a princess of Tyre, *cel.* as the founder and queen of Carthage, supposed date about 880 B.C.

DIDOT, the name of a family distin. in the history of French printing, the most celebrated of whom is FIRMUS, the inventor of stereotyping, and also a classical scholar and author, 1764-1836.

DIDYMUS, a Greek grammarian, 1st cent. B.C.

DIDYMUS, a divine of Alexandria, 308-395.

DIEBITSCH-ZABALKANSKI, a Russian general and favourite of Alexander, and commander in the war against the Poles 1830, died 1831.

DIEFFENBACH, J. F., a German surgeon, celebrated for his skill in supplying artificial noses, curing strabismus or squinting, &c., 1795-1848.

DIELHELM, J. H., a Ger. antiquarian, d. 1764.

DIEMEN, ANTHONY VAN, governor-general of the Dutch establishments in the East Indies, was born at Kuilenberg 1595, and going to India became successively accountant to the government, and member of the supreme council. In 1631, or 1632, he returned to Holland as commander of the India fleet, and the year following was raised to the dignity which he enjoyed till his death, in 1645. While holding this office, namely, in 1642, he sent Tasman on a voyage to the south, when that part of New Holland was discovered which has since been called Van Diemen's Land.

DIEPENBEKE, A. VAN, a Fl. pain., 1607-1675.

DIEREVILLE, a French navigator, 17th cent.

DIES, GASPARD, a Portuguese painter, d. 1671.

DIETERICH, J. C., a Ger. *savant*, 1612-1669.

DIETRICH, C. G. E., a Ger. painter, 1712-1774.

DIETRICH, J. F., a Ger. Latin poet, 1753-1833.

DIETRICH, P. F., Baron De, a mineralogist, first constitutional mayor of Strasburg, guill. 1793.

DIEU, ANTHONY, a French painter, 1662-1727.

DIEU, LOUIS DE, a Dutch prot. min., *cel.* as a biblical commentator and Orientalist, 1590-1642.

DIEU, ST. JEAN DE, a relig. founder, 1495-1550.

DIEZ, JUAN MARTIN, a dist. guerilla chieftain of Spain, exec. for alleged conspiracy, 1755-1825.

DIGBY, SIR EVERARD, an English gentleman, executed for his complicity in the gunpowder plot, 1581-1609. His son, SIR KENELM, a naval commander under Charles I., and philosophical writer, 1603-1665. JOHN, of the same family, earl of Bristol, a political negotiator and partizan of Charles I., 1580-1653. GEORGE, Lord Digby, son of John, a zealous royalist, 1612-1676.

DIGGES, LEONARD, an English geometrician, died 1574. His son THOMAS, an astronomer and mathematician, died 1595. SIR DUDLEY, son of

Thomas, a diplomatist and ambassador, author of a treatise on right, 1583-1639. DUDLEY, son of the last named, au. of some political tracts, d. 1643.

DILLENIUS, JOHN JAMES, a German botanist first professor of botany at Oxford, 1687-1747.

DILLON, the name of an Irish family, the first of whom mentioned by biographers is WENTWORTH earl of Roscommon, a hanger-on of the English court, 1633-1684. Others are mentioned in the service of France, as ARTHUR, lieut.-gen., distin. under Vendome and Villeroy, 1670-1733. His grandson of the same name, governor of St. Kitt and Tobago, deputy to the estates-general, commander of the army of the north, and afterward in the army of Dumouriez, ex. 1794. THEOBALD the father of the last named, massacred, and honoured with a place in the Pantheon, 1792.

DILWORTH, THOMAS, author of a series of useful schoolbooks, died 1670.

DIMSDALE, TH., an Engl. phys., 1712-1800.

DINO, or DINUS, a jurist of the 13th century.

DINTER, G. F., a Germ. theologian, 1760-1831.

DINTERUS, E., a French chronicler, d. 1448.

DIOCLETIAN, a common soldier who became emperor of Rome, 286, *cel.* for the persecution against the Christians 303, abdicated 306, died 313.

DIODATI, DOMINIC, an It. *savant*, 1736-1801.

DIODATI, GIOVANNI, a protestant divine of Geneva, kn. as a biblical annotator, 1576-1649.

DIODORUS OF SICILY, a famous Greek historian, au. of a universal hist. in 40 books, of which only 15 and some fragments are extant, 1st c. B.C.

DIODORUS OF TYRE, a Gr. philos., 2d c. B.C.

DIOGENES OF APOLLONIA, a Greek philosopher of the Ionic or physical school of Anaximenes, 5th century B.C.

DIOGENES, the *Babylonian*, a Stoic philosopher, teacher of dialectic in Rome, 200 B.C.

DIOGENES, the celebrated Greek cynic, was native of Sinope, in Pontus, where he was born 413 B.C. He was banished from his country for coining false money, and repaired to Athens where he studied philosophy under Antisthenes and surpassed his master in the rudeness of his manners, and his austere views of human nature. He walked about the streets with a tub on his head, in which it is said he lodged at night. He is the type of cynicism, and for his zeal as a moralist has been called the 'Mad Socrates.' Being on a voyage he was taken by pirates and sold into slavery at Corinth, where he became tutor to the sons of a rich citizen, but died in the greatest misery, B.C. 324. His reputation procured him a visit from Alexander the Great, who asked Diogenes if there was anything in which he could gratify him. 'Only,' he answered, 'do not stand any longer between me and the sun.' Some moral 'sentences' are extant under his name, but they are thought to be apocryphal. The inhabitants of Sinope raised statues to his memory, and the marble figure of a dog was placed on a high column erected on his tomb.

DIOGENES LAERTIUS, a Greek philosopher supposed to be of the Epicurean school, celebrated as an historian for his very valuable 'Lives of the Philosophers,' 2d century B.C.

DIOMEDES, a Latin grammarian, 5th century.

DION, a disciple of Plato, *cel.* for deliver. Sicily from the tyranny of Dionysius, assassin. B.C. 354.

DION CASSIUS, a Greek historian, 3d cent.
 DION CHRYSOSTOME, a Greek orator, 1st c.
 DIONYSIUS, a Greek painter, 5th cent. B.C.
 DIONYSIUS, the *first* of the name, called the *Elder*, tyrant of Syracuse, 405-368 B.C.

DIONYSIUS, the *second*, called the *Younger*, son and successor of the preceding, 368-356 B.C.

DIONYSIUS, a patriarch or bishop of Alexandria, dist. in the condemnation of Sabellius, 248-265.

DIONYSIUS, an ancient geographer, surnamed *Periegetes*, from his poem containing a description of the world in Greek verse, 4th century.

DIONYSIUS, THE AREOPAGITE, a bishop of Athens, to whom certain writings containing an application of Platonism to Christianity have been dubiously attributed, burned alive about 95.

DIONYSIUS OF HALICARNASSUS, author of an hist. work entitled 'Roman Antiquities,' abt. 30 B.C.

DIOPHANTUS, a mathematician of Alexandria, who flourished about the year 480 A.D. He originated a peculiar department of Algebra, which still bears his name. It relates to questions about whole numbers, squares, cubes, primes, &c. The best edition of his work is by Fermat.

DIOSCORIDES, PEDANIUS, a celebrated Greek physician and botanist, was born at Anazarba in Cilicia. The dates of his birth and death are not known; but it is generally believed that he lived in the reign of the emperor Nero. He is said to have been named *Phacas*, from his face being marked with spots like lentils. He was a soldier in his youth, and it is surmised he may have been attached to the army as physician. He practised medicine, and he tells us himself that he travelled over Asia Minor, Greece, Italy, and part of ancient Gaul, in quest of plants. His works contain chiefly an account of the medicinal virtues of the plants he describes; and their principal value appears to consist in their having given rise to numerous learned disquisitions, and an immense deal of controversy, in after times, as to the identity of the species he mentions. This, no doubt, contributed much to advance the knowledge of botany amongst the medical men who succeeded him, and who in these times were almost the only persons who studied plants. The first printed edition of his works appeared at Venice, in the original Greek, in 1499; but since then many editions have been printed, and translations made into almost every language of Europe, except English. In late times Tournefort made much use of his works, and still more lately they have given origin to the 'Flora Græca' of Sibthorp, which has been edited by Sir James Edward Smith. A genus of plants has been named after him by Plumier; the *dioscorea*, a genus which contains the yam. [W.B.]

DIPPEL, JOHN CONRAD, a German physician and chemist, remarkable for his pretensions in theology and alchemy. He is the disc. of Prussian blue, and of an oil which bears his name, 1672-1734.

DISNEY, JOHN, an English divine, distinguished for his activity and disinterestedness as a magistrate, 1677-1730. A descendant of the same name, chaplain to Bishop Law, and author of religious biographies, 1746-1816.

D'ISRAELI, ISAAC, the son of a Venetian merchant, of Jewish extraction, who had settled in England, was born at Enfield, near London, in 1766. His education was chiefly received at Am-

sterdam and Leyden, and was completed by a tour in France and Italy. Coming, at an early age, into possession of an independent fortune, he was able to devote the whole of his long life to literary study and composition. In the first stage of his authorship he contributed poems to the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' and other periodicals, and wrote some small novels, of which the satirical piece called 'Flinm Flams' is said to have been one. But he soon began to confine himself to his favourite department of Literary History; commencing, when he was twenty-five years old, those miscellaneous collections and remarks, which, though pleasant and gossiping rather than philosophically critical, have preserved and disseminated a very large mass of curious and valuable knowledge. In 1791 appeared the first volume of his 'Curiosities of Literature,' which were extended to three volumes, gradually enlarged, and followed by a second series in 1823. In 1795 he published his 'Essay on the Literary Character,' and, in 1796, his 'Literary Miscellanies.' The most interesting of his works, 'The Calamities of Authors,' and 'Quarrels of Authors,' appeared in 1812, 1813, and 1814; and these were followed, in 1816, by his 'Character of King James I.' A subsequent work, the 'Commentaries on the Life and Reign of Charles I.,' gained for him from Oxford the honorary degree of D.C.L. In 1839 he became blind, but was still able to complete his 'Amenities of Literature,' which had been designed to be a part in a survey of the 'Literary History of England.' Mr. D'Israeli died in the beginning of 1848, at his country-seat, Bradenham house, in Buckinghamshire. The late chancellor of the exchequer is his eldest son. [W.S.]

DITTON, HUMPHR., an Eng. geomet., 1675-1715.

DJEMCHID, an ancient king of Persia, regarded as the founder of Persian civilization, abt. 800 B.C.

DLUGLOSS, J. L., a Polish hist., 1415-1480.

DOBROWSKI, J., a *savant* of Hung., 1753-1829.

DOBSON, M., a physician and natural philosopher, died 1784. His wife, SUSANNAH, a clever miscellaneous writer, close of the century.

DOBSON, WILLIAM, a distinguished English portrait and historical painter, of the reign of Charles I., was born in London in 1610, where he died in 1646, at the early age of thirty-six. Dobson's education consisted chiefly in copying pictures by Titian and Vandyck, which he met with at his master's, Sir Robert Peake's. He was recommended to the king by Vandyck, and succeeded him as Sergeant Painter to Charles I., who had a high opinion of Dobson, whom he called the English Tintoret. — (Walpole, *Anecdotes of Painting in England*, &c.) [R.N.W.]

DOD, JOHN, a Heb. scholar and divine, called by Fuller 'the last of the Puritans,' 1547-1645.

DODD, C., an English catholic historian, d. 1745.

DODD, RALPH, a civil engineer, author of many works of great public utility, and a great promoter of steam navigation, 1761-1822. His son, GEORGE, dist. in the same prof., the projector and resident engineer of Waterloo Bridge, d. 1827.

DODD, DR. WILLIAM, author of num. religious and other works, b. 1729, executed for forgery 1777.

DODDRIDGE, SIR J., an Eng. jurist, 1555-1628.

DODDRIDGE, PHILIP, D.D., the son of an oilman, was born in London on 26th June, 1702. Both parents being very pious, took extraordinary

pains to rear their numerous family in the nurture and admonition of the Lord; and Philip, the youngest, was introduced by his mother to a knowledge of the characters and scenes of the Old and New Testament history through means of some Dutch tiles that lined a corner of their sitting-room. The associations of those primitive pictures, together with the remembrance of the sound and pious reflections his parent founded on them, made indelible impressions on his infant mind. In his childhood he was left an orphan; and the little patrimony bequeathed to him having been lost through the imprudent management of the trustee appointed by his father, young Doddridge was indebted to the kind liberality of Mr. Samuel Clarke, a dissenting minister, and master of a private school at St. Alban's, who took him into his house, and educated him gratuitously. Doddridge repaid the kindness of his disinterested and pious benefactor by not only making uncommon attainments in learning, but by strong and beautiful evidences of personal religion. His early wish was to devote his life to the ministry, but great difficulties lay in the way to the accomplishment of this object; and while he was anxiously pondering the matter in his mind, he received an offer from the duchess of Bedford, who lived in the neighbourhood, and had heard of his character and circumstances, to send him to either of the two universities, on condition of his becoming a clergyman in the Church of England. So tempting an offer it required strong and conscientious principles to resist. But his dissent being the result of enlightened and matured conviction, he respectfully and gratefully declined the proposal of his noble patroness. His old and steady friend, Mr. Samuel Clarke, now undertook to bear the expense of his education; and Doddridge, regarding this offer as indicating the leading of Providence, gladly embraced it, by repairing to the academy of Kilworth, in Leicestershire, where, under the auspices of the learned and pious Dr. Jennings, he pursued the requisite studies with great ardour. On 22d July, 1722, he was licensed to preach, and such was the fame of his pulpit ministrations that he soon found himself settled over the congregation at Kilworth, as successor to Dr. Jennings. At the end of seven years he removed to Harborough, to be assistant to the venerable Mr. Some; but this situation, too, he ere long relinquished, to take the superintendence of a dissenting academy for the training of young ministers, an office to which his high celebrity as a scholar and divine procured his unanimous appointment by the electors. A very pressing invitation from the Independent congregation in Northampton, enforced by the advice of Dr. Watts and other friends to accept it, led him to a new sphere of labour; and from 24th December, 1729, he discharged in that town the double duty of pastor of a large congregation and tutor to the Theological Seminary. Seldom has there been a more laborious—never was there a more conscientious life than that of Doddridge. To serve his Divine Master was the ruling principle of his heart; and to the advancement of the sacred cause he brought all the energies of an active mind, and all the stores of an almost boundless knowledge daily to bear. Many students repaired from all parts of the kingdom to enjoy the benefit of his prelections; and

amongst these not a few who afterwards rose to distinction, not among the dissenters only, but in the established churches of England and Scotland, in America, and even in Holland. The university of Aberdeen conferred on him, in 1736, the honorary degree of Doctor in Divinity. He was a voluminous author. Amongst his works, all of which have long been well known and highly valued in the religious world, we may enumerate his 'Sermon on Regeneration,' his 'Sermons to Young People,' his 'Life of Colonel Gardner.' But the principal are the 'Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul,' and the 'Family Expositor.' Dr. Doddridge's frame, never robust at any time, was enfeebled by his incessant labours, and severe cold having settled on his lungs, and been followed by symptoms of consumption, he was advised to try the effects of a sea voyage. On 30th September, 1751, he sailed from Falmouth in a vessel bound for Lisbon, where he landed on 13th October, and being completely exhausted he sank in a few days, expressing to Mrs. Doddridge, who accompanied him, his firm faith and joyful hope in Christ. [R.J.]

DODINGTON, GEORGE BUBB, or according to his title, Lord Melcombe, an English statesman, best known as author of a 'Diary,' 1691-1762.

DODONEUS, R., a Dutch botanist, 1517-1585.

DODSLEY, ROBERT, the well-known bookseller and miscellaneous writer, was born of poor parents, and though he commenced life as a footman, rose to considerable eminence as a dramatic author and essayist, and acquired a handsome fortune as a publisher. His literary connections and friendships include the first names of last century. The most celebrated of his theatrical pieces is 'Cleone,' a tragedy, and the most useful of his speculations the 'Annual Register,' commenced 1758, in conjunction with Edmund Burke. 'He bore an excellent private character, was modest in his prosperity, grateful to his early friends and patrons, and disposed to bestow on others the same kind assistance which he himself had experienced.' Born at Mansfield 1703, died 1764.

DODSON, M., an Engl. theol. wr., 1732-1799.

DODSWORTH, R., an Eng. antiq., 1585-1654.

DODWELL, HEN., a famous wr. on controversial, theological, and classical subjects, 1641-1711. His son, of the same name, a lawyer and sceptical writer, 1742. His younger son, WILLIAM, archdeacon of Berks, and an able divine, 1709-1765.

DOEDERLEIN, J. A., a Ger. hist., 1675-1745.

DOEDERLEIN, J. C., a Ger. theol., 1746-1792.

DOERFEL, G. S., a Germ. astronomer, 17th c.

DOES, JACOB VAN DER, a Dutch painter, 1623-1673. His son, of the same name and profession, distinguished as 'the younger,' 1654-1693. **SMON**, his eldest son, a pupil of his father, whose style he adopted, 1653-1717.

DOGETT, THOS., an Irish playwright, d. 1721.

DOGHERTY, THOS., a writer on law, d. 1805.

DOGIEL, M., a Polish historian, 17th century.

DOHM, C. W. VON, a Prus. diplom., 1751-1820.

DOLABELLA, PUBLIUS CORNELIUS, the son-in-law of Cicero, successively tribune, consul, and governor of Syria; after the death of Cæsar, he put an end to his life when besieged by Cassius in Laodicea 43 B.C.

DOLCE, CARLO, a Floren. painter, 1616-1686.

AGNES, his daughter, also a painter, died 1690.

DOL

DOLCE, LOUIS, a Ven. liter. *savant*, 1508-1568.
DOLET, STEPHEN, a French reformer and literary *savant*, burned as an atheist, 1509-1546.
DOLGORUCKI, JOHN MICHALOVITSCH, a distinguished Russian soldier and poet, 1764-1824.
DOLIVAR, J., a Spanish engraver, 1641-1710.
DOLLOND, J., an English optician, distinguished in conj. with his sons for many improvements in optical and mathem. instrum., 1706-1762.
DOLOMIEU, DEODATUS, a Fr. geologist and mineralogist, whose name has been conferred on a calc. stone which he was first to describe, 1750-1801.
DOMAING, MOHAMMED, an Ar. nat., d. 1405.
DOMAT, J., a French jurist, 1625-1765.
DOMBAY, F. DE, an Aus. Oriental, 1758-1810.
DOMBEY, JOSEPH, a Fr. phys., one of the most cel. French naturalists of the last ct., 1742-1793.
DOMENICHINO, the name by which **DOMENICO ZAMPIERI** is commonly known. He was born at Bologna in 1581, and studied some time under Denis Calvert, but afterwards entered the school of the Caracci. Domenichino painted a long time at Rome, and his picture of the Communion of St. Jerome there, in the Gallery of the Vatican, is considered one of the masterpieces of Italian painting, yet the painter received only ten guineas for it. Able in drawing, expression, and composition, Domenichino had many enemies, by whom he was much persecuted, both at Rome and Naples. He died in the latter city April 15, 1641, and it was supposed that he was poisoned by the agency of the notorious triumvirate Spagnuolotto, Corenzio, and Giambattista Caracciolo, known as the 'Cabal of Naples.' Domenichino is generally considered the ablest of the pupils of the Caracci.—(Bellori, *Vite de' Pittori*, &c.; Passeri, *Vite de' Pittori*, &c.) [R.N.W.]
DOMETT, SIR W., an Eng. nav. offi., 1754-1828.
DOMINIC, DE GUZMAN, generally called **ST. DOMINIC**, founder of the order of friars named after him, and of the inquisition, noted for his cruel persecuting spirit, 1170-1221.



[Dominican Friar.]

DOMINIC LORICATUS, so named from wearing an iron cuirass, an Italian monk, died 1060.
DOMINIS, M. A. DE, a Jesuit and phys. of Dalmatia, the first to explain the rainbow, 1566-1624.

DON

DOMITIAN, or, with all his names, **TITUS FLAVIUS SABINUS DOMITIANUS**, one of the most cruel and debauched of the Roman emperors, born 51, succeeded Titus 81, assassinated 96.
DOMITIUS, procl. emp. at Alexandria, 288-290.
DOMITIUS AENOBARBUS, a Roman consul, 122 B.C. A prætor and consul of the same name was the husband of Agrippina and father of Nero.
DON, SIR G., a British officer, 1756-1832.
DONALD I., king of Scotland, the first prince of that country who embraced Christianity, d. 216.
DONALD II., slain by his successor 254.
DONALD III., succeeded 254, slain 260.
DONALD IV., distinguished for his piety and for aiding the children of Ethelred to recover Northumberland, died 647.
DONALD V., conquered by the Picts, d. 828.
DONALD VI., dis. by his victory over the Danes and the friendship of Alfred the Great, 894-904.
DONALD VII., otherwise called **DUNCAN**, distinguished for his repulse of the Norwegians, murdered by Macbeth, 1034-1041.
DONALD VIII., called the **BANE**, or **DONALD BANE**, usurped the throne 1093-1098.
DONALDSON, JO., an artist and au., 1737-1801.
DONALDSON, JOS., a miscel. writer, d. 1830.
DONALDSON, W., a phil. writer, 17th century.
DONATELLO, an Italian sculptor, 1383-1466.
DONATI, A., an Ital. antiquarian, 1584-1640.
DONATI, V., an Italian naturalist, 1713-1763.
DONATO, F., a doge of Venice, disting. for having preserved the neutrality of the state during the wars between Charles V. and Henry II., and for enriching it with works of art, 1545-1553.
DONATO, L., a doge of Venice, distin. for his successful resistance to pope Paul V., 1606-1612.
DONATUS, an African bishop, the author of the schism named after him, 4th century.
DONN, ABR., an Engl. math., 1718-1746. His brother **BENJAMIN**, a math. and arith., 1729-1798.
DONNE, J., an Engl. poet and theol., 1573-1631.
DONNER, RAPHAEL, a Ger. sculp., 1688-1740.
DONNINI, JEROME, an Ital. painter, 1681-1743.
DONNISSU, MARQUIS DE, a Ven. gen., ex. 1793.
DONIZETTI, GAETANO, was born at Bergamo in the year 1798. His father destined him for the law, but for which profession he himself had no liking. His first taste seems to have lain towards painting, but he ultimately devoted himself to the study of music, in which he achieved a very high and prominent position. His first master in music was the celebrated Simon Mayer, and he studied for three years at the conservatory of Bologna under Mattei. He composed in all sixty-three operas, the first of which, 'Enrico di Borgogna,' was performed at Venice in 1818, in which Madame Catalani sustained the principal character, and in which Signor Fioravanti also took a part. Up to the year 1827 he had composed no fewer than nineteen operas, of which the 'Zoraide' was the most successful. In 1828 he ceased to write in the style of Rossini; and his own great originality first developed itself in 'Esule di Roma,' which was performed at the San Carlo at Naples, and in which Lablache sustained the principal bass part. This was his earliest triumph, and the new style gave ample promise of the future career of 'Il Maestro.' In the same year he composed other three operas. In

1829 he produced 'Il Paria' and 'Il Castello di Kenilworth,' at the San Carlo. In 1830 he wrote four operas for the same establishment, and an Oratorio, 'Il Diluvio Universale.' For the carnival of 1831 he composed his 'Anna Bolena,' which established his reputation, and after which every manager in Europe became desirous to have a work from the great composer. His next opera was 'Fausta.' In 1832 he composed 'Ugo Conte di Parigi,' the 'Elisir d'Amore,' and 'Sancia di Castiglia;' next year he wrote 'Il Furioso,' 'Parsina,' and 'Torquato Tasso.' 1834 gave to the world his other masterpiece, 'Lucrezia Borgia,' and 'Maria Stuarda.' In the same year he composed 'Rosmonda d'Inghilterra.' In 1835 he wrote 'Gemma di Vergi,' 'Marino Faliero,' which was first performed in London, and the world-renowned 'Lucia di Lammermoor,' which was brought out at San Carlo. In 1836 he composed 'Belisario' for the carnival of Venice, and produced 'Il Campanello,' 'Betly,' and 'L'Assidio di Calais.' In 1837 he wrote two operas, namely, 'Pia di Tolomei' and 'Roberto Devereux.' In 1838 he composed 'Maria di Rudenz;' in 1839 'Gianni di Parigi;' and in 1840 'La Fille du Regiment' for the Opera Comique of Paris. This year he also produced 'Les Martyrs' and 'La Favorita.' In 1841 he composed 'Adelia,' in 1842 'Maria Padilla' and 'Linda di Chamouni.' In 1843 he produced his 'Don Pasquale' for Grisi, Mario, Tamburini, and Lablache, which was brought out at the Italian Opera of Paris. In the same year he composed for Venice his lyric tragedy, 'Maria di Rohan,' and for the Academie Royale of Paris his 'Don Sebastian de Portugal.' At the carnival of Naples in 1844, his sixty-third and last opera 'Caterina Cornaro,' was produced, while two unfinished operas were amongst his manuscripts, and he was preparing another comic opera for Grisi, Mario, Ronconi, and Lablache. At this time his mind, which had been so severely tasked, utterly gave way, and he was first taken to a *Maison de Santé* at Vitry, near Paris: subsequently his nephew, who was then director of music to the sultan at Constantinople, had him removed to a house at the Champs Elysées. He was ultimately conveyed to Bergamo, where it was thought the scenes of his early life might assist his recovery; but all was of no avail. He died on the 8th of April, 1848, after five days' struggle, surrounded by his early friends and admirers. Donizetti was married to Virginia Vasselli, the daughter of an advocate in Rome, who died in Naples in 1835. Donizetti succeeded Zingarelli in the direction of the conservatory at Naples, and held office as chapel-master to the imperial court of Vienna. He composed, besides his operas, various detached vocal pieces, masses and vespers, a *Miserere*, some quartetts, overtures, variations for the piano-forte, a Monody for the death of Malibran, &c. Donizetti was an excellent poet as well as a musician, and wrote some of his own *libretti*. In rapidity of composition he rivalled Rossini, and has been known to score an opera in twenty-four hours, a period barely sufficient for the mere manual labour of writing down the notes. [J.M.]

DONUS, the first of the name, pope for about a year, 677; the second, elected 974-975.

DOODY, SAMUEL, an Engl. botanist, d. 1706.

DOPPET, F. A., a man of letters, and gen. of the Fr. rep. army, mem. of the coun. of 500, 1753-1800.

DORAT, C. J., a French dram. wr., 1734-1780.

DORAT, JOHN, or, according to the Latinized form, *Auratus*, a Fr. scholar and poet, 1507-1588.

DORIA, the name of an illustrious family of Genoa, the chief of whom are—OBERTO, dist. for a naval victory over the Pisans, 1284. ZAMBA, who defeated the Venetian admiral, Dandolo, 1299. PAGANINO, who defeated the Venetian admiral Pisani, 1352-1354. LUCIEN, killed in a battle with the Venetians, in which his fleet was victorious, 1379. PIERRE, who was compelled to surrender his whole fleet to Victor Pisani, 1380. ANDREA, surnamed the 'Father and Defender of his Country,' dis. as the greatest commander and patriot of which the state can boast, 1468-1560.

DORIA, P. M., a Neapolitan philos., 1675-1743.

DORIGNY, M., a French painter and engraver, 1617-1663. His sons LOUIS and NICHOLAS, distinguished in the same arts, the former 1654-1742, the latter 1657-1746.

DORION, C. A., a French poet, 1770-1829.

DORISLAUS, ISAAC, a Dutch civilian, lecturer on history at Cambridge, and ambassador to Holland, assassinated 1649.

DORLEANS, J., a French historian, 1644-1698.

DORLEANS, L., a French satirist, 1542-1629.

DORPIUS, M., a Dutch *savant*, 1460-1525.

DORSAY, COUNT, a well-known director of fashion, celebrated as a sculptor, died 1852.

DORSET, THOMAS SACKVILLE, earl of, ambassador, chancellor of Oxford, and lord treasurer distin. both as a statesman and author, 1527-1608. EDWARD, his grandson, bearing the same title, a partizan of Charles I., and regent during his absence in Scotland, 1590-1652. CHARLES, one of the cavaliers and wits of the court of Charles II., 1637-1706. LIONEL, lord-lieut. of Ireland, 1686-1765.

DOSA, G., a peasant of Transylvania, proclaimed k. of Hungary, and met with a horr. death, 1513.

DOSITHEUS, a Jewish priest, 2d cent. B.C.

DOSITHEUS, a heretic of Samaria, 1st cent.

DOUCE, FRANCIS, author of 'Illustrations of Shakspeare and of Ancient Manners,' died 1834.

DOUCIN, L., a French Jesuit and historian, an ardent defender of the bull 'Unigenitus,' d. 1726.

DOUGLAS, the name of an ancient and illustrious Scotch family, the earliest of whom are—WILLIAM 'The Hardy,' died 1302. 'The good Sir JAMES,' a companion in arms of Robert Bruce, killed in battle with the Moors, 1331. WILLIAM, a natural son of the preceding, called 'England's scourge and Scotland's bulwark,' killed 1353. ARCHIBALD, brother of Sir James, regent in 1333. WILLIAM, lord of Liddesdale, 'the flower of chivalry' in the 14th century. After these the following are mentioned with the title of earls:—1. WILLIAM, distinguished at the battle of Poitiers, d. 1384.—2. JAMES, his son, k. at the battle of Otterburn, 1388.—3. ARCHIBALD, surnamed 'The Grim,' date unknown.—4. ARCHIBALD, born 1374, celebrated for a victory over the earl of March and Henry Percy 1401, killed at the battle of Verneuil 1425.—5. ARCHIBALD, ambassador to England for the release of James I., 1437.—6. WILLIAM, treacherously murdered at a banquet in the castle at Edinburgh the same year.—7. Unknown.—8. WILLIAM, the most imperious and powerful of the

he, stabbed by James II. at Stirling, 1452.—9. JAMES, brother of the preceding, and last earl of Douglas, taken prisoner after vainly attempting to avenge his brother's death, and died in a monastery, 1488. A younger branch of the same family is distinguished as *earls of Angus*. The best known of these are—GEORGE, married to the daughter of king Robert III., 1397, and ARCHIBALD, killed the Great Earl of Angus, distinguished at the battle of Torwood, father of GAWIN, bishop of Dunkeld, and of the two Douglasses killed at Flodden, died 1513. The younger branch of the Angus family claims JAMES DOUGLAS, the celebrated Earl of Morton, and regent of Scotland, beheaded for the murder of Darnley, 1581.

DOUGLAS, JAMES, earl of Morton and Aberdeen, founder of the Edin. Philos. Soc., 1707-1768.

DOUGLAS, JAS., a Scotch anato., 1675-1742.

DOUGLAS, JOHN, a learned divine and critic, successively bp. of Carlisle and Salisbury, 1721-1807.

DOUGLAS, SYLVESTER, Lord Glenbervie, a member of parliament, and chief commissioner of woods and forests, 1743-1832. His son, F. S. N. DOUGLAS, member for Banbury, and author of a Comparison between the Ancient and Modern Greeks, died 1819.

DOUGLAS, —, a Scotch botanist, 1799-1833.

DOUJAT, J., a French *savant*, 1606-1688.

DOUSA, JOHN, or VAN DER DOES, a Dutch general and scholar, author of 'Annals of Holland,' 1545-1604. His eldest son, JOHN, a Latin poet and scholar, distinguished by the friendship of Scaliger, 1571-1596. His fourth son, FRANCIS, *savant*, born 1577. His son DIDIER, 1580-1663.

DOVALLE, C., a French poet, 1807-1829.

DOVER, G. J. W. AGAR ELLIS, Lord, a biographical and historical writer, contributor to the *Reviews*, &c., 1797-1833.

DOW, ALEXANDER, a Scotch Orient., d. 1799.

DOW, GERARD, a celebrated Dutch *Genre* painter, was born at Leyden in 1613; his father, who was a glazier, brought him up a glass-painter, but having placed him with Rembrandt, when in his sixteenth year only, the good use the young painter made of his opportunity enabled him to establish himself in the more independent profession of a painter. Few men have ever attained such wonderful mastery or delicacy of execution as Gerard Dow. He died rich at Leyden in 1680. Schalken, Mieris, and Metz, were his pupils.—Houbraeken, *Groote Schouburg*, &c., 1.) [R.N.W.]

DOWLAND, JOHN, a celebrated performer on the lute, was born in Oxford in the year 1562, and took his degree of Bachelor of Music in 1588. He composed a great deal of music, all of which, saving one or two madrigals, is forgotten, and was a great favourite with the public. The 'Passionate Pilgrim' has devoted a sonnet to Dowland, which, even were his beautiful madrigal, 'Awake, sweet love,' irrecoverably lost, would render his name immortal. He died, it is generally believed, in Denmark in the year 1615. [J.M.]

DOWNES, ANDREW, a Greek scholar, 1550-1627.

DOWNHAM, G., an Irish theologian, d. 1634.

DOWNING, C., a puritan divine, 1606-1644.

DOWNMAN, HUGH, an Engl. poet, 1740-1809.

DRABICIUS, N., a Ger. enthusiast, 1587-1652.

DRACO, a legislator of Athens, 7th cent. B.C.

DRAGONETTI, H., an Ital. jurist, 1738-1818.

DRAGUT, an Ottoman corsair, killed 1565.

DRAKE, FRANCIS, an English antiq., d. 1770.

DRAKE. FRANCIS DRAKE, the chief of the English Naval Worthies of the reign of Elizabeth, and the first man who circumnavigated the globe in a single voyage, was born in 1546, near Tavistock in Devonshire. His father was a poor clergyman; and Francis was the eldest of twelve sons, nearly all of whom were bred to the sea. He was apprenticed while a lad to the master of a coasting bark, which sometimes made voyages to Holland and France. In this humble employment Drake grew up to be a thorough seaman; and he also by his steadiness and good conduct so gained the esteem of his master, that when the old man died, he bequeathed his bark to the diligent and skilful young mariner.—Drake continued his old master's trade in her for some time; but his spirit of adventure caused him at last to sell her, and employ the proceeds in a trading voyage to the West Indies in 1565 and 1566, during which he suffered much ill usage and loss from the commander of some Spanish cruizers. On Drake's return he joined Sir John Hawkins in an adventure to the Spanish Main, which proved calamitous at the time, but which must have done much in qualifying Drake for his subsequent achievements. The little squadron which Hawkins and Drake commanded, was treacherously attacked by a Spanish fleet in the port of St. Juan de Ulloa, and four out of the six English ships were destroyed.—Drake returned to England with the loss of all his property; but with the gain of valuable experience, and with an increase to that keen antipathy to the Spaniards, which marked him throughout life, and which is best paralleled by that which Nelson afterwards felt to the French. In 1572 Drake succeeded in fitting out three small vessels, and sailed to the Spanish Main on a voyage of reprisals. He failed in an attack on the city of Nombre de Dios; but he landed on the isthmus of Panama, and captured a large treasure, which was being conveyed on mules to Nombre de Dios for exportation to Spain. It was in the course of this adventure that one of the native guides who led the English across part of the isthmus, showed Drake a lofty tree from whose summit might be discovered the Pacific ocean, along which no European flag, save that of Spain, had hitherto ever floated, and the coasts of which were believed to teem with treasure-cities of boundless magnificence. Drake climbed this 'goodlie and great high tree,' as he himself termed it, and gazing thence on the broad Pacific, he with great solemnity 'besought God to give him health and life once to sail an English ship in those seas.'—This was no barren vow of transient enthusiasm. On his return to England, Drake prepared a squadron for a voyage into the South Pacific through the straits of Magellan. It consisted of five vessels, the largest of which was only of 500 tons. Drake sailed on the 13th December, 1577, and on the 20th May, 1578, he anchored in the port St. Julian of Magellan. There one of the companions of Drake, named Thomas Doughty, was tried by Drake and the other officers of the fleet, and put to death on a charge of mutiny and conspiracy. This execution has long been made a subject of heavy imputation on Drake's character, but Sir John Barrow in his late work, 'The Naval

Worthies of the Reign of Elizabeth,' has printed some contemporaneous records of Doughty's trial, which prove his sentence to have been just, and his death necessary. Drake emerged into the Pacific from the perilous straits of Magellan on the 6th of May, but his ship, the *Golden Hind*, struggled with difficulty through heavy gales; and all her consorts abandoned her or perished. With his one vessel Drake now began his attacks upon the Spanish treasure-ships that were sailing in fancied security along the coast of the Pacific; and the *Golden Hind* was soon deeply laden with Spanish gold and other valuables. Drake now thought of returning home; but an attempt to re-pass the straits would have thrown him within the reach of a large force, which the enraged Spaniards had collected to intercept him. He resolved, therefore, to seek a passage home round the north of America; and by unrivalled boldness and skill, worked his ship to a high latitude along the western coast of the Atlantic. Yielding at length to the increased severity of the winter season, and the natural obstacles which his crazy bark and worn-out crew encountered, Drake steered westward across the Pacific for the Philippine islands, and thence for the Cape of Good Hope. He doubled the Cape on the 15th June, 1580; and on the 25th September in that year, the *Golden Hind* came safely to anchor in Plymouth harbour, having been two years and ten months at sea, during which time she had sailed round the whole world.—Drake's exploits, and the treasure which he had brought home, made all England ring with his renown. Queen Elizabeth knighted him, and dined in state with him on board the *Golden Hind*. The Spaniards were loud in their protestations, and demanded that Drake should be given up to them as a pirate. There was at this time nominal peace between the two countries; but Spanish troops had often aided the rebels against Elizabeth in Ireland, and England, on the other hand, had sustained by men and money the revolt of the Netherlands against Spain. In the New World the arrogant claims of the Spaniards to exclude all other nations from the seas of Central and Southern America, and the cruelties which their officers practised, had created a system of reprisals; and 'no peace beyond the line,' was the rough and ready maxim of the English mariners. The nation adopted it. Queen Elizabeth refused to give up or to punish Drake; and in the open war which soon broke out between her and Spain, Drake did noble service to his country and his queen. In 1585 he attacked and burnt the collected shipping in Cadiz harbour, and thereby delayed for a year the sailing of the Spanish Armada against England. And when in 1588 Spain sent that huge agglomeration of her fleets and armies against our shores, Sir Francis Drake was the boldest and the sagest among that bright band of our naval heroes who baffled and beat the haughty Spaniards; and who forced the shattered remnants of their so-called Invincible Armada to flee in disaster and disgrace round the north of Britain and Ireland back to the harbours of the peninsula, which they had quitted in such confidence of vindictive success. In 1595 Drake sailed on his last voyage in conjunction with his old comrade Sir John Hawkins, on an expedition against the Spanish West Indies. The

English were unsuccessful in this enterprise. The suffered severely by the diseases of the climate, which the brave Sir Francis fell a victim. Admiral Drake died on board his own ship off Porto Bello, on the 28th January, 1596. [E.S.C.]

DRAKE, JAMES, a political satirist, 1667-170

DRAKE, DR. NATHAN, a physician of Harefield in Suffolk, distinguished as an essayist in English literature, and especially on periodical literature from the time of Addison, 1766-1836.

DRAN, H. P. LE, a Fr. surgical wr., 1685-177

DRAPARNAUD, J. P. R., a French naturalist, 1772-1805. His brother, VICTOR XAVIER, a dramatist, au. of the 'Prisoner of Newgate,' 1773-183

DRAPER, ELIZABETH, the friend of Sterne and Raynal, to whom the former addressed his letters published under the name of Yorick, 1742-1775.

DRAPER, SIR WILLIAM, a military officer known as a controversialist from his defence of the marquis of Granby, 1721-1787.

DRAYTON, MICHAEL, one of the most esteemed of the early English poets, most admired for his pastorals and chivalrous subjects, born at Harshull in Warwickshire, 1563, buried in Westminster Abbey, 1631.

DREBBEL, CORNELIUS VAN, a Dutch philosopher and chem., inv. of the thermometer, &c., 1572-163

DRELINCOURT, CHARLES, a French protestant, author of 'Consolations against the Fears of Death,' &c., 1595-1669. LAURENCE, his son, learned divine and author, 1631-1681. CHARLES his third son, a physician, died 1697.

DREW, SAMUEL, a methodist preacher, celebrated as a metaphysician for his 'Essay on the Immortality and Immortality of the Soul,' 1765-183

DROLLINGER, C. F., a Ger. lyric, 1688-174

DROUAIS, J. G., a French painter, 1763-178

DROUET, JEAN BAPTISTE, master of the post in the village of Sainte-Menehould, and once a soldier of the dragoons, has obtained a remarkable name in the history of the French revolution by his arrest of Louis XVI. when he attempted to fly the kingdom, 20th June, 1791. His curiosity was awakened by the arrival of travellers under very unusual circumstances, curiosity ended in suspicion, and his suspicions were confirmed by comparison of the king's portrait, engraved on French assignats at that time, with the pretence Baron Korff in the Berlin. With the zeal of a patriot, and the decision and boldness of a soldier, he galloped by a cross road to the town of Varennes, and prepared his measures so effectually, notwithstanding the near neighbourhood of Choiseul and Bouillé, that the carriages were stopped, and the king conducted to Paris. If Lafayette was justifiable in declaring the flight of the king 'infamous,' and the country had reason to tremble for its independence with Louis in the army of the coalition, it is impossible to deny that Drouet's arrest of the king was an act of patriotism; and viewing it in this light, the National Assembly rewarded him with a gift of 30,000 francs, while the people, in 1792, returned him to the National Convention. In the capacity of deputy he voted for the most violent measures, and had the atrocity to propose that all the English in France should be shot. In 1793 he accompanied the army of the North as commissary, and was shut up in Manbeuge, when that place was reduced to

the last extremity by the Austrians, and was taken prisoner in a sortie which he headed. Being confined in the fortress of Spitzberg, situated on a rock some two hundred feet high, he attempted to escape by means of a parachute, but falling heavily to the ground, was captured again. He was subsequently exchanged with some of his comrades against the king's daughter, and sat in the council of 500. He joined the conspiracy of Babeuf against the order established after the 9th Thermidor, but was permitted to escape by the Directory, and, after an adventurous career abroad, became sub-prefect of Sainte-Ennebold under the consulate. In 1815 he appeared as deputy of the Marne in the Chamber of Representatives during the hundred days, and the following year was banished from France with the regicides. In 1824, an old man who had been known some years past under the name of Merger, was esteemed a good Christian, died at Maçon, when people were surprised to discover that he was no other than the 'bold dragoon' who arrested the king at Varennes. [E.R.]

DROUET, S. F., a French *savant*, 1715-1779.

DROUOT, GEN. COUNT, artillery off. under Napoleon, and one of his most faithful fol., 1774-1847.

DROZ, F. N. E., a Fr. juriconsult, 1735-1805.

DROZ, PETER JACQUET, a Swiss mechanician, 1721-1790. His son, H. L. JACQUET, distinguished the his father for his surprising skill, 1759-1791.

DRUMMOND, GEORGE, distinguished for his public spirit as provost of Edinburgh, and in the rebellion of 1745, 1687-1766.

DRUMMOND, JAMES, third earl of Perth, a descendant of Andrew, k. of Hungary, dis. as chan. Scot., and as a partizan of James II., 1638-1716.

DRUMMOND, THOMAS, inventor of the *light* kn. his name, and under secrecy for Ireland, d. 1840.

DRUMMOND, WM., a Scotch poet, 1585-1649.

DRUMMOND, SIR WM., F.R.S., a political negotiator and classical and antiquarian au., d. 1828.

DRUMMOND-DE-MELFORT, L. HECTOR, comte De, a general in the French service, distinguished as a tactician, 1726-1788.

DRURY, JOSEPH, a classical scholar and divine, head master of Harrow, acknowledged by Lord Byron as the 'best and worthiest friend he ever possessed,' 1750-1834.

DRUSILLA, JULIA, a daughter of Germanicus and Agrippa, mistress of Caligula, died 38. Another DRUSILLA was wife of Claudius Felix.

DRUSIUS, JOHN, a German critic, 1550-1616.

DRUSUS, a Roman consul, poisoned 23.

DRUSUS, CLAUDIUS NERO, a distin. Roman commander, father of Germanicus, d. 9 B.C.

DRUSUS, M. L., a Rom. tribune 122 B.C., consul 2. His son, of the same name, tribune 90-89 B.C.

DRYANDER, F. E., a Flem. his., 16th century.

DRYANDER, JONAS, a Swed. natur., 1748-1810.

DRYDEN, JOHN, born in 1631, was the grandson of Sir Erasmus Dryden, or Driden, of Canons-shby, in Northamptonshire. From his father,

the third son of the family, he inherited a small estate, yielding fifty or sixty pounds a-year. He was sent from Westminster School to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he resided till 1657. For the next three years he was engaged in public business in London, under his mother's cousin, Mr Gilbert Pickering, a puritan, and a partizan of

Cromwell. His principal kinsmen on the father's side belonged to the same party. Thus trained and thus connected, he began his literary career by verses on the death of the Protector; but his disinclination to the principles in which he had been brought up, and the vacillation of opinions by which he was distinguished through life, showed themselves very speedily.—The Restoration, occurring when he was in his thirtieth year, excluded him for the time from government employment and patronage; and he at once devoted himself to literature as a profession. Having to rely on it for support, he did not long content himself with obscure drudgery in prose, or with verses, though he wrote many, on public events. Yet his '*Annus Mirabilis*,' celebrating the eventful year 1666, presaged his eminence as a descriptive and didactic poet. But the stage, now restored, and becoming the fashionable amusement, offered itself as the only means through which his pen could furnish a livelihood; and, in the course of twenty-five years, he wrote twenty-seven dramas. The most remarkable of these were his Heroic Plays, pieces of a kind which, imported from France, was the favourite during the greater part of the reign of Charles II. These have aptly been described by Sir Walter Scott as being just metrical romances of chivalry thrown into the form of dialogues. In this unnatural but seductive class of compositions Dryden was unsurpassed; and, amidst all their exaggeration and unreality, his Tragic Dramas are works of great genius. His Comedies, belonging to the Spanish school which had become so popular, and whose chief merit was sought in complex ingenuity of plot, have little literary value; and they are tainted, as deeply as any plays of their time, by the moral depravity which disgraced the restored English stage till after the close of the seventeenth century. Indeed, the pain which one feels in seeing the intellectual powers of Dryden wasted on his serious dramas, is aggravated when we contemplate the moral degradation displayed by his comic ones.—Hardly less mortifying is it to know, that the great poet was conscious of his own inaptitude for the writing of plays; and that he panted to display, on a field better adapted to his diffusive genius, the pomp of imagery, the strength of passion, and the magnificent skill of versification, which he felt to be but ill bestowed on his heroic and tragic pieces of theatrical declamation. It was the cherished dream of his life to give to the English language a national epic, whose theme would probably have been the exploits of the romantic King Arthur. There are, in fact, two circumstances only that can at all console us for the lamentable misapplication of Dryden's labour. In the first place, the writing of his heroic plays served as his apprenticeship to the art of versification and expression. Out of his rhymed dialogue arose that mastery of the English heroic couplet which he was the first to acquire, and in which no succeeding poet has nearly equalled him. Secondly, the prefaces, dedications, and essays, with which he accompanied his dramas, exhibited him at once as the earliest writer of regular and elegant English prose, and as the first who can be said to have aimed in our language at anything like philosophical criticism. Those prose fragments of his are still instructive to the critic of poetry; and

they contain some of the most felicitous specimens of style which our tongue has ever produced.— During the few years next after the Restoration, dramatic composition was almost his only employment. Of his heroic plays of this period, which



[Dryden's House in Fetter Lane.]

were written in rhyme, the finest were the two parts of 'The Conquest of Granada.' He was under an engagement to write plays for the king's theatre, which gave him an income of more than three hundred a-year: in 1665 his circumstances were a little improved by his uncomfortable marriage with Lady Elizabeth Howard, daughter of the earl of Berkshire; and in 1670 he received, with a salary (irregularly paid) of two hundred a-year and the famous butt of wine, the joint offices of historiographer-royal and poet-laureate. In the latter part of Charles's reign the fashion in dramatic matters began to change: and this, with jealousies of playwrights and courtiers, gave birth to the celebrated burlesque play called 'The Rehearsal,' of which Dryden, under the nickname of Bayes, was the principal victim. Politics now offered to the laureate a new kind of theme, of which he availed himself by publishing, in 1681, his 'Absalom and Ahithophel,' the best of all poetical satires. 'The Medal' and 'Mac-Flecknoe,' works of the same kind, followed immediately. Now, likewise, he began to write tragedy in blank verse, 'All For Love' being his most successful experiment of the kind. In the 'Religio Laici,' also, he presented to the public, in 1682, his first elaborate attempt at didactic poetry. The tone of hesitation, and the character of the arguments, adopted in this defence of the Church of England, betrayed a state of mind leading by an easy progress to the change of faith which the poet soon avowed. In 1685, soon after the accession of James II., Dryden was received into the Church of Rome. His conversion secured him in court favour, and was rewarded by an addition of a hundred pounds a-year to his pension. But it was probably sincere; and the new creed was unflinchingly adhered to when it had become unprofitable and dangerous. It produced rich poetical fruit in

'The Hind and the Panther,' in which the dryness of dissertation is enlivened by ingenious allegory.— The Revolution, taking place in the poet's fifty-seventh year, deprived him of his pensions, and his royal and courtly patrons; but it neither lowered the place which he held as the first poet of his time, nor damped the ardour of his literary exertions. The last twelve years of his life, though spent in hard toil and under heavy discouragement, produced some of his best works. In 1690 he gave to the stage his tragedy of 'Don Sebastian,' the best and most interesting of his serious plays. In 1697, amidst many other labours, he threw off at heat his 'Alexander's Feast,' one of the most animated of all lyrical poems, though not conceived in the highest tone of lyrical inspiration. In the same year appeared his nobly spirited translation of Virgil, for which he had trained himself by previous versions from the classics published in the volumes he called 'Miscellanies.' Lastly, in the spring of 1700, were published his 'Fables,' which, imitating in verse the prose of Boccaccio and remodelling (not always for the better) the antique poetical pictures of Chaucer, he not only showed that his warm imagination burned as brightly as ever, but that his metrical skill had been increasing to the close of his life. That life was about to end. Gout and gravel had long disturbed him; and erysipelas in one of his legs, terminating in mortification, destroyed him on May-day, 1700. He was buried in Westminster Abbey, between the grave of Chaucer and that of Cowley. [W.S.]

DUBARRAN, BARBEAU, a mem. of the French convention and Com. of Public Safety, 1750-1811.
 DUBOCAGE, G. B., a Fr. canal eng., 1626-1699.
 DUBOIS, ANTHONY, Baron, a dist. Fr. surgeon, appointed accoucheur to the empress, 1756-1837.
 DUBOIS, EDWARD, a periodical writer and journalist, distin. in light literature, 1775-1850.
 DUBOIS, G., a French historian, 1628-1696.
 DUBOIS, JR., a French sculptor, 1626-1694.
 DUBOIS, J. B., a French essayist, 1753-1808.
 DUBOIS, P., a French savant, 1636-1703.
 DUBOIS, P. G., a French translator, 1626-1699.
 DUBOIS, WILLIAM, a Fr. cardinal and statesman, justly branded in his. as infamous, 1656-1721.
 DUBOIS-CRANCE, EDMUND LOUIS ALEXANDRE. Dubois-Crance performed a part in the French revolution which may be related in few words, but from which the most important consequences have resulted. He was the propounder of that formidable military engine known as the *conscription*, the first idea of which he submitted to the national convention in 1793 as reporter of the military commission. 'In a nation that would be free, when surrounded by powerful neighbours and rent by faction,' he remarks, 'it behoves every citizen to be a soldier and every soldier to be a citizen, and there is no hope of this, France is near the term of her annihilation. . . . If you once tolerate exemptions and substitutes, all is lost.' The advice of this stern soldier and honest republican was responded to by a decree for the levy of 300,000 men with promotion from the ranks, and shortly afterwards by Barrère's famous proclamation for a levy *en masse*. One other memorable service was performed for the republic by Dubois-Crance, in the reduction of Lyons, and such was the esteem in which

military talents were held that he was appointed, 1799, the successor of Bernadotte as minister of war. He was a stout opponent of the revolution which Napoleon attained the supreme power, and ever after remained in the obscurity of private life.

He is the author of several military and political memoirs publ. between 1789 and 1804, and two pamphlets written against Barrère 1795. n at Charleville 1747, d. at Rhétel 1814. [E.R.]

UBOS, J. B., a Fr. literary *savant*, 1670-1742.

UBOST, A., a Fr. painter, 1769-1825.

UBOUCHAGE, F. J. GRATET, Viscount, a minister of marine under the Bourbons, 1749-1821.

UBOURDIEN, J., a Fr. controv. wr. 1652-1720.

UBRAW, J. S., an hist. of Bohemia, d. 1553.

UBUISSON, P. U., a French dramatist, excelled as an accomplice of Hebert, 1748-1794.

UCANGE, VICTOR, a Fr. novelist, 1783-1833.

UCAREL, A. C., a Fr. antiquar., 1713-1785.

UCASSE, J. B., a celeb. Fr. admiral, d. 1715.

UCHAL, JAMES, an Irish divine, 1697-1761.

UCHANGE, G., a Fr. engraver, 1662-1756.

UCHAT, J. LE, a French author, 1658-1735.

UCHATEL, GASPARD, a republican of the French revolution and member of convention, honorable for his vote against the execution of the king, to register which was carried from his sick bed wrapped up in blankets; born 1766, guillotined in a party of the Girondins 31st October, 1793.

UCHER, GILBERT, a Latin poet, 16th cent.

UCHESNE, ANDREW, a Fr. hist. and geogr., celebrated for the number of his works, 1584-1640.

UCHESNE, A. N., a Fr. naturalist, 1747-1827.

UCHESNE, C., physician to Henry IV., and author of 'Memoirs' concerning him, date unknown.

UCHESNE, dist. as a chemist and poet, 1544-1609.

UCHESNE, H. G., a Fr. naturalist, 1739-1822.

UCHESNE, L., a French *savant*, born 1588.

UCHESNOIS, J. R., a Fr. actress, 1777-1835.

UCIS, J. F., a French tragic poet, 1733-1816.

UCK, ARTHUR, an Engl. jurist, 1580-1649.

UCK, STEPHEN, an English poet, died 1736.

UCKWORTH, SIR J. T., an Eng. admiral, dist. in the West Indies during the late war, 1748-1817.

UCLERCQ, J., a curious annalist, 15th cent.

UCLOS, A. J., a French engraver, last cent.

UCLOS, C. P., a French historian, 1704-72.

UCOS, JEAN FRANÇOIS, one of the clearest and most honest in accepting the consequences of his convictions, of the party of Girondins, was born at Bourdeaux 1765, and was named as deputy for his native city to the Constituent Assembly in 1791, and to the National Convention in 1792. His name is not identified with any particular measures, but his oratory was brilliant, his advice listened to with respect, and his influence felt in the debates, in which he partook with indefatigable zeal. He was more tolerant than the other members of the Gironde, and tried to promote a fusion of republicans of every shade of opinion. He shared the fate of his party, though somewhat later, through the influence of Marat, and was guillotined at the early of twenty-eight, 1st November, 1794. [E.R.]

UCOS, ROGER, like many other actors in the French revolution, was an advocate, and embraced extreme opinions at the commencement of that revolution, succeeded in talking his way to the Na-

tional Convention in 1792. He was then thirty-eight years of age, having been born in 1754. There is nothing to show from the beginning to the end of his career, that he had any other talents than those of a respectable lawyer, or any principles but those which he could adopt with the greatest eclat for the time being. In this spirit he seems to have voted for the death of the king 'without delay,' and afterwards opposed himself to the Girondins. In January, 1794, he served the Jacobin's Club as president, and after a few ups and downs, had settled as a magistrate in a country village, when Barras drew him from his retirement, and he became a member of the directory and the council of elders. On the 18th Brumaire (9th October, 1799), he lent himself to the *coup d'état* of Napoleon, and was rewarded with the third place in the provisional consulate, as the Abbé Sieyès was with the second. On the 20th, Buonaparte, Sieyès, and Ducos, held their first sitting in the Luxembourg, and on Sieyès's suggesting that one of them should act as president, Ducos promptly replied, — 'Vous voyez bien que c'est le general qui préside,' (the general presides of course!) Ducos seconded whatever Buonaparte proposed, and though Sieyès felt that he was reduced to a mere cypher, they proceeded to frame the new constitution, which was adopted by the votes of the people, and Buonaparte being confirmed in his office of first consul, replaced his former colleagues by Cambaceres and Lebrun. From this period Ducos is known as a member of the senate, and of the upper chamber during the hundred days. He was proscribed by the Bourbons in 1816, and died the same year in consequence of being thrown out of his carriage. His brother, NICOLAS, Baron Ducos, acquired distinction as one of Napoleon's generals, and survived him many years. [E.R.]

DUDLEY, EDMUND, a minister of state under Henry VII., executed with Empson at the commencement of the following reign, 1462-1510. His son JOHN, duke of Northumberland, and father of Lord Guildford Dudley, whom he married to Lady Jane Grey, executed for treason, 1502-1553. AMBROSE, another son of the duke, called the Good Earl of Warwick, 1530-1589. ROBERT, his fifth son, earl of Leicester, celebrated as the favourite of Elizabeth, 1532-1588. SIR ROBERT, son of the last named, and the Lady Douglas, celeb. for his skill in hydraulic engineering, 1573-1630.

DUDLEY, SIR H. B., a noted journalist, politician, and dramatic writer, long known as a man of pleasure in London, and a magistrate, 1745-1824.

DUDLEY, THE RIGHT HON. J. W. WARD, earl of, foreign secretary under Canning, 1781-1833.

DUDLEY, THOMAS, an English engr., 17th c.

DUELLI, R., a German historian, died 1740.

DUFAU, F., a French painter, died 1821.

DUFF, a king of Scotland, 968-973.

DUFFET, G., a Flemish painter, 1594-1660.

DUFOURNY, L., a Fr. architect, 1734-1818.

DUFRENOY, A. G., a Fr. poetess, 1765-1826.

DUFRESNOY, ALPH., a French artist, and author of a poem on painting, pub. 1684, 1611-1665.

DUFRESNOY, A. I. J., a Fr. phys., 1733-1801.

DUFRESNY, C. R., a Fr. dram., 1684-1724.

DUGARD, WM., an English classic, 17th cent.

DUGDALE, SIR WILLIAM, the famous herald,

author of the 'Monasticon Anglicanum,' and other historical and antiquarian works of great value, disting. for his adherence to Charles I., 1605-1686.

DUGHET, GASPARD, an Ital. paint., 1613-75.

DUGOMMIER, J. F. COQUILLE, a French general, distinguished as director of the siege of Toulon, &c., born 1736, killed 1794.

DUGUAY-TROUIN, RENE, a Fr. naval commander in the Sp. war of succession, &c., 1673-1736.

DUGUESCELIN, BERTRAND, a French cavalier, constable of France in the time of Charles V., chief agent in expelling the English, 1314-1380.

DUGUET, J. J., a Fr. relig. wr., 1649-1733.

DUHALDE, J. B., a learned French Jesuit, au. of 'Descriptio de la Chine,' &c., 1674-1743.

DUHAMEL, J. B., a Fr. ecclesiastic, disting. as a speculative and practical philos., 1624-1706.

DUHAMEL, J. P. F. GUILLOT, a Fr. mineralog., inv. of new methods for joining metals, 1730-1816.

DUHAMEL-DU-MONCEAU, H. LOUIS, a dis. contrib. to science, esp. to agriculture, 1700-1782.

DUHAUSSET, MADAME, a lady attached to the Marchioness Pompadour, author of 'Memoirs of the Court of Louis XV.,' 1720-1780.

DUJARDIN, B., a French historian, last cent.

DUJARDIN, C., a Dutch painter, 1640-1678.

DUKE, RICH., an Engl. div. and poet, d. 1711.

DUKER, C. A., a German *savant*, 1670-1752.

DULAURE, J. A., a Fr. hist. and *savant*, mem. of the convention and council of 500, 1755-1835.

DULON, LOUIS, a Germ. musician, 1769-1826.

DULONG, P. L., a French chemist, 1785-1838.

DUMANIANT, J. A., a Fr. dram., 1754-1828.

DUMARESQU, H., an Eng. officer, dist. in most of the battles of the late war, and at Waterloo, 1792-1838.

DUMAREST, R., a Fr. medallist, 1750-1806.

DUMARSAIS, CÉSAR CHESNEAU, a French philologist, called by D'Alembert 'The La Fontaine of Philosophers,' 1676-1756.

DUMAS, AL. DAVY, a Fr. general, 1762-1806.

DUMAS, C. L., a Fr. medical wr., 1765-1813.

DUMAS, HILARY, a French *savant*, died 1742.

DUMAS, L., a Fr. writer on music, 1676-1744.

DUMAS, M., a Fr. gen. of division, min. of war under the restoration, au. of memoirs, 1758-1837.

DUMAS, P., a French translator, 1738-1782.

DUMAS, R. F., a French advocate, president of the revol. tribunal, born 1757, guillotined 1794. His brother, J. F. DUMAS, an author, 1754-1795.

DUMESNIL, M. F., a Fr. actress, 1713-1803.

DUMONCEAU, J. B., a Fr. general, 1760-1821.

DUMONT, F., a French sculptor, 1688-1721.

DUMONT, F., a Fr. portrait paint., 1751-1833.

DUMONT, G., a Fr. statistical writer, 1725-88.

DUMONT, G. M., an architect of the last cent.

DUMONT, H., music. to Louis XV., 1610-84.

DUMONT, JOHN, a political and hist. writer, historiographer to the emp. of Germany, 1660-1726.

DUMONT, J., a French painter, 1700-1781.

DUMONT, P. S. L., born at Geneva 1759, a friend and fellow-labourer with Mirabeau, and after, with Jeremy Bentham, whose works he translated into French, author of 'Souvenirs sur Mirabeau,' and 'Lettres sur Bentham,' died at Milan, 1829.

DUMONT D'URVILLE, JULES SEBASTIAN CÉSAR, a celebrated French navigator, was born at Condé-sur-Noireau, 1791. In 1822 he went out with M. Duperrey as second in command, and

made the tour of the world in the corvette Coquille. In 1826 he was appointed captain the Astrolabe in a second voyage to the S. Seas to discover, if possible, some traces of Perouse. His voyages have enriched science with valuable collections of objects and discoveries. France owes to him the Venus of Milo, besides memoirs which illustrate his vast knowledge and intrepid seamanship. He had been named admiral, when he perished with his wife and by the accident on the Versailles railway, the carriages were burnt on the 8th of May.

DUMOULIN, C., a Fr. jurisconsult, 1500.

DUMOULIN, E., a Fr. journalist, 1776-1811.

DUMOULIN, P., a Fr. prot. theol., 1568-1641.

DUMOURIEZ, ANNE FRANÇOIS DUPERRÉ, a commissary in the French army, author of a translation of 'Ricciardetto,' an It. poem, 1700-1794.

DUMOURIEZ, CHARLES FRANÇOIS DUPERRÉ, son of the preceding, a distinguished general of the French revolution, disgraced by his attempt to act the part of a Monk, was banished to Cambrai in 1793, and died in exile at Turin, near Henley-upon-Thames, 1823. He was educated both as a man of letters and a soldier, and at twenty-four years of age, had seen several campaigns, and received twenty-two wounds in the cavalry service. Disappointed with the career of captain, though graced with the cross of St. Louis, and a pension of 600 livres, he endeavoured to open a road to fortune by combining the talents of a military adventurer and a politician. He acted the scene of his intrigues being successful on the little island of Corsica, the kingdom of Poland, and Sweden, and his reward for the services of these services a short sojourn in the Tuileries, which favour was conferred upon him by Louis XV. On the accession of Louis XVI. he obtained the command of Cherbourg, with the title of comte de Dalmat, but it was not until the revolution broke out that his ambition, his love of adventure, his dauntless courage, and his diplomatic talents, brought into full play, or his condition elevated him above obscurity. Having attached himself to the Girondins, he became in 1792, minister for foreign affairs, and on their dismissal by the king, resigned his duties in the field, and at length found himself in command of the army opposed to the duke of Brunswick. His determined stand in the war of Argonne, gave the opportunity for Kellerman's victory, his dragoons, and other divisions of the army defeated the Prussians at Valmy (20th Sept. 1792), after which, it appears, he negotiated the king of Prussia, allowing him to withdraw his defeated army on condition of being permitted to pursue his ambitious designs for acquiring the sovereignty of Belgium. On the 12th of November he defeated the Austrians at the battle of Maastricht, took Liege, Antwerp, and shortly afterwards Breda in Holland, but was beaten at Wimpfen, 18th March, 1793, by Prince Coburg, with whom he entered into secret negotiations for restoring the constitutional monarchy; his being to march upon Paris with the Austrians to dissolve the Convention, and proclaim the dethronement of Louis Philippe king. Reports of his treasonable practices, however, had reached the ears of government, and a commission arrived at his quarters with power, if necessary, to order

er arrest. He succeeded, by surprise, in convincing the members of this commission to an Austrian prison; but it was too late to turn the course of events: his troops were already in revolt, and the next morning (3d April, 1793) he barely succeeded in escaping with his life across the border.

A reward of 300,000 francs was offered for his head, but he evaded pursuit, and at length found a safe asylum in England, where he enjoyed the friendship of the duke of Kent, Mr. Canning, and many other distinguished persons. His career is illustrated by a great number of works from his pen, the bare titles of which would almost occupy the space of this notice; his 'Memoirs of the Revolution' may be mentioned as the most interesting.

[E.R.]

DUNBAR, GEORGE, a celebrated Greek scholar and professor of Greek in the university of Edinburgh, author of a Greek lexicon, 1774-1851.

DUNBAR, W., a Scottish poet, 1465-1535.

DUNCAN, L., k. of Scotland. See DONALD VII.

DUNCAN II., usurped the throne, and assassinated, 1059.

DUNCAN, ADAM, Lord Viscount, a Scotch admiral, dist. for his victory over De Winter, the Dutch commander at Camperdown, 1731-1804.

DUNCAN, ANDREW, a Scot. phys., 1745-1828.

DUNCAN, D., a French naturalist, 1649-1735.

DUNCAN, MARK, a Scotch phil., 17th century.

DUNCAN, MARTIN, a contro. div., 1505-1590.

DUNCAN, W., a Scotch logician, 1717-1760.

DUNCOMBE, W., an Engl. dram., 1690-1769.

son JOHN, a miscel. wr. and poet, 1730-1786.

DUNDAS, SIR DAVID, a Brit. gen., 1736-1820.

DUNDAS, H., Visc. Melville. See MELVILLE.

DUNDAS, ROBERT, a Scotch judge, father of Lord Melville, 1685-1753. His elder son, of the same name, member for Edinburgh, and president of the Court of Session, 1713-1787.

DUNDAS, THOMAS, a Brit. officer, 1750-1794.

DUNDRENNAN, LORD, THOMAS MAITLAND, distinguished Scotch judge, 1792-1851.

DUNGAL, an Irish philos. writer, 9th century.

DUNLOP, WM., a Scottish divine, 1692-1720.

DUNN, S., an English mathematician, last cent.

DUNNING, JOHN, Lord Ashburton, the celebrated counsel for Wilkes, attorney-general, chancellor for Lancaster, &c., 1731-1782.

DUNOD, P. J., a French antiquarian, 1657-1725. His nephew, IGNAZ DUNOD DE CHARENTON, an historian and juriconsult, 1679-1752.

DUNOIS, JOHN, a nat. son of Louis d'Orleans, killed in the expulsion of the Engl. from Fr., 1407-1468.

DUNS SCOTUS, JOHN, 'the subtle doctor,' was born about A.D. 1265. The place of his birth has not been satisfactorily ascertained, Scotland, England, and Ireland laying claim to the honour.

He points to Dunse, in Berwickshire, as the spot of his nativity, and others contend for Dunstance, in Northumberland. The probability is that he was of Scotch extraction. He received his earliest education at a Franciscan monastery in Newcastle, and afterwards studied at Merton College, Oxford, in which he became professor of theology

in 1301. His prelections on the 'Sentences' of Peter Lombard are said to have been attended by a crowd of 30,000 students, then resident at Oxford. Though such a statement appears to be a romantic exaggeration, it certainly proves the prodigious fame of the lecturer. In 1307 the

philosopher removed to Paris, by command of the general of his order. He had already gained great notoriety in the French capital by a public disputation on behalf of the immaculate conception of the Virgin. Immense applause attended his lectures in Paris, and he was styled *Doctor subtilis*.

In 1308 he was ordered to Cologne to found a new university there, and defend the same theological dogma. On arriving at that city, the inhabitants met him in a body, and he was drawn into the ancient town in a triumphal car. Soon after his arrival, however, he was seized with apoplexy, and died in November, 1308, at the early age of forty-three. Duns Scotus excelled in the knowledge of canon and civil law, in philosophy, mathematics, and theology. His mind was eminently fitted for abstruse discussion, and subtle dialectics, and was sharpened into a morbid acuteness and pertinacity by continued practice. He displayed keenness and versatility in detecting invisible distinctions; in multiplying hypotheses which differed from each other only in some verbal incidents; in untwisting every thought and proposition as by an intellectual prism; in speculating upon themes above the reach of human knowledge, and in the multiplication of ingenious theories without proof to sustain them, or utility to recommend them. Hypothesis supplanted investigation, and the interpretation of nature, or the question, what is? was superseded by previous conceptions of what might or should be. The Franciscans gloried in Duns Scotus, as their rivals the Dominicans extolled Thomas Aquinas. Aquinas was the more orthodox, and Scotus was at least semipelagian. Scotists and Thomists divided the mediæval schools, and the former as being realists, were opposed to the Occamists who were nominalists, or held that universal terms were simply names, and not the signs of actual existences. The 'Opera Positiva' of Duns Scotus are very numerous, and have not been printed; but his 'Opera Speculativa' were published in 12 folio volumes at Lyons in 1639, the editor being an Irishman of the name of Luke Wadding. Six of these tomes are filled with the famed prelections on Peter Lombard, already referred to. The industry that could by its own composition amass such a huge collection of MSS. during so short a life, must certainly have been equal to the genius of the great schoolman. [J.E.]

DUNSTABLE, JOHN, an Eng. musician, 15th c.

DUNSTAN, ST., an English statesman and prelate, abp. of Canterbury, and absolute master of the kingdom under Edward the Martyr, 925-988.

DUNTON, J., a bookseller and mis. wr., 1659-1733.

DUPATY, F. B. MERCIER, pres. of the parl. of Bourdeaux, author of 'Letters on Italy,' &c., 1746-1788. His son CHARLES, a sculptor, 1771-1825.

DUPERIER, C., a Fr. and Latin poet, 1620-92.

DUPERRON, JAMES DAVY, Cardinal, a Swiss recusant from the prot. church, dist. as a controversialist, 1556-1618. JOHN, his brother and suc.

in the abbey of Sens, author of 'An Apology for the Jesuits,' died 1621. JAMES, nephew of the preceding, almoner of Henrietta Maria, died 1649.

DUPIN, BARON, a statistical au., 1767-1828.

DUPIN, C., a writer on public law, 1700-1769.

DUPIN, LOUIS ELLIS, an eccl. his., 1657-1719.

DUPIN, P., a French juriconsult, 1681-1745.

DUPLEIX, CÆSAR, a Fr. satirist, died 1641.

DUPLEIX, J., Fr. gov. of Pondicherry, d. 1763.
 DUPLEIX, SCAPIO, a Fr. historian, 1666-1661.
 DUPONT, LEO, a French sculptor, 1795-1828.
 DUPONT DE LETANG, COUNT, lieut.-gen. in the French army, minister of war, &c., 1765-1840.
 DUPONT DE NEMOURS, P. S., a member of the French assembly of notables, &c., a writer on political economy, 1759-1817.

DUPONT, A., a French advocate, 1759-1798.

DUPORTAIL, N., a Fr. statesman, died 1802.

DUPPA, BRYAN, an Eng. prelate, 1589-1662.

DUPPA, R., a miscellaneous writer, died 1831.

DUPRE, A., Fr. consul at Smyrna, died 1892.

DUPRE, C., a French *savant*, 16th century.

DUPUIS, CHARLES FRANÇOIS, a celebrated philosopher of the period of the French revolution, whose great work, 'Origine de tous les Cultes,' originated the scientific exploration of Egypt in the period of its occupation by Buonaparte, 1742-1809.

DUPUIS, T. S., an Eng. musician, 1733-1796.

DUPUYTREN, WILLIAM, Baron, born at Pierre Buffière, 1777; died at Paris 1835. One of the most distinguished surgeons of modern times, and an eminent example of the beneficial results of the system of public competition established in France. By his industry and talents he became surgeon to the Hôtel Dieu at twenty-six, and professor of surgery at thirty-three. He visited the hospital morning and evening at six o'clock, and for twelve years was never once absent; each morning he attended to 300 patients, delivered a clinical lecture, performed several operations, gave advice to some hundreds of out-patients, and then walked home to breakfast at half-past ten. After this he saw his private patients, attended to the examination of medical students, performed his private operations, and at six in the evening again went the rounds of the hospital. His principal work is his memoir on artificial anus, which forms a happy application of the principles developed by John Hunter. Dupuytren possessed a remarkably fine person and strong constitution, so as to enable him to undergo immense bodily fatigue. But he possessed an extremely irritable temper, which made him insupportably capricious and inconsistent, often impelled him to rash and wrong acts that he would fain have recalled in his cooler moments, and ultimately destroyed his nervous system. He was a most successful practitioner, having left £296,000 to his daughter, Madame de Beaumont, besides £8,000 to endow a professorship, and £12,000 for a benevolent institution for medical men.

[R.D.T.]

DUQUESNE, A., a Fr. naval officer, 1610-1688.

DUQUESNOY, F., a Flem. sculpt., 1594-1646.

DURAND, D., a Fr. protes. histor., 1681-1763.

DURAND, F. J., a Swiss statistician, 1727-1816.

DURAND, J., a French painter, 1699-1767.

DURAND-DE-MAILLANE, PETER TOUS-SAINT, a deputy to the constituent assembly, &c., author of a history of the convention, 1729-1810.

DURANDI, J., an Italian historian, 1739-1817.

DURANTE, FR., a Neapol. comp., 1693-1755.

DURELL, JOHN, a learned divine, 1625-83.

DAVID, a supposed descendant of the preceding, distinguished as a biblical critic, 1728-1775.

DÜRER, ALBRECHT, the most celebrated German painter of the sixteenth century, was born at Nürnberg in 1471, and became the pupil of

Michael Wolgemuth, the most eminent painter and engraver at Nürnberg at that time. Albert himself was not only distinguished as painter and engraver, but also as sculptor. The inscription on his tomb claims for him an unrivalled reputation in these matters—'light of the arts—sun artists—painter, engraver, sculptor, without ample.' He died at Nürnberg in 1528, worri-



[Albert Dürer's House at Nürnberg.]

death, according to Pirkheimer, by his wife's temper. The enlarged mind of Albert Dürer is shown in his persevering curiosity to travel into other countries, and personally ascertain what was the doing, as well as in the versatility of his accomplishments as an artist. He visited Italy in the year 1506, more especially Venice and Mantua, and his opinion that Giovanni Bellini was the best painter in Venice is preserved in one of his own letters to his friend Pirkheimer in Nürnberg. He also visited the Netherlands in the year 1521, and some interesting observations are preserved in the diary of this visit. (*Reliquien von Albrecht Dürer Nürnberg*, 1828.) He was the author of several works relating to his art, as, 'Instructions for Measuring with the Level and Circle,' &c., 1526; 'Some Directions with regard to the Fortification of Cities, Castles, and Villages,' 1527; and 'Four Books on Human Proportions,' 1528; all of which have been reprinted and translated. Albert Dürer's reputation as a painter is great in Germany, but he is better known as an engraver and designer out of his own country. His execution is exquisite as a copperplate engraver, but it is doubtful whether he actually executed many woodcuts; his most celebrated compositions are son series of woodcuts, but he is supposed to have drawn on the wood only. Of these remarkable series of designs the most valued are the Greater and Lesser, Passion; the Revelations of John; the Life of the Virgin; the Triumphal Car of the Emperor Maximilian I.; and the Triumphal Arch of the same emperor. The Great Passion appeared in twelve cuts in 1511; The Lesser Passion in thirty-seven cuts in quarto, also in 1511; the Revelation in sixteen cuts, folio, in 1498; the Life of the Virgin in twenty cuts, date of first edition uncertain. The



Albert Durer.



Alighieri Dante?



Francis 1.st King of France?



Peter Dufour.

70 3141
ALBION 143

vo series relating to the emperor Maximilian appeared—the Arch in 1515, in ninety-two pieces, and the Car in 1522, in eight pieces. The works of Albert, paintings and cuts, have all a fine dramatic character of composition, abounding in sentiment and the highest order of expression, and though in form or design gothic in taste, correct and select in general proportions; but his draperies are hard and angular, and his costume is purely medieval.—(Heller, *Das Leben und die Werke Albrecht Dürers*, 1831; Nagler, *Künstler Lexicon*; Nagler, *Handbuch der Geschichte der Malerei*, 1837.) [R.N.W.]

DÜRET, C., a French naturalist, died 1611.

DÜRET, F., a French sculptor, 1730-1816.

DÜRET, L., a Fr. medical writer, 1527-1586.

D'URFEY, TH., an Engl. song-writer, d. 1723.

DURHAM, JAMES, a Scotch divine, 1622-58.

DURHAM, JOHN GEORGE LAMBERT, earl of, one of the great leaders of the movement for reform, born 1792, member of parliament for his native county 1813, married to the daughter of Earl Grey, 1816, distinguished as a parliamentary reformer, 1821, member of the cabinet under Earl Grey, 1830, mission to Russia, 1833, ambassador to Russia, 1835-37, gov.-gen. of Canada, 1838, d. 1840.

DURHAM, ADMIRAL SIR P. C. CALDERWOOD, memorable for his escape from the Royal George, and his services in the last war, 1777-1845.

DÜROC, J. C. M., Duc De Frioul, and marshal of France, a distinguished officer and diplomatist under Buonaparte, whose friend and confidant he remained till his death; born 1772, killed 1813.

DURUPT, C., a French painter, 1804-1839.

DURY, JOHN, a Scotch divine, 17th century.

DUSART, C., a Dutch painter, 1665-1704.

DUSSAULT, J. J., a Fr. misc. wr., 1769-1824.

DUSSAULT, J., a French *savant*, 1728-1799.

DUSSEK, J. L., a German comp., 1762-1812.

DUTENS, LOUIS, a Fr. miscel. wr., 1729-1812.

DUTILLET, J., a French historian, died 1570.

DUVAL, ALEX. V. P., a Fr. nov., 1767-1842.

DUVAL, ANDREW, a literary *savant* of France, 1564-1638. His son WILLIAM, a physician, and classical scholar, and historian, 1570-1646.

DUVAL, AMAURY, a French antiq., 1760-1837.

DUVAL-D'ESPREMENIL. See ESPREMENIL.

DUVAL, J. B., a Fr. Orientalist, 17th century.

DUVAL, V. J., a Fr. numismatist, 1695-1775.

DUVANCEL, A., a Fr. naturalist, 1792-1824.

DUVENEDE, M. V., a Flem. paint., 1674-1729.

DUVERNEY, J. G., a Fr. anatomist, 1648-1730.

DUVERNOY, J. G., a German anatomist and botanist, instructor of the illus. Haller, 1691-1759.

DUVIVIER, C. R., a Fr. engineer, 1771-1821.

DUVIVIER, J., a French painter, died 1832.

DUVIVIER, P. S. B., a Fr. medallist, 1730-1819.

DUVOISIN, J. B., a Fr. theolog., 1741-1813.

DWIGHT, TIMOTHY, S.T.D., LL.D., was born 14th May, 1752, at Northampton, Massachusetts, tracing his descent to Puritan ancestors, who had emigrated from England. His father, who was a pious and intelligent merchant, maintained a strict profession of religion; and his mother, who was a daughter of Jonathan Edwards, whose intellectual vigour and acumen she inherited, used every endeavour to impress the infant mind of her son with the principles of genuine morality and true religion. Timothy, in his childhood, gave evidences of extra-

ordinary quickness. But the judicious management of his parents averted the sad consequences which the early luxuriance of mental development too often produces in precocious youth. He was withdrawn from school, and, by the prudent direction of his mother, his education was conducted at home in such a manner as to develop the strength, and at the same time exercise the versatility, of her son's opening mind. At the age of thirteen he was considered fit for entering Yale College. During the third year of his attendance he devoted himself with indefatigable ardour to the pursuit of his studies, and his attainments in literature were as diversified as they were extensive. He acquired distinction especially by the well-known beauty of his penmanship, and by his skill in poetry and music. At the age of nineteen he was appointed tutor in Yale College; and the extent of his qualifications for this academic office will appear from the statement of the single circumstance, that he conducted his pupils during the first session through spherics and fluxions into the 'Principia of Newton.' With an ardent pursuit of the exact sciences he combined the rare talent of a passionate love of poetry; and he composed at this early age an epic poem on 'The Conquest of Canaan,' which is said to have contained many descriptive passages of great beauty. His first views were directed towards the law as a profession. But changing his thoughts, he determined to study for the ministry, and after completing the usual curriculum he was in June, 1777, licensed to preach the gospel in his native county of Hampshire, in the state of Massachusetts. Having accepted the office of chaplain to General Parson's brigade, he joined the army at West Point in October, and he continued in this situation till his father's death obliged him to quit the army and return home to the assistance of his mother. With filial devotion he exerted himself to ensure the support and comfort of his surviving parent and her young family, by accepting various civil appointments, to which he was prompted more by a sense of duty than by any congeniality of taste or inclination. In the midst of these occupations, however, his literary and theological pursuits were continued with unabated ardour. His talents and acquirements were widely known, and a vacancy having occurred in 1795 in the Presidency of Yale College, all eyes were directed towards Dwight as the best qualified to superintend the interests of that great literary institution. His administration ere long produced a happy revolution on the character of that seminary; by his mild and judicious management disorders were repressed, and the students, who had been deeply tinctured with infidel principles, and were consequently dissolute in their conduct, became distinguished for sober-mindedness, and the observances of Christian piety. Respect for the talents and acquirements of the president, as much perhaps as his discipline and lectures, led to this auspicious change. Dr. Dwight was indeed no ordinary man. He possessed a rare union of intellectual qualities, an independent tone of thinking, great originality of views, a masculine understanding, a playful fancy, and rich and lively powers of illustration. All these mental characteristics are advantageously displayed in his 'Theology,' a work which, although originally composed in the form of sermons, contains a complete system of

divinity, expounded on principles of scientific arrangement. Two other works came from his active pen, viz., 'Travels in New England,' in 4 volumes, and 'Posthumous Sermons,' in 2 volumes. In his sixty-third year Dr. Dwight's health began to decline, and after a severe and lingering illness his useful life was closed on 11th January, 1818. [R.J.]

DYER, SIR E., a pastoral poet, born 1540.

DYER, GEO., a famous scholar and miscel. wr., editor of Valpy's edition of the classics, 1755-1841.
DYER, JOHN, an English poet, 1700-1758.
DYER, SIR J., an eminent lawyer, 1512-1582.
DYER, SAM., a learned writer, 1725-1772.
DYER, WILLIAM, a nonconfor. div., 17th cent.
DYKMAN, P., a Swedish antiquar., died 1718.
DZEHEBY, A., a learn. Mahomedan, 1274-1347.

E

EACHARD, J., an English theol., 1636-1697.
EADMER, an ecclesiastical historian, died 1124.
EANDI, J. A. F. J., a wr. on phys., 1735-1799.
EARLE, JABEZ, a dissenting minis., 1676-1768.
EARLE, JOHN, a learn. prelate and royal., au. of 'Microcosmography,' bp. of Salisbury, 1620-1665.
EARLOM, R., an engrav. of London, 1740-1822.
EATON, WM., Amer. con. at Tunis, 1764-1811.
EBALD, a king of Kent, 616-640.
EBBESEN, NIELS, a Danish patriot, d. 1340.
EBED-JESU, an Assyrian poet, 14th century.
EBEL, J. G., a French geologist, 1764-1830.
EBERHARD, duke of Friuli, and father of Berenger, who became king of Italy, 846-868.

EBERHARD, C., a German mathematician in the service of Russia, 1649-1730. His son JOHN, an architect and author, 1723-1795.

EBERHARD, J. A., a Ger. philo., 1739-1809.

EBERHARD, J. H., a Ger. lawyer, 1743-1772.

EBERHARD, J. P., a Ger. natur., 1727-1779.

EBERHARD OF FRANCONIA, father of Conrad I., k. of Ger., slain in the contest with Otho 939.

EBERT, F. A., a German compiler, 1791-1834.

EBERT, J., a Ger. Hebraist and theol., 1549-1614. His son THEODORE, a Heb. scho., d. 1630.

EBERT, J. A., a German translator, 1723-1795.

EBION, supposed founder of a sect, 1st century.

ECHARD, LAURENCE, an English historian and divine, author of a history of England which was in repute until Rapin's appeared, 1671-1730.

ECHINUS. See ERIZZO.

ECKARTSHAUSEN, CHAS., a German mystic, natural son of the Count Charles of Haineblausen, and keeper of the archives of Bavaria, known in all languages by his work entitled 'God is the Purest Love,' which, before the close of the last century, had run through sixty editions in the original German, born 1752, died, after a life passed in the practice of every virtue, 1803.

ECKHARD, G. L., a German painter, 1769-1794.

ECKHARD, J. F., a German *savant*, 1723-1794.

ECKHARD, J. G., a German hist., 1674-1730.

ECKHARD, TOBIAS, a Ger. philol., 1662-1737.

ECKHEL, J. H., an Aus. numismat., 1737-1798.

ECKHOF, C., a cel. Ger. tragedian, 1722-1778.

ECKIUS, JOHN, a polemical author, celebrated for his oral and written controversies with the reformers, especially with Luther, 1483-1543.

ECKIUS, LEONARD, a German lawyer, d. 1550.

ECLUSE, CHARLES DE L', better known as CLUSIUS, a Flem. phys. and botanist, 1526-1609.

ECLUSE-DES-LOGES, PETER MATHURIN DE L', a doctor of the Sorbonne, editor of an edition of 'Sully's Memoirs,' 1715-1783.

EDDY, J. H., an Amer. geographer, 1784-1817.

EDELINCK, GERARD, a Flem. eng., 1649-1707.

EDELMANN, J. F., a Fr. pianist, 1749-1794.

EDELMANN, J. C., a Ger. philos., 1698-1767.

EDEMA, GERARD, a Dutch paint., 1652-1700.

EDEN, SIR F. M., a statistical writer, d. 1809.

EDEN, SIR M., afterwards Lord Henley, a diplom. and ambass. during the late war, d. 1802.

EDENIUS, JORDAN, a Ger. contro., 1624-1666.

EDER, G., a catholic theologian, 1524-1586.

EDGAR, a Saxon k. of Eng., reigned 959-975.

EDGAR-ATHELING, grandson of Edmund Ironside, and neph. of Ed. the Confessor, the rightful heir to the crown worn by the latter and by Harold.

EDGAR, kg. of Scotl., son of Malcolm III. and Margaret, sister of Edgar Atheling, rgnd. 1097-1107.

EDGEWORTH, MARIA, was born in Berkshire on New-Year's Day 1767. She was a daughter of the first marriage of Richard Lovell Edgeworth, of Edgeworthstown, in the county of Longford.

but she never was in Ireland, unless for a few months in childhood, till 1782. In that year her father, succeeding to the family estate, took up his residence on it: and there his daughter's life was chiefly spent. Indeed, the only exceptions were short visits to England, France, and Scotland, and two years passed at Clifton, on account of the delicate health of members of the family.

The history both of Miss Edgeworth's authorship and of her life, was closely dependent on her affectionate and respectful association with her father. He was a man of much miscellaneous knowledge sanguine and speculative, who possessed great mechanical ingenuity and originality, and exhibited in other pursuits a singular mixture of benevolence self-esteem, and eccentricity. He sat in the Irish parliament which was elected in 1798, and advocated the views of the party of which Lord Charlemont was considered as the head. But his favourite occupations, besides mechanical contrivances and experiments, were the improvement of his estate and of the condition of his tenantry, and the education of the many children who gathered round him in the course of four marriages. Mr. Edgeworth's experience, as a landlord and magistrate placed at the disposal of his daughter that large stock of incidents and characters which she used in her novels with so much shrewdness, humour and kindly feeling; and though these works were written exclusively by herself, they were always submitted to his revision. His zeal in the training of his children, and his constant desire for improving the current methods of education, made the father and daughter joint authors in works intended for the use of youth.—The most ambitious of those joint productions is the series of essays entitled 'Practical Education,' first published in 1798, and afterwards reprinted and altered more than once. The series of story-books, however, is really more valuable as well as better known. It had been

begun in 1778, with the first part of 'Harry and Lucy,' written by Mr. Edgeworth and his second wife Honora Sneyd; but this story was not published for many years; while, in the meantime, it suggested 'Sandford and Merton' to Mr. Edgeworth's friend Mr. Day. It was at length inserted



[Edgeworth's-Town.]

in Miss Edgeworth's 'Early Lessons,' which afterwards received a continuation from her father; while her 'Parent's Assistant,' like all other parts of the series that came from her pen, showed a striking superiority in all respects over the portions that were not hers. Another joint work was the 'Essay on Irish Bulls,' published in 1803; and, Mr. Edgeworth having died in 1817, there appeared, in 1820, his 'Memoirs,' of which the first volume was written by himself, and the second by his daughter.—The series of Miss Edgeworth's novels began in 1801 with 'Castle Rackrent,' which was followed by the 'Moral Tales,' 'Belinda,' 'Leonora,' 'The Modern Griselda,' 'Popular Tales,' the 'Tales of Fashionable Life,' and 'Patronage,' and 'Harrington and Ormond' appeared in 1817. The venerable authoress reappeared with 'Helen' in 1834, and closed her labours more recently with the child's story of 'Orlandino.' She died at Edgeworth's-town in May 1849. [W.S.]

EDGEWORTH, RICHARD LOVELL, an Irish gentleman, cel. as an essayist, and for several ingenious inventions. Among the latter is his claim to the telegraph. His 'Memoirs' were begun by himself and continued by his daughter, 1744-1817.

EDGEWORTH, ROGER, a learned div., 16th c.

EDGEWORTH-DE-FIRMONT, HENRY ESSEX, a Fr. abbé of Irish descent, confessor to Louis XVI. at the period of his execution, 1745-1807.

EDITH, Sr., a natural daughter of Edgar, k. of England, embraced the relig. life and died 984.

EDMONDES, SIR T., a minister of state in the administr. of Sir Francis Walsingham, 1563-1639.

His son, **SIR CLEMENT**, a class. scholar, 1566-1622.

EDMONDSON, H., an Engl. gram., 1607-1659.

EDMONDSON, J., a wr. on heraldry, d. 1786.

EDMONDSTONE, a Scot. painter, 1795-1853.

EDMUND THE MARTYR, from whom Bury St. Edmund's is named, king of the East Angles, 855, put to death by the Danes 870.

EDMUND I., suc. as k. of Engl. 941, killed 947.

EDMUND II., surnamed 'Ironside,' succeed. 1016, shared the crown with Canute, and m. 1037.

EDMUND DE LANGLEY, earl of Cambridge and duke of York, fourth son of Edward III., guardian of the kingdom during the absence of Richard II., 1399, which he betrayed to the duke of Lancaster, afterwards Henry IV., died 1402.

EDMUND PLANTAGENET, earl of Kent, brother of Edward II., executed through the craft of Mortimer 1330.

EDMUND, Sr., abp. of Canterbury, died 1242.

EDRED, a Saxon king of England, 946-955.

EDRIDGE, H., an English painter, 1768-1821.

EDRIS, founder of a Mahommedan dynasty, poisoned by a slave of Haroun-al-Raschid 793.

EDRIS II., son and suc. of the preced., 793-828.

EDRIGSI, MOHAMMED, a descendant of the foregoing, dist. in Sicily as a geographer, 12th ct.

EDWARD. The Saxon kings of England of this name are—**EDWARD THE ELDER**, son and successor of Alfred the Great, reigned 901-925. **EDWARD THE MARTYR**, son and suc. of Edgar, at the age of fifteen, 975; mur. 978. **EDWARD THE CONFESSOR**, son of Ethelred and suc. of Hardicanute, 1041, died 1066. In the Norman line they are—**EDWARD I.**, whose son was the first prince of Wales, 1272-1307. **EDWARD II.**, his son and successor, deposed 1327, mur. by the connivance of his queen and Mortimer 1328. **EDWARD III.**, son and successor of the preceding, dist. for his heroism and successes against the Scots and French, died 1377. **EDWARD IV.**, son of the duke of York, descended from the daughter of the duke of Clarence, second son of Edward III., reigned 1461-1482. **EDWARD V.**, son of the preceding, mur. by the duke of Gloucester 1483. **EDWARD VI.**, son of Henry VIII. and Queen Jane Seymour, reigned 1547-1553. The English princes of this name are—**EDWARD THE BLACK PRINCE**, a fa-



[Tomb of Edward at Canterbury.]

mous name in the French wars. He was the eldest son of Edward III., and was born in 1330. In 1345 he accompanied his father in his expedition to France, and displayed unusual heroism at the battle of Crecy. In 1356 he gained the battle of Poitiers, and brought the French king and his son prisoners to England. He died before his father, in 1376, leaving two sons, the elder of whom, Richard, was the successor of Edward III. His wife was Jane, daughter of Edmund, earl of Kent, a princess of such beauty, that she was called 'La Belle.' **EDWARD PLANTAGENET**, the last descendant of the house of York, beheaded after a long imprisonment in the Tower, 1445-1499. **EDWARD OF LANCASTER**, prince of Wales, son of Henry VI. and Margaret of Anjou, m. after the battle of Tewkesbury, 1453-1471.

EDWARD, king of Portugal, 1433-1438.

EDWARD OF BRAGANZA, inf. of Por., d. 1649

EDWARDS, BRYAN, author of a civil and commercial history of the West Indies, 1743-1800.

EDWARDS, EDWARD, a mathem., 1738-1806.

EDWARDS, GEORGE, an Engl. nat., 1693-1773.
 EDWARDS, JON., an Engl. divine, 1629-1712.
 EDWARDS, REV. JONATHAN, President of New Jersey College, was born 5th October, 1703, at Windsor, Connecticut. His extraordinary acuteness of intellect, which developed itself in his early boyhood, was applied in his mature age chiefly to the prosecution of moral and theological researches. He became greatly distinguished as a metaphysical and speculative divine. At the same time he prepared himself with diligence for the active duties of the ministry, in which, after a few temporary engagements elsewhere, he was permanently employed at Northampton, Massachusetts, having been ordained colleague and successor to his grandfather, Mr. Stoddart, 15th February, 1727. His ministerial labours in that place were followed by remarkable results. A religious excitement, celebrated in the annals of American revivals, took place in 1735 among his people. Multitudes were deeply impressed, and evinced their cordial reception of the truth by its sanctifying effects on their characters and lives. His church was greatly enlarged, and his stated congregation immense. But it happened in this case, as in all great and sudden movements, whether in the religious or political world, that numbers who had joined him were influenced by momentary feeling, rather than by deep and lasting conviction; and accordingly, while not a few were devotedly attached to him as their spiritual father, and an eminent servant of Christ, others became disgusted with his high-toned purity of principles, and his impartial exercise of discipline. So strongly did the current of discontent set in, that this faithful minister seeing little prospect of doing further good in the place, contemplated resignation; but he was anticipated in this step by a few leaders of intemperate zeal and exasperated passions, who convened the congregation, and having secured the appointment of a council obsequious to their views, determined to vent their revenge on their faithful pastor by giving him a summary dismissal. This disgraceful proceeding was carried into effect 22d June, 1750. Mr. Edwards bore the trial with admirable equanimity, and evinced his Christian temper by agreeing more than once to supply the vacant pulpit before his successor was appointed. This generous conduct, instead of mollifying the popular feeling, was requited by a vote of the inhabitants prohibiting his return. But he was amply compensated for this bitter hostility of a proud and worldly community, by the expressions of Christian sympathy that came from various parts of the church, and the liberal contributions that were sent from Britain, and particularly from Scotland, to relieve his destitution. Mr. Edwards now directed his energies into other channels, and afterwards laboured for six years as missionary to the Housatonic Indians at Stockbridge in Berkshire county, where he employed his summers during the absence of the tribes on their hunting excursions in the composition of theological works, which spread his fame throughout the world. In January 1758 he was reluctantly prevailed on to accept the presidency of the college of New Jersey; but before he had fully commenced his duties he was, owing to the prevalence of the small-pox in that place, advised to undergo inoculation; the experiment, how-

ever, at his age, being in his fifty-fourth year, proved too violent for his constitution; the remedy superinduced a most malignant form of the disease, and he was cut off on 22d March, 1758. He was a voluminous writer, his works comprising eight volumes. His essay on the 'Freedom of the Will,' his treatises on 'Original Sin' and on the 'Affections,' and his 'History of Redemption,' are generally known and highly valued. [R.J.]

EDWARDS, R., a British dramatist, 1523-1578.
 EDWARDS, THOMAS, a presbyterian divine, author of a fierce attack on the 'sectaries' under the title of 'Gangræna,' died 1647. His son JOHN, a deacon in the Church of England, author of an answer to Locke, 1637-1716.

EDWARDS, THOS., au. of a pungent criticism on Warburton's edition of Shakspeare, 1699-1757.

EDWARDS, WM., a Welch mason, distin. for his remarkable skill in bridge-building, 1719-1789.

EDWARDS, W. F., a nat. of Jamaica, principal fndr. of the ethnological society, &c., 1777-1842.

EDWIN, a.k. of Northumberland, reig. 616-653.

EDWIN, JOHN, an Engl. comedian, 1749-1794.

EDWY, a king of England, 955-959.

EGBERT, a Saxon king of Kent, 664-673.

EGBERT, king of Wessex, renowned for uniting the heptarchy into one kingdom 827, died 838.

EGBERT, an Eng. ecclesiastical writer, d. 767.

EGEDE, HANS, founder of the Danish missions in Greenland, and au. of the nat. his. of that country, 1686-1758. PAUL, his son, and fellow-labourer, author of a Greenland dictionary, &c., 1708-1789.

EGERTON, DANIEL, an Eng. actor, 1772-1835.

EGERTON, FRAN., earl of Bridgewater, dis. as a Gr. scho., au. of the life of T. Egerton, 1756-1829.

EGERTON, JOHN, bp. of Durham, 1721-1787.

EGERTON, THOMAS, baron of Ellesmere and Viscount Brackley, chancellor of England before Lord Bacon, dist. as an upright lawyer, 1540-1617.

EGG, JOHN GASPAR, a Swiss agriculturist, founder of several industrial colonies on principles similar to those of Robert Owen, born 1738.

EGGS, the name of several Germans all of Rhinfeld. JOHN IGNATIUS, an Asiatic missionary, 1618-1702. RICHARD, a Jesuit and Latin poet, whose life was written by his father, P. L. Eggs, 1621-1659. LEONCE, a Jesuit, Latin poet, and moralist, 1666-1717. GEORGE JOSEPH, a learned writer, 1670-1750.

EGIL, or EIGIL, a bard of Iceland, 10th cent.

EGINTON, FR., an Eng. pain. on glass, d. 1805.

EGIZA, a k. of the Spanish Visigoths, 687-700.

EGIZIO, M., a Neapol. archæologist, 1674-1745.

EGLANTINE. See FABRE-D' EGLANTINE.

EGLOFF, LOUISE, a Ger. poetess, 1803-1834.

EGLY, C. P. MONTENAULT D', a French hist. and mem. of the Acad. of Inscriptions, 1696-1749.

EGMONT, a noble family of the low countries, of whom the most distinguished are—CHARLES, duke of Gueldres, 1467-1538. LAMORAL, count of Egmont and prince of Garre, a dis. soldier and patriot, beheaded by Alva, 1522-1568. His son PHILIP, killed at the battle of Ivry, 1590; and his younger son CHARLES, an adherent of the house of Orange, died 1620.

EGNAZIO, BATTISTA, a lear. Ital., 1478-1553.

EGREMONT, GEORGE O'BRIEN WYNDHAM, earl of, distinguished for his general munificence and patronage of arts and letters, 1751-1837.

EHLERS, M., a Ger. philosopher, 1732-1800.
 EHRENHEIM, F. G., a Swed. baron and statesman, au. of works in nat. philosophy, 1753-1828.
 EHRENMALIN, ARVID, a Swed. *savant*, last c.
 EHRENPFEUS, THE COUNT, a Swed. senator, sec. to Charles XII., and after his death one of the principal organizers of lear. institutions, 1692-1760.
 EHRENSCHILD, C. B., a Danish statesman, time of Frederick III. and Christian V., 1629-1698.
 EHRENSCHELD, N., a Swe. adm., 1674-1728.
 EHRENSTEN, E., an ambas., sec. of state, and chancel. of Swed. under Chas. Gustavus, 1620-1686.
 EHRENSTRAHLE, D., a Swed. jur., 1693-1769.
 EHRENSTRAL, D. C., a Swe. pain., 1629-1698.
 EHRENSWÄRD, AUGUSTUS, count of, field-marshal of Sweden, distin. for his part in many great works of defence, died 1773. His son CHAS. FREDERIC, born 1770, implicated in the conspiracy of Ankarström and exiled, died 1826.
 EHRET, G. D., a German painter, 1710-1770.
 EHRHART, B., a German botanist, died 1756.
 EICHHORN, J. G. C., a German entomologist, and evangelical minister, 1718-1790.
 EICHHORN, JOHN GODFREY, a Ger. theolog., historian, and Oriental scholar, dis. for his works in biblical criticism, prof. at Gottingen, 1752-1827.
 EKEBERG, G., a Swed. navigator, 1716-1784.
 EKEBLAD, CLAUDE, count of, a Swed. ambas., minister of foreign affairs, mem. of the Academy of Sciences at Stockholm, and chan. of Abo, 1700-1771.
 EKSTRÖM, DANIEL, a Swed. mechan., distin. for his improvement of mathem. inst., 1711-1755.
 ELBEE, N. G. D., gen. in La Vendée, 1752-1793.
 ELDON, JOHN SCOTT, earl of, a distinguished judge, was born at Newcastle in 1751. He was the eleventh of fifteen children. His father, who was a coal-fitter, and who possessed some of the careful qualities of his distinguished son, gradually amassed a considerable fortune, which enabled him to bring up and educate his large family respectably.



[Grammar School at Newcastle.]

John became a remarkable instance of the high success which may be obtained in England by the honest devotion of talents, though not brilliant, to one absorbing occupation; for though he received an Oxford education, he was totally destitute of literary taste, and never could compose a good English sentence—a peculiarity in which he differed much from his accomplished brother, Lord Stowell. Sir Samuel Romilly mentions how painful he felt it to

be obliged to confess to the Lord Chancellor his total inability to understand the meaning of some clauses of a bill drawn by his Lordship, on which his opinion was desired. On the 18th of November, 1772, he committed the sole rash act of his life in eloping with Elizabeth, the daughter of Mr. Aubone Surtees, the banker; and the young lady, contrary to the usual experience of such matches, found in him a constant, kind, and affectionate husband. He was called to the bar on 19th February, 1776. Some years elapsed before he had an opportunity of showing his abilities. It is a frequent anecdote about great barristers that they have owed their success to suddenly undertaking a case in which the originally retained counsel is taken ill or breaks his engagement, and such an incident in 1780 really was the foundation of Scott's business. In June, 1788, he was made solicitor-general, and in February, 1793, attorney-general. He was subject to much unpopularity as the adviser and conductor of the ineffective prosecutions for treason at that exciting juncture. In 1799 he was made chief justice of the Common Pleas, and became all the more admirable a common law judge that he could not give way to the doubting propensity which beset him on the woolsack. In 1801 he became lord chancellor, and with the short interval of the Fox and Grenville administration, in 1806-7, he held that office until the accession of Lord Lyndhurst in 1827. His hesitation and procrastination became proverbial; but it must ever be admitted that it arose from a conscientious desire never to leave the slightest particular of any of the complex cases before him unexamined and unweighed. He was a bigotted admirer of the law, of which he was so consummate a master. Projects of law reform cut him to the soul, and he has been represented as shedding tears on the abolition of the punishment of death for stealing five shillings in a dwelling-house. He died on 13th January, 1838. [J.H.B.]

ELEANOR OF AUSTRIA, sister of Charles V., q. of Portugal 1519, q. of France 1530, d. 1558.

ELEANOR OF CASTILE, queen of Navarre, as wife of Charles III., 1375-1416.

ELEANOR OF GUIENNE, q. of Louis VII., 1137-1154, and afterwards of Henry II. of England, by whom she became the mo. of Richard I., d. 1204.

ELEANOR OF PROVENCE, daughter of RAIMOND BERENGIER V., and queen of Henry III. of England, called *Saint Eleanor*, died 1292.

ELEANOR-TELLEZ, queen of Por., 1371-1405.

ELEAZAR, a German rabbin, 13th century.

ELGIN, THOMAS BRUCE, earl of Elgin and Kincardine, cel. for his collection of Grecian antiquities, born 1771, Turkish ambas. 1789, d. 1840.

ELI, judge and high priest of Israel, 12th c. B.C.

ELIAS, or ELIJAH, the most remarkable of the Jewish prophets, distin. above all the others as the forerunner of the Saviour, 10th to 9th ct. B.C.

ELIAS, ELVITA, a Jewish critic, 1472-1549.

ELIAS, M., a Flemish painter, 1658-1741.

ELIO, FR.-XAVIER, a Spanish general, ex. 1822.

ELIOT, JOHN, an Indian missionary, 1604-1689.

ELIOT, THOMAS, a scholar of Cambridge, author of a Latin and English dictionary, died 1546.

ELLIOTT, GEO. AUGUSTUS, Lord Heathfield, distinguished in the late war by his gallant defence of Gibraltar, 1718-1790.

ELI

ELISE, an Armenian historian, died 480.

ELISEE, J. F. COPEL, called 'le père Elisée,' or Father Elishah, a cel. Fr. preacher, 1726-1783.

ELISEE, M. V. TALACHAN, generally called Father Elisée, surg. of Louis XVIII., 1753-1817.

ELISHA, successor of Elijah in the prophetic ministry, 9th century B.C.; (2 Kings ii. 13).

ELIZABETH, the *first* of the name, queen consort of England, daughter of Sir R. Woodville and widow of Sir John Gray, mar. to Edward IV. 1464, died 1488; the *second* of the name, daughter of the preceding, wife of Henry VII., and mother of Henry VIII., 1466-1502; the *third* of the name,—

ELIZABETH, queen of England, was born at Greenwich on 7th September, 1533. She was the daughter of Henry VIII. by Anne Boleyn, and her position in reference to the descent of the throne was peculiar, since the accession of her sister, Mary, conveying the inference that Henry's marriage to Catharine of Arragon was valid, rendered the issue of the second marriage illegitimate. An act had, however, been passed in Henry's reign, which, fortunately perhaps, cut the knot by settling the crown on the two princesses successively. During the reign of her brother, King Edward, she spent a very happy life, following her natural disposition for hard study, and not only acquiring many accomplishments, but practically applying them to the acquisition of a profound knowledge of mankind. During the reign of her sister the scene changed, and she underwent five uneasy years of difficulty and danger. Her conduct was marked by extreme sagacity, courage, and caution. She proved that her adherence to the principles of the reformation was not so much in her mind a matter of essential belief as of preference between a good system and a bad system, for she submitted in some measure to the ritual of Rome. On the other hand, when we know the extreme rigidity of Mary's bigotry, it is necessary to believe that nothing but a considerable amount of sisterly affection could have prevented her from sacrificing one who was likely so far to undo all that she had herself done at the sacrifice of so many lives. Queen Elizabeth's accession to the throne dates from 17th November, 1558. Her glorious reign is matter of history. A contrast to that which followed, it was marked alike by prudence and decision. The ecclesiastical revolution, which every one saw must follow her accession, went on so gradually, and at the same time so distinctly, that the Romish hierarchy had abandoned their cause before it was finally decided against them. A main character of her reign is, that from the first she chose wise advisers, and through all her personal caprices kept them to the end. Another eminent feature of her policy was to watch the growth of discontents, and appease them ere they became dangerous. Thus, when such complaints as shook the throne in the next reign, and overturned it in that of Charles, began faintly to appear, she stepped forward and redressed the grievances as from her own princely beneficence to her suppliant people, and hence she preserved her prerogative unfurnished, while she appeased discontent. How far sovereigns of such ability are advantageous to a free country may be questioned. England certainly never came so near arbitrary power as in her reign. With all her political capacity, her per-

ELI

sonal failings were signally preposterous. Her desire to be considered lovely and to be loved approached a monomania. She appears to have had a singularly unpleasing aspect for a woman—harsh features, a rough yellow skin, dim eyes, an irascible indented mouth, and sandy hair—yet no one could too grossly flatter her beauty, and it was impossible to make a portrait with the slightest degree of truth which she could tolerate. Sir Walter Raleigh speaks of 'the pictures of Queen Elizabeth, made by unskilful and common painters, which, by her own commandment, were knocked in pieces and cast into the fire.' On more than one occasion she was allowed, and allowed herself, to exult in the notion that she was the object of the despairing love of her servants—but she never permitted either vanity or affection to disturb the policy of her reign. To the jealousy arising out of her peculiar weakness we may attribute the great blot on her name—her harshness to Mary of Scotland. It has now been proved that she distinctly indicated how good a service she would count it secretly to put the captive out of the way; and it is creditable to the English public men of the day that none of them would take her hint as a warrant 'to break into the bloody house of life.' Elizabeth died on 24th March, 1603. [J.H.B.]



[Tomb of Elizabeth.]

ELIZABETH, CHRISTINA, empress of Germ., and grandmother of Marie Antoinette, born 1691; married to the archduke Charles 1708; died 1750.

ELIZABETH OF HUNGARY, daughter of Andrew II., and wife of Louis IV., landgrave of Thuringia, known as St. Elizabeth, 1207-1231.

ELIZABETH, queen of Hungary, married to Charobert 1319; regent of Poland for her son 1370-1380; died 1381. Another of the name, wife of Louis, and regent after his death, 1382; murdered 1386.

ELIZABETH-PETROWNA, emp. of Russia, daughter of Peter the Great, born 1709, succeeded 1741, died 1761. Another princess of the name, known as ELIZABETH-ALEXIEUNA, of the house of Baden, was the wife of the emperor Alexander, b. 1779, married to the grand duke 1793 d. 1826.

ELIZABETH, PHILIPPINE MARIE HELENE, commonly called MADAME ELIZABETH, sister of Louis XVI., the faithful friend and companion of the royal family in their flight to Varennes, and during their imprisonment, born 1764; executed, on the pretence of corresponding with her other brothers, afterwards Louis XVIII. and Charles X., by the revolutionists, 10th May, 1794.

ELIZABETH, Princess Palatine, daughter of Frederick V., and pupil of Des Cartes, 1618-1680.

ELIZABETH, queen of Portugal, daughter of Peter III. of Arragon, known as St. Elizabeth, died 1336.

ELIZABETH, queen of Spain: the *first*, ELIZABETH OF VALOIS, daughter of Henry II. and Catherine de Medici, born 1545, married to Philip II. 1559, died 1568. The *second*, ELIZABETH OF FRANCE, daughter of Henry IV. and Marie de Medici, born 1602, married to Philip IV. 1615, died 1644. The *third*, ELIZABETH FARNESE, daughter of Edward II., prince of Parma, born 1692, married to Philip V. 1714, died 1766.

ELLA, a Saxon chief who made a descent upon Britain, and became king of Sussex 491, died 514.

ELLA, a king of Deira, Northumb., 559-588.

ELLENBOROUGH, EDWARD LAW, Lord, an eminent English lawyer and judge, was born at Great Salkeld, in Cumberland, about the year 1748. As the son of the celebrated bishop of Carlisle, he began life with favourable prospects. He had not become conspicuously known to the public until the trial of Warren Hastings, in 1785, opened up for him a very great arena of exertion. His function of leading counsel for the accused in a matter involving so much variety and extent of new and perplexing matter was one which no man could perform in a satisfactory manner without great ability, and Law received for himself the high confidence of the public and his profession. He was made attorney-general in 1801, and lord chief justice of the King's Bench in 1802. He held the office for sixteen years, which covered a very trying period; and though he was a man of hasty temper, and sometimes deemed arbitrary, he obtained a character for fairness and independence. The last important business in which he was engaged was the trial of William Hone, charged with libel. The proceedings assumed an almost controversial character between the accused and the judge, and it was said that the mortification of the latter in being defeated by the verdict of a jury hastened his end. He died in December, 1818. [J.H.B.]

ELLERS, J., a Swedish miscel. wr., died 1790.

ELLEY, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR JOHN, a brave horse soldier and officer, distinguished in the last war, died 1839.

ELLIOT, J., an Eng. phy. and chem., 1747-87.

ELLIOT, W., a designer and engrav., 1717-66.

ELLIOTT, EBENEZER, the celebrated 'Corn Law Rhymers' was born at Masborough, near Rotherham, 1781, of humble parentage, and died at his residence near Barnsley, 1849. He was possessed of an athletic genius, and of that love of nature which marks the genuine poet. It is well known that his 'Corn Law Rhymes' assisted in exciting that revolt of the manufacturing population against a shameful impost, which produced our recent commercial changes;

but the name of Elliott will be remembered as the teacher and friend of the poor long after these circumstances have become matter of dry history. His 'Village Patriarch,' 'Ribbledin,' and other outpourings of his muse must always occupy a distinguished place in the popular poetry of England. Elliott possessed the happy talent of combining business with literature, and realized a competency in the iron trade.

ELLIS, CLEMENT, an Engl. divine, 1630-1700.

ELLIS, GEO., a miscellaneous auth., 1745-1815.

ELLIS, G. J. W. AGAR, Baron Dover, celeb. for his investigations in histor. subjects, 1797-1833.

ELLIS, H., an English navigator, died 1806.

ELLIS, JOHN, celebrated as a naturalist, was born in London about the year 1710. He died in 1776. Ellis was a merchant in London, but it appears he was not successful in business. The study of natural history, which had been an amusement in his earlier years, became in his distresses a consolation to him, and a serious occupation; while a situation under government rendered him in the latter period of his life comfortable and independent. He is the author of several valuable papers on subjects connected with natural history, both botanical and zoological; but his chief claim to the great reputation he enjoys rests upon his works on corallines. A little previous to his time Peyssonell had made known to the French Academy his discovery of the animal origin of corals and madreporae, while Bernard de Jussieu had demonstrated the animal nature of several corallines. Ellis, perhaps without knowing these discoveries, had his attention directed to the same subject, and succeeded in demonstrating clearly and satisfactorily the animality of an immense number of zoophytes, which, till his time, had been always classed amongst plants. His opinions were disputed, and the controversies arising therefrom gave Ellis further opportunities of more decidedly proving the truth of his discoveries. He is thus justly entitled to the credit of at least substantiating the fact that corallines are animals. His 'Essay Towards a Natural History of Corallines' was translated almost immediately into French and German, and procured for him the friendship and correspondence of Linnæus, who dedicated to him a genus of plants by the name of *Ellisia*. [W.B.]

ELLIS, JOHN, a fugitive wr. and versifier, an intimate acquaintance of Dr. Johnson, 1698-1791.

ELLIS, W., a writer on agriculture, 17th cent.

ELLISTON, ROBERT WILLIAM, one of the most versatile of British actors, was born in London, 1774, and was educated for the church, but disappointed his friends, and appeared on the stage in 1796. In 1803 he was appointed acting manager at the Haymarket, and his popularity was so great, that the performance was removed to the Opera House. His subsequent career as lessee and manager of various theatres, was marked by utter recklessness, not to say insanity on some occasions. His greatest character was that of Duke Aranza in 'The Honeymoon.' Died on the 7th July, 1831.

ELLROD, G. A., a Bohemian philol., 1709-60.

ELLWOOD, THOS., a religious writer and controversialist of the Quaker persuasion, 1639-1713.

ELLYS, ANTH., an English divine, 1693-1761.

ELLYS, SIR R., a biblical scholar, died 1742.

ELMAKYN, G., an Arab. historian, 1223-1273.

ELMSLEY, PET., D.D., a dist. classical schol. and philologist, contrib. to the reviews, 1778-1825.

ELOY, N. F. J., a Fr. medical hist., 1714-88.

ELPHINSTON, a Scotch naval com. in the service of Russia, dist. against the Turks, 1720-1775.

ELPHINSTON, ARTHUR, Lord Balmerino, a partizan of the Pretender, executed after the defeat of Culloden, 1688-1746.

ELPHINSTON, J., a native of Edinburgh, inventor of a new orthography, 1721-1809.

ELPHINSTON, W., a Scotch prelate, 1431-1514.

ELPHINSTONE, GEORGE KEITH, Viscount Keith, a naval commander, distinguished in the American war, at the siege of Toulon, and the Cape of Good Hope, 1747-1828.

ELPHINSTONE, MAJOR-GEN. GEORGE WILLIAM KEITH, a Waterloo officer, commander-in-chief of the Bengal army during the disasters of Afghanistan, 1782-1842.

ELRINGTON, TH., an Irish mathem., d. 1835.

ELSHOLTZ, J. S., a Pruss. botanist, 1623-1688.

ELSNER, CH. J. H., a Pruss. phys., 1777-1834.

ELSNER, J., a Prussian theolog., 1692-1750.

ELSNER, J. TH., a Polish theolog., 1717-1782.

ELSTOB, W., an English antiquarian, 1673-1714. His sister, ELIZABETH, author of a Saxon grammar, &c., 1683-1756.

ELSYNGE, H., a parliament. hist., 1598-1654.

ELVIUS, P., a Swed. astronomer, 1710-1749.

ELWES, JOHN, a notorious miser, 1714-1789.

ELYOT, SIR TH., an English moralist, d. 1546.

ELZEVIUS, a distinguished name in the history of literature, borne by a family of printers, remarkable for the choice and beautiful execution of their works. LOUIS, the first of the family known to biographers, was a bookseller of Leyden, close of the 16th cent. MATTHEW, his son, born 1565, was a bookseller at Leyden 1618. ISAAC, eldest son of Matthew, and first printer of the family, Leyden, 1617-1628. BONAVENTURE and ABRAHAM, brothers of the preceding, and the most famous of the family, partners at Leyden, 1626-1652. JOHN, son of Abraham, born 1622, in partnership with his cousin Daniel, 1652-1654, died 1661. DANIEL, the last printer of the family, son of Bonaventure, born 1617, after the death of John associated with his cousin Louis, who had long flourished at Amsterdam, died 1680. The Elzevir edition of the classics, and other works, are still held in high esteem for their correctness and beauty.

ELZHEIMER, A., a Ger. painter, 1574-1620.

EMADI, a famous Persian poet, d. 1275.

EMANUEL, a Heb. poet and gram., 13th cent.

EMANUEL, surnamed the 'Great,' king of Portugal, born 1469, succeeded 1495, died 1521.

EMANUEL, duke of Savoy. See PHILIBERT.

EMERIC, or HENRY, k. of Hungary, 1196-1204.

EMERIJON, B. M., a Fr. jurist, 1725-1785.

EMERY, JA. A., a Fr. theologian, 1732-1811.

EMERY, JOHN, an English actor, 1777-1822.

EMERY, M. PARTICELLI D', a French financier under Mazarin, historian of Mantua, died 1650.

EMILIANUS, procl. emp. of Rome and murd. 253.

EMILIUS. See EMILIUS.

EMLYN, HENRY, an Eng. architect, 1729-1815.

EMLYN, THOMAS, a noncon. theo., 1663-1743.

EMMERY, J. Z. CL., Count De Grozeulx, a Fr. statesman, dep. to the states-gen., 1752-1823.

EMMETT. ROBERT EMMETT, the son of a physician at Cork, was born in 1780. While quite a lad he took an active part in the efforts made by the association called the United Irishmen, to separate Ireland from Great Britain, and establish her as an independent republic in 1798. When these attempts failed, Robert Emmett escaped to France, where he remained till the winter of 1802. He then returned to Dublin, and strove to reorganize the Irish malcontents, and renew the rebellion. On the 23d of July, 1803, a rising in Dublin took place at Emmett's directions; but the insurgent mob of the Irish capital proved as cowardly as they were furious; and Emmett, in disgust at the outrages which they committed, and finding himself utterly unable to rule the storm that he had raised, escaped from the rabble rout and the troops, who, after some strange delay, appeared, and more easily put them down. Emmett remained for a short time concealed among the Wicklow mountains; but, returning to Dublin was tracked, apprehended, tried, and convicted of high treason. He was executed on the 20th September, 1803. He met his fate with manly courage and Christian resignation; and his whole demeanour, both at his trial and on the scaffold, gained for him the pitying admiration of many, who, while they condemned his erroneous theories, and his mischievously rash enthusiasm, felt compelled to pay homage to the purity of his motives, the fervour of his eloquence, and the excellence of his general character. His fate, and that of Miss Curran, the lady to whom he was engaged, form the subjects of two of the finest and most popular of Moore's Irish melodies. [E.S.C.]

EMMETT, TH. ADDIS, a barrister, elder brother of the Irish patriot, escaped to Amer. and d. 1827.

EMMIUS, ABBO, a German divine, 1547-1826.

EMO, ANGELO, a Venetian statesman, 1731-92.

EMPECINADO, the surname of Don J. M. DIEZ, a Spanish warrior and patriot, exec. 1825.

EMPEDOCLES, a Greek philosopher of the school of Pythagoras, the first who added to the doctrine of metempsychosis the transmigration of souls into vegetables, the first also to distinguish love and hate as moving forces, and to describe the four elements as fundamental differences of matter. He was a man of distinguished patriotism, and some curious traditions are related of him. Lived about the middle of the 5th ct. B.C.

EMPSON, WM., F.R.S.L., prof. of law at Haylebury college; an able critic and scholar, d. 1852.

EMSER, JEROME, a German catholic theologian, dist. as an opponent of Luther, 1477-1527.

ENDEL, MANOAH, a Polish rabbi, died 1585.

ENFIELD, DR. WILLIAM, author of 'The Speaker,' and other works, a dissenting minister, and teacher of the *Belles Lettres* at Warrington Academy, 1741-1797.

ENGEL, JOHN JAMES, a German philosopher, dramatic writer, and literary *savant*, professor of morals and liter. at Berlin, 1741-1802. His brother, CH. CHRISTIAN, a man of letters, 1752-1801.

ENGEL, SAM., a Swiss geographer, 1702-84.

ENGELBERT, a theologian of Styria, d. 1331.

ENGELBRECHT, JOHN, a German visionary, was born at Brunswick 1599, and died in his native place, after wandering from city to city, in 1642. His father was a tailor, and John was ap-

prenticed to the same business, but his health failed him, his malady being augmented by the severity of his religious practices, and he assumed the character of a prophet as early as 1622. There can be no doubt about the reality of his trances, and also that he possessed the extraordinary faculty of going without food or drink for many days together, and of sleeping for almost incredible periods. The 'Works, and Divine Visions, and Revelations, of John Engelbrecht,' were first published in German in 1625. The 'Visions' were translated into English by the learned Francis Okeley in 1780. The most striking of these is a vision of the three states, the ecclesiastical, the civil, and the economical: besides which he describes a 'Vision of Heaven and Hell,' a 'Vision of the New Heaven and the New Earth,' and 'Of the Mountain of Salvation.' The vision of the 'Three States' is evidently symbolic, and more independent of Engelbrecht's idiosyncrasy than the others, which take their colour from his preconceived notions. His appeals to the moral and religious sense of his readers are energetic, and carry along with them the fullest evidence of their sincerity. His grand mistake is that into which Quakers and enthusiasts of all classes have betrayed themselves—the supposition that their glimpses of spiritual things are necessarily an inspiration of the Holy Spirit. Okeley's edition of Engelbrecht contains a notice of John William Francis Petersen, and his wife Joanna Eleanora de Merlan, both famous visionaries, and a specification of Engelbrecht's works in the complete German edition of 1761. [E.R.]

ENGELBRECHT - ENGELBRECHTSON, a leader of the Dalecarlians, in whose quarrel he marched upon Stockholm, defeated Eric XIII., and was named administrator of Sweden, together with Canuteson, whom he assassinated, 1436.

ENGELGRAVE, H., a Flem. ascetic, 1610-70.

ENGELHARDT, C. A., a Ger. jurist, 1768-1834.

ENGESTROEM, J., a Swedish Orientalist, 1699-1777. His son **EUSTACE**, a mineralogist, 1738-1813. **LAURENCE**, another son, an ambassador and statesman, 1751-1826.

ENGHIEN. See **CONDE**, **LOUIS ANT. HENRY**.

ENNIUS, **QUINTUS**, a Latin poet, 239-169 B.C.

ENNODIUS, **MAGNUS FELIX**, a divine of the Roman church, by descent a Gaul, 473-521.

ENOCH, in Scripture a son of Cain (Gen. iv. 17), and a son of Jared (Gen. v. 18).

ENT, **GEORGE**, an English physician, noted for his defence of the discov. of Harvey, 1604-1689.

ENTICK, or **ENTINCK**, **JOHN**, a miscellaneous writer, author of a spelling dictionary, a hist. of London, a Latin and Eng. dict., &c., 1713-1773.

ENTINOPUS, the first architect and founder of Venice, b. in Candia about the end of the 3d ct.

ENTRECASTEAUX, **JO. ANT. BRUNE**, D', admiral of the French fleets in the East Indies, was born at Aix, in Provence, 1740. In 1791 he was sent out by France in search of La Perouse; and, the nature of the inquiry leading him to keep near shore, he ascertained with great exactness the outlines of many coasts. New Holland, W. and S.W. coasts, Tasmania, New Caledonia, &c., have been accurately delineated by him. He failed in detecting any trace of the celebrated navigator, and died before returning home, in the vicinity of Java,

1793. Rossel, who succeeded him in command, has written an account of the voyage, 2 vols. 4to, 1808. [J.B.]

ENZINA, a poet of Old Castile, 15th century. **ENZINAS**, **F. DE**, an Andalusian Jesuit, and missionary to the Philippine Islands, 1570-1632.

EOBANUS, **HELIUS**, a German poet and professor of eloquence, born in Hesse 1488, died 1540.

EOGAN, **EOGHAINN**, **EOGHANN**, or **EOAN**, names which figure in the old Irish annals as the half-fabulous stock of the houses of O'Brien, MacCarthy, O'Neil, and O'Donnell, reaching as far back as the 3d century B.C. The chiefs of the last two were created peers of Ireland in the reign of James I., the first with the title of earl of Tyrone, the second as earl of Tyrconnel.

EON, a French visionary of the 12th century, who believed himself to be meant by the accusative in the liturgical phrase *Per eum qui venturus est judicare*, &c., and professed to have visions and perform miracles in proof of his mission. He gained many proselytes, and gave them new names, such as 'Wisdom,' 'Terror,' 'Judgment,' and others equally striking. Eon died in prison about 1148, and his followers were consigned to the flames.

EON DE BEAUMONT. See **D'EON**.

EPAMINONDAS, the Theban statesman and general, was of noble descent, but was born and reared in poverty. Of his early life little is known beyond the fact that he was educated in, and adopted the doctrines of Pythagoras; his public life extends from the restoration of democracy by Pelopidas and the other Theban exiles in B.C. 379, to the battle of Mantinea in B.C. 362. In the conspiracy which restored the independence of his native city he took no part, refusing to stain his hands with the blood of his countrymen; but no sooner were the usurpers expelled than he became the prime mover in the Theban state, and claimed for Thebes the right of controlling the other cities of Bœotia. Impressed with these opinions he went to Sparta as ambassador in B.C. 371, to negotiate peace; and his claim being rejected by the Spartans, Cleombrotus was sent to invade Bœotia. The contending parties met at Leuctra, B.C. 371, when the total defeat of the Spartans not only established the supremacy of the Thebans, but put an end to the superiority in arms which had been conceded to their opponents. Having thus succeeded in the first object of his ambition, he next conceived the design of substituting Thebes for Sparta as the ruling democratical state in Greece, and for this purpose marched an army into the Peloponnesus in the winter of B.C. 369, when he inflicted a serious blow on the power of Sparta. A second expedition into the Peloponnesus in B.C. 368 proving unsuccessful, Epaminondas was disgraced; and for some time his name does not appear in connection with any public measure. In a third expedition which he conducted in B.C. 366, he greatly extended the influence of Thebes, gaining over to her interests, without bloodshed, the whole democratic confederation in the Peloponnesus. Our limits prevent us from entering into the reasons which led to the downfall of the Theban influence. Achaia, Elis, and great part of Arcadia, returned to the alliance with Sparta; and it was to check this defection

that Epaminondas invaded the Peloponnesus for the fourth and last time in B.C. 362. The Spartans, along with the disaffected states, and aided by the Athenians, were prepared for the contest. The two armies met near Mantinea, a city of Arcadia; and in the battle which ensued, Epaminondas displayed with consummate skill the peculiar tactics to which he owed his celebrity; but when in the full career of victory, he received a mortal wound, and was carried from the field. His army was thereby paralyzed, and no further attempt was made to follow up the victory. His private life was free from reproach; and his public conduct was regulated by a sincere love of his country. Before Epaminondas was born, says Nepos, and after his death, Thebes was always subject to some foreign power; on the contrary, while he presided over her councils, she was at the head of Greece. [G.F.]

EPARCHUS, ANTH., a Greek poet, 16th cent.

EPEE, CHAS. MICHEL DE L', a French abbé, distinguished for his benevolence as a teacher of the deaf and dumb, fndr. of an asylum, 1712-1789.

EPHORUS, a Gr. orator and hist., 363-300 B.C.

EPHRAIM, the second son born to Joseph in Egypt by Asenath, the daughter of Poti-pherah.

EPHRAIM, St., a Christian writer, 4th cent.

EPHRAIM, an Armenian patriarch, 1734-84.

EPICHRMUS, a Pythagorean philosopher and poet, an. of treatises on philosophy and medicine, and the supposed inventor of comedy, 5th ct. B.C.

EPICETUS, lived about 90 years after Christ. He is essentially the moralist of Rome—a Stoic; for Stoicism is simply the Roman character and genius represented in theory. The original monuments of his doctrine have mostly perished.

EPICURUS, born at Athens 341 B.C.: he flourished after the decline of Speculative Philosophy, and when the irretrievable disruption of national affairs in Greece had repressed the Heroic in Action. At such a time, he taught with acceptance that pleasure is the sole good, and that other aims are only the disturbances of humanity. The theoretical opinions of Epicurus were identical with those of all modern sensational Schools. We do not refer to his physical or cosmogonic speculations, which in the main he borrowed from Democritus; but to his conception of the origin and ground of human knowledge and thought. Human knowledge, he said, flows from our sensations, which *alone* do not deceive; beyond the immediate results of sensation, we are conscious of what he termed 'anticipations,' meaning thereby simple generalizations, or classifications of our sensible experience:—to such, add our 'passions,' or desire of pleasure and aversion from pain; and the contents of the human mind are summed up. From a philosophy of this character, no other system of practical morals than that inculcated by Epicurus ever can arise. If the existence of universal and necessary Ideas be ignored, an *imperative* in morals cannot be conceived of, nor will the name Duty have any meaning. *Right* denied, as an independent reality or a Law by itself, there is nothing for it as a rule of action, save the estimate of *consequences*; and the only criterion by which we can value or measure consequences is their tendency to produce pleasure or pain. The fundamental problem in Morals thus corresponds with the specu-

lative problem whether the human mind is capable of apprehending the Absolute and Imperative, or whether knowledge is simply empirical: nevertheless among empirical systems there is also a great variety. Granting that pleasure is the aim of action, it remains to determine wherein man's true pleasure consists? The actual scheme of Epicurus is certainly not the lowest of which we have record; but it would be wrong to pretend that it is a very elevated one. His maxims may be thus rendered:—Accept and aim at any pleasure which will not be followed by any pain. Avoid pain that brings no pleasure. Avoid every pleasure that would deprive you of a greater pleasure, or cause a pain greater than the pleasure. Accept any pain that might free you from a greater pain, or that must be followed by a pleasure more intense than the pain. The 'virtue' *par excellence* in such a system is *prudence*; but it admits of others; and Epicurus inculcated temperance, courage, energy to resist superstition and imaginary terrors, and justice—on the ground that honesty is the best policy. He was himself temperate and benevolent; disinterestedness seemed one of his necessities; he lived on water and crust, and in the midst of a fearful famine, he divided with his disciples his mite. He renounced what is ordinarily called pleasure, because its enjoyments could not last; not like Zeno, who repudiated it as evil, and incompatible with the freedom of the sage. We have only a few fragments of the writings of Epicurus; but his system is explained by Cicero, Seneca, Plutarch, and many others: Diogenes Laertius discourses concerning it very copiously. Like Democritus, Epicurus owes much to the immortal song of Lucretius. [J.P.N.]

EPIMENIDES, a philosopher and poet of the 6th century B.C., supposed to be the first who introduced the consecration of temples, the purification of countries, cities, and private houses, into Greece, where he was held for an infallible prophet.

EPINAY, MADAME DE LA LIVE D', or by her maiden name, LOUISE FLORENCE PETRONILLE, a French lady, celebrated for her attachment to Rousseau, and as the authoress of 'Les Conversations d'Emilie,' &c., 1725-1783.

EPIPHANIUS, one of the Greek fathers, d. 403.

EPIPHANIUS, surnamed 'The Scholastic,' Latin translator of Socrates, Sozomen, and Theodoret, 6th century.

EPISCOPIUS, SIMON, whose surname in his own tongue was Bisschop, was born at Amsterdam in 1583. Sent to the university of Leyden in 1600, his inquisitive and ardent mind soon involved him in the raging controversies of the time. Ordained a pastor at Bleswyck in 1610, he was in a very short time chosen to be the advocate of the Arminian party, at a conference which was held at the Hague, and was at length raised to the chair of theology at Leyden, on the deposition of Vorstius. At the synod of Dort he was the accredited champion of the Remonstrants, or Arminians. The victorious Calvinist, or Gomarist party, disgraced their cause by inflicting civil pains and penalties on their opponents. Episcopus was deposed and banished. The exile spent a short time in France, then returning to Holland he became pastor of the church of the Remonstrants at Rotterdam, and removed finally to the rectorship of the Arminian

mnasium at Amsterdam, where he died in 1543. Episcopius was the divine of the Arminian party; reducing to a system the scattered views and unadjusted conceptions of his master Arminius. His writings display no common shrewdness, versatility, and eloquence; the product of an adventurous and active spirit, that had a specialish in questioning ancient dogmas and unsettling common belief. His power lay, however, more in assault than defence; he could sap and mine with fully more dexterity than he could erect new and symmetrical edifice. His life was written by Limborch, a relative, and his theological works were collected by Curcellaeus and Poellening, in two folios, and published at Amsterdam 1550-65, and reprinted at London 1678. [J.E.]

EPO, BÆTIUS, a lawyer of Friesland, 1529-99.

EPONINA, the wife of Julius Sabinus, a nobleman of Gaul, defeated in a revolt against Vespasian, celebrated for her constancy and devotion, and executed with her husband 78.

EPREMESNIL. See ESPREMENIL.

EQUICOLA, MARIO, an Ital. hist., 1460-1541.

ERACLIUS, a Rom. artist and art-wr., 11th c.

ERARD, SEBASTIAN, a native of Strasburg, celebrated for his pianos and harps, 1752-1831.

ERASISTRATUS, a Gr. physician, 4th c. B. C.

ERASMUS, an illegitimate son of Gerard, a citizen of Tergou, was born at Rotterdam 28th Oct., 1467. His paternal name he changed into *Désiré*,

amiable, and afterwards prolonged into *Desirius* Erasmus—the first a Latin, and the second

Greek appellation, both with the same meaning

the Dutch Gerard. He usually signed himself

Erasmus Roterodamus. He received his first edu-

cation at Davenport, where the future Pope Adrian

was his schoolfellow. But Erasmus was only

thirteen years of age when both his parents died,

and the three guardians to whose care the orphan

was left, squandered his property, and to gain the

whole of his patrimony, as well as to conceal their

illany, forced him into a monastery at Balduc, in

Brabant. Thence he was taken to another religious

house near Delft, and he assumed the vows at Stein

in 1486, having entered among the regular canons.

Unluckily for the young scholar he was not buried

in a convent, as his Latin scholarship gained him

the notice of Henry a Bergues, bishop of Cambrai,

who kept him for a time as his private secretary,

and then sent him to Paris to prosecute his studies.

At the French capital the young literary Dutchman

was in abject poverty, teaching a few pupils for

hire, nay for years he wandered about the contin-

ent and in England, subsisting on the precarious

bounty of admirers. He visited this country

for the first time in 1497, at the invitation of Lord

Mountjoy, and won the esteem of its most illus-

trious men, such as Sir Thomas More, Dean Colet,

Macnace, Grocyn, and others, and published his

Foris Encomium,—*Praise of Folly*. In 1506 he

travelled into Italy, took a doctor's degree at

Perugia, obtained from Pope Julian II. a final release

from his monastic vows, and joyfully put on the

black tunic of the seculars. He spent some time

at Bologna, and resided for a short season at Venice

with the renowned printer Aldus Manutius, and pub-

lished his *Adagia*. At the invitation of Henry VIII.,

in 1510, he revisited England, and taught in Cam-

bridge as a lecturer on Greek, and as Lady Mar-

garet professor of theology. But his itinerations were not over, for in 1514 he returned to the continent; and at the archbucal request of him who was afterwards Charles V., he repaired as counsellor to Brabant. After several changes he removed to Basel in 1521, the scene of his highest literary labours, in conjunction with the printer Froben. In 1529, when the reformation triumphed in Basel, the timid satirist of monks and popish ceremonies took refuge in Freiburg; but in 1535 he returned. His health was now declining; gout and gravel had for some years severely tormented him; his feeble frame was seized with dysentery, and he died at Basel on the 12th of July, 1536.—The literary toils of Erasmus were incessant. Besides his invaluable labours in connection with the revival of learning, his most popular efforts were his satirical assaults on the monastic orders, in his famous 'Colloquies,' and other productions. But his great work was the publication of the Greek Testament, out of various manuscripts, in 1516, folio, accompanied with a new Latin translation. The Testament was reprinted in 1519, 1522, 1527, and 1535. In the first year mentioned he also published the works of Jerome. He composed likewise a series of paraphrases on the New Testament, many of which display an admirable talent for exegesis. In his various prefaces and dedications, he nobly, eloquently, and repeatedly vindicated the open circulation of the inspired volume in the vernacular languages of Europe. These publications raised up hosts of enemies to him, who called him heresiarch and forger, and he shrunk from suffering on account of protestant truth and freedom. With Luther, whom he at first eulogized, he maintained a bitter and protracted controversy about the 'Freedom of the Will.' That his writings largely contributed to the success of the reformation there is not a doubt, though himself wanted the faith and courage to be a thorough reformer. His scholarship was extensive and elegant, his industry was unceasing, his Latinity is generally pure, his wit was ever sparkling in pleasant variety, his company was a scene of refined enjoyment, his fund of anecdote was inexhaustible, and the love of literature was the passion of his nature. Latin was more familiar to him than his mother tongue. Among his works, not already referred to, are his learned dissertation, *De recta Latini Græcique Sermonis pronuntiatione*, his 'Letters,' full of interesting information; his treatise, *De Copia Verborum et Rerum*, in which he insists on diversity of illustration and style; his *Ciceronianus*, in which he heartily ridicules such pedants as would not use a Latin term unless it had the sanction of the great Roman orator; his *Christian Soldier's Manual*; and his *Ecclesiastes*, or the Art of Preaching, published not long before his death. The best edition of his collected works is in 11 volumes folio, Leyden, 1703-6. The first edition, in 9 volumes, Basel, 1540, was condemned to the flames by Pope Paul IV. [J.E.]

ERASTUS, THOMAS, a physician of Baden, better known in ecclesiastical history for his opinions in theology and church government, the fundamental principle of which is, that the church should exercise no coercive power except through the arm of the civil magistrate. The Erastians in the Long Parliament were opposed to the presbyterians; and in the Church of England, Bishop

Parker may be considered the chief of this school. Erastus was born in 1524, and d. in Basle, 1583.

ERATH, A. U. D., a Ger. juriconsult, 1709-73.

ERATOSTHENES, an astronomer of Alexandria; died 194 B.C. He is distinguished in history for having first conceived the plan of measuring the earth. The means employed were the shadow of a style at Alexandria, and the distance of Alexandria from Syene, where the sun is vertical at solstice. His result was surprisingly near the truth, making a degree to be about 80 English miles: it is about 69.

ERBACH, CHR., a Ger. composer, 16th cent.

ERCHEMBERT, a Lombard historian, 9th c.

ERCILLA-Y-ZUNIGA, DON ALONSO DE, a gallant soldier in the service of Philip II., distinguished in the wars of Spanish America, where his experience furnished the materials for the earliest epic poem of his native country, entitled 'La Araucana,' by which he is best known in France and England; born 1525, died 1595.

ERDESWICKE, T., an Engl. antiqu., d 1603.

EREMITA, D., a Flemish *savant*, 1584-1613.

ERIC. The Swedish kings of this name of whom anything is known are—ERIC EDMUNDSON, Upsala king, died 885. ERIC THE VICTORIOUS, son of the preceding, and joint successor with his brother Olave; celebrated for his victory over Styrbjorn, son of the latter, who claimed the inheritance on his father's death; died 993, or soon after. Two kings, both bearing the name of ERIC, contended for the throne in the civil war which broke out about 1066, and in this war both the kings and all the chief Swedes are said to have fallen. Besides these, four other Erics must have been known traditionally.—ST. ERIC, who reigned 1155-1169, being called ERIC IX. After him comes ERIC CANUTESON, or ERIC X., grandson of the preceding, called the good-harvest king, reigned 1210-1216. ERIC ERICSON, or ERIC XI., a grave and righteous prince, in whom the race of St. Eric expired, reigned 1222-1250. ERIC XII., of the house of the Folkungers, who rose to power during the reign of the preceding; king during the lifetime of his father, Magnus Ladislas, and at length poisoned by his mother, Blanche of Namur, 1350-1359. ERIC XIII. of Sweden, and VII. of Denmark, before his election, duke of Pomerania, chosen in Sweden 1396; co-regent with Margaret of Waldemar to his dethronement by Engelbrecht-Engelbrechtson in 1434, and after that, having been again acknowledged, dethroned in all the three kingdoms of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at the death of that princess, 1439. ERIC XIV., son of Gustavus Vasa, born 1533, succeeded 1560, compelled to abdicate by his brothers 1569, poisoned in prison 1577.

ERIC. The kings of Denmark of this name are nine in number—two unknown in the 9th century, and then ERIC I., called 'the Good,' reigned 1095-1105. ERIC II., reigned 1134-1137. ERIC III., called 'the Lamb,' succeeded the preceding, and abdicated 1147. ERIC IV., appointed by his brother, Abel, reigned 1242-1250. ERIC V., succeeded 1259, assassinated 1286. ERIC VI., reigned 1286-1319. ERIC VII., same as ERIC XIII. of Sweden.

ERIC AXELSON, adminis. of Sweden, 1466-7.

ERICEIRA, FERDINAND DE MENEZES, Count De, a soldier, statesman, and historian of Portugal, 1614-1699. His grandson, FRANCIS XAVIER,

distinguished by his military talents and his learning, author of 'The Henriqueida,' a poem, 1673-1743. The mother of the preceding, JANE JOSEPHINE DE MENEZES, distinguished for her literary works, died 1709.

ERIGENA, JOHN SCOTUS, who seems from his surname to have been a native of Ireland and not of Scotland, was born about the beginning of the ninth century. He is often confounded with a Saxon monk whom King Alfred invited to England, and placed over his college at Oxford. Erigena spent the most of his time in France, and at the court of Charles the Bold. About the year 850 he wrote against Gottschalk on predestination; and he also published a work on the Lord's Supper, *de Corpore et Sanguine Domini*, in which he combated the doctrine of transubstantiation. His theological writings were condemned by the council of Valence in 855, and that of Tangres in 859. But the great work of this schoolman is that named *de Divisione Naturæ*, &c., printed at Oxford by Thomas Gale in 1681. It is divided into five books, and is composed in the form of a dialogue. This vast and amazing essay treats of a great variety of subjects—of God, and the knowledge of God—of being, and its kinds and modes—of the world, of sin and its nature, &c.—in which abstruse and subtle discussions, a species of mystical pantheism, may be easily discovered. Erigena was well versed in Greek, and was deeply imbued with Neo-platonism,—with those ideas and modes of thought which are associated with the names of Plotinus and Proclus. Hebrew and Arabic he had also acquired in his travels. Few, if any of his contemporaries, could match this remarkable man either in genius or acquirements, in dialectics or sentiment, in intellectual acumen or in stores of erudition. His popularity was greater two centuries after his death, than during his life. The pseudo-Dionysian writings were translated by him, and these contributed also to mould the literature of these mediæval times. Various portions of his works have been discovered and published at different times by Duange, Mabillon, Angelo Mai, and MM. Ravaisson and Cousin. The influence which 'this meteor of the 9th century' exercised on his own and succeeding ages by his profound and daring speculations in philosophy and theology was immense. He is supposed to have died in France about the year 875. [J.E.]

ERINNA, a Greek poetess, date unknown.

ERIZZO, SEBASTIANO, a Venetian senator and antic., author of a work on numismatics, 1525-61.

ERMENGARDE, daughter of Louis II., kg. of Italy, wife of Boson I. 877, regent of Arles from 888.

ERMERIC, or HERMENRIC, k. of the Swedes in Spain in the reign of Honorius, 409, died 440.

ERNEST, duke of Saxe-Gotha, distinguished for his zeal in astronomy, and for his practical knowledge of that science, 1741-1804.

ERNESTI, JOHN AUGUSTUS, a celebrated German critic, professor of literature and theology at Leipzig, author of a great number of philological, critical, and theological writings, editor of Home and other classics, &c., 1707-1781. AUGUSTUS WILLIAM, his nephew, also a distinguished *savant* 1733-1801. JOHN CHRISTOPHER THEOPHILUS, another nephew, brother of the preceding, prof. of philosophy, editor of Greek classics, &c., 1756-1802.

ERNST, H., a German *savant*, 1603-1665.
 ERNSTING, C., a Germ. botanist, 1709-1768.
 EROSTRATUS, the celebrated incendiary who
 destroyed the temple of Diana at Ephesus, 356 B.C.
 ERSCH, JOHN S., a German bibl., 1766-1828.
 ERSKINE, DAVID, Lord Dun, an eminent
 Scottish lawyer, and mem. of parlia., 1670-1755.
 ERSKINE, HENRY, a presbyterian divine, suf-
 fered imprisonment under the Act of Uniformity,
 and finally minister of Churnside in Berwick,
 124-1696.
 EBENEZER, his son, founder of the
 Free Church of Scotland, 1680-1754. RALPH,
 other son, and seceder along with his brother,
 author of Sermons, &c., 1685-1752.
 ERSKINE, JOHN, a Scottish theol., 1721-1803.
 ERSKINE, JOHN, baron of Dun, a descendant
 of the earls of Mar, dist. as a reformer, 1508-91.
 ERSKINE, THOMAS, Baron, a lawyer and dis-
 tinguished orator, the youngest son of David, earl
 of Buchan, was born about the year 1748. He
 belonged to a family of which some members were
 remarkable for their genius, others for their folly,
 and he seemed in himself to be a union of these
 qualities. He studied at the High School of Edin-
 burgh, and the University of St. Andrew's, enter-
 ing successively the navy and army, before, from
 his influence not explained, he began to study
 law. In his earlier years he acquired a meteoric
 reputation as a brilliant and fascinating master of
 trivial conversation. He was called to the bar
 in 1778. One of his earliest cases involved an ex-
 cuse in that fertile field of political abuses, the
 Admiralty, when it was shown that landsmen
 were rated to seamen's pensions for electioneering
 purposes. He at once rushed into full practice,
 and was employed in every case where a brilliant
 nunciatory oratory—of which he was an unrivalled
 master—was desired. In 1783 he entered
 the House of Commons in Fox's interest, but the
 dry style of his oratory—so captivating to a
 jury or on the hustings—failed to please that fas-
 cinating audience. He was counsel in many his-
 torical cases, and performed heroically that duty
 the advocate which prompts him to shrink from
 anything, which, however much it may compromise
 his own taste, interest, or safety, appears likely to
 benefit the cause intrusted to him. His eminence
 as an advocate made it necessary that he should
 be appointed Lord Chancellor in the short accession
 of 1806 of the Fox and Grenville ministry. The
 evidence of the selection was much doubted; and
 was not fortunate for its object, since he had ac-
 cumulated no wealth to support his position as a
 peer. The strange eccentricities of his latter years,
 entering deeply into his domestic affairs, and mak-
 ing them matter of unpleasant notoriety, would
 have rendered his claims embarrassing had he seen
 his friends again in power. He died on the 17th
 November, 1823. [J.H.B.]
 ERXLEBEN, DOROTHY CHRISTINA LEOPOLDINE,
 a dame, a lady who took a doctor's degree at the
 University of Halle, author of a work on the culti-
 vation of the sciences by women, 1715-1762. Her
 son, JOHN CHRISTIAN POLYCARP ERXLEBEN,
 acting as a philosopher and naturalist, 1744-77.
 ES, J. VAN, a Flemish painter, 16th century.
 ESAR-HADDON, or SARGON, a king of As-
 syria (Isaiah xx).
 ESAU, the eldest of Isaac, sup. date 1836 B.C.

ESCHENBACH, A. C., a German philologist,
 professor and deacon at Nuremberg, 1663-1722.
 ESCHENBACH, W. D., a Ger. poet, 13th cent.
 ESCHENMAYER, C. A., professor of philoso-
 phy at Tubingen, a disciple of Schelling, and after-
 wards the founder of a mystic doctrine, of which
 philosophy forms an elementary part. His works
 are, 'Philosophy in its State of Transition to No-
 philosophy,' 1803; 'Psychology,' 1822; 'The
 Philosophy of Religion,' in three parts; 'Rational-
 ism,' 1818; 'Mysticism,' 1822; and 'Superna-
 turalism,' 1824. Eschenmayer died in 1822.
 ESCOQUIZ, DON JUAN, a Spanish author
 and diplomatist, 1762-1820.
 ESDRAS, a cel. Jewish doctor, 5th cent. B.C.
 ESDRAS, a patriarch of Armenia, died 639.
 ESMENARD, J. A., a Fr. miscel. wr., 1770-1811.
 ESPER, J. F., a German naturalist and astro-
 nomer, 1732-1781. His brother, EUGENE, a natu-
 ralist, au. of 'European Butterflies,' &c., 1742-1801.
 ESPERIENTE, P. C., an Ital. hist., 1437-96.
 ESPERNON, J. L. DE NOGARET DE LA VA-
 LETTE, Duc D', originally known as Caumont
 when he attached himself to Henry of Navarre,
 was one of the most important persons in the
 reigns of Henry III., Henry IV., and Louis XIII.
 His intrigues at court were opposed to those of
 the Duc de Guise, and afterwards of Richelieu, and
 he was the chief instrument in investing Marie de
 Medicis with the regency; born 1554, died 1642.
 ESPREMENIL, JEAN JACQUES DUVAL D',
 councillor of the parliament of Paris, and one of
 the first movers of the revolution by his opposi-
 tion to the edicts of Lomenie Brienne; born at
 Pondicherry, in the East Indies, 1746, guillotined
 1794.
 ESSEX. See DEVEREUX.
 ESSEX, JAS., an English architect, 1723-1784.
 ESTAING, CH. HECTOR, Count D', a French
 officer dist. in India and in the American war agt.
 the English, exc. as a counter-revolutionist, 1794.
 ESTAMPES, ANNE DE PISSELUE, Duchess
 D', a celebrated court intrigante, mistress of
 Francis I., 1508-1576.
 ESTE, an illustrious house of Italy, from which
 the house of Brunswick is derived, and which
 owes its origin to the Carlovingian era, at the
 beginning of the 9th century. The most celebrated
 names are—ALBERT AZZO D'ESTE, the first who
 possessed the city of that name, 1020-1117. OBIZZO,
 first marquis of Este, lord of Padua in 1182, and
 afterwards marquis of Milan and Genoa. His son,
 AZZO V., who by his marriage acquired the sove-
 reignty of Ferrara, and became chief of the Guelfs
 of Venice, died 1192. AZZO VI., son of the pre-
 ceding, lord of Ferrara and Verona, died 1264.
 HERCULES I., lord of Ferrara and Modena, whose
 court was graced by Ariosto, Boiardo, the Strozzi,
 &c., 1471-1505. His son, ALPHONSO, married to
 Lucretia Borgia 1502, a party to the league of
 Cambray, reigned 1505-1534. HIPPLYTUS,
 brother of Alphonso, and cardinal of Este, a patron
 of letters, partizan of Louis XII., and historian of
 the war of the French against the Venetians,
 1479-1520. ALPHONSO II., grandson of the first
 of that name, duke of Ferrara and Modena, dis-
 tinguished as a patron of arts and letters, 1533-
 1597. CÆSAR, an illegitimate descendant of
 Alphonso I., reigned at Modena 1597-1628.

RENAUD, a partizan of Austria in the war of succession, and duke of Modena, 1655-1737. HERCULES III., grandson of Renaud, and, like him, duke of Modena, was the last of this house in Italy, and his estates passed to Austria, by the marriage of his daughter with the archduke Ferdinand, 1727-1797.

ESTERHAZY, a noble family of Hungary, the best known of whom are—PAUL IV., ESTERHAZY DE GALANTHA, a general and literary *savant*, 1635-1713. His grandson, NICHOLAS JOSEPH, a great patron of arts and music, founder of the school in which Haydn and Pleyel, among others, were formed, 1714-1790. NICHOLAS, PRINCE D'ESTERHAZY DE GALANTHA, dist. as a field-marshal and foreign ambassador, 1765-1833.

ESTHER, queen of Persia, 6th century B.C.

ESTIUS, W., a Dutch theologian, 1542-1613.

ESTREES, an ancient and noble house of France, the best known of which are—JEAN D'ESTREES, an artillery officer distinguished at the taking of Calais, 1480-1571. His son, ANTHONY, the defender of Noyon, and governor of the Isle of France, 1593. GABRIELLE, the daughter of Anthony, duchess of Beaufort, and mistress of Henry IV., supposed to have been poisoned, 1571-1599. Her brother, F. ANNIBAL, duke and marshal, author of the 'Memoirs of the Regency of Marie De Medicis,' 1573-1670. His son, JEAN, vice-admiral and Comte D'Estrees, appointed viceroy of America, 1624-1707. CÆSAR, brother of Jean, a cardinal and negotiator, 1628-1714. JEAN, nephew of the preceding, foreign ambassador, 1666-1718. VICTOR MARIE, Duc D'Estrees, son of the vice-admiral Jean, a distinguished naval commander, 1660-1737. LOUIS CÆSAR LETELLIER, Comte D'Estrees, a commander of the German army, when he defeated Cumberland, and marshal of France, 1695-1771.

ETH, a king of Scotland, deposed 875.

ETHELBALD, a k. of Mercia, reigned 716-55.

ETHELBALD, the third Saxon k. of England, has the character of a profligate prince, 857-860.

ETHELBERT, a k. of Kent, reigned 560-616.

ETHELBERT, the fourth Saxon k. of England, son of Ethelwolf and brother of Ethelbald, 860-866.

ETHELFLEDA, or ELFLEDA, daughter of Alfred the Great, and wife of Ethelred, count of Mercia, died 922.

ETHELFRID, or ADELFRID, king of Northumberland, killed in battle, 593-617.

ETHELRED I., fifth Saxon king of England, predecessor of Alfred the Great, 866-871.

ETHELRED II., son of Edgar and Elfrida, suc. Edward the Martyr as k. of England, 978, d. 1016.

ETHELWOLF, the second Saxon king of England, son of Egbert, whom he succeeded in 838, and father of Ethelbald, died 857.

ETHEREDGE, SIR GEORGE, an English dramatist and song-writer, 17th century.

ETOILE, PIERRE DE L', a French chancery officer, whose journal has supplied much curious matter to the historian, under the reigns of Henry III. and Henry IV., 1540-1611. His son, CLAUDE, a dramatic writer, 1597-1652.

ETTMULLER, MICH., a Ger. phys., 1644-88.

ETTMULLER, M. ERNEST, son of the preceding, author of various memoirs, and editor of his father's writings, 1673-1732.

ETTY, WILLIAM, R.A., was born at York, March 10, 1787. His father was a miller. In 1798 he was apprenticed to a letterpress printer at Hull, but having served his time, forsook the mechanical art of printing for the more exciting profession of a painter. Etty commenced this hazardous enterprise in London, in 1805, when he entered as a student of the Royal Academy, and became also, through the liberality of an uncle, a private pupil of Sir Thomas Lawrence's for twelve months, but received very little attention from him. For long his pictures were rejected both at the Royal Academy and the British Gallery, but after about fifteen years' toil his fortunes changed, he received gradually more of the public attention, and in 1822 was enabled to visit Italy, where he found in Venice the chief attractions; he returned with many studies to London in 1824, and exhibited his picture of Pandora in 1825, for which he was chosen an associate of the academy, and he was elected an academicien in 1827. Etty died at his native place, November 13, 1849, in his sixty-third year, leaving a considerable fortune. He was in every respect one of the most distinguished painters of the English school, but especially excellent as a colourist; some of his pictures rival Titian's, or any of the great Venetians, as gorgeous displays of colour. His great powers were well displayed in the comprehensive exhibition of his works at the Society of Arts, Adelphi, in 1849, the summer only before his death. In this exhibition were many admirable pictures, including the nine great works, the triumph of Etty's life and ambition, as admitted by himself in his autobiography, published in the 'Art Journal' of 1849. He explains these pictures as follows:—'My aim in all my great pictures has been to paint some great moral on the heart.' 'The Combat,' *the beauty of mercy*; the three 'Judith' pictures, *patriotism*, and self-devotion to country, people, and God; 'Benaiab David's chief captain,' *valour*; 'Ulysses and the Syrens,' the importance of resisting *sensual delight*.—or an Homeric paraphrase on 'The Wages of Sin is Death'; the three pictures of 'Joan of Arc, religion, loyalty, and patriotism, like the modern Judith. In all nine great pictures, 'As it was my desire to paint three times three.' [R.N.W.]

EUBULIDES, a philosopher of Miletus, best known for the captious arguments and insoluble questions with which he endeavoured to embarrass the empirics, but especially Aristotle; he was the disciple and successor of Euclid, and is said to have instructed Demosthenes; born about 360 B.C.

EUBULUS, a Greek comic poet, 370 B.C.

EUCLID, a mathematic. of Alexandria, who flourished 300 B.C. No name of antiquity is better known. His digest of geometrical propositions is a schoolbook still. His works have been often edited and republished. Barrow's edition is very valuable; but the best known in this country is that by Robert Simson.

EUCLIDES, the first archon of Athens, B.C. 408.

EUCLIDES, a disciple of Socrates, and founder of the philosophic sect of Megara, by which the art of dialectic was carried to high perfection was living about 390 B.C.

EUDEMON, J. A., a learned Greek, d. 1625.

EUDES, duke of Aquitaine, reigned 688-735.

EUDES, duke of Burgundy; the *first* of the

me reigned 1078-1103; the *second*, 1142-1162; the *third*, 1192-1218; the *fourth*, 1315-1349.

EUDES, or ODON, king of France, 887-898.

EUDES, JOHN, a mystic writer, born 1601.

EUDOCIA, the name adopted on her conversion to Christianity by Athenais, the daughter of Pontius, a philosopher of Athens, and wife of the emperor Theodosius the younger; she was celebrated for her learning and magnificence, and was divorced in consequence of aspiring to the government; died in religious retirement at Jerusalem about 460.

EUDOXIA, daughter of the preceding, and wife of the emperor Valentinian III., and of Maximus.

EUDOXIUS, an heretical writer of the 4th ct.

EUDOXUS, a Gr. astronomer, lived abt. 370 B.C.

EUGENE, FRANCIS, of Savoy-Carignan, commonly called Prince Eugene, grandson of Christian II., duke of Savoy, and son of Eugene Maurice, count of Soissons, distinguished as a generalissimo of the imperial armies, and as a companion-in-arms of Marlborough, 1663-1736.

EUGENIUS, a Rom. emp., elected and slain 394.

EUGENIUS, ST., a bp. of Carthage, 481, d. 505.

EUGENIUS, the *first* of the name pope of Rome 4-657; the *second*, 824-827; the *third*, 1145-53; the *fourth*, 1431-1447.

EUGENIUS, the *first* of the name king of Scotland, date unknown; the *second*, 427-449; the *third*, reigned 535-557; the *fourth*, 605-620; the *fifth*, died 692; the *sixth*, reigned 692-694; the *seventh*, 704-721; the *eighth*, 761-764.

EUGENIUS, an astronomer and bishop of Toledo, died 636; another of the same name, distinguished as 'the younger,' known as a theological writer and poet, and bp. of Toledo, died 660.

EUGENIUS BULGARIS, a Greek prelate, for his philos. and math. writings, 1716-1806.

EULER, LEONARD, born at Bâle 1707, died at St. Petersburg 1783: one of the greatest analysts of the last century,—not indeed ranking with Descartes, Newton, or Leibnitz, but by the unbroken record of the world of science, claiming equality with Daniel Bernouilli and D'Alembert. A bare catalogue of the immense labours and voluminous writings of this illustrious person would occupy more than our space: it may, indeed, be said of him, *nil tetigit quod non ornavit*; and his eager genius, his untiring industry, and exhaustless resources, carried him through all the sphere of mathematical and physical science. Living immediately after the discovery of the infinitesimal calculus, no man did more to unfold its powers and simplify its methods; his great works on that subject are still models of composition: and amid what sprung from his abundant, his amazing fertility, the *varia* are found of the most important of subsequent advances: his work on 'Isoperimeters,' may be said to have provoked the calculus of variations of Lagrange. With Bernouilli, Euler divided several prizes: these two great men ran a strikingly corresponding race. The work by which he is popularly known is his 'Letters to a German Princess,' a work instinct with acuteness, and evincing marvellous powers of exposition, but the whole, perhaps, his only failure. He repeatedly tries in it to break a lance with Leibnitz, offering a refutation of the scheme of monads. It betrays, however, no sufficient comprehension of the meaning of this chief of German thinkers;

nor in the case of Euler did destiny add to his ability as an analyst, the powers which constitute the metaphysician. [J.P.N.]

EUMENES, one of Alexander's lieutenants, a sharer in the divided empire after his death, conquered and put to death by Antigonos, B.C. 316.

EUMENES, the *first* of the name king of Pergamos, 263-241 B.C.; the *second*, 198-157 B.C.; the *third*, an infant son of the preceding, d. 158.

EUMENES, a rhetorician of Gaul, 261-311.

EUNAPIUS, a celebrated sophist, historian, and physician of Sardis, in the 4th cent., au. of 'Lives of the Sophists,' and a history of his own times.

EUPHORION, a Gr. poet and hist., 3d c. B.C.

EUPHRANOR a Greek painter and sculptor, 4th century, B.C.

EUPHRATES, a Stoic philosopher, 2d cent.

EUPHRATES, founder of the Ophites, 2d cent.

EUPOLIO, an Athenian poet, kn. abt. 435 B.C.

EURIC or EVRIC, k. of the Visigoths, 466-84.

EURIPIDES, the last of the three great Greek tragedians, was the son of Mnesarchus and Clito, and was born in Salamis, whither his parents had retired during the occupation of Attica by Xerxes, on the very day of the glorious victory near that island, B.C. 480. That his father was a man of property is proved by the expensive education which Euripides received; but it appears from the sarcastic insinuations of Aristophanes that his mother was of humble descent. Euripides listened to the lectures of the first philosophers of the day, studying physics under Anaxagoras, and rhetoric under Prodicus; and having on both occasions Pericles as his fellow-disciple. With Socrates he was on terms of the closest intimacy. Nor were the ornamental parts of his education neglected; he was so well versed in gymnastic exercises that he gained two victories in the Eleusinian and Thesean athletic games when only seventeen years old; and seems also to have cultivated a natural taste for painting. Some specimens of his skill in the latter art were preserved for many years at Megara. He is said to have attempted dramatic composition at an early age, and brought out his first tragedy in B.C. 455, when he was in his twenty-fifth year. On this occasion he gained the third prize; but fourteen years after, in B.C. 441, he gained the first prize, and also in B.C. 428. According to Suidas he gained five victories, one of which was with a posthumous play. His reputation now spread far and wide; and if the narrative of Plutarch is to be trusted, some of the Athenian soldiers who survived the disastrous termination of the expedition against Syracuse, were treated with kindness, and even set at liberty, for reciting such passages from his works as they happened to recollect, B.C. 413. Euripides continued to exhibit plays till B.C. 408, soon after which he retired into Magnesia, and thence into Macedonia, to the court of Archelaus, by whom he was received with distinguished honours. As in the case of Æschylus, the reasons for this self-imposed exile are obscure and uncertain. Report alleges that he was unhappy in his own family; and the envy and jealousy excited by his literary reputation drew upon him the taunts and sarcasms of his political enemy Aristophanes. His intimacy with Socrates and Alcibiades likewise contributed towards rendering him unpopular; and it may

therefore be inferred that prudence dictated his withdrawal from a country where his avowed sentiments exposed him to danger. In Macedonia he continued to write some plays, one of which he inscribed with the name of his patron. Euripides died B.C. 406, at the age of seventy-five, and was buried at Pella. His countrymen in vain entreated Archelaus to send his remains to Athens, where, however, they erected a cenotaph to his memory. In the estimation of the ancients, Euripides held a rank much inferior to *Æschylus* and *Sophocles*. With him the dignified simplicity of the ancient tragedy disappears, and its place is supplied by rhetorical declamations, subtle disputations, and appeals to the sympathetic feelings. His works were held in especial favour during the middle ages; and hence his remaining plays more than outnumber the extant dramas of both *Æschylus* and *Sophocles*. According to some authorities, Euripides wrote 92 tragedies, according to others 75. Of these 19 are extant, besides numerous fragments of the plays which have been lost. [G.F.]

EUSDEN, LAURENCE, an obscure poetical wr. who in 1718 obtained the laureateship, d. 1730.

EUSEBIUS, a pope, elected and died 810.

EUSEBIUS, bishop of Dorylæum in Phrygia, celebrated for his opposition to the Eutychian heresy, 5th century.

EUSEBIUS OF NICOMEDIA, an Arian prelate, and determined enemy of Athanasius, died 342.

EUSEBIUS, PAMPHILI (that is, the friend of Pamphilus), was born at Cesarea, about the year 270. Pamphilus was his earliest friend in Cesarea, and gave the young student access to the large library which he had collected. Pamphilus was at length imprisoned, and Eusebius remained his attached and inseparable companion. And when the prisoner suffered martyrdom under Galerius, in 309, Eusebius fled first to Tyre, and then to Egypt. On his return, about 314, he was made bishop of his native city, and continued in that diocese till his death. In the year 325 he attended the council of Nice, and delivered a formal address to the emperor. The Nicene creed which condemned Arianism was in its earliest draught composed by him; but he scrupled at length to subscribe it, after several important verbal alterations had been made upon it. His caution and moderation afterwards subjected him to the charge of that very heresy which the Nicene council had been summoned to confute. His views on the Trinity approached those of Origen, and he seems to have held a species of subordination among the persons of the Godhead, which was incompatible with a consistent belief in the supreme deity of the Son. At the council of Tyre, in 335, he joined in deposing Athanasius on a charge of contumacy. Prior to this period, in 330, he was offered the patriarchate of Antioch, but refused it; and he died about the year 340. Eusebius was a divine of great learning, accomplishments, and industry. Not a few of his numerous works have been preserved, which have been of great service to theology, especially to church history. His *Præparatio Evangelica*, in fifteen books, was, as its title implies, intended to prepare the pagan mind for the reception of Christianity, by showing the vast inferiority of other religions; and his *Demonstratio Evangelica*, in twenty books, of which ten have been preserved, was meant for the Jewish

mind, and as a positive evidence for Christianity, especially in its connection with the oracles and prophecies of the Old Testament. His *Historia Ecclesiastica*, in ten books, reaches from the birth of Christ to the defeat of Licinius in 324, and is an important and valuable record. Besides his *Life of Constantine*, his *Oration* in praise of the same emperor, his *Onomasticon*, his tract against Hierocles, and his *Eloge* on the martyrs, we have his *Chronicon*, a Latin version of the second part of which by Jerome, has been long known. But an Armenian version of the whole work was found some years ago, and published at Venice, in 1818: other discoveries have been made by the famous Angelo Mai. The *Theophania*, another treatise of Eusebius, was discovered in a Syrian version, by Mr. Tattam in an Egyptian monastery, and has been translated into English, and published by the late learned Professor Lee of Cambridge. [J.E.]

EUSEBIUS OF SAMOSATA, a recusant from the party of Arius, kd. by a woman of the Arians, 379.

EUSEBIUS OF VERCELLI, a partizan of Athanasius, and determined enemy of the Arians, d. 372.

EUSTACHIUS, BARTHOLOMEW, a distinguished Italian anatomist who flourished in the sixteenth century, but of whose personal history very little is known. Neither the date nor the place of his birth have been accurately ascertained but it is generally believed that he died in 1570 perhaps at Rome. He was the most eminent anatomist of his time, and Haller says of him that he enriched the science with more discoveries than any other person whom he knew. His anatomical plates, thirty-nine in number, were unpublished at his death, and were supposed to be lost, but they were discovered at Urbino in 1712, and were published in 1714, by Lancisi, physician to Pope Clement XI., and are still much esteemed. His name is preserved in that of the Eustachian tube which he discovered, and which runs between the inner ear and the upper part of the throat; and the Eustachian valve of the heart, which separates the right auricle from the inferior vena cava. [J.M'C.]

EUSTATHIUS, a native of Constantinople distinguished for his commentaries on Homer, archbishop of Thessalonica, 12th century.

EUSTATHIUS, Sr., a bishop of Berea, distinguished for his eloquence at the council of Nice as the enemy of Arius, deposed about 331.

EUTOICIUS, a Greek mathematician, 6th cent.

EUTROPIUS, a Latin historian, 4th century.

EUTYCHES, a celebrated Greek heresiarch of the 5th century, who maintained that only on nature, that of the Incarnate Word, existed in Christ; condemned at the council of Chalcedon, 451.

EUTYCHIUS, the name assumed by Said Ben Battrie, a learned Arabian Christian, on becoming patriarch of Alexandria; distinguished as a physician, theologian, and historian, 876-950.

EVAGORUS, a Latin grammarian, 6th cent.

EVAGORAS, a king of Salamis, killed B.C. 374.

EVAGRIUS, an ecclesiastical historian, 6th cent.

EVAGRIUS, a monk and theolog. wr., 4th cent.

EVANGELI, ANTONIO, an Ital. au., 1742-1805.

EVANS, ABEL, an Oxford schol. and wit, last cent.

EVANS, C., a baptist minister, 1737-1791.

EVANS, EVAN, a Welch divine, au. of works of the poetry and litera. of his country, 1730-1790.

EVANS, JNO., a nonconf. preacher, 1680-1780.

EVANS, JOHN, author of a 'Sketch of Christian Denominations,' &c., a baptist minister and schoolmaster of London, died 1827.

EVANS, O., an American mechan., 1755-1811.

EVANS, RICE or ARISE, a famous astrologer, tutor of Lilly in the occult sciences, 17th century.

EVANS, THOMAS, a liter. bookseller, 1742-84.

EVANSON, EDWARD, a Church of England divine, afterwards a unitarian writer, 1731-1805.

EVEILLON, JAS., a French ecclesiastical writer, dist. for his learning and benevolence, 1572-1651.

EVELYN, JOHN, one of the finest examples that our history presents of the accomplished and well-principled English gentleman, was born in 1620, at his father's seat of Wotton in Surrey. After having been educated at Oxford, he served as a volunteer in the Low Countries; and during the period of the civil wars he remained abroad, studying men and manners, statistics and science, the fine arts and polite literature. In 1652 he returned to England, and took up his residence at Sayes Court beside Deptford, which had recently come into his possession by marriage. His royalist opinions kept him in retirement till the restoration; after which he took an honourable but not conspicuous part in public business, returning always to those quiet pursuits and speculations in which his happiness consisted. He died in 1706, a few years after having become owner of his paternal estate by the death of his elder brother. He was one of the original members of the Royal Society, and a frequent contributor to its transactions. He wrote separate treatises on engraving, architecture, and numismatics; but the most valuable work he published was his 'Sylva, or a Discourse on Forest Trees,' in which, and in smaller pieces, there is given, in an agreeable and lively style, much of curious information and of ingenious theory in regard to the writer's favourite pursuits, planting and gardening. His 'Diary,' which was not published till 1818, is both interesting as a literary performance, and exceedingly useful for the knowledge it conveys of the times in which Evelyn lived. [W.S.]



[Wotton Church, the burial place of Evelyn.]

EVERARD, ANGELO, a Flem. painter, 1647-78.

EVERARD, NICOLAS, a Dutch lawyer and magistrate, president of the Supreme Council, 1462-1532. Three of his sons are also celebrated, —NICHOLAS GRUDIUS, a Latin poet, councillor to

Charles V. and Philip II., died 1517. ADRIAN MARIUS, a Jesuit and poet, chancellor of Guelderland, died 1568. JOHANNES SECUNDUS, an elegant scholar and poet of licentious principles, Latin secretary to the cardinal archbishop of Toledo, and Charles V., 1511-1536.

EVERDINGEN, ALDEST VAN, a Flem. painter, excelled in romantic landscapes, &c., 1621-1675.

EVERDINGEN, CÆSAR VAN, a Flemish painter and architect, 1606-1679.

EVIL-MERODACH, k. of Babyl., 562-560 B.C.

EVREMOND, S. CHARLES, an amusing French satirical writer, died in England 1703.

EWALD, BENJ., a German med. wr., 1674-19.

EWALD, JOHN, a Danish dramatist, 1743-81.

EWING, GREVILLE, a Scottish dissenting minister, known as a biblical critic, &c., 1767-1841.

EWING, JOHN, a presbyterian divine, mathematician, and nat. philos. of America, 1732-1802.

EXELMANS, HENRY JOSEPH ISIDORE, a celebrated French marshal, born at Bar le Duc, in 1775, was engaged in most of the campaigns of Napoleon, and died in 1852.

EXIMENS, ANTH., a Span. Jesuit, 1729-1808.

EXMOUTH. EDWARD PELLEW, afterwards Lord Exmouth, was born 19th April, 1757, at Dover. His father was captain of the Post Office Packet on that station, and died early, leaving young Edward and five other children almost without friends or support. Edward Pellew entered the royal navy, and soon attracted notice by his extraordinary activity and courage. He served on board the *Blonde* off the American coast in 1776 and 1777, and in the last mentioned year he was with a party of seamen attached to Burgoyne's expedition from Lake Champlain to Saratoga. Young Pellew distinguished himself amid the disasters of this campaign by his indomitable spirit and alacrity. He was promoted on his return to England; and when the war of the French revolution began, Captain Pellew was appointed to the *Nymphæ* frigate. In command of this vessel he captured the French frigate *Cleopatra*, after one of the best fought actions of the war. He commanded next the *Arethusa*, and in her he captured another French frigate, *La Pomone*, in 1794. He continued to do good service and to rise in rank during the war; and he frequently signalized his remarkable personal strength and activity in saving the lives of others at sea and in shipwreck. In 1816 he was an admiral in command of our Mediterranean squadron, and a peer by the title of Lord Exmouth. In the spring of this year he was ordered to repress the piracies of the Barbary states of the Mediterranean, to obtain the release of the numerous Christian slaves who were sold in captivity at Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, and to bind these powers by express treaty to discontinue for the future their practice of carrying off Christians into slavery. The deys of Tunis and Tripoli consented; but the Algerines, confident in the strength of their fortification, and proud of their old piratical renown, refused. Exmouth gave them a speedy repetition of the lesson which Blake had given to their ancestors; and it was this time still more sternly taught. On the 27th of August, 1816, the English fleet of five sail of the line, five frigates, four bomb vessels, and five gun brigs, anchored off Algiers: aided by a Dutch squadron of five frigates

and a corvette under Admiral Von Capelbar, which joined Lord Exmouth in the common cause of civilization and humanity against barbarian violence and cruelty. Terms were offered to the Algerines, but haughtily rejected. At half-past two the Christian fleet took its station close to the fortification; the batteries of the Mahometans then commenced their fire, which was promptly answered by the British broadsides. For upwards of six hours a cannonade raged from sea to shore, and from shore to sea, which for obstinacy and destructiveness can hardly be paralleled in naval warfare. Nearly 1,000 officers and men were killed and wounded on board the English and Dutch ships, and at least 7,000 of the Algerines were computed to have fallen. The sea-ward batteries of the town, the mole, and the harbour walls, and the arsenals, were laid in ruins. Great numbers of the houses were destroyed; and nine Algerine frigates, and a whole flotilla of smaller piratical vessels, were burnt or sunk. On the morrow Lord Exmouth prepared to renew the attack, but the dey now accepted the terms which he had previously scoffed at; and peace was granted to Algiers on condition of her abolishing for ever the enslaving of Christians, the instant delivery of the slaves of all Christian nations, and ample reparation and apology for the outrages and insults which the dey had offered to British subjects and the British flag. In pursuance of this treaty Lord Exmouth had the truly noble happiness of receiving on board of his fleet, three days after the battle, 1,083 fellow-Christians who had been groaning in slavery under Algerine masters. They were safely conveyed by the British fleet to their respective homes, and diffused through Christendom the just renown of England and her victorious admiral.—Lord Exmouth died on 23d January, 1832. He was a good as well as a great man; and he gave on a deathbed of painful and lingering illness, even a brighter example of Christian heroism than he had displayed on the quarter-deck in the hour of his brightest earthly glory. [E.S.C.]

EXPILLY, CLAUDE, a Fr. lawyer, 1564-1636.

EXPILLY, J. J., a Fr. statistician, 1719-1793.

EYCK, HUBERT and JOHN VAN, two celebrated painters of Bruges of great importance in the history of art in Europe, owing to their substitution of *varnish* painting with oil, in the place of the old ordinary *tempera* painting with water.—HUBERT VAN EYCK, so called, it has been supposed, from Eyck (or Alden Eyck) the place of his birth on the Maas, was born in 1366, and appears to have been the real inventor of the new process of painting, which was discovered about

1410, when his brother John Van Eyck may have been about fifteen or twenty years of age only; they were then settled at Bruges, and they formed a great school there.—The masterpiece of the Van Eycks is the altar-piece of the 'Adoration of the Lamb' in the church of St. Bavon, Ghent; this celebrated picture was finished by John in 1432, Hubert, who had executed the large figures of the upper part, had died at Ghent six years before, on 18th September, 1426. On the inscription on the picture the chief merit is properly given to Hubert, 'the greatest in art'; John is merely mentioned as the completer of his brother's work: some portions of the picture are in the gallery at Berlin.—JOHN VAN EYCK was born about 1390-6, and died at Bruges in July 1441, as recently ascertained from documents by the Abbé Carton (*Les trois Frères Van Eyck, &c.*, Bruges, 1848). 1420 is the earliest date of any of his known pictures, and all the historic facts seem to show that John, so far from being the founder of the school of Bruges, was the pupil of his brother in common with several other early Flemish masters, though John's services to art were so great in many respects that he may well be considered as the head of the school.—The invention of the Van Eycks is commonly called oil painting, but colours were mixed with oil long before this time, though pictures were not painted in this manner, but Vasari expressly explains that the Van Eyck method was *varnish* painting—oil with other mixtures, and it arose in the search for a good varnish for tempera pictures.—This method was carried into Italy by Antonello of Messina, who having seen a picture by John Van Eyck in the collection of Alphonso, king of Naples, about the year 1443, set off for Bruges in order to learn the new method; though he arrived some time after the death of Van Eyck, he contrived to acquire the method from some of his pupils, or the third brother, LAMBERT VAN EYCK, and was thus the cause of oil painting gradually superseding fresco painting some years afterwards in Italy, first in Venice, then in Florence.—MARGARET VAN EYCK, the sister of these three brothers, likewise painted. There are two pictures by John Van Eyck in the National Gallery. [R.N.W.]

EYKENS, PETER, a Flemish painter, 16th cent.

EYNDEN, R. VAN, a Dutch art-wr., 1748-1819.

EYRE, FRANCIS, a Roman Cath. wr., d. 1804.

EYSEL, J. P., a Ger. medical wr., 1652-1717.

EZEKIEL, a prophet of the Jews, 6th ct. B.C.

EZEKIEL, a Jewish dramatist, 1st century

EZEKIEL, an Armenian astronomer, 673-727.

EZQUERRA, a Spanish poet, 1568-1641.

EZZ-EDDIN, an Arabian poet, 13th century.

F

FABBRIZI, L. C. DE, a Venet. *savant*, 15th c.

FABELL, PETER, an Engl. alchymist, 15th ct.

FABER, BASIL, a Ger. lexicographer, d. 1576.

FABER, F., a Swiss ecclesiastic of the Dominicans, author of 'Travels to Jerusalem,' 1441-1502.

FABER, F. E., a German Hebraist, 1745-1774.

FABER, JOHN, a Roman Catholic divine, surnamed, 'The Hammer of Heretics,' from the title of one of his works, a native of Suabia, died 1541.

FABER, J., a German naturalist, 1570-1640.

FABER, JOHN, a Dutch painter, died 1721.

FABER, SAMUEL, a German hist., 1657-1716.

FABRE, or LEFEVRE, J., a jurist, died 1340.

FABERT, ABRAHAM, a Fr. marshal, one of the most cel. gen. of the age of Louis XIV., 1599-1662.

FABIAN, ROBERT, an Engl. annalist, 15th ct.

FABIAN, ST., a pope of Rome, martyred 250.

FABIUS, the name of an illustrious Roman fa-

ily divided into many branches, the common stock of which was—**QUINTUS FABIVS VIBVLANVS**, who escaped alone from the massacre of his family at Cremera, 478 B.C., and made one of the decemvirate. After him are mentioned **FABIVS AMVSIVS**, dictator B.C. 350. **FABIVS RVLIVANVS**, to whose name **MAXIVS** was added, twice dictator, conqueror of the Samnites and Etruscans, 323–30 B.C. **FABIVS GVRGES**, son of the preceding, consul of Rome. **FABIVS PIVTOR**, the first writer of Roman history, 3d century B.C. **FABIVS MAXIVS VERRVCOSVS**, considered the greatest of his family, surnamed ‘Cunctator’ the temporizer, from his system of warfare, successfully exemplified in the conflict which he sustained with Hannibal, died 205 B.C. **FABIVS MAXIVS QVINTVS**, son and next in office to the preceding, afterwards consul. **FABIVS MAXIVS AMILIVS**, distinguished in the war of Persia and in Spain, consul 47 B.C. **FABIVS MAXIVS SERVILIVS**, proconsul for Spain, censor 126 B.C. **FABIVS MAXIVS ALLOBROGIVS**, consul 122 B.C.

FABIVS, MARCELLINVS, a writer of the 3d ct. **FABIVS, RVSTICVS**, a Roman historian, 1st ct. **FABIVS, W.**, a Flemish Greek scholar, 16th ct. **FABRE, F. XAVIER**, a Fr. painter, 1766–1837. **FABRE, J.**, a Fr. poet and ecclesiastic, 18th ct. **FABRE, JOHN**, the son of a French protestant, who in 1756–1762 voluntarily suffered six years’ slavery in the galleys in place of his father, who was condemned for preaching, 1729–1797.

FABRE, J. C., a Fr. ecclesiast. his., 1668–1753. **FABRE, L.**, a French catalogue wr., 1710–1788. **FABRE, M. J. V.**, a French poet, 1785–1831. **FABRE, P.**, a French surgeon, 1716–1793.

FABRE D’EGLANTINE, PHILIPPE FRANCES NAZARE, the son of a bourgeois, born at Limoux, 1759, was a dramatic author and pamphleteer, and acquired a celebrated name in the course of the French revolution as a confederate of the Jacobins. With the advantage of fine talents, and a literary education received in the college of the doctrinaires, he united all the vices of a young man upon town, his conversational and musical abilities rendering him a highly agreeable, not a very edifying companion. His short political history is soon written. On the 10th August, 1792, his notoriety as a pamphleteer procured his nomination as a member of the provisional commune at Paris, and he was afterwards appointed secretary-general in the ministry of justice under Danton. He was one of the members for Paris in the national convention, where he voted for the king’s death and other extreme measures, though he had the honour at last of suffering for his moderation under the ascendancy of Robespierre. He was arrested by the decree of St. Just, which included Camille Desmoulins, Herault, Danton, Philippeaux, and Lacroix, on a charge of complicity with D’Orleans and Dumouriez, to restore the monarchy, and was executed with Robespierre and Bazire, 5th April, 1794. His real crime, like that of his companions in misfortune, was the desire to return to moderate counsels, for though he was weak, inconstant, and ambitious, he was neither treacherous nor cruel. Fabre d’Eglantine was accomplished in nearly all the fine arts, but only cultivated them for the sake of shining in society. He furnished the poetical

nomenclature of the republican calendar, the mathematical portion of which was contrived by Romme. [E.R.]

FABRE DE LAUDE, JEAN PIERRE, born 1755, and distinguished as an economist, was acting as advocate to the parliament of Toulouse when the French revolution broke out, the principles of which he adopted, so far as to secure his continuance in various government employments, until proscribed by the reign of terror. After the fall of Robespierre he was returned to the council of 500 (1796), and was successively a member of the tribunate (1801), president of the commission of finances (1804), senator (1807), and afterwards a count of the empire. His political alliances were purely circumstantial, for though he voted against the return of Napoleon to power in 1814, he appeared in the chamber of peers during the hundred days of the year following, and at length served the state under the Bourbons. He is the author of some works of temporary interest, upon impost and political questions. [E.R.]

FABRE DE L’HERAULT, DENIS, first an advocate of Montpellier, and afterwards a member of the French national convention, where he was rather useful than eloquent, has acquired a name in the history of the period by his career in the war of the republic against Spain. He was sent to the army of the eastern Pyrenees as commissary after the fall of the Girondins, and displayed great courage, but so little prudential conduct that the French forces were routed in action, and their discipline reduced to anarchy. Fabre de L’Herault was killed in an attempt to rally the troops at Port Vendres, 20th December, 1793, and had a place decreed to him in the pantheon of French worthies, while the generals Daoust and Delâtre, of the same force, were executed on the imputation of treason in the same series of events. [E.R.]

FABRE D’OLIVET, ANT., a Hebrew scholar, au. of ‘Langue Hébraïque Restituée,’ 1768–1825.

FABRETTI, RAPHAEL, an It. antiq., 1620–1700.

FABRI, ALEXANDER, an Ital. author, d. 1768.

FABRI, DOMINICINO, an Italian Jesuit and professor of *Belles Lettres*, 1710–1761.

FABRI, GAB., an Ital. theologian, 1666–1711.

FABRI, HONORIUS, a Jesuit, distinguished as a naturalist and physiologist, professor of philosophy at Lyons, said to have anticipated the discovery of Harvey, 1607–1688.

FABRI, J., a polit. negotiator and annal., 14th c.

FABRI, J. R., a jurisconsult of Geneva, 17th ct.

FABRICIVS, CAIVS, a Roman general, surnamed Luscinius, disting. for his victories over the Samnites and Lucanians, twice consul, d. 250 B.C.

FABRICIVS, CARRETTO, grand master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, fortified Rhodes, and made a treaty of alliance with the Persians against the Turks, died 1521.

FABRICIVS, DAVID, a Dutch minister and astronomer, a disciple of Tycho Brahe, died 1617. His son **JOHN**, the first to discover the sun’s spots, on which he wrote a work, ‘De-Maculis in Sole Observatis,’ published 1611, died about 1625.

FABRICIVS, F., a German *savant*, 1524–1573.

FABRICIVS, G., a German historian and poet, auth. of ‘De Veteris Romæ Situ,’ &c., 1516–1571.

FABRICIVS, J., a Ger. philologist, 1644–1729.

FABRICIUS, J. ALB., a Ger. critic, 1668-1738.

FABRICIUS, JEAN CHRETIEN, a celebrated entomologist, was born at Tundern, in the duchy of Sleswick, in 1742. He died in 1807. He was sent to the university of Upsal, where he studied under Linnæus, and became one of his most attached and eminent pupils. Under such a teacher he obtained a very considerable knowledge in botany and most of the other branches of natural history. Having one day dissected the organs of the mouth of a cockchafer, he conceived the idea of using the organs of mastication as the means of producing a classification of insects. He was appointed soon after this professor of natural history at the university of Kiel, and from that time he devoted himself almost entirely to the study of entomology. In 1775 he published his 'Systema Entomologiæ,' in which he laid before the world his new mode of arrangement; and for the remainder of his life he continued in successive publications to evolve his system with much ability. His systematic arrangement has been followed by few, but his mode of distinguishing the genera is still retained by entomologists. Fabricius possessed a great knowledge of languages; and he travelled over most of the countries of Europe in search of new insects, and for the purpose of examining the museums of the different towns he visited. He made frequent journeys to England, where he made the acquaintance and friendship of Banks, John Hunter, Francillon, and most of the naturalists of repute living at that time. He was much esteemed for his amiability of disposition; and it is said, when he heard of the bombardment of Copenhagen by the English fleet a profound melancholy seized him, from which he never recovered. [W.B.]

FABRICIUS, JER., an Ital. phys., 1537-1619.

FABRICIUS, L., a Ger. Hebraist, 1555-1629.

FABRICIUS, TH., a fol. of Luther, 1501-1559.

FABRICIUS DE HILDEN, W., a German surgeon, auth. of a 'Manual of Medicine,' 1560-1634.

FABRICY, GAB., a Fr. archæologist, 1725-1800.

FABRIS, N., an Ital. mechanician, 1739-1801.

FABRONI, ANGIOLO, an Italian *savant* and journalist, distinguished for his biographies of Italian literati, of the Medici, &c., 1732-1803.

FABRONI, GIOVANNI V. M., a natural philos. and wr. on agriculture, economy, &c., 1752-1822.

FABROT, C. A., a Fr. juriconsult, 1580-1659.

FABRY, JEAN BAPTISTE GERMAIN, author of numerous works on history, politics, and religion, beginning with the 'Spectateur Français,' in 1805, and all published anonymously; secretary to Fouché in the interest of Buonaparte, and afterwards a partizan of the restoration, 1780-1821.

FACCIARDI, C., an Italian ascetic, 16th cent.

FACCIOLATI, JAMES, a celebrated Italian lexicographer, author of a great Latin dictionary, reprinted in 4 volumes folio 1839, 1682-1769.

FACINI, PETER, an Ital. painter, 1566-1602.

FACUNDUS, an African bishop, 6th century.

FADLALLA, an Oriental historian, 18th cent.

FAES, P. VAN DER, a Flem. paint., 1618-1680.

FAGAN, B. C., a Fr. dramatic wr., 1702-1755.

FAGEL, the name of a Dutch family, dist. as partizans of the Stadtholder system. The principal members are—GASPAR, an active party to the peace of Nimèguen, 1678, and to the policy which placed William III. on the throne of England,

1629-1718; FRANCIS NICHOLAS, his nephew, a dist. general, d. 1718; HENRY, a statesman, distinguished by the treaty of peace concluded between England and the Netherlands in 1814.

FAGGIUOLA, U., a Ghibelline chief, kld. 1319.

FAGIUOLI, J. B., an Italian poet, 1660-1742.

FAGIUS, P., a Ger. prot. theologian and Heb. scholar, dist. at the revival of learning, 1504-1549.

FAGON, W. C., a French botanist, 1638-1718.

FAHRENHEIT, GABRIEL DANIEL, a physician and philosopher of Dantzic, inv. of the thermometer and barometer which bear his name, 1686-1736.

FAINI, DIAMANTE, an Italian poetess, d. 1770.

FAIPOULT, a French statesman, 1752-1817.

FAIRFAX, EDWARD, an English poet and translator of Tasso, son of Sir Thomas Fairfax of Denton in Yorkshire, and brother of Lord Fairfax, the subject of the following notice, whom he assisted in the management of his affairs. Besides his 'Tasso' and his own poems, which consist of twelve eclogues, he is the author of a prose treatise on witchcraft, and a history of the Black Prince, but the latter perished in MS. at the fire of Whitehall. He died in 1632, with the reputation of a gentleman and a scholar. His son WILLIAM is known for his translation of 'The Lives and Opinions of the most Celebrated Philosophers,' from the Greek of Diogenes Laertius. [E.R.]

FAIRFAX, FERDINAND, Lord, father of the celebrated general by Mary his wife, daughter of the earl of Musgrave, and himself a general in the parliamentary army, is memorable for his total rout by the earl of Newcastle, 30th June, 1643, and his subsequent successes in Yorkshire. His military history is closely connected with that of his son, who was for six years his companion-in-arms, and who succeeded to the title and estates, by the death of his father, in 1648. Lord Ferdinand Fairfax had received his commission as general of the parliamentary forces in the north, at the commencement of the civil war in 1642, when he found himself opposed to a confederacy of the neighbouring counties, united in a league for the king by the politic earl of Newcastle. This circumstance must account for his early reverses, for though he never acquired the same importance as his son, he was a general of great valour. [E.R.]

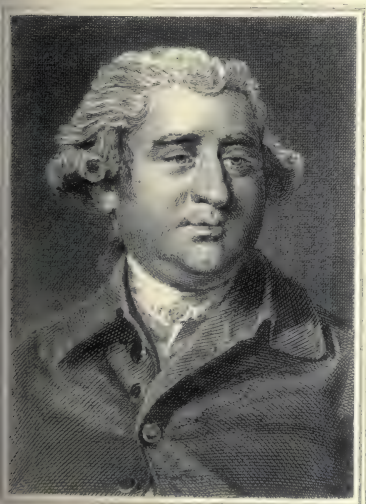
FAIRFAX, SIR THOMAS, afterwards Lord Fairfax, born at Denton, near Leeds, in 1608, was the son of Ferdinand Lord Fairfax. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and served while a very young man under Lord Vere in the English auxiliary army in the Low Countries. On his return to England he married, and lived for some years in the country, a silent but stern observer of the follies and oppressions of King Charles's government. The Fairfaxes were zealous presbyterians; and, when the troubles of the nation broke out into civil war, they were active in arming their tenantry and maintaining the cause of the parliament against the royalists in Yorkshire and the neighbouring counties. Lord Ferdinand Fairfax was made general of the parliamentary armies in the north, and Sir Thomas was general of the horse under him. The Fairfaxes sustained several reverses in the beginning of the war; but Sir Thomas kept the field with indomitable spirit, and gradually raised the discipline and courage, as well as the numbers of his troops.



Sir Thomas Fairfax.



John De la Fontaine.



P. L. Hon. Charles James Fox.



*Charles Frederick 2nd
King of Prussia.*

THE
LIBRARY
OF THE
MUSEUM OF
COMPARATIVE ZOOLOGY
AND ANATOMY
HARVARD UNIVERSITY
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

1644 he was one of the commanders on the parliamentary side in the great battle of Marston Moor, which destroyed the royalist force in the north of England. When the parliamentary army was new-modelled, Fairfax was appointed generalissimo, and Cromwell for his lieutenant-general. On the 19th of June, 1645, they fought and won the decisive battle of Naseby. Fairfax then conquered the king's strongholds in the west of England, and before the close of 1646 the war was ended.—In the strange series of intrigues and *coup-de-mains* which now ensued, and which led to the trial and execution of the king, and the elevation of Cromwell to supreme power, Fairfax was a mere instrument in the hands of more subtle and resolute men. He was only fit for the field; and the adroitness and steadiness for which he was pre-eminent as a soldier, utterly deserted him when he was required to act as a statesman. Clarendon says truly of him, 'Fairfax wished for nothing at Cromwell did, and yet contributed to bring it all to pass.' After the king's death Fairfax resigned his commission, and lived in retirement during the whole period of the commonwealth. He had inherited the family property and title on his father's death in 1647, and the management of his estates now became the whole employment of the late renowned generalissimo of the parliament's victorious armies. Cromwell treated him with contempt. After the great protector's death in 1658, it became speedily manifest how unequal Richard Cromwell was to the government which had been bequeathed to him; and men of all parties, except some of the more enthusiastic republicans, and a few of the army chiefs, looked to the recall of the old race of kings as the only means of securing peace and order. Fairfax took an important part in bringing about the restoration. While Monk was still in Scotland, Lord Fairfax collected forces in Yorkshire, and declared himself for a free parliament and the restoration of the monarchy. He refused, however, to take the chief command of the enterprise out of Monk's hands, and sought neither rank nor wealth for himself in doing what he believed to be his duty. He was one of the commissioners sent 18th May, 1660, to wait upon Charles II. at Breda, and he accompanied the restored sovereign at the ceremony of his coronation. He then retired again to his Yorkshire estates. Lord Fairfax died on the 2d November, 1671. [E.S.C.]

FAISTENBERGER, A., a painter of Tyrol, best for his landscapes after Poussin, 1678-1722.

FAITHORNE, W., an Eng. engraver, 1616-1671.

FAKHR-ED-DEEN, a prince of the Druzes, conquered and strangled by Amurath IV., 1635.

FAKHR-ED-DEEN-RAZZY, a Mussulman historian, quoted by De Sacy and Reinaud, 13th c.

FALCK, J. P., a Swedish naturalist, 18th cent.

FALCONBERG, the name of an ancient English baronetage, one possessor of which distinguished himself as a Yorkist at the defeat of Clifford, and the succeeding battle of Tooton, 1461.

FALCONBERG, MARY, countess of, third daughter of Oliver Cromwell, a woman of remarkable beauty and spirit, and distinguished for her political talents, aided the restoration and d. 1712.

FALCONE, A., a Neapolitan painter, 1600-1665.

FALCONER, T., an Eng. chronolog., 1736-1792.

FALCONER, W., an English physician and chemist, distinguished as the discoverer of the properties of carbonic acid gas, 1743-1824.

FALCONER, WILLIAM, a popular English poet and naval writer, author of 'The Shipwreck,' born 1730, lost at sea with the Aurora frigate, 1769.

FALCONET, A., a Fr. antiquarian, 1611-1691. His son CAMILLE, a literary *savant*, 1671-1762.

FALCONET, S. M., a Fr. sculptor, 1716-1791.

FALCONETTO, GIOVANNI MARIA, an Italian architect, born at Verona 1458, died 1534.

FALCONIERI, O., an Ital. antiq., 1646-1676.

FALEDRO, VITAL, a Venet. doge, 1102-1117.

FALENS, C. VAN, a Flem. painter, 1682-1733.

FALETTI, J., an Italian poet, 16th century.

FALIERI, MARINO, successor of Andrea Dandolo as doge of Venice in 1354, attempted to revolutionize the state in 1375, when he was beheaded, and four hundred of his accomplices hanged. He is the hero of Lord Byron.

FALK, J. D., a Ger. satiric poet, 1770-1826.

FALKENSTEIN, J. H., a German antiquary, and compiler of historical documents, 1682-1760.

FALKLAND, HENRY CARY, *first* Viscount, was the son of Sir Edward Cary, and distinguished himself as a statesman in the reign of James I., d. 1633. LUCIUS CARY, *second* Viscount Falkland, son of the preceding, well known to readers of history as one of the most perfect characters of his age, was born about 1610, and died of a wound which he received at the battle of Newbury, where he fought in the interest of the king, 1643. He was not only a gentleman, a scholar, and a soldier, but a sincere patriot. HENRY LUCIUS CARY, *third* Viscount Falkland, son of the preceding, died young, 1663.

FALKNER, THOMAS, an English Jesuit and missionary, au. of a 'Descrip. of Patagonia,' d. 1780.

FALLE, PHILIP, a divine of Jersey, 1655-1742.

FALETTI, JEROME, an Italian poet, ambassador for the princes of Este into the chief states of Europe, au. of 'The Germ. War,' &c., 1518-1564.

FALLOPIUS, GABRIEL, a famous Italian anatomist, the first to give exact descriptions of the organ of hearing, of the organization of the foetus, and of the tubes of the uterus, since called by his name, professor at Pisa and Modena, 1523-1562.

FALLOWS, F., an Engl. astron., 1789-1831.

FALSTAFF, J., an English captain, died 1469.

FANCOURT, SAMUEL, a dissenting minister and author, first projector of circulating libraries, which he began about 1740, died 1768.

FANSHAWE, SIR RICHARD, an English poet and diplomatist in the interest of the crown at the period of the civil wars. He was a remarkable linguist, and was distinguished for his sincerity, both as a man and statesman; he negotiated the peace between Spain and Portugal in 1665, and is the au. of 'Letters' during his embassy, 1607-1666.

FANTIN-DESODOARTS, ANTOINE ETIENNE

NICOLAS, a voluminous author of history and jurisprudence, born in Dauphiné 1738, died in Paris 1820. M. Desodoarts made his debut as a

Jesuit, and bore the title of Vicar-General of Embrun, but appears not to have exercised its functions. He became known at the dawn of the re-

volution as an advocate of the Jacobins, and has given his principles to the world, more especially,

in his work entitled 'Histoire Philosophique de la

Révolution de France depuis la Convocation des Notables jusque' à la Séparation de la Convention.' The critical account of his works in the 'Biographie des Contemporains,' would lead to the conclusion that he was an ardent imaginative writer, clear and elegant in the style of his narrative, but wanting in virtuous principle, and not reliable as an authority for the facts of contemporary history. He is one of numerous examples supplied by the period, demonstrating that the education of the church and the bar at that time, was sufficient to pervert the noblest talents, and prepare men to accept the vilest expedients in politics and morals in place of principle. [E.R.]

FANTONI, an Italian historian of the last cent.

FANTONI, J., an Ital. anatomist, 1675-1758.

FANTONI, J., an Italian lyric, 1755-1807.

FANUCCI, J. B., an Ital. historian, 1756-1834.

FARDELLA, M. A., a Sicil. philos., 1650-1718.

FAREL, WILLIAM, a native of the French Alps, and one of the earliest converts of the reformed doctrines in Paris, is known as the pioneer of the reformation in Dauphiné and Switzerland. He was one of the most intrepid assailants of the Roman Catholic Church, and distinguished as a preacher rather than a writer. When addressing the agitated multitudes who listened to him, neither the clash of arms, the ringing of bells, nor the threats of his enemies, could stem the torrent of his eloquence. He was subject to much persecution, and escaped many dangers, dying in the seventy-sixth year of his age, in 1565.

FARIA, ANTH. DE, a Portuguese adventurer, dis. himself against the Indian corsairs, 1505-1550.

FARIA, M. DE, a Portug. antiq., 1581-1655.

FARIA-Y-SOUSA, MANUEL DE, a Portuguese historian, poet, and literary critic, secretary to the Roman ambassador, died 1647.

FARIN, N., a Fr. miscellaneous writer, d. 1675.

FARINACCI, P., an Italian jurist, 1554-1618.

FARINATO, P., an Italian painter, 1525-1606.

FARINELLI, named CARLO BROSCHI, one of the most extraordinary singers that ever lived, was born at Naples in 1705. In 1722 he was engaged at the Alberto Theatre of Rome, and while there contended with and overcame a famous performer on the trumpet. From Rome he went to Bologna, thence to Venice and Vienna, at which latter place he was received with especial honour by the emperor Charles VI. He came to England in 1734, and the effect of his singing is described as being something like enchantment. In 1737 he went to Spain, where he remained for twenty years, enjoying the friendship and confidence of two monarchs, Philip V. and Ferdinand VI., and having power almost equal to a prime minister. During his residence in Spain he had a pension for life settled upon him amounting to upwards of £2,000. There are many beautiful stories told of the goodness of heart and disinterestedness of Farinelli which it is impossible to introduce into this brief memoir. In 1759 Farinelli returned to Italy, and took up his final residence at Bologna. One of his biographers says, 'this extraordinary musician and blameless man died in the eightieth year of his age.' [J.M.]

FARISSOL, ABRAHAM, a rabbin, 15th cent.

FARMER, HUGH, an English dissenting minister and theologian, author of tracts on the mir-

acles, on demoniacs, on the worship of human spirits by the heathen, &c., 1714-1787.

FARMER, RICHARD, a distinguished scholar and critic, author of an 'Essay on the Learning of Shakspeare,' 1735-1797.

FARNABY, T., a wr. of school classics, d. 1647.

FARNESE. The Italian house of this name has furnished history with many illustrious names, the principal of which are—PETER, general of the Florentines, d. 1363. PETER LOUIS, son of PAUL III., invested with the duchies of Parma and Placentia, killed in a revolt, 1547. OCTAVIUS, son of the preceding, and son-in-law of Charles V., d. 1585. ALEXANDER, the elder brother of Octavius, a distinguished negotiator and ecclesiastic, 1520-1589. ALEXANDER, son of Octavius and Margaret of Austria, known in history as duke of Parma, and distinguished as a general in the interest of Philip of Spain, d. 1592. The last of the Farnese, except Elizabeth, wife of Philip V. of Spain, died in 1731, when the duchy reverted to her son Don Filippo, in whose possession it was confirmed by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.

FARNEWORTH, ELLIS, rector of Carsington, in Derbyshire, known as a translator, died 1763.

FAROALD, the first of the name duke of Spoleto 570-601; the second, afterw. a monk, 703-724.

FARQUHAR, G., an Irish comedian and dramatic writer, author of 'The Constant Couple,' 'The Beaux's Stratagem,' &c., 1678-1707.

FARRANT, RICH., an Eng. composer, d. 1585.

FARREN, ELIZA, a celebrated actress, afterwards countess of Derby, born in Cork, 1759, married to the earl of Derby 1797, died 1829.

FARRILL, DON GONZALO, a Spanish general and statesman, minister of war in 1808, under Ferd. VII., whose abdica. he opposed, 1757-1831.

FASOLO, J. A., an Italian painter, 1528-1572.

FASSINO, THE CHEV. N. H. J. DE, a French painter, director of the Acad. at Liege, 1728-1811.

FASSOLA-DA-PAVIA, BERNARD, an Italian painter of the Milanese school, 16th century.

FASTOLFF, SIR JOHN, a brave English general, distinguished in the French wars of the 15th century, absurdly supposed to be the original of Shakspeare's Sir John Falstaff, died 1469.

FATAH, ABOU-NASR, an Arab. wr., 6th cent.

FATIO DE DUILLER, N., a French mathematician and mechanical artist, residing in London, inventor of the jewelling of watches, and great contributor to astrono. science, 1664-1753.

FAU, J. N., a Latin poet of Naples, died 1665.

FAUCCI, C., a Florentine engraver, last cent.

FAUCHE-BOREL, L., a Swiss adventurer, employed as a spy by the Bourbons, 1762-1829.

FAUCHER, CÉSAR and CONSTANTINE, twin brothers and soldiers, distinguished in the wars of the French revolution, born 1760, both shot 1815.

FAUCHET, CL., a French hist., 1529-1621.

FAUCHET, CLAUDE, a French priest, alike remarkable for his physical courage, and moral and intellectual intrepidity, was born at Dorne, in the department of the Nièvre, 1744, and was successively grand vicar of the archbishop of Bourges, preacher to the king, and 'abbé commandataire' of Montfort, before the revolution, and afterwards constitutional bishop of Calvados. He began his political career as a chief of the *Illuminati*, and a reformer of the church, on the principles of philo-

phy and national independence advocated in his work 'De la Religion Nationale,' published 1789. Rendered famous by his eloquence and his writings, he headed the deputation to De Launay, when the Bastille was besieged, and advanced word in hand in front of the combatants, whom, as is said, he rallied three times to the assault. It was Fauchet also who gave the sanction of a religious blessing to the national tricolor when first used, and advised the consolidation of the national guard under the command of Lafayette. As the revolution proceeded, he established a kind of political reunion in the vicinity of the Palais royal, and had Condorcet for one of his coadjutors, and a board of correspondence devoted to the propagation of the natural rights and duties of French citizens. As a member of the first parliament he opened the debate on religion by a bitter speech against the priesthood, and publicly stripped it of the insignia of his order. Notwithstanding his share in scenes that were worthier of the Parisian emagogue than the minister of religion, he bitterly lamented the king's death; and as an ally, both in the score of humanity, and on philosophical principles, with the Girondins, he shared their fate, being guillotined with the twenty-two on the 31st of October, 1793. The particular accusation against the Abbé Fauchet was his complicity with Charlotte Corday, he having introduced her to the sitting of the convention, on the day of her arrival in Paris, but this was only a pretence to disguise his hatred of the terrorists. He is the author of numerous orations published between 1774 and 1792, the most remarkable of which is his 'Sermon sur l'accord de la Religion et de la Liberté,' 1791. [E.R.]

FAUJAS DE ST. FOND, BARTHOLOMEW, a French naturalist, regarded as one of the founders of geological science, 1750-1819.

FAUST, JOHN, a German theologian, known as Dr. Faustus, and regarded as a magician from his being addicted to chemistry and astrology, &c. The legend of his compact with the devil, is the subject of Goethe's magnificent drama, and of a poem by Lessing, and other compositions of genius in the German language. Dr. Faustus lived at the beginning of the 15th century.

FAUST, or FUST, JOHN, a goldsmith of Mayence, to whom the invention of printing has been ascribed, now allowed to Guttenberg, died 1466.

FAUSTINA, the name of two Roman ladies, mother and daughter, both remarkable for their profligacy. The elder was married to Antoninus Pius, and died in the third year of his reign, 141; the younger was the wife of Marcus Aurelius.

FAUSTUS, an Arminian prelate and hist., 4th c.

FAVART, C. S., a Fr. comic an., 1710-1792.

FAVIER, —, secretary-general of the states of Languedoc, author of 'Politique de tous les Cabinets de l'Europe pendant les Règnes de Louis XV., et de Louis XVI.,' 1720-1784.

FAVIER, N., councillor of the parliament of Paris, au. of histor. memoirs, published 1572, 1579.

FAVILA, king of Asturias and Leon, 737-739.

FAVORINUS, a Platonic philosopher and rhetorician, a native of Arles in Gaul. He was the author of some historical and philosophical works, only fragments of which have been handed down in the citations of Diogenes Laertius, died 135.

FAVORINUS, V., an Ital. scholar, died 1527.

FAVORITI, one of seven illustrious Latin poets who flourished in Italy in the 17th cent., 1624-82.

FAVRAT, F. A., a Russian general, author of historical memoirs of the Polish war in 1794-96.

FAVRAY, ANTHONY, a Fr. painter, last cent.

FAVRE, A., a French juriconsult, 1557-1624.

FAVRE, P., a disciple of Loyola, 1506-1546.

FAWCETT, BENJ., a dissenting minister, last c.

FAWCETT, JOHN, an English actor, 1769-1837.

FAWCETT, SIR W., an English officer, distin.

in Germany, au. of some milit. treatises, 1728-1804.

FAWKES, F., a poet and miscel. wr., 1721-1777.

FAWKES, GUIDO, or GUY, a native of York, a soldier in the Spanish army serving in Flanders, executed with seven others in January 1606, for the gunpowder plot of the preceding 6th of Nov.

FAYE, CH., Fr. ambass. to Holland, 1577-1638.

FAYETTE. See **LA FAYETTE**.

FAYEZ-BEN-NASRILLAH, tenth Fatimite caliph of Damascus, reigned 1155-1160

FEARNE, C., an Eng. metaphysic., 1749-1794.

FEATLEY, DAN., a controv. divine, 1582-1644.

FECHT, JOHN, a German divine, 1636-1716.

FECKENHAM, JOHN DE, properly **JOHN HOWMAN**, of Feckenham, the last mitred abbot who sat in the House of Lords, disting. for his activity, and for his writings against the reformation; last abbot of Westminster, which appointment he received on the accession of Queen Mary, d. 1585.

FEDER, J. G. H., a Germ. philos., 1740-1821.

FEDOR-IVANOVITCH, czar of Rus., 1557-98.

FEDOR-ALEXIEVITCH, or FEDOR II., czar of Russia, reigned 1657-1676.

FEITAMA, SIBRAND, a Dutch poet, 1694-1758.

FEITH, EVERHARD, a Dutch archaeol., 16th c.

FEITH, R., a Dutch dramatic wr., 1753-1824.

FELIBIEN, ANDREW, a French art-writer, friend of Nicholas Poussin, 1619-1695. His son **J. FRANCOIS**, author of 'The Lives and Works of Celebrated Architects,' 1657-1733. Another son, **DOMINIQUE MICHEL**, an ecclesiastical historian, 1666-1719. His third son **JAMES**, a Roman Catholic divine, 1636-1716.

FELICE, F. B. DE, an Ital. critic, 1723-1789.

FELICIANI, POR., an Ital. prelate, 1562-1632.

FELICIANO, G. B., a Venetian schol., 16th c.

FELIX. There are two saints of this name—**FELIX**, bishop of Dunwich, a founder of churches, monasteries, and schools, died 646; and **FELIX DE VALOIS**, a French ecclesiastic, founder of the order of the Redemption, 1127-1212.

FELIX, the first of the name pope of Rome, 269-274; the second, an anti-pope elected under the patronage of the emperor Constance, 355-358; the third, 483-487; the fourth, elected under the patronage of Theodoric, king of the Goths, 526-530; the fifth, formerly Amadens VIII., duke of Savoy, reigned as pope 1439-1449, abdicated in the last named year, and died at Genoa, 1451.

FELIX DE BEAUJOUR, L., a Fr. economist, au. of 'Theorie des Gouvernements,' &c., 1765-1836.

FELIX DE TASSY, C. F., a Fr. surg., d. 1703.

FELL, JOHN, a dissenting minister, disting. as a religious and miscellaneous writer, 1735-1797.

FELL, DR. JOHN, bishop of Oxford, and son of Samuel Fell, distinguished for his learning and munificence to the university, author of some translations from the Latin, 1625-1686.

FELL, SAMUEL, dean of Christchurch, and vice-chancellor of the university of Oxford, distinguished, like his son Dr. John Fell, as a royalist. He is said to have died of a broken heart on hearing of the execution of Charles, 1594-1649.

FELLENBERG, PHILIPPE EMANUEL DE, a descendant, on his mother's side, from the famous Dutch admiral Van Tromp, was born at Berne, in Switzerland, 1771, and is celebrated as an agriculturist, and founder of an institute at Hoffwill for the theory and practice of agriculture, including manufactories of the instruments and machines, and a school of industry for the poor, on the general principles of Pestalozzi. M. de Fellenberg, like every other practical benefactor of his fellow-creatures, had much envious and ignorant opposition to overcome before he was allowed to pursue his benevolent plans without molestation: a government commission was named to inquire into the working of his institute, the result of which was his recognition as a man of the highest talents and public virtue. He is the author of several works on agriculture, and of memoirs on the institution at Hoffwill, published at the beginning of the present century. [E.R.]

FELLER, FRANCIS XAVIER, a Flemish Jesuit, auth. of an 'Historical Dictionary,' &c., 1735-1802.

FELLER, JOACHIM, a German poet, professor at Leipzig, killed by falling from a window in a state of somnambulism, 1628-1691. His son, **JOACHIM FREDERIC**, secretary to the duke of Weimar, au. of 'Monumenta Inedita,' 1673-1726.

FELLON, T. B., a Fr. Latin poet, 1672-1759.

FELLOWES, R., LL.D., a misc. wr., 1770-1847.

FELTHAM, OWEN, an Engl. moralist, 17th ct.

FELTON, H., a learned Engl. div., 1679-1740.

FELTON, NICHOLAS, bp. of Bristol, d. 1626.

FELTON, T. B., a French Jesuit, 1672-1759.

FENELON, FRANCIS DE SALIGNAC DE LA MOTTE, an eminent and pious Frenchman, was born in 1651 at the castle of Fenelon in Perigord. His studies were pursued successively at the universities of Cahors and Paris, and having directed his views steadily toward the church, he became qualified to obtain orders at the age of twenty-four. His first appointment was Superior of the newly converted female catholics, and the extraordinary success with which he discharged the duties of this station brought him under the notice of Louis XIV., who employed him on a special mission to convert the protestants of Poitou. Fenelon stipulated that no means of conversion were to be used but those of persuasion, and having obtained the royal sanction to this express condition, he accepted the embassy. In 1689 he was intrusted with a still more delicate and responsible office, that of undertaking the education of the duke of Burgundy and his younger brothers. It was for the benefit of his royal pupils that he wrote his *Telemachus*, and to reward the assiduity and faithfulness with which he discharged his duties as preceptor to the royal children, he was elevated to the archbishopric of Cambray. He had not been long, however, installed in that see, when espousing the cause of Madame Guyon, the famous pietist, whose principles were embodied in her book, the 'Maxims of the Saints,' he was rancorously attacked by Bossuet, his defence placed by the pope in the list of prohibited books, and he himself

summoned on pain of excommunication to renounce the heresy. He read his recantation in the pulpit of his own cathedral. But this was not the end of his trials. Bossuet, who had become his bitter enemy, incensed the mind of Louis XIV. against him, by alleging that '*Telemachus*,' which had been published through the perfidy of a secretary who had been employed in transcribing it, was a cover attack on the character of his government, his personal ambition, his love of glory, and his passion for the pursuit of war. Fenelon was in consequence banished from the court. But a high tribute was paid to his talents and worth by the foreign invaders, who by the express commands of the duke of Marlborough exempted his lands from pillage, while that general himself, and his allies, showed him every mark of courtesy. Fenelon, though he continued within the pale of the popish church, saw through it the corruptions and gross superstitions. He was a very pious man, and his grand habitual aim was to form his own character in conformity with the mind of Jesus Christ. He was temperate almost to abstemiousness, ate little, slept little, took no recreation except a few hours daily in the exercise of walking or riding, while all the rest of his time was devoted to the discharge of his duties in social intercourse with his friends, in visiting the poor in admonishing, reproving, or comforting his flock as circumstances demanded. The most of his revenues were devoted to benevolent purposes, to help in the education of poor clergymen, to assist indigent old gentlemen, and to extend the means of usefulness to the public hospitals. His death, which took place in the thirty-third year of his age, showed, by the universal regret it produced, how strong a hold he had taken of the hearts of his countrymen, while his literary works have erected a monument which will transmit his name with honour to a distant posterity. [R.J.]

FENN, JOHN, an Engl. catholic div., d. 1615.

FENN, SIR J., an English antiqu., 1739-1794.

FENNER, W., a puritan divine, 1560-1640.

FENTON, EDW., an Engl. navigator, d. 1603.

FENTON, ELIJAH, a poet and dramatic writer chiefly celebrated for his share in Pope's translation of the *Odyssey*, 1683-1730.

FENTON, SIR G., an English transl., d. 1608.

FER, N. DE, a French geographer, 1646-1720.

FERAND, J. F., a Fr. grammarian, 1725-1800.

FERBER, JOHN JAS., a Swedish mineralogist, auth. of 'Minerology of Bohemia,' &c., 1743-1790.

FERDINAND, CH., a French poet, died 1494.

FERDINAND, JOHN, a Sp. Jesuit, died 1595.

FERDINAND I., emperor of Germany, brother and successor of Charles V., born 1503, king of Hungary and Bohemia 1527, king of the Romans 1531, emperor 1538 to his death 1564; in his reign the empire was separated from all dependence on the papacy. **FERDINAND II.**, grandson of the preceding, born 1578, king of Bohemia 1617, king of Hungary 1618, emperor 1619 to his death 1637. The principal events of his reign were the revolt of Bohemia, subdued by the battle of Prague and the progress of the thirty years' war. **FERDINAND III.**, son and successor of the preceding, born 1608, king of Hungary 1625, king of Bohemia 1627, king of the Romans 1636, emperor 1637 to his death in 1657. The great event of his reign was the peace of Westphalia.

FER

FERDINAND, king of Bohemia, the *first three* me as the preceding; the *fourth* of the name, son Ferdinand III., born 1634, crowned king of Bohemia 1646, king of Hungary 1647, died 1654. **FERDINAND**, king of Portugal, born 1340, succeeded his father Peter I., 1367, died 1383. **FERDINANDS**, THE, of Spain, are—**FERDINAND I.**, king of Castile and Leon, reigned 1037-65. **FERDINAND II.**, king of Leon, and regent of Castile during the minority of Alfonso IX., reigned 1071-1125. **FERDINAND III.**, born 1200, king of Castile 1217, king of Leon 1230, died 1252. **FERDINAND IV.**, born 1279, king of Castile 1285, died 1312. **FERDINAND V.**, born 1452, married Isabella of Castile 1469, became king of Castile 1474, succeeded his father as king of Arragon 1479, and, after a glorious reign, signalized by the union of the Spanish kingdoms, the subjugation of the Moors, and the discovery of America, &c., 1516. **FERDINAND VI.**, born 1713, succeeded 1746, died 1789. **FERDINAND VII.**, born 1784, named king after his father, who abdicated 1808, detained at Baylen by Napoleon, who placed his brother Joseph on the throne till 1813, after which his reign was revolutionized, 1819-20, and he died 1833. **FERDINANDS**, THE, of Arragon, are—**FERDINAND I.**, called 'The Just,' succeeded 1412, died 1416; and **FERDINAND II.**, the latter being the same as Ferdinand V. of Spain. **FERDINANDS**, THE, of Naples and Sicily, are—**FERDINAND I.**, notorious for his debaucheries and cruelties, reigned 1458-1494. **FERDINAND II.**, reigned 1495-1496. **FERDINAND III.**, same as Ferdinand V. of Spain, who conquered a part of Sicily, and obtained its investiture from the pope in 1510. **FERDINAND IV.**, commonly called **FERDINAND I.**, king of the two Sicilies, third son of Charles III., king of Spain, born 1751, succeeded under the regency of Tanucci 1759, died after a troubled reign, interrupted by the usurpations of the Napoleon kings, and the insurrections of his people, 1825. **FERDINANDS**, THE, grand dukes of Tuscany, are—**FERDINAND I.**, born 1549, cardinal (de Medici) 1563, duke 1574, died 1609. **FERDINAND II.**, born 1610, succeeded 1621, died 1670. **FERDINAND III.**, born 1769, succeeded 1790, war with France 1798, acceded to the confederation of the Rhine, and created prince of Würzburg by Napoleon 1806, rest. to his duchy 1814, d. 1824. **FERDOUCY**, **FERDOUSI**, or **FERDUSI**, **ABOL-CASSIM-MANSOUR**, a celebrated Persian poet, author of a history in verse, 916-1020. **FERG**, P. F., an Austrian painter, 1689-1740. **FERGOLA**, N., a geomet. of Naples, 1753-1824. **FERGUS**, the *first* of the name, founder of the Scottish monarchy, 4th century; the *second*, reigned 411-429; the *third*, died 767. **FERGUSON**, **ADAM**, a Scotch philosopher, predecessor of Dugald Stewart in the chair of natural philosophy at Edinburgh, author of 'Institutes of Moral Philosophy,' 'Principles of Moral and Political Science,' &c. The former of these has been often reprinted, and translated, and adopted as a text-book in some foreign universities: its principle the admission of a moral sense, 1710-1776. **FERGUSON**, **JAMES**, a self-taught experimental philosopher, mechanician, and astronomer of Scotland, 1724-1816.

FER

FERGUSON, **ROBT.**, an Engl. divine, d. 1714. **FERGUSON**, **WM.**, a Scotch painter, d. 1690. **FERGUSON**, **ROBERT**, a Scotch poet, whose compositions in the lowland Scotch dialect entitle him to rank with Burns in descriptive power, though nothing that he has written can be compared with the lyrics of the bard of Ayr for tenderness, and intense love of nature, was born at Edinburgh, where his father was accountant to the British Linen Company, 17th October, 1750. His parents intended him for the ministry, but he wanted the power of steady application to the necessary studies, and his father dying when he was seventeen years of age, he went to reside with an uncle near Aberdeen, who was at length tired of his poor relative, and allowed him to take the situation of copying-clerk at the office of the commissary-clerk, and afterwards in that of the sheriff's clerk, in his native city. His love of poetry, and his conversational powers, not only unfitted him for this drudgery, but the latter, by a natural reaction against his daily toils, involved him in habits of dissipation, which predisposed him to disease; and it is melancholy to relate that the last penalty which the violated laws of nature exacted from him was nothing less than his mental derangement. In 1774, when in the twenty-fourth year of his age, he was sent to a poor asylum for lunatics, where he was subject to rules which in all human probability hastened his death, which took place in about two months afterwards, on the 16th of October. Burns always acknowledged with affecting tenderness his obligations to Ferguson, whom he styles his 'elder brother in misfortune,' and to whose memory, in the year 1789, he erected a handsome monument in the Canongate churchyard, the place of his interment. It is impossible to read the Scottish poems of Ferguson without acknowledging how closely Burns has followed his model in some of his most admired descriptive pieces. We may instance in particular, 'The Daft Days,' 'The Rising of the Session,' 'Leith Races,' 'Elegy on John Hogg,' and 'Cauler Oysters,' in which the most striking parallels may be traced. Ferguson could sing his native melodies with effect, and was a little too fond perhaps of practical jests. It is said that he never made an enemy, but it is only too likely that he lost a friend in his rich uncle for lack of that ordinary 'prudence' which men of genius too often pride themselves in holding cheap. [E.R.] **FERHAD-PACHA**, grand vizier and minister of war to Amurath III., died in disgrace, 1594. **FERISHTAH**, **MOH.-CASSIM**, a Pers. hist., an. of a 'Hist. of India under the Mussulmans,' 17th c. **FERMAT**, **PIERRE**, an eminent French mathematician, born at Toulouse in 1595, died in 1667. Fermat was famed in his time as one of the most remarkable analysts in Europe; neither will any historian deny his genius, or his success; he is the author of much ingenious speculation; he discovered curious and recondite theorems regarding numbers; and invented a remarkable method for the solution of problems in *maxima* and *minima*. But a factitious interest has recently attached to him because of the singular claim instituted by La Place that Fermat be considered the true author of the Differential Calculus. It is not easy to conceive a stronger illustration of the sway of

national vainglory over the judgments even of great Frenchmen. The Differential Calculus, like most other new principles, especially demanded by the necessities of Science, was heralded by many partial and imperfect anticipations: anticipations always marked by one characteristic,—they effected the solution of particular problems by methods akin to those of the Differential Calculus; but of the generality, the true method of that remarkable branch of Analysis, they partook nothing. Fermat merely hit upon one such anticipation in his treatment of *maxima* and *minima*. The claim urged by La Place has led to a narrow scrutiny of the powers of this Geometrician, and they have not risen thereby in estimation. Many of his theorems regarding numbers seem lucky guesses on curious points, sought for systematically as such, rather than deductions by scientific procedures. [J.P.N.]

FERMIN, PH., a French naturalist, 1720-1790.
FERMOR, COUNT VON, a Rus. gen., 1704-1771.
FERNANDEZ, ALP., a Sp. monk, 1572-1640.
FERNANDEZ, ALV., a Portug. navig., 16th c.
FERNANDEZ, ANT., a Port. Jesuit, 1558-1628.
FERNANDEZ, B., a Portug. Jesuit, died 1630.
FERNANDEZ, DEN., a Portug. navig., 15th c.
FERNANDEZ, DIEGO, a Sp. historian, 16th c.
FERNANDEZ, JOHN, a Portuguese navigator, 15th century.

FERNANDEZ, JUAN, a Sp. navigat., d. 1576.
FERNANDEZ, L., a Spanish paint., 1594-1654.
FERNANDEZ, L., a Spanish paint., 1605-1646.
FERNE, H., an Engl. controv. divine, 1602-61.
FERNEL, J., a Fr. medical writer, 1497-1558.
FERRACINO, B., an Ital. mechanic, 1692-1777.
FERRAJUOLI, N., a Neapolit. painter, 17th c.
FERRAND, ANTH., a French poet, died 1719.
FERRAND, ANTH. F. CL., Count, a French statesman, histor., and literary *savant*, 1751-1825.
FERRAND, J. P., a French paint., 1653-1732.
FERRAND, L., a French Hebraist, 1645-1699.
FERRAND, M. L., a Fr. general, 1753-1808.
FERRANDO, G., a Spanish navigator, 15th c.
FERRANTINI, G., an Italian painter, 16th c.
FERRAR, NICH., a pious enthusiast, founder of a religious house in Huntingdonshire, 1592-1637.
FERRAR, ROB., bp. of St. David's, burnt 1555.
FERRARA, HIPPOLYTUS OF ESTE, cardinal of, governor of the duchy of Parma for France for the two years 1552-1554, lived 1509-1572.

FERRARA, ANNE OF, daughter of Hercules II., and wife of the duc de Guise, known as a political intrigante at the Fr. court, 1531-1607.

FERRARI, a Provençal troubadour, 13th cent.
FERRARI, AND., a Genoese paint., 1599-1669.
FERRARI, ANT., a Neapol. geogr., 1444-1517.
FERRARI, B., founder of a religious order, Milan, 1497-1544.

FERRARI, GAUDENZIO, an Italian painter, assistant of Raffaele in the Vatican, 1484-1550.

FERRARI, GIOV. AND., an Italian painter, pupil of Bernard Strozzi, 1599-1669.

FERRARI, GREG., an Ital. painter, 1644-1726. His son LORENZO, also a painter, died 1744.

FERRARI, J. B., an Italian Jesuit, 1580-1665.

FERRARI, L., an Italian mathematician, inventor of a method for solving equations to the fourth degree, 1522-1566.

FERRARI, OCTAVIAN, an Italian philosopher,

professor of politics and morals, 1518-1586. FRANCISCO BERNARDINO, of the same family, an ecclesiastical wr. of vast erudition, 1576-1669. OCTAVIO, nephew of the last named, a literary *savant*, antiquar., and historiographer of Milan, 1607-1682.

FERRARI, P., an Italian architect, 1753-1825.

FERRARI, W., an Italian historian, 1717-1791.

FERRARINI, M. F., an Italian antiq., d. 1492.

FERRARIS, JOSEPH, Count De, an Austrian gen. of artillery, dist. as a geographer, 1726-1800.

FERRARS, EDW., an Eng. playwright, d. 1560.

FERRARS, GEORGE, an English lawyer and poet, whose arrest for debt when member of the House of Commons, his release on their demand and the punishment of the prosecutors, established the privilege of mem. at that early period, 1512-79.

FERRARS, H., an English herald, 1549-1633.

FERRATA, HERCULES, an Ital. sculpt., 17th c.

FERRAUD, NICHOLAS, born 1764, deputy from the department of the Hautes-Pyrénées to the national convention of France, 1792, massacred by the populace, 20th May, 1795, when nobles resisting the invasion of the hall, and protecting the president Boissy D'Anglas from their violence.

FERREIRA, AL., a Portug. jurist, 1644-1737.

FERREIRA, ANT., a Portug. poet, 1528-1563.

FERREIRA, A. F., a Portug. navig., 1600-58.

FERRELO, B., a Spanish navigator, 16th cent.

FERRERAS, JOHN DE, an ecclesiastic historian, theologian, and literary *savant* of Spain, 1652-1735.

FERRERI, Z., an Italian poet, 1479-1525.

FERRET, EMILE, a French jurist, 1489-1552.

FERRI, the first of the name, duke of Lorraine 1205-1207; the second, died 1213; the third reigned 1251-1303; the fourth, born 1282, succeeded 1312, killed at the battle of Cassel, 1328.

FERRI, ALPH., an Ital. surgical writer, d. 1575.

FERRI, CIRO, an Italian architect, 1634-1689.

FERRI-DE-ST.-CONSTANT, J. L., an Italian writer, au. of 'London and the English,' 1755-1880.

FERRIER, ARN. DU, a Fr. lawyer and diplomatist, chancellor of the kg. of Navarre, 1508-85.

FERRIER, ST. VINCENT, an Ital. preacher and theolog., opponent of pope Benedict XIII., 1357-1415.

FERRIERE, CL. DE, a Fr. jurist, 1639-1734.

FERRIERES, C. ELIE, Marquis De, memb. and historian of the Fr. constit. assembly, 1741-1804.

FERRON, ARNOUL DU, a Fr. hist., 1515-1563.

FERSEN, AXEL, Count De, a field-marshal of Sweden, president of the diet of nobles, distinguishing by his share in the condemnation of Count Brabé 1756. His son, AXEL, chancellor of the university of Upsala, born 1750, killed in an emente, 1810.

FESCH, JOSEPH, cardinal archbishop of Lyons and brother of Lætitia Ramolini, mother of Napoleon, disgraced in 1810 for his opposition to the emperor in favour of the pope, 1763-1839.

FESCH, SEB., a French antiquarian, 1647-1712.

FESTUS, PORTIUS, Rom. gov. of Judea, 60-65.

FESTUS, SEX. POMPEIUS, a Latin gram., 8d c.

FETH-ALI-SHAH, king of Persia, 1762-1833.

FETI, DOMINICO, an Ital. painter, 1589-1624.

FEUERBACH, P. J. ANSELME DE, a German philosopher, distinguished for his adaptation of the code of Napoleon to his native country, 1775-1837.

FEUILLEE, LOUIS, a Fr. naturalist, d. 1732.

FEVRE, ANTHONY LE, DE LA BODERIE, man of letters, ambassador from Henry IV. of Brussels and London, 1555-1615. His brother

Y LEFEVRE SIEUR DE LA BODERIE, an
mental scholar and poet, 1541-1598.
FEVRE, CLÉ LE, a French painter, 1633-1675.
FEVRE, JAS. LE, a Fr. catholic divine, d. 1716.
FEVRE, JAMES LE, a Fr. ecclesiastic of great
fame, distinguished by the friendship of Mar-
ret of Navarre, and the celebrated Erasmus,
author of 'Commentaries,' &c., 1440-1537.
FEVRE, J. B. LE, a French scholar, 1732-1809.
FEVRE, N. LE, a French *savant*, 1544-1611.
FEVRE, TANNEGUI LE, or TANAQUIL FABER,
Fr. scholar, professor of the classics, 1615-1672.
FEVRE, V. LE, a Flemish engraver, 17th cent.
FEYNES, H. DE, a French traveller, 17th ct.
FICHTE, JOHANN GOTTLIEB, born in Upper
saxia, 19th May, 1762; died on 21st January,
1814. One of the most remarkable names in Philo-
sophy since the death of Kant. The character-
istics of his speculations are nearly the following.
Recognizing that Kant had given a full *critique* of
the action of the Mind, on the *substance* of its
thoughts, Fichte demanded a *critique* of the act of
thinking itself. What, he asked, is the content
of the act of consciousness? It reveals some-
thing that is *Me*, and something which I call *Not*
Me—how are these related,—what is this thing
feeling which I call *Not Me*? It is a *feeling*,
and can be nothing but a *feeling*: there is nothing
which we can be conscious except the *Me*,—the
inking principle and its modifications. What,
then, is the *Not Me*? Why is it thrown by us into
the form of an external or independent existence?
The Mind alone, indeed, is the sphere of the mind's
operations; but to its activity there are *limitations*;
it proceeds in the work of self-development by
steps; we are finite, and struggle towards the in-
finite by steps or degrees. Now the consciousness
of this *effort*, the feeling of *limitation*, seems like
the presence of an external obstacle; at least we
justify it, and term it the *Not Me*.—Adequate
proof is not here allowed for criticism on this
stem; nevertheless, two characteristics of it must
be remarked. (See articles HAMILTON, HEGEL,
SHELLING.) *First*, as a scheme of pure idealism
resembles Berkeley's; but the architecture of it
is different. Berkeley supposed that the ideas we
mistake for the external world, are visions of
something *Not Us*—glimpses of the Divine Intel-
ligence: Fichte, that they are nothing save the
Mind's own efforts. Hence he spoke of our con-
ceptions as *creations*; he deduced everything from
the Mind's *activity*. *Secondly*, the assertion of the
Mind's Freedom and independent Energy, is the
corner-stone of Fichte's whole system. However
useless his speculative philosophy, the tenacity with
which he clung to this prime element of Humanity,
led to the best results in morals and politics. No
man ever wrote whose pages burn more with what-
ever can stir up the highest in all of us. He was a
very apostle of the Heroic: his morals are the purest
Stoicism modified according to the acquisitions,
the culture, and necessities of this Age. And he lived
what he preached. His theoretic philosophy has already
departed; but the Man Fichte, will ever be cher-
ished as one of the noblest of his race. [J.P.N.]
FICHEL, J. E., a Hungarian natur., 1732-95.
FICIN, M., an Italian Platonist, 1433-1491.
FIDDES, R., an English divine, 1671-1725.
FIDELIS, C., a learned Ital. lady, 1465-1558.

FIELD, R., an English divine, 1561-1616.



[Birth-place of Fielding.]

FIELDING, HENRY, born in 1707, was the
third son of General Fielding, and great-grandson
of an earl of Denbigh. His classical education
was received at Eton; and he afterwards studied
law at Leyden, which, however, he was obliged to
leave in his twentieth year, on failing to receive
supplies from home. His father had a large
family, and appears to have been neither rich nor
frugal. The son was fairly left to shift for him-
self; and, seeking his fortune in London, he found,
as he says himself, that his choice lay between
being a hackney writer and a hackney coachman.
Composition for the stage was his first pursuit,
by which he contrived to lead the life of a gay
young man for about nine years, from 1727 to
1736. During this time he wrote eighteen plays
of one sort or another, which, though admitted to
be dramatic failures, show, in passages innumera-
ble, the same vigorous sense and shrewdness, the
same keenness of wit, and the same acuteness of
critical discernment, which afterwards character-
ized his novels. His translated farce of 'The
Miser,' and his 'Mock Doctor,' are now oftenest
remembered; but neither these, nor his other
comedies and farces, possess nearly so much
originality or spirit as his burlesque parodies on
the tragic drama, among which 'Tom Thumb' may
be noted as being still by far the best thing of the
kind in the English language. The audacity with
which in his farces he satirized public characters, is
said to have been the main provocation which led the
government to establish a censorship of acted plays.
In 1736 he married an amiable young lady, with
whom he received about £1,500, succeeding, about
the same time, to an estate of £200 a-year, in
Derbyshire. He now retired to the country,
where he lived with hospitable and careless extrava-
gance, and found himself penniless in the course
of three years.—He returned to London, resumed
his law studies, and was called to the bar. But
he had no success in the practice of his profession,
for which, besides other causes, he was now dis-
qualified by frequent attacks of gout. To the
anxieties and distresses of a precarious and scanty
livelihood, was soon added the deep grief caused
by the death of his wife, to whom, and to his chil-
dren, the good-hearted and improvident man of
pleasure was warmly attached. For ten years he

subsisted by miscellaneous literary drudgery. He made new attempts at dramatic writing; he published many fugitive essays and tracts, engaged in political controversy as an active Whig partizan, and was the conductor and chief writer of three successive periodical papers aimed at the Jacobites and their principles. About 1742 he wrote 'Joseph Andrews,' the first of those novels on which his fame depends. Notwithstanding its frequent seriousness, this piece was intended to be, and in many points really is, a parody on the sentimentalism of Richardson's 'Pamela.' It was followed by 'Jonathan Wild,' a singular specimen of very vigorous but overdrawn irony.—In 1749 he received from the government a small pension, and an appointment as a justice of peace for Middlesex and Westminster. The office, as then regarded and administered, was decidedly one which a gentleman would not have accepted unless through necessity; and it undoubtedly helped to degrade both Fielding's character and his feelings. Its duties, however, were discharged not only zealously, but with an honourable integrity and disinterestedness altogether new in the occupants of such places. He published an 'Inquiry into the Increase of Thieves and Robbers,' besides other treatises bearing on law; he was a remarkably efficient police magistrate; and one of his last achievements was the extirpating of several gangs of ruffians by whom London was infested.—'The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling,' was written very soon after Fielding had been forced to embark in these ungenial and harassing employments; when his health was already quite broken; and when, by his own public acknowledgment, the honesty with which he filled his office left him so poor that the benevolence of wealthy friends had been required for enabling him to subsist. It is not easy to understand the grounds on which 'Tom Jones' has been defended against the charge of immorality; but in point both of genius, and of skill in art, it is the best novel ever written. It was followed in 1751 by 'Amelia,' which is very much inferior. The heroine is said to have been designed as a portrait of the author's second wife. In 1752 he attempted a new periodical, which drew him into quarrels with Smollett and other men of letters. His life was fast ebbing away: dropsy had been followed by jaundice and asthma. Ordered by physicians to a southern climate, he sailed for Lisbon, and died there in October, 1754, in the forty-eighth year of his age. He left behind him, besides other works, a spiritedly written account of his 'Journey to Lisbon.' [W.S.]

FIENNES, WILLIAM, Lord Say and Sele, 'a grand rebel for twenty years' under Cromwell, afterwards lord privy seal and lord chancellor to Charles II., 1582-1662. His son, NATHANIEL, one of Cromwell's privy council, 1608-1669.

FIENNES, J. B. DE, a French Orientalist and negotiator, 1669-1744. His son, J. B. HELIN, an Orient. schol. and interpreter to the king, 1710-67.

FIESCHI, JOS. MARIE, the contriver of the infernal machine, exec. with his accomplices, 1836.

FIESCO, J. L., count of Lavagna, cel. for heading the conspiracy against Andrew Doria in 1547.

FIESOLE, FRA GIOVANNI DA, commonly called FRA ANGELICO, his family name was Guido, was born at Mugello in 1387; his surname

of Fiesole he acquired from the order of predicant at that place, whom he joined in 1409. He died in 1455.—Fra Angelico was distinguished for his pious life, and the same sentiment pervaded all his works: he was remarkably methodic in his habits; he commenced every picture with prayer, and invariably carried out the first impression, looking upon it as a species of inspiration. His principal works are some frescoes in the convent of San Marco at Florence, and others in the chapel of San Lorenzo in the Vatican. Some accurate engravings from these works are in course of publication by the Arundel Society; their chief merit is their refined sentiment and high order of expression, in which qualities Fra Giovanni was as good as the type of his successors, the model of the quattrocento school of painters; a school in some respects supposed to be revived in the recent much called preraphaelite innovation in our own school, but minute finish was an extremely rare characteristic of the genuine quattrocento masters of Italy.—[Vasari, *Vite de' Pittori*, &c.] [R.N.W.]

FIGUEIRA, L., a Portuguese Jesuit and missionary to Brazil in 1606, murdered 1643.

FIGUEIRA, WM., a French troubadour, 13th cent.

FILMER, SIR R., a wr. on governm., d. 1647.

FINCH, ANNE, an English poetess, died 1720.

FINCH, HENEAGE, first earl of Nottingham, solicitor-general in the time of Charles II., 1621-1682. His son, DANIEL, second earl of Nottingham, distinguished as a statesman, 1647-173.

EDWARD FINCH, brother of the first earl, was a clergyman, and died 1642.

FINCH, R., an English antiquarian, 1788-1833.

FINCK, JASPER, a German Lutheran, b. 1571.

FINDEN, WM., a cel. Eng. engrav., 1787-1851.

FINGAL, a chief of Morven, celebrated in the poem of Ossian, disting. against the Romans, 3d cent.

FINQUERRA, TOMMASO, a goldsmith of Florence, where he was born 1426, who by accident became the inventor of metal plate printing. He was a niello engraver, and was in the habit of, says Vasari, taking sulphur impressions from his engravings, and printing with them on damp paper to see the effect of the design, when he discovered that though engraved he could take the same impressions from the metal itself. There is in the library at Paris a print representing the coronation of the Virgin, with the date 1452.

1450 according to Gaye, from a silver plate of Maso Finiquerra, still preserved in the collection of the grand duke of Tuscany. This is supposed to be the oldest metal plate print extant: there are wood block prints much older. Finiquerra was already dead in 1464.—[Lanzi, *Storia Pittorica*, &c.; Bartsch, *Peintre Graveur*; Gaye, *Catalogue Inedito d' Artisti*.] [R.N.W.]

FINKE, THOS., a Danish mathematician, 1561-1665.

FINLAY, JOHN, a Scotch poet, 1782-1810.

FIORAVANTI, LEO, an Ital. alchemist, d. 1511.

FIRENZUOLA, ANG., an Ital. poet, 1493-1544.

FIRMIAN, CHARLES, Count De, administrator of the Austrian govern. of Lombardy, 1718-1782.

FIRMICUS, MATERNUS, a Christian wr., 4th cent.

FIRMILIAN, bishop of Cæsarea, 3d century.

FIRMIN, G., a nonconformist div., 1617-1697.

FIRMIN, ST., bp. of Amiens, martyred 287.

FIRMIN, TH., an Eng. philanthropist, 1630-97.

FIRMUS, lord of Mauritania, killed 872.

FIRMUS, MARCUS, a Roman general, proclaimed emperor in Egypt, and killed 273.

FISCHER, C. A., a German *savant*, 1771-1829.

FISCHER, G. A., a Germ. mathem., 1763-1832.

FISCHER, J. A., a Germ. phys., 1667-1729.

FISCHER, J. B., a Germ. natural., 1730-1793.

FISCHER, J. B., a Germ. architect, 1650-1724.

FISCHER, J. C., a Germ. mathem., 1760-1833.

FISCHER, J. C., a Germ. philologist, 1712-93.

FISCHER, J. E., a Germ. historian, 1697-1771.

FISCHER, J. F., a Germ. philologist, 1726-99.

FISHER, EDW., an English Calvinist, 17th c.

FISHER, JOHN, bishop of Rochester, distinguished for his opposition to the reformation under Henry VIII., and beheaded 1535.

FISHER, JOHN, bishop of Salisbury, tutor of the duke of Kent and Princess Charlotte, 1748-1825.

FISHER, PAYNE, an English poet and herald, created laurate under Cromwell, died 1693.

FISHER, TH., a periodical writer, 1772-1836.

FITZ-GEFFREY, C., a div. and poet, 1575-1636.

FITZGERALD, EDW., Lord, son of the duke of Leinster, a political partizan and rebel in Ireland, born 1763, shot in the struggle for his arrest '98. His wife, LADY EDWARD FITZGERALD, commonly called PAMELA, was supposed to be the daughter of Madame de Genlis, by Philip Egalite, brother of the late king of the French, with whom she was educated at the Palais Royal. She died in indigent circumstances at Paris, 1831.

FITZGIBBON, JOHN, a disting. lawyer, earl of Clare, and lord chancellor of Ireland, 1749-1802.

FITZHERBERT, SIR A., a learned judge and writer on law, author of a 'Collection of Law Cases,' &c., died 1538. His grandson, NICHOLAS, proposed author of the 'Antiquity and Duration of the Roman Catholic Religion in England,' accidentally drowned 1612. SIR W. FITZHERBERT, a descendant of the same family, appointed gentleman-usher to the king, 1748-1791.

FITZHERBERT, MARIA ANNE, formerly Miss Smythe, married to George IV. 1787, died 1837.

FITZJAMES, JAMES, duke of Berwick, son of James II. and Arabella Churchill, sister to the duke of Marlborough, a distinguished commander in the French army, born 1670, killed at the siege of Philipsburgh 1794. His second son, and almoner of Louis XV., and bishop of Soissons, 1709-1764. His son, CHARLES, a peer and marshal of France, 1712-1787. His great grandson, EDWARD, duke of Fitzjames, an adherent of the French court, died 1839.

FITZSIMONS, H., an Irish Jesuit, 1569-1644.

FITZSTEPHEN, W., an Eng. historian, 12th c.

FITZWILLIAM, WM., earl of Southampton, a royal commander, dist. against France, d. 1542.

FITZWILLIAM, THE RIGHT HON. WM. WENTWORTH FITZWILLIAM, fourth earl, a Whig statesman of the period of the French revolution, afterwards associated with the duke of Portland and Pitt, and after the death of the latter in 1806 president of the council in the Grenville ministry, 1748-1833.

FIXMILNER, P., an Aust. astron., 1721-1791.

FLACCILLA, ELIA, wife of Theod. the Great, mother of Arcadius and Honorius, died 385.

FLACCUS, CAIUS V., a Roman poet, 1st cent.

FLACIUS, M., a Ger. protes. theol., 1520-1575.

FLAHERTY, R. O., an Irish histor., 1630-1718.

FLAMINIUS, GIOV. AN., an Italian teacher of

the *Belles Lettres*, 1464-1536. His son, MARCO ANTONIO, a Latin poet, 1498-1550.

FLAMINIUS, NEPOS, Roman consul, 222 B.C.

FLAMINIUS, TITUS, Roman consul, 197 B.C.

FLAMSTEED, JOHN, born at Denby, near Derby, August 19, 1646, died in 1719. A most laborious and admirable observer, the founder of practical Astronomy in England; he was the first Astronomer Royal. Previous to his public appointments, Flamsteed had shown great zeal and talent; but his reputation rests on the work he achieved after the establishment of the Observatory. Like his great predecessor Tycho Brahe, the instruments as well as the work were mainly his own; drawn however, out of the scanty funds of a poor clergyman instead of the coffers of a noble: nor was the illustrious Dane ever more conscientious, or more laborious; few have excelled him in sagacity, or that theoretic faculty which is one pillar of strength to every first-class observer—the power to know what to observe—to make all work available for some permanent and important purpose. The *Historia Celestis Britannica* contains our first trustworthy catalogue of the fixed stars—the first at least which is available for modern objects; and the mass of lunar observations made by Flamsteed, furnished Newton the means of carrying out and verifying his immortal discovery of Gravitation. The life of Flamsteed contains only one thing, which in one who contemplates it can give rise to pain. The revelations lately made by Mr. Bailly, place beyond doubt the fact of the very unworthy treatment of this excellent observer by Newton and Halley. They outraged his feelings and sported with his rights; nor can the nature of the aim before them be at all accepted as their apology. [J.P.N.]

FLATMAN, TH., an English poet, 1633-1688.

FLAVEL, J., an Eng. Calvinist, divine, d. 1691.

FLAVIEN, patriarch of Antioch, 381-404.

FLAVIEN, patriarch of Constance, 447-449.

FLAVIUS, CAIUS, a Roman ædile, 305 B.C.

FLAXMAN, JOHN. This celebrated English sculptor was born at York, 6th July, 1755, but he settled early in London with his father, who sold plaster casts, &c. The occupation of the father gave Flaxman many opportunities which he might otherwise not have had, and as early as his twelfth year he gained the silver pallet of the Society of Arts for a model. Among his earlier efforts were the various designs which he made for Wedgwood, which had a great share in elevating the general taste of the country, and which now promise a second time to exercise a beneficial influence upon it. In 1782 Flaxman married, and in 1787 took his wife with him to Italy, where he remained at Rome for seven years. During this time he executed his admirable designs in outline from Homer, Æschylus, and Dante, and his great group in marble, for Lord Bristol, of 'The Fury of Athamas;' and 'Cephalus and Aurora' for Mr. Hope.—He returned to London in 1794, where his first work was the monument to Lord Mansfield in Westminster Abbey; this was followed by several others there and in St. Paul's, as that to Lord Nelson, the figure of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and others. He executed also many private monuments, of which that to the family of Sir Francis Baring in Micheldever church is one of the most celebrated.

He produced also some works of a more purely poetic character, as the colossal group of Satan and the archangel Michael for Lord Egremont, the original model of which, with a great number of others, is now placed in a permanent gallery beneath the dome of University College, London, the munificent gift of Miss Denman, the sculptor's sister-in-law. The 'Shield of Achilles,' modelled for Messrs. Rundell and Bridge, is a remarkable work of another class, and completing the whole category of art to which sculpture is applicable:—showing Flaxman working for the social refinement of the potter and the silversmith, for national glory, and domestic piety and affection, for the classic taste of the scholar, and the exquisite sentiment of the poet; in all skilful and great.—He was elected an academicien in 1800, and professor of sculpture in 1810: he died 7th December, 1826, in his seventy-second year. His 'Lectures on Sculpture' are published in one volume, octavo, with fifty-two plates, second edition, Bohn, 1838; they are—1. *English Sculpture*; 2. *Egyptian Sculpture*; 3. *Grecian Sculpture*; 4. *Science*; 5. *Beauty*; 6. *Composition*; 7. *Style*; 8. *Drupery*; 9. *Ancient Art*; and 10. *Modern Art*. These lectures, though his remarks on ancient art want the exactness and precision of modern scholarship, are compositions of great interest, and much practical instruction. [R.N.W.]

FLECHIER, ESPRIT, one of the most celebrated orators of the French church, born 1632, d. shortly after his promotion to the see of Nismes, 1710; auth. of a 'History of Theodosius the Great.'

FLECK, J. F. F., a Prussian actor, 1757-1801.

FLECKNOE, R., an English poet, died 1678.

FLEETWOOD, CH., a general in the interest of the parliament during the civil wars, dates unknown.

FLEETWOOD, WM., a writer on law, d. 1593.

FLEETWOOD, WM., bishop of St. Asaph, auth. of 'A Plain Method of Christ. Devotion,' 1656-1723.

FLEISCHMANN, J. M., a German agriculturist, gardener to the court of Dresden, 1747-1831.

FLEMING, ABR., a miscellaneous wr., 16th ct.

FLEMING, CAL., a Socinian minis., 1698-1779.

FLEMING, CL., constable of Sweden, d. 1597.

FLEMING, PAT., a Roman Cath. div., b. 1599.

FLEMING, ROBERT, son of a Scottish divine of the same name, who lived 1630-1694, is the author of a remarkable 'Discourse on the Rise and Fall of the Papacy,' the predictions of which have received a singular fulfilment. In this sermon, published 1701, Fleming ventures his opinion that the French monarchy would be humbled in 1794, that the period of the fifth vial extended from 1794 to 1848, and that in the last mentioned year the papacy would receive its most signal blow, and that it would be followed by the destruction of the Turk.—'An Attempt to Prove the Calculations of Fleming Incorrect,' was published soon after the recent flight of the pope, the writer arguing that the papacy had then irretrievably fallen, while Fleming had expressly stated that it would continue longer! The date of Fleming's birth is unknown, but he died in 1716. [E.R.]

FLEMMING, HEINO H., Count De, a Prussian field-marshal and gov. of Berlin, 1632-1706.

FLEMMING, or FLEMMYNGE, RICHARD, an Engl. prelate, fndr. of Lincoln college, d. 1430.

FLETCHER, A., a Scotch political writer, of Sir R. Fletcher, of Saltoun, 1653-1716.

FLETCHER, JAMES, an hist. wr., 1811-1882.

FLETCHER, JOHN, and FRANCIS BEAUMONT formed one of those partnerships which, though rare in all sections of literature except the drama, have in it been very common, both in England and elsewhere.—Beaumont, the younger son of a judge, was born at his father's seat of Grace in Leicestershire, about the year 1585. By his poetry seems to have been prosecuted for his own sake. Fletcher, whose father died bishop of London, had been born in 1579 at Haverhill, where his father was then clergyman; and he, like his father, left an orphan and penniless when he was mere youth, he had to fight his way for himself, and earned his bread by writing. Both of the poets were academically educated, Beaumont at Oxford, Fletcher at Cambridge. John Beaumont, author of the poem of 'Bosworth Field,' was the elder brother of the one; the religious poets, Giles and Phineas Fletcher, were cousins of the other.—About the beginning of the seventeenth century, the drama was by far the most flourishing department in the literature which then adorned England. All the poetical mind of the nation turned to play-writing; not a few of genius, who are now remembered only for the works of other kinds, Drayton and Daniel were instances, owed their contemporary fame in a great degree to their plays; and several, such as Fletcher, whom we know only as dramatists, would probably have gained higher success had they cultivated other walks of poetry.—The names of Beaumont and Fletcher appear together for the first time in 1607, when the latter was in his twenty-eighth year, and the former in his twenty-second. Beaumont had already published some miscellaneous poems: Fletcher's previous training in authors cannot be traced. The English drama, which soon after 1590 had risen to its greatest glory under Shakspeare, was now not far from the close of its brightest period. The labours of its most illustrious master were about to close; and many of those which were afterwards performed by Jonson were fallings off from the vigour of prime. The two new poets stood, both in time and in spirit, between the era which was made glorious by Shakspeare, and that which terminated, in the middle of the century, the history of the Old English Drama.—The two are said to have lived in the same house in London till 1613, when Beaumont married. They continued to write, sometimes separately but oftener together, till 1616, when Beaumont died, in his thirty-first year or early. Fletcher survived him for nine years, writing actively the whole time; and he died in London of the plague, in 1625. Fifty-three plays are included in the collection of works which we possess as the fruits of those nineteen years. The beautiful pastoral of 'The Faithful Shepherdess' is known to have been Fletcher's; and several other plays of the series were written after Beaumont's death; other writers, however, such as Massinger and Middleton, having perhaps assisted Fletcher in some of them. As to no one of our other thirty-five plays can we assert at all positively, that it was written by Beaumont alone, Fletcher alone, or by both together. We pos-

no authentic information in regard to the circumstances in which any of these were produced; nor can we trace anywhere internal dissimilarities, sufficient to prove even plausible conjectures as to the several shares of the two dramatists. We discover, it is true, in the later works of Fletcher, evidence both of careless taste and of increasing moral depravation; but the ethical faults had begun to show themselves in the very earliest pieces of the joint series.—In virtue of the works thus uncertainly apportioned, Beaumont and Fletcher are acknowledged, all but universally, to stand among our old dramatists, second to none but Shakspeare. If their title to this honour is at all disputed, it can be in favour of Ben Jonson only. Their dramas are more truly and finely poetical than any others which their brilliant age produced, except only the noblest masterpieces of the great master; in the pathetic and romantic they often vie with almost everything that even he imagined; and they abound in scattered passages of the most beautiful and touching poetry. They wanted, however, not only Shakspeare's unrivalled success in conceiving a drama as a whole, but also such skill and care in construction as that which is so admirable in Jonson.—Those who would easily apprehend both the strength and the weakness of these exquisite poets, may learn both from a very few of the dramas which belong to the earliest years of their career. Such are Fletcher's pastoral already named; the romantically beautiful play of 'Philaster;' the harrowing but deeply moving 'Maid's Tragedy;' the spirited though repulsive 'King and No King;' and the lively burlesque, 'The Knight of the Burning Pestle,' which rodes at once the chivalrous romances, and the popular plays founded on them by Heywood and others. More poetical, perhaps, than any of these, is 'The Two Noble Kinsmen,' the authorship of which is the most desperate of the unsolved riddles arising out of these works: Fletcher is allowed to have written part of it, and many are convinced that Shakspeare wrote the rest. Among the later plays, belonging to Fletcher alone, were several comedies of Intrigue, which, partly by reason of their theatrical liveliness, partly, no doubt, because of their moral grossness, were the greatest favourites on the corrupt stage after the Restoration. One of these, 'Rule a Wife, and Have a Wife,' still keeps its place with a few necessary mutilations. [W.S.]

FLETCHER, RICHARD, bishop of London, and father of the celebrated dramatic writer, died 1596. **GILES**, brother of bishop Fletcher, a poet and ambassador to Russia, died 1610. His name, of the same name, author of a fine religious poem, 1588-1628. **PHINEAS**, brother of the last named, author of an allegorical poem, &c., d. 1650. **FLEURANGES, R. DE LAMARCK**, Lord of a French marshal, dist. in the Italian wars, 1490-1557. **FLEUREAU, BASIL**, a French hist., 1620-80. **FLEUREU, C. P., CLARET**, Count De, a French officer and hydrographer, minister of marine under Louis XVI., and distinguished as the inventor of the sea chronometer, 1738-1810. **FLEURY, A. H. DE**, a Fr. cardn., 1653-1743. **FLEURY, CL.**, a French historian, author of 'Ecclesiastical History,' in 20 volumes 4to, 'Manners of the Israelites,' &c., 1640-1723.

FLEURY, W. F., Joly De, attorney-general to the parliament of Paris, distinguished for his collections of the parliament registers, &c., 1675-1756.

FLINDERS, MATTHEW, was born at Donington in Lincolnshire, about the year 1760. He was early sent to sea in the merchant service, but joined the royal navy afterwards; and in 1795 went to New Holland as midshipman in the same vessel in which George Bass was surgeon. His adventurous voyages with Bass have been noticed already. On returning to England he was promoted; and in 1801, as captain of the Investigator, 334 tons, sailed from England with a crew of 88 men, circumnavigated New Holland, and made accurate surveys in almost every part, contributing more than any other discoverer to our knowledge of this and the adjoining islands. He was accompanied by Mr. Robert Brown, one of the most distinguished naturalists of modern times, an astronomer, two painters, and a miner. His own ship being condemned, he left for England as passenger in a store ship, the Porpoise, and was wrecked on the N.E. coast, August 17, 1803. The Bridgewater, Capt. Palmer, and Cato of London, were in company; the latter also struck on the reef; but the former got over safely, and her captain pursued his course without rendering any assistance to the other ships' companies. Flinders, by his admirable arrangements, got the men landed upon a sandbank, a little raised above high tide. On the 26th, he left for Port Jackson, a distance of 750 miles, in a small open boat; reached in safety September 6th; and returned October 7th to the rescue of the crews, with a schooner of 29 tons, which was in very bad condition, but the only vessel he could procure. Two other vessels came with him, one for China, the other to return to Port Jackson. A part of the men sailed for England with Flinders in the small vessel, which reached Mauritius in safety, but was so ill conditioned as to be able to proceed no farther. Here the French authorities seized him, and detained him for six years, treating him with cruel severity. His health was so much undermined when he reached England in 1810, that he only survived four years; having succeeded, however, in completing an account of his voyages, in 2 vols. with maps. He died July, 1814, on the same day on which his work made its appearance. During his captivity, a French expedition, under Baudin, with whom he had before fallen in, had been sent out to survey the coast of New Holland, and it was generally believed that Flinders was kept a prisoner in order to enable Baudin to publish before him. This at least he did, and re-named all the points before named by Flinders and others—preceding observers were ignored, and the whole put forth as of Baudin's finding, though he discovered only about 50 leagues instead of nearly 1,000;—an instance of dishonest meanness happily of rare occurrence in any nation. [J.B.]

FLIPART, J. J., a French engraver, 1723-1782.

FLODOARD, a French annalist, 894-966.

FLOGEL, C. FRED., a German au., 1729-88.

FLOOD, HY., an Irish orator, died 1791.

FLOREZ, H., a Spanish historian, 1701-1773.

FLORIAN, J. P. CLARIS DE, a French fabulist and miscell. wr. of considerable note, 1755-1794.

FLORIDA-BLANCA, FR. ANT. MONINA, Count De, a Spanish statesman, 1730-1808.

FLORIO, J., an Italian grammarian, died 1625.

FLORIS, F., a Flemish painter, 1520-1590.

FLORUS, Roman governor of Judea, 54-67.

FLORUS, D., a Latin poet and theol., 9th cent.

FLORUS, LUCIUS, a Latin historian, 1st cent.

FLOTWELL, C. CHR., a Germ. theol., d. 1759.

FLOWER, BENJ., an Engl. politician, d. 1829.

FLOYER, SIR J., an English medical writer, au. of 'The Touchstone of Medicines,' 1649-1734.

FLUDD, ROBERT, an English physician and Rosicrucian philosopher, was the son of Sir Thomas Fludd, treasurer of war to Queen Elizabeth in France and the Low Countries, and lived 1574-1637. It is usual with biographers to style his works a farrago of nonsense, without considering that natural philosophy, as cultivated at the present day, had no existence in his time. Kepler and Gassendi, however, thought it worth while to write against him, and, what is curious, the former condemns the 'chemists, Hermetics, and Paracelsites,' in one breath, complaining that they speak in enigmas, and receive for philosophy the fables of poets, while it is the endeavour of the *mathematician* to bring things to light. It is amusing to read in Fludd's 'Monochordium Mundi Symphoniacum,' or reply to Kepler, how he turns the tables by proving that mathematics themselves come from the soul, and are concealed under fables with all the wisdom of antiquity. Fludd was a genuine brother of the Rosy Cross, and a man of enthusiastic piety. The principle of his system is the recognition of two worlds in the universe, and the comprehension of all things in a grand harmony like that of the soul in the body. His works indeed are not likely to be read with patience by the scientific inquirers of the present day, but they will always be interesting as a study in the history of speculative philosophy. It is to be noted also that the Theosophists kept alive the spirit of free inquiry when the church and the metaphysical schools were alike intolerant of it. [E.R.]

FLURY, L. NOEL, a Fr. economist, 1771-1836.

FOGGINI, P. F., an Italian scholar, 1713-83.

FOGLIETTI, U., an Ital. historian, 1518-1581.

FO-HI, the first emperor of China, date unkn.

FOINARD, FR. M., a Fr. biblical wr., d. 1743.

FOIX. The counts of Foix date from the beginning of the 11th century; the most celebrated are—RAYMOND ROGER, distinguished in the wars of Simon Montfort, died 1223. GASTON III., one of the heroes of Froissart, distinguished in the English wars, died 1391. GASTON IV., b. 1423, and declared successor to the kingdom of Aragon in 1455, died 1472. After him the counts of Foix are confounded with the kings of Navarre.

FOIX, F. DE, a French prelate, 1504-1594.

FOIX, GASTON DE, nephew of Louis XII., by his sister Marie, and commander of the French armies in Italy, b. 1489, killed at Ravenna 1512.

FOIX, LOUIS DE, a French architect, 16th et.

FOIX, M. A. DE, a French Jesuit, 1627-1687.

FOIX, ODEL DE, a French general, died 1528.

FOIX, P. DE, archbishop of Toulouse, ambass. to Scotl., Venice, England, and Rome, 1528-1584.

FOIX, P. DE, cardinal abp. of Arles, 1386-1464.

FOLARD, J. C., a Fr. mil. tactician, 1669-1752.

FOLCZ, JOHN, a German poet, 15th century.

FOLENGO, G. B., an Italian commentator, and reformer of church discipline, 1499-1559.

FOLENGO, THEOFILO, a burlesque poet Italy, born 1491, d. in a monastery of Padua 1564.

FOLEY, SIR THOMAS, an English vice-admiral distinguished at Cape St. Vincent, the battle of the Nile (where he led the British fleet into action), at Copenhagen, and late commander-in-chief at Portsmouth, 1757-1833.

FOLIGNO, F. FREZZI DU, an It. poet, d. 1414.

FOLKES, MARTIN, an English antiquary philosopher, born 1690, successor of Sir Isaac Sloane as president of the Royal Society 1747, vice-president of the Society of Antiquaries 1751, contributor to the Philosophical Transactions, and author of numismatic tables, died 1754.

FOLLETT, SIR WILLIAM WEBB, an eminent lawyer, was born at Thopsam, near Exeter, on December, 1798. He exhibited an early feebleness of constitution so extreme, that it is said his friends could hardly anticipate the feasibility of his achieving eminence in any pursuit. As he grew up, however, he showed how vigorously the intellectual capacities may rise and flourish in association with physical weakness. He studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree M.A. in 1821. In the same year he commenced practice as a special pleader, and he was called to the bar in 1824, attaching himself to the western circuit. Severe attacks of illness rendered necessary a careful economy of his strength, and an adjustment of the sedentary and active employments of the profession. His innate capacities, however, and careful husbanding of his resources led him by gradual and sure steps to professional leadership. He attached himself to the Conservative party, as represented by Sir Robert Peel, entered parliament as member for Exeter in 1831. He seldom spoke except in matters in which he was carefully prepared; and it has been rare for practising lawyer so readily to obtain the ear of a house. When Sir Robert Peel took office in 1834, he became solicitor-general, and in 1844 he succeeded Sir Frederick Pollock as attorney-general. The consumptive symptoms, to which he had long been liable, alarmingly increasing, he died on 28 June, 1845. [J.H.]

FONBLANQUE, JOHN, an eminent lawyer and advocate of the Whigs, author of a 'Treatise on Equity,' originally published in 1793, 1759-1833.

FONSECA, ANT. DE, a Port. theol., 1517-1574.

FONSECA, ELEANORA, Marchioness De, lady of Naples, distinguished for her beauty and rare mental endowments, born 1768, executed having espoused the republican cause, 1799.

FONSECA, J. R. DE, a Sp. prelate, 1452-1515.

FONSECA, PETER DE, a Portuguese Jesuit professor of philosophy at Coimbra, and afterwards professor of theology at Evora, au. of 'Co upon the Metaphysic of Aristotle,' &c., 1528-1593.

FONTAINE, C., a French poet, 1515-1589.

FONTAINE, JEAN DE LA, one of the classic of French literature, was born in 1621, at Chateau-Thierry in Champagne, where his father was superintendent of the royal forests. His characteristic indolence showed itself from childhood and his education was very imperfect. He was about twenty-two years old when his literary ambition was awakened by the odes of Malherbe from whose seriousness and dignity, however, was soon diverted by the more congenial writings

such men as Rabelais. Succeeding to his father's office, he married, neglected his wife and child, and allowed his property to waste away before his eyes. One of Cardinal Mazarin's nieces, being banished to Chateau-Thierry, admired his verses, and carried him to Paris; and there, speedily welcomed into the best literary and aristocratic circles, he spent the last thirty-five years of his life. The first volume of his 'Contes' appeared in 1664; a second was added in 1671. These tales, though full of the fine touches of his genius, are grossly and unpardonably indecent. His twelve books of his 'Fables' were published in equal halves in 1668 and 1678. It is through them that La Fontaine is universally known.—With no originality of invention, very little depth of reflection, and a total incapacity of consecutive thinking, he is yet one of the most interesting and attractive of writers. He is an inimitable teller of small stories. His short flights of fancy, his minute strokes of observation, his transitions from grief moods of pathetic seriousness to flashes of gayest wit, are all set off by a diction the most carefully and delicately refined, and breaking out incessantly into felicitous turns of novel expression. —La Fontaine's personal character made him at once the pet and the laughing-stock of his friends and patrons. To him might be applied, with little injustice, the epithet wrongly thrown on Goldsmith, of 'an inspired idiot.' He was not only absent in mind, indolent to excess, and ignorant alike of the world and of the most ordinary business: he displayed a want of interest in important things, and a dreamy absorption in trifles, which are hardly to be understood or excused, unless they are accepted as tokens of strange intellectual weakness. Even from literature, the only thing which he had any knowledge, he caught no ideas but such as lay within his own narrow sphere. Reading Plato in translations, and hearing passages of the philosopher read by Racine, he admired him enthusiastically as the most amusing of all writers; and once, while dozing in the midst of an animated theological discussion, he awoke only to ask the company whether they thought Saint Augustine had as much wit as Rabelais. After it had become clear that he was unfit to take charge of himself or his affairs, he was received as an inmate, and treated like an indulged child, in the house of Madame De La Sablière, a lady of rank. His patroness spoke of her three animals, the dog, the cat, and La Fontaine. After his lady's death another friend cared for him in a similar fashion. In 1692, during a dangerous illness, his confessor prevailed on him to make a public declaration of repentance for having published the 'Contes,' and he was also induced, though not till after long resistance, to burn a comedy which he had written, and as to which we do not know whether it was or was not morally bad. After this his chief literary employment was the versifying of the Latin hymns of the church. He died in 1695. [W.S.]

FONTAINE, N., a French historian, 1625-1709.
FONTANA, A., an Ital. gem engraver, d. 1587.
FONTANA, AUG., an Italian jurist, 17th cent.
FONTANA, C., an Italian architect, 1634-1714.
FONTANA, DOMINICO, an Italian architect and engineer, 1543-1607. His two sons, JULIUS

and JOHN, also dist. as architects, the latter more particularly for hydraulic engineering, 1540-1614.

FONTANA, FELIX, an Italian naturalist and experimental philosopher, celebrated for his anatomical figures executed in wax, &c., 1730-1805. His brother, GREGORY, a mathem. wr., 1735-1803.

FONTANA, FR., a Neapol. astron., d. 1656.

FONTANA, F. L., an It. cardinal, 1750-1822.

FONTANA, G., an Ital. astron., 1645-1719.

FONTANA, M., an Ital. mathema., 1746-1808.

FONTANELLA, F., a Ven. Hebraist, 1768-1827.

FONTANELLE, J. G. D., a Fr. au., 1737-1812.

FONTANELLI, A. V. DE, an Italian statesman and man of letters, member of the Junta of Modena, and distinguished for his practical abilities in the administration, 1706-1777.

FONTANES, L. M. DE, a French orator, poet, and political writer, senator under Buonaparte, and privy council, under Louis XVIII., 1761-1821.

FONTANEY, J. DE, a French miss., last cent.

FONTENAI, P. CL., a French Jesuit, au. of the 9th, 10th, and 11th volumes of the 'History of the Gallican Church,' begun by Longueval, 1683-1742.

FONTENAY, J. B., a Fr. painter, 1654-1715.

FONTENAY, L. A., De Bonafons, a French Jesuit, auth. of a Dict. of Artists, &c., 1737-1806.

FONTENELLE, BERNARD LE BOUVIER DE, a distinguished literary *savant* and mathematician, called by Voltaire the most universal genius of the age of Louis XIV., was born at Ronen 1657, and died in 1757, on the eve of completing his centenary. He is best known in this country by his 'Conversations on a Plurality of Worlds,' and his 'Dialogues of the Dead;' while in France, his 'History of the Academy of Sciences' is regarded as a masterpiece. His works form 5 vols. in 8vo, published 1825. The mother of Fontenelle was sister of the celebrated Corneille.

FONTENU, L. F. DE, a French archæologist, auth. of memoirs on numismatics, &c., 1667-1759.

FONTI, B., an Italian philologist, 1445-1513.

FOOT, JESSE, an English surgeon, author of the 'Life of John Hunter,' &c., 1744-1827.

FOOTE, SIR E. J., a naval officer, 1767-1833.

FOOTE, SAMUEL, born about 1721 at Truro in Cornwall of an ancient family, was educated at Worcester College, Oxford. His father was member for Tiverton, Devonshire; his mother heiress of the Dinely and Goodere families. Young Foote was designed for the law, and had chambers in the Temple, but soon relinquished the study; married, entered fashionable life, and lost his fortune by gambling. Driven by necessity to the stage, he ventured upon the characters of 'Othello' and 'Fondlewife,' in the latter gaining some reputation. In 1747 he became manager of the Haymarket theatre, performing there the joint part of actor and author. The first piece he produced was called 'Divisions of the Morning,' and exhibited well-known characters in real life, of whose peculiarities he proved himself to be an admirable mimic. Notwithstanding legal objections to this kind of stage caricature, Foote contrived to continue his performances for many years, and even obtained, through the duke of York, a patent of the theatre for life, running from the 15th May to the 15th September in every year. On a party of pleasure with the duke and his friends he had previously the misfortune to break his leg, an acci-

dent which necessitated its amputation. On the decline of his health, he disposed of his patent to Mr. Colman, on the understanding that he was to receive £1,600 per annum, and a stipulated sum whenever he chose to perform. A paralytic stroke prevented him from availing himself of this privilege more than two or three times. He afterwards resided at Brighton, and died at Dover, with an attack of palsy, 21st October, 1777. He wrote, besides his various mimetic entertainments, twenty dramas of small literary merit, but full of vivid sketches of character. His style he seems to have borrowed from Molière; but his humour was undoubtedly original, and indeed peculiar. [J.A.H.]

FOPPA, W., an Italian painter, died 1492.

FOPPENS, J. F., a Flemish critic, 1689-1761.

FORBES, ALEXANDER, Lord Forbes of Pit-
sligo, the supposed prototype of Scott's baron of Bradwardine in Waverley, commander of a troop of horse in the rebellion of 1745, and author of 'Moral and Philosophical Essays,' died 1762.

FORBES, SIR C., a Scottish Indian merchant and M.P., disting. for his advocacy of 'Justice to India,' and for his private benevolence, 1773-1849.

FORBES, DUNCAN, a Scottish judge, distinguished at the time of the rebellion, 1685-1747.

FORBES, JAMES, an. of 'Oriental Memoirs,' and fellow of the Royal and Antiq. Societies, 1749-1813.

FORBES, PATRICK, bishop of Aberdeen, author of a 'Commentary on the Apocalypse,' 1564-1613. JOHN, his son, professor of divinity and ecclesiastical history in King's College, 1593-1648.

FORBES, R., a burlesque poet, d. about 1783.

FORBES, WM., first bp. of Edinb., 1585-1634.

FORBES, SIR W., author of 'The Life and Writings of Dr. Beattie,' founder, in conjunction with Sir J. H. Blair, of the first bank in Edinburgh, and a member of the literary club attended by Johnson, Reynolds, Burke, and Garrick, born at Pitsligo, 1739, died 1806.

FORCELLINI, AEGIDIO, an Italian lexicographer, the pupil and fellow-labourer of Facciolati in the great Latin dictionary, 1688-1768.

FORD, JOHN, one of the best of our old English dramatists, was a contemporary of Beaumont and Fletcher, having been born in 1586. He was the second son of a country gentleman in Devonshire, and became nominally a barrister. In regard to the details of his life hardly anything certain has been discovered; and as to the date of his death it is only conjectured that it did not happen before 1640. Ford is an exquisite master of rhythmic melody, and abounds in touches of sweet description. While, likewise, he has an insatiable fondness for representing incidents profoundly terrible, his success in the filling up lies, not in the strength which was required for fitly embodying such scenes, but in a melancholy and wailing pathos, in which he is more effective than any other play-writer of his age. His genius, truly poetical, is lyric rather than dramatic. His earliest piece, acted in 1629, was the romantic play 'The Lover's Melancholy,' which contains his famous description of the nightingale. His manner, both of feeling and of expression, may be well gathered from that work and his 'Broken Heart;' and some of the most touching passages in our poetry may be read in his revolting play, 'Tis Pity She's a Whore.'

[W.S.]

FORD, SIR J., an hydraulic engineer, 1605-
FORD, SIMON, a divine and poet, 1619-1699
FORDUN, J. DE, a Scotch historian, 14th cen.
FORDYCE, DAVID, a Scotch writer on education and morals, 1711-1751. His brother, JAM, a minister, and author of poems and sermons, & 1720-1796. His second brother, WILLIAM, physician, 1724-1792. GEORGE, son of latter, also a physician, and writer on physiology and medicine, 1736-1802.

FOREST, JOHN, a French painter, 1636-1711

FOREST, P. DE LA, archbp. of Rouen, 1314-6

FOREST, P. VAN, a Dutch med. wr., 1532-9

FORESTI, J. P., an Ital. annalist, 1434-1521

FORESTI, ANT., an Ital. historian, died 169

FORESTIER, ANT., a French poet, 15th cen.

FORESTIER, H., gen. of La Vendée, 1775-180

FORGEOT, N. J., a French dram., 1758-179

FORKEL, J. N., a German writer on the History and Theory of Music, 1749-1818.

FORMAGE, J. C. CESAR, a French fabulist and Latin poet, 1749-1808.

FORNARIS, FABRICIUS DE, a Neapolitan dramatic writer and actor, 1560-1637.

FORREST, TH., an English navigator, d. 180

FORSKAL, PETER, a Swed. natural., 1736-6

FORSTER, F., a German *savant*, 1709-1796.

FORSTER, GEORGE, an Eastern traveller in the service of the East India Company, died 17

FORSTER, JOHN, a Germ. comment., d. 16

FORSTER, JOHN, a Germ. divine, 1495-156

FORSTER, JOHN REINHOLD, an eminent naturalist, geographer, and philologist, born at Dirschau in Polish Prussia, accompanied Capt. Cook as naturalist in his second voyage, author of a 'History of Voyages and Discoveries in the North,' &c.; he was a distinguished linguist, a literary *savant*, 1729-1798. His son, JOSEPH GEORGE ADAM, of a similar genius, and author of 'A Voyage Round the World,' &c., 1754-1794.

FORSTER, N., an English divine, author of 'Reflections on the Antiquity, Government, Arts and Sciences in Egypt,' &c., 1717-1757.

FORSTER, V., a German law-writer, 16th cen.

FORSYTH, CHR., a Bav. jurist, 1598-1667

FORSYTH, ALEXANDER JOHN, A.M., LL.D., a Scottish clergyman and experimenter in chemistry, especially in fulminating powders, which led to his discovery of the percussion lock, 1769-1842.

FORSYTH, WM., a Scot. horticult., 1757-180

FORT, FRANCIS LE, a native of Geneva, who rose to be prime minister of Peter the Great, and commander of the Russian forces, died 1699.

FORTESCUE, SIR JOHN. See ALAND.

FORTESCUE, WILLIAM, master of the rolls 1741, an intimate friend of Pope, and the other writers of that day.

FORTUNATUS, a French prelate, died 609.

FOSBROOKE, REV. TH. DUDLEY, F.S.A. distinguished antiquarian writer and Saxon scholar, author of 'The Economy of Monastic Life,' a poem, 1796, 'British Monachism,' 2 vols. 8 1799, 'History of Gloucestershire,' 'History of the City of Gloucester,' 'the Wye Tour,' 'Encyclopaedia of Antiquities,' &c., 1770-1842.

FOSCARI, FRANCIS, doge of Venice, accused of treason and deposed 1423. A Venetian senator and statesman of the same name and family, distinguished for his patronage of the arts, 1704-5

FOSCARINI, M., a Ven. historian, 1632-1692.

FOSCARINI, MARK, of the same family as the preceding, a *savant* and doge of Venice, 1695-1762.

FOSCARINI, P. A., a Venetian mathematician, author of a 'Letter upon the System of Copernicus,' the publication of which gave the signal for the persecution of Galilei, 1580-1616.

FOSCOLO, UGO, an Italian poet, dramatic writer, and literary *savant*, in the latter years of his life resident in England as a political exile, where he became a contributor to the *Reviews*, 1776-1827.

FOSSATI, DAV. ANT., an Italian painter, born 1708. His brother, GEORGE, an architect, and writer on professional subjects, born 1710.

FOSSATI, J. F., an Italian historian, d. 1653.

FOSSE, CHARLES DE LA, a French painter, 1640-1716. His nephew, ANTHONY, a tragic writer, 1653-1708.

FOSSE, P. TH. DU, a French histor., 1634-98.

FOSTER, H., an English navigator, 1797-1831.

FOSTER, JAMES, D.D., a minister of the independents, celebrated for his eloquence and popularity as a preacher, and for his theological and religious writings, especially his 'Defence of Revelation' in answer to Tindal, 1697-1753.

FOSTER, JOHN, a distinguished classical scholar and churchman, author of an 'Essay on the Nature of Accents and Quantity,' 1731-1773.

FOSTER, JOHN, was born 17th September, 1770, in the parish of Halifax, England. His father, who rented a small farm, endeavoured to add to his scanty means by employing the intervals of agricultural labour in weaving. John was early trained to the same employment, and till the age of fourteen he was occupied in spinning wool to a thread by the hand wheel. At that period he entered into the regular service of a master manufacturer, but he always entertained a strong distaste to manual labour. An inveterate habit of mental abstraction led him constantly to live in an ideal world of his own; and as his weaving, in consequence of his mind being engrossed with a different train of thoughts, was too often executed in a slovenly and unworkman-like style, his employer was dissatisfied, and discharged him from the service. His friends, who knew the piety, the great intellectual endowments, and literary taste of the youth, urged him to direct his views towards the ministry. His parents, who were a very religious couple, and connected with a small baptist church at Wainsgate, had instructed him carefully in the fundamental principles of the gospel as well as in the denominational peculiarities of their own sect, and he had, in accordance with his own ardent wish, been admitted a member of the baptist church at the age of seventeen. In resolving now to devote his life to ministerial work, he of course contemplated exercising his gifts within the pale of the baptist communion, and accordingly finished his course of preparatory study at the Baptist College, Bristol. During the whole of his college curriculum he exhibited the same mental qualities by which he was so much distinguished in after life—an irrepressible curiosity to examine everything, great decision of character, an ambition of intellectual superiority, and a morbid desire to impart an air of novelty and freshness to old and familiar subjects, by striking out into original paths of illustration, or clothing them in the garb of an unwonted phraseology. He

commenced his career as a preacher at Newcastle-upon-Tyne on 5th August, 1792, whence, after a brief engagement of three months, he went on invitation to undertake the pastorate of a baptist meeting in Swift's Alley, Dublin. In that place he continued to minister for three years, and at the expiry of that term he returned to England, being elected minister of the general baptist church of Chichester. But, unfortunately, his style of preaching, though powerful, and to an intellectual audience a great treat, was little fitted to make an impression on the popular mind. The congregation, small at the first, gradually diminished under his superintendence, and at length became extinct. Through the kindly offices of his friend Mr. Hughes, secretary to the British and Foreign Bible Society, Foster was employed for a while on a local mission, and at length was intrusted with the board and education of twenty Africans who had been brought to this country to be trained as future missionaries in preaching the gospel in their own benighted country. This engagement having terminated, Mr. Foster resumed his pastoral duties by settling in 1800 at Downend, a country village in the neighbourhood of Bristol, where there was a small baptist community, and where he was introduced to Miss Maria Snooke, the 'friend' to whom he addressed his 'Essays,' and who at a subsequent period became his wife. At the end of five years he accepted an invitation from a congregation in Frome, Somersetshire, the members of which, though few, were for the most part educated persons, and prepared to appreciate the talented and philosophical discourses of Foster, although many of them through the influence of their former pastor, had become unfortunately tinged with Arian principles. It was during his ministry in this place that Foster published his celebrated 'Essays,' and became the principal contributor to the *Eclectic Review*, the articles for which formed his staple or rather exclusive composition for thirteen years. A glandular affection of the neck, which increased to an enormous size, obliged him to discontinue his public labours in the pulpit. He thenceforth employed himself chiefly in preparing works for the press, the chief of which were his 'Discourse on Missions,' and his 'Essay on the Evils of Popular Ignorance.' Mr. Foster, having greatly improved in his health, acceded in 1822 to the pressing invitation of some friends to deliver a fortnightly lecture at Broadmeadow chapel, Bristol, and this office he performed till Mr. Hall's settlement in town led to its cessation. Mr. Foster was a man of rather extreme views both in civil and religious politics. But he was eminently a man of God, and died on the 14th October, 1839, in the peace and joy of believing. [R.J.]

FOSTER, SIR M., an Engl. judge, 1689-1763.

FOSTER, MARK, a wr. on trigonometry, 17th c.

FOSTER, SAM., an English mathem., d. 1652.

FOSTER, WM., a writer on proportion, 17th ct.

FOTHERBY, M., an Engl. divine, 1559-1619.

FOTHERGILL, GEO., au. of sermons, 1705-60.

FOTHERGILL, JOHN, a med. au., 1712-1730.

FO-THOU-TCHING, a celeb. Buddhist, d. 349.

FOUCHE, JOSEPH. See OTRANTO.

FOUCHER, P., a French archæologist, auth. of 'Researches in the Persian Religion,' 1704-1778.

FOUCHIER, BERT., a Dutch paint., 1609-74.

FOUGEROUX DE BONDAROY, A. D., a French archaeologist and naturalist, 1732-1798.

FOULIS, R. and A., Scotch printers, celeb. for the beauty of their classics, died 1774 and 1776.

FOULON, J. F., one of the first victims of the French revolution; he was named minister of finance in place of Necker, 12th July, 1789, and having fled on the taking of the Bastille, he was captured and hung by the people a few days after.

FOUNTAIN, A., an Eng. numismat., d. 1753.

FOUQUET, H., a French physician, 1727-1806.

FOUQUET, J. F., a Fr. missionary, 1690-1720.

FOUQUET, N., finance minister to Louis XIV., died after nineteen years' captivity, 1615-1680.

FOUQUIER-TINVILLE, ANT. QUENTIN, the public accuser of the revolutionary tribunal of Paris, remarkable for the atrocious cruelty with which he exercised the terrible power confided to him against all parties, born in Picardy 1747, executed after the fall of Robespierre, 1794.

FOUQUIERES, J., a Flem. painter, 1580-1659.

FOURCROY, ANTOINE FRANCOIS DE, born at Paris 1755, died 1809. The descendant of a once wealthy family, Fourcroy was the son of a poor apothecary, and after many vicissitudes was enabled to engage in the study of the medical profession under the auspices of the distinguished anatomist Vic. d'Azyr. Under Bucquet he studied chemistry, and ultimately succeeded Macquer in the chair of chemistry at the Jardin du Roi, which he held for twenty-five years with increasing popularity. During the heat of the French revolution, Fourcroy possessed considerable power, which he exercised in promoting improvements in the systems of scientific education. He took an active part in the institution of the polytechnic and normal schools, the museum of natural history, the central schools, and in the re-establishment of the universities and colleges, which had been destroyed by the convention. His most celebrated work was his *System of Chemistry*, which at one time had a great reputation, and was translated into English. In most of his experiments he had associated with him his pupil Vauquelin, whom he had the merit of training and patronising. He was twice married, and left a son and daughter; but he left no fortune, and his two sisters were afterwards supported by the faithful Vauquelin. [R.D.T.]

FOURCROY-DE-RAMECOURT, CHARLES RENE DE, a Fr. officer and engineer, 1718-1791.

FOURIER, CHARLES, born at Besançon in 1772, died in Paris 1837. In recent times a new order of political speculations has obtained a hearing, and been confessed important,—speculations affecting the fundamental principles on which modern societies are constructed. Struck by the evil inherent in the fact that the multitudes are mere 'hewers of wood and drawers of water,' ST. SIMON, ROBERT OWEN, and others, have sought for new organizations, and declared war against the principle of competition, or 'selfishness,' as the basis of a right social fabric. Of these remarkable inquirers, Charles Fourier is the most original and profound: practical by nature, and eminently sagacious, he took a more complete view of our human springs of action; and proposed a scheme that might be tried and corrected by experiments on a scale of sufficient moderation to

carry no menace of revolution. We cannot describe here either the arrangements or the philosophy of the *Phalange*; but justice demands the avowal that Fourier's theoretic views are not in conflict with our highest conceptions concerning the order of the Moral Universe. The *Phalanx* has been put partially to proof—chiefly in America. The experiment has never succeeded in the fullest sense; nevertheless, its projects have read the lesson involved in the failure, and resolved to try again. The *Fourierists* were one of the schools in France, because of whose existence the cry of Socialism was recently raised, with the aim to overthrow the Republic: very unwarrantably in so far as they were concerned, for they neither desired nor threatened confusion. [J.P.N.]

FOURIER, J. B. G., a French mathematician and physician, distinguished for his scientific memoirs and historical preface, contributed to the famous 'Description of Egypt,' where he accompanied the expedition of Napoleon, 1768-1830.

FOURIER, P., a religious reformer, 1565-1640.

FOURNEL, J. F., a French jurist, 1745-1820.

FOWLER, CHR., an Engl. puritan, 1611-1676.

FOWLER, EDW., bp. of Gloucester, 1632-1714.

FOWLER, JOHN, an English printer, d. 1578.

FOWLER, TH., a medical author, 1736-1801.

FOX, CHARLES, an English artist, 1749-1809.

FOX, CHARLES JAMES, was born at No. 9, Conduit-Street, London, on 24th January, 1749. He was the third son of the Right Hon. Henry Fox, created Lord Holland in 1763. Charles was a frank, lively, popular child, became a family oracle in his infancy, and was supremely indulged. He obtained the rudiments of his education at a preparatory school at Wandsworth, kept by a Frenchman, which he entered in 1756, passing to Eton two years afterwards. In 1763, when he was but fourteen years old, his father indulged him with a gay tour on the continent, which not only interrupted his education, but is said to have fostered the dissipated habits which stained his early career. On his return, he studied at Hertford College, Oxford. Again he travelled abroad; and on his return, in 1768, when not twenty years old, he found himself member of parliament for Medhurst. In 1770 he became a junior lord of the admiralty, under Lord North. He remained, with an interval of two years, in connection with the North ministry until 1773, when he was removed somewhat contemptuously, and the ground of his dismissal has been attributed to rash and presumptuous ministerial acts, committing his colleagues to a policy the reverse of what he himself afterwards held. Of course it was a political necessity that he should join the opposition, and in the prosecution of the measures leading to the American war, he found a ground of hostility congenial to the sentiments then ripening in his mind. Following out these principles he joined the Rockingham administration, but resigned when the death of its leader made way for Lord Shelburne. Lord North and he finding each other side by side in opposition, thought they might work together in office, and in 1783 that coalition was made which has given just occasion for so much censure; not because it was a coalition, but because instead of uniting together those who were near each other in sentiment by the

bond of a common harmony of purpose, it was an attempt to unite those who were opposite by the tie of common hostility to the defeated party. Fox's connection with the ministry, nominally under the duke of Portland, and the defeat of his India bill, suggested by the growing jealousy of the prerogative of the crown, with the triumph of Fox's rival, young Pitt, are conspicuous and well-known historical events, which can only receive a passing reference. In the regency question he was evidently led by personal predilections to maintain that the office belonged to the heir apparent, and was not at the disposal of parliament. Since the commencement of the French revolution, we must date a great change in Fox's nature, arising from the serious reflections produced by events so momentous. He had been leading such a life of thoughtless dissipation as generally deadens the moral qualities as well as the intellectual perceptions. But he was one among the few who could preserve through such orgies 'the whiteness of his soul.' His mind was justly characterized by Grattan's reference to its 'careless grandeur,' and there never lived a statesman whose character is so free of sordid motives, narrow views, or paltry objects. His hearty rebuff of Napoleon's insinuation that his rival had countenanced assassinations, was characteristic of his candid, honest nature. It is strange that of one who was so much revered by his party and his personal friends, there should be no good biography, for the collection lately edited by Lord John Russell, though it passed through the competent hands both of Lord Holland and Mr. Allen, professes only to afford materials for a life of the great leader. The reason may, perhaps, be, because while we know Fox to have foreseen that the general good of the community, and not personal aggrandizement, or the triumph of a party, should be the object of a minister, yet his own place in history is that of the champion of a party rather than of a policy. In 1797 he formally seceded from parliamentary action, and lived a life of literary retirement, in which he wrote his historical fragment on the reign of James II. He returned to public life in 1801. In 1806 he formed the real leader of that Whig ministry nominally headed by Lord Grenville; but the ministerial career, of which so many high hopes were formed, was doomed to be brief, and he died on the 13th of September, 1806. [J.H.B.]

FOX, EDWARD, a diplomatist in the service of Cardinal Wolsey, made bp. of Hereford, d. 1536.

FOX, FRANCIS, an English divine, died 1738.

FOX, GEORGE, founder of the Society of Friends, first saw the light at Drayton, Leicestershire, in the year 1624. His father was a weaver, who bestowed the greatest pains to instruct his son in the principles of revealed truth, and to imbue his youthful mind with impressions of piety. Having entered the service of a grazier, young Fox was for several years employed in tending sheep, an occupation which both gratified his natural love of solitude and nursed his contemplative enthusiastic turn of mind. When sixteen years of age he conceived that he was honoured with a special commission from heaven; and accordingly, in preparing for the work to which he was thus miraculously called, he abandoned business for 170 years, lived entirely in the woods on such wild

plants and vegetables as he found there, but practising long and frequent fastings, with many other austerities; his days devoted to religious meditation and his nights passed in sleepless excitement. In 1648 Fox emerged from this wild and solitary life to enter on the active discharge of his mission. His first appearances were made in Manchester, where taking his station in the public streets, he attracted vast crowds of the people around him, and was several times imprisoned as a disturber of the public peace. Most of the large towns of England he visited to propagate his doctrines. Great patience, self-denial, and at the same time confidence in the truth of his principles, distinguished him,—for everywhere he was exposed to the rude and boisterous assaults of the populace; and in London he was arrested and carried into the presence of Cromwell, who, however, on due examination dismissed him, being fully satisfied of the harmless tendency of his principles and conduct. Nay, the Protector frequently interposed to rescue him from the county magistrates. In the course of his itinerant ministry through England, he was successful in gaining numbers of proselytes, particularly at Derby, where his followers first received the name of Quakers, from the tremulous tones in which they loved to speak, and from their calling on all to 'tremble at the name of the Lord.' After marrying the widow of Judge Fell, who had hospitably entertained him during his journey through Wales, Fox meditated a voyage of proselytizing in America and the West Indies. After two years' absence he returned to England, where he was subjected to renewed trials, was imprisoned, tried by jury, and condemned for refusing the oaths of supremacy and abjuration. His sentence was indefinite imprisonment. But after a year's confinement he was released by the unanimous decision of the King's Bench. On recovering his liberty he travelled through Holland and various parts of Europe, diffusing his principles, and at length worn out by a life of incessant toil and austerities, he returned to England to spend the remainder of his days in retirement. With all his peculiarities he was a pious man, well versed in the Scriptures, and had an extraordinary gift in prayer. He died in 1690. [R.J.]

FOX, HEN., the first Lord Holland, and father of the celebrated statesman, born 1705; member of parliament for Hendon, 1735; secretary at war, 1746-1756; raised to the peerage 1763, d. 1774.

FOX, JOHN, author of the 'Martyrology,' was a native of Boston, Lincolnshire, where he was born 1517. Early distinguished by his classical acquirements, he was elected fellow of Magdalene College, and directed his studies for entering the church. But having evinced a predilection for the reformed opinion, he was on a charge of heresy being preferred against him, expelled from the university, and deprived of his fellowship. His character for learning, however, procured him the patronage of several noble families, and amongst others the duchess of Richmond engaged him as tutor to the children of her brother, the earl of Surrey, then a state prisoner in the Tower. Edward VI. also befriended him, and restored him to his fellowship. On the accession of Mary, Fox, like a number of other reformers, sought an asylum on the continent, and after many wander-

ings he settled at Basle, as corrector of the press in an extensive printing office in that city. When Elizabeth ascended the throne, Fox hastened to return to his own country, and through the powerful influence of Cecil, who was his friend, he was appointed to a prebend in the cathedral of Salisbury, and might have obtained preferment, but for his conscientious scruples about some matters of ceremony. His celebrated 'Book of Martyrs' attests his hatred of popery, and his intense admiration of the principles of the reformation. He died in 1587, at the age of sixty-nine, leaving behind him a high reputation for piety and learning. [R.J.]

FOX, LUKE, an English navigator, 17th cent.

FOX, MURILLO, a Spanish *savant*, 16th cent.

FOX, RICHARD, a statesman and favourite of Henry VII., successively bishop of Exeter, Bath and Wells, Durham and Winchester, distinguished in the latter years of his life as a patron of learning, born about 1466, died 1528.

FOX, STEPHEN, a minister of state after the restoration, first projector of Chelsea Hospital as a home for retired soldiers, 1627-1716.

FOY, L. S. DE, a learned Fr. ecclesiast., d. 1788.

FOY, MAXIMILIAN SEBASTIAN, a French statesman and soldier, one of the most celebrated orators of the opposition under the restoration; author of MSS. from which a 'History of the Peninsular War' has been compiled, 1775-1825.

FRA-BARTOLOMEO, an It. paint., 1469-1517.

FRACASTOR, J., an Ital. astronom., 1483-1553.

FRA-DIAVOLO, the pseudonym of Michael Pozzo, a leader of outlaws in Calabria, exec. 1806.

FRA-GIOVANNI, an Ital. painter, 1387-1455.

FRAMERY, NICH. STEPH., a French comp. of the operas-comiques, and dram. wr., 1746-1810.

FRANC, M. L., a French poet, died 1460.

FRANCES, ST., fndr. of the Collatines, d. 1440.

FRANCESCA, P. DELLA, an Italian painter, the supposed teacher of Bramante, 1397-1484.

FRANCHI, J., an Italian sculptor, 1730-1806.

FRANCIA. FRANCESCO RAIBOLINI, commonly called FRANCIA, from the name of his master, was born at Bologna, about 1450. He was brought up a goldsmith, and did not take up painting until he was nearly forty years of age, but at this time he executed some important works. He carried on both professions, and made a species of parade of his accomplishments by signing himself *Aurifex*, jeweller, on his pictures, and *Pictor*, painter, on his jewellery.—Francia was a great painter, indeed a consummate master in the style of art prevailing in his own day; in that exact and rigid manner in which nature is scrupulously copied without any license of generalization: he is perhaps the highest representative in a technical view of the *quattrocento* school, that properly signified by the modern misnomer *preraphaelite*. Francia's large picture in the National Gallery is a capital example of this early style, the second or Florentine manner of Raphael himself, which Francia had some share in forming. He died at Bologna, 6th January, 1518.—(Vasari, *Vite dei Pittori*, &c.; Calvi, *Memorie della Vita de di Francesco Raibolini*, &c. Bologna, 1812.) [R.N.W.]

FRANCIA, DON GASPAR RODRIGUEZ DE, commonly called DR. FRANCIA, and known as the dictator of Paraguay, was born at Assomçion, in

that province, 1757, and began his career as a barrister.—In 1810, when the Spanish province of the River Plate rebelled against the authority of the viceroy, Francia was already known for his inflexible honesty and rare talents, in a country where the judges themselves were openly corrupt and the policy of the Spanish government had kept the people in the grossest barbarism and political ignorance. The Buenos Ayreans having erected a new central government (which he declared its independence of the Spanish crown, 1816), made an attack on Paraguay, and the latter, repelling its invaders, proceeded to debate the question of allegiance to Spain in any form whatever. The influence of Francia prevailing the province declared its absolute independence and appointed him secretary of a triumvirate from which post, by the year 1815, he had risen to the sole dictatorship, which he retained till his death in 1840. His marked policy in refusing all intercourse with his neighbours during this period and the complication of circumstances in the River Plate, has given his name as much notoriety in Europe, as the heartless tyranny which he is accused of having exercised in domestic affairs. In regard to the former, it would be easy to show that his views were dictated by sound statesmanship; for by all evidence, down to the fall of Rosas a more fickle and profligate class of people does not exist than those ambitious of dominion in the province of Buenos Ayres; and the dream of Francia's life, a *political and commercial treaty with England*, as the preliminary of any intercourse with the neighbouring states, was the only means of saving his people from the same anarchy. As to the latter of these charges, Sir Woodbine Parish who accuses Francia of 'systematic selfishness' and declares his belief that 'a more bloody and unscrupulous tyrant never existed,' himself writes—'It had been supposed that when Francia died Paraguay would have again joined the confederation of the provinces of the Rio de la Plata, but a yet (1852), that is not the case; and it would appear that there is a party there not only ambitious of maintaining their independence, but, what is still more extraordinary, disposed to continue a system of isolation and tyranny little short of that established by Francia.' The fact is, with all their ignorance, the Paraguayans understand results, and there are circumstances in which mercy itself must seem cruel. Francia with his own head and hands preserved order in Paraguay for twenty-five years, in which period the neighbouring state of Buenos Ayres had changed its government, amid scenes of turbulence and bloodshed, nearly forty times! [E.R.]

FRANCIS I., emperor of Germany, born 1708 exchanged his own duchy of Lorraine against that of Tuscany 1735; married Maria Theresa 1786 emperor of Germany, after a struggle of five years with the elector of Bavaria, 1747; died 1765. He had six children: among these were Joseph, who succeeded him as Joseph II., and Marie Antoinette FRANCIS II., born 1768; succeeded his father Leopold II., 1792; signed the treaty of Campo Formio in the war of the French revolution 1797; recommenced hostilities 1799; treaty of Luneville 1802; coalition against France and battle of Austerlitz 1805; compelled by Napoleon to aban-

don the imperial dignity of Germany, and took the title of Francis I., emp. of Austria, 1806; d. 1835.

FRANCIS I., king of France, born 1494, succeeded Louis XII. after having married his daughter 1515; won the battle of Marignano 1515, signed a treaty of peace in regard to Italy 1516; advanced his pretensions to the empire at the death of Maximilian 1519; met Henry the VIII. at the Field of the Cloth of Gold 1520; commencement of hostilities with Charles V. 1521, and with Henry VIII. 1522; lost the battle of Pavia, and taken prisoner 1525; restored to liberty by the treaty of Madrid 1526; alliance with Henry VIII., and their joint declaration of war against the emperor 1527-28; signed the peace of Cambrai 1529; persecution of the Vaudois commenced 1544; died 1547. FRANCIS II., born 1544, succeeded his father Henry II. 1559, died 1560.

FRANCIS I., duke of Lorraine, b. 1517, suc. 1544, d. 1545. For FRANCIS II., see Francis II. of Ger.

FRANCIS, k. of the two Sicilies, rgnd. 1825-30.

FRANCIS, duke of Brittany, the first of the name reigned 1442-1450; the second, 1458-1488.

FRANCIS, duke of Modena, the first 1610-1658; the second 1660-1694; the third 1698-1749.

FRANCIS, ANNE, a learned Eng. lady, d. 1800.

FRANCIS, C. J., a Fr. engraver, 1717-1769.

FRANCIS, J., a French *savant*, 1722-1791.

FRANCIS, PHILIP, a classical translator, tragedian, and political writer; rector of Barrow, and chaplain of Chelsea College, died 1773. His son SIR PHILIP FRANCIS, a political writer, distinguished by his opposition to Warren Hastings, and his Whig principles, also as one of the reputed authors of the Letters of Junius, 1740-1818.

FRANCIS, PHEBUS, kg. of Navarre, 1479-83.

FRANCIS, ROMAIN, a Flem. architect, d. 1735.

FRANCIS, SAINT. The Roman Calendar contains five saints of this name.—1. JEAN BERNARDIN, commonly called FRANCIS OF ASSISE, founder of the order of mendicant friars named after him, was born 1182, and relinquishing the commercial pursuits to which he was brought up, devoted himself to poverty and self-mortification, and to the preaching of the gospel. His reputa-

tion for sanctity drew a great number of disciples around him, to whom he gave the first rules of their order in 1209, engaging them to vows of poverty and submission. Between this period and his death, which took place at Assise, in 1226, he founded many monasteries on the continent, and even travelled into Egypt to convert the Sultan Meleddin. In consequence of his habits of abstraction, he had several visions of spiritual symbols. He was canonized by Gregory IX. in 1230.—2. The next in order of time is an illiterate ascetic named FRANCIS OF PAULO, founder of the Minims, or lowest religious order, born in Calabria, 1416, died at the convent of Plessis-du-Parc, 1507. Little is related of him except his solitary life and abstinence, and if he rivalled Francis of Assise in austerity, he was certainly far below him in usefulness.—3. FRANCIS OF BORGIA, a Spanish nobleman and courtier of the reign of Charles V., turned to a religious life by the solemn circumstances attending the funeral of the Empress Isabella, after which he became a disciple of Ignatius Loyola, and was appointed by him to preach the gospel in Spain and Portugal, and finally succeeded him as chief of the Order. He is the author of many ascetic writings, and contributed much to the perfection of the organization of the Jesuits. Francis of Borgia died at Rome in 1572, and was canonized by Clement IX. in 1671.—4. FRANCIS OF SALES, born of a noble family in the neighbourhood of Geneva, 1567, and first distinguished by the reclamation of the protestants in the neighbouring valleys. On the death of the bishop of Geneva, Francis of Sales succeeded him, and redoubled his zeal for the reform of the diocese and the monasteries. To further his benevolent designs, he instituted, in connection with Madam de Chantal, the Order of the Visitation at Annecy, in 1610. He died in 1622, after a life devoted to works of charity, and was canonized 1665. His religious works are highly esteemed, especially his 'Treatise on the Love of God,' and 'Introduction to a Devout Life.'—5. FRANCIS XAVIER, surnamed the 'Apostle of the Indies,' born at the castle of Xavier, in Navarre, 1506, began his mission at Goa, 1542, and died in one of the Chinese islands, 1552. He was the intimate friend and disciple of Loyola, and was for some time professor of philosophy at the college of Beauvais. He was canonized 1622, and his 'Letters' published at Paris in 1631.—Each of these 'Saints' exhibits the spirit of enthusiasm in a different form, and the most pleasing to contemplate is that of Francis of Sales. In Francis of Assise it affected a species of insanity, and aimed at dominion. The friars of his order were at last a voluptuous and lazy body. In the disciples of Loyola there was more of the spirit of worldly wisdom, and the greatest of them, St. Francis Xavier, was characterized by extreme subtlety. [E.R.]

FRANCK, J. M., a German writer, 1717-1775.

FRANCK, SIMON, a Latin poet, 1741-1772.

FRANCK, SOL., a German numismatist, 17th c.

FRANCKE, J. C., a German jurist, 17th cent.

FRANCKE, J. V., a Danish philos., d. 1830.

FRANCKLIN, DR. THOMAS, a classical translator and divine, author of the 'Earl of Warwick,' and other dramas, a 'Dissertation on Ancient Tragedy,' and some miscel. writings, 1721-1784.



[Franciscan Friar.]

FRANCŒUR, F., a Fr. composer, 1698-1787.

FRANÇOIS DE NEUFCHATEAU, N. L., a French statesman and man of letters, member of the directory in 1797, and for two years president of the senate under Napoleon, 1750-1828.

FRANCOLIN, J. DE, a French herald, 16th c.

FRANK, G., a German physician, 1643-1704.

His son, G. F. FRANK, a physician and au., d. 1732.

FRANK, J. P., a German physician, author of 'Système de Police Medicale,' 1745-1821.

FRANKE, A. H., a Ger. philanth., 1663-1727.

FRANKLAND, TH., an Eng. hist., 1633-1690.

FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN, born in Boston, Massachusetts, 6th January, 1706; died on 17th April, 1790. The name of Dr. Franklin has long been an household word in America,—he was her moralist, statesman, and philosopher: his discoveries in Electricity have given him a permanent place in scientific history: and he deserves highest honour from all mankind, because of his services to the cause of rational Liberty and the independence of Nations.—We must omit all details concerning Franklin's early life: however, if any one would sustain hope amid unpromising labour—discern the inestimable value of small portions of time economized and put scrupulously to uses—or learn how cheerfulness, patience, and fortitude, guided by good sense and integrity, must ever command success,—he will find nowhere better instruction than in that graphic narrative of the events and struggles of his opening manhood, by which Franklin has let us into the innermost being of the journeyman printer of Philadelphia. Distinguished no less by practical benevolence, than by an almost intuitive appreciation of the wants and character of early American society, Franklin could not fail to rise into authority among his countrymen: accordingly we find him their favourite counsellor in most of the grave difficulties belonging to that epoch of American history. Commencing public life in the struggle between the assembly of Pennsylvania and the old proprietary Governors,—we again meet him proposing to the different States a project of union, which afterwards became the basis of the confederacy: then, on a mission to England regarding the American Stamp Act: afterwards—driven from his loyalty—Ambassador to France on the part of his countrymen; the observed of all observers in Paris, soliciting aid in arms from the court of Versailles: finally Minister to England, signing the treaty by which the mother country, in due humiliation, bowed her head before the independence of her former Colonies.—It has been said that Franklin represented the practical genius, the moral and political spirit of the eighteenth century, as Voltaire represented its metaphysical and religious scepticism: this, at least, is certain,—no man saw more clearly, or felt more profoundly in his own person, the political and moral ideas which necessarily bear sway in a strictly industrial community like the one emerging from infancy in the New World. Unconnected with England by birth or close association, he looked only with astonishment on those pretensions to prerogative, which certainly could find no natural soil, where all men were socially equal: and his system of morals included every sanction and precept, likely to re-

commend themselves to a people, who could never reach prosperity unless through patient industry and the exercise of the prudential virtues. His code was 'The Way to Wealth': and the wisdom of 'Poor Richard,' instructed every man, how by the strength of his arm, and dominion over his passions, wealth might be attained and made secure. Since Franklin's time a new element has arisen in America; powerful tendencies are developing with higher aims than mere wealth, and which demand a larger code than the utilitarian. Franklin did not recognize, or rather had not foreseen the necessary advent of that speculative habit now very rapidly becoming dominant over American thought: but in his treatment of the equally powerful tendency of which he saw the influence, and whereof he himself so largely partook, his 'Poor Richard' is complete:—he threw off all prerogative and tradition, and looked at things as they are. Temperance, Silence, Order, Resolution, Frugality, Activity, Sincerity, Justice, Moderation, Cleanliness, Tranquillity, Chastity, Humility,—these are his virtues; and Franklin teaches how to acquire them, by precepts, which in earlier times, would have ranked as *golden verses*; they are as valuable as anything that has descended from Pythagoras.—It is rare that a single mind establishes claims so various as those of Franklin:—he ranks also among the foremost as a Physical Inquirer and Discoverer. Attracted by the opening subject of *Electricity*, he was the first who reduced it to order: and that grand step is owing to him which identified the attraction and repulsion of rubbed glass and amber with the energy that produces lightning, and causes the most imposing of meteorological phenomena. His memoirs on Electricity and other physical subjects, still astonish one by their clearness and chastity, and the precision and elegance of their method; their style and manner are worthy of admiration as their doctrines. The gain for the author immediate admission to the highest scientific societies in Europe.—In his personal bearing Franklin was sedate and weighty. He had no striking eloquence; he spoke sententiously; but men instinctively felt his worth, and submitted themselves to his wisdom. Except Washington, whom in many qualities he more resembled, the New World yet ranks among her dead, nowhere so great a Man. An edition of his works in ten volumes has recently been published by *Jared Sparks*, the excellent Editor of the writings of Washington. [J.P.N.]

FRANKLIN, ELEANOR ANNE, an English poetess, best known by her maiden name of Porden, wife of Captain Franklin, the well-known Arctic adventurer, 1795-1825.

FRANTZ, a French painter, 16th century.

FRANTZ, WOLFGANG, a Ger. divine, 1564-1628.

FRANTZKE, G., a German jurist, 1594-1659.

FRANZ, J. G. F., a German *savant*, 1737-89.

FRANZ, J. M., a German geographer, 1700-61.

FRA-PAOLO. See SARPI.

FRASSEN, C., a learned Frehman., 1620-1711.

FRAUENHOFER, JOS. VON, a dist. optician and natural philosopher of Bavaria, 1787-1826.

FRAUNCE, ABR., an English poet, 16th c.

FREDEGARIUS, a French annalist, died 660.

FREDEGISUS, an English poet, 9th century.

FREDEGONDA, queen of France, 543-597.

FREDERICK I., emperor of Germany, surnamed *Babarossa*, born in the duchy of Suabia, 1112; accompanied his uncle, Conrad III., to the Holy Land 1147; succeeded him as emperor 1152; crowned at Rome 1155; crowned king of Arles 1178; undertook a new crusade 1188; drowned in Syria 1190. FREDERICK II., born 1194, master of the empire after a long struggle 1208; engaged in a crusade 1227-1229; excommunicated by Pope Gregory IX. 1239; died 1250. FREDERICK III., born 1415, crowned emperor 1452; erected his duchy of Austria into an arch-duchy 1453; suffered many reverses, lost his throne, and was restored, between 1482 and 1490; died 1495.

FREDERICK I., king of Denmark and Norway, born 1471; succeeded 1523; d. 1533. FREDERICK II., born 1524; succeeded 1558; died 1588. FREDERICK III., born 1609; succeeded his father 1648; war with Sweden 1658-1660; died, after the crown had been made hereditary in his family, 1670. FREDERICK IV., born 1671; succeeded 1699; war with Sweden 1699-1720; died 1730. FREDERICK V., born 1723; succeeded 1746; died 1766. FREDERICK VI., born 1768; succeeded his father after governing as regent 1808; war of alliance with France against Russia and Prussia 1813; lost Norway 1814; died 1839.

FREDERICK I., king of Sweden, born 1676, associated with his wife, Ulrica Eleonora, sister of Charles XII., as king 1720, died 1745.

FREDERICK I., king of Prussia, called, as elector of Brandenburg, Frederick III., born 1657, succeeded to the electorate 1688, crowned king 1701, died 1713. FREDERICK WILLIAM I., born 1688, succeeded 1713, died 1740. FREDERICK II., his son, called 'The Great,' (see next article). FREDERICK WILLIAM II., nephew of Frederick the Great, born 1744, succeeded 1786, united with Austria and Russia in the division of Poland, and died the same year, 1797. FREDERICK WILLIAM III., son of the preceding, born 1770; succeeded 1797; died, and succeeded by his son FREDERICK WILLIAM IV., 1840.

FREDERICK II., king of Prussia, commonly called Frederick the Great, was born 24th January, 1712, and began to reign in 1740. He found himself in possession of a full treasury and a powerful army, which he soon employed in attacking Austria, and conquering from her the province of Silesia (1740-1742). In 1744 he engaged in a second war with Austria, which was terminated in 1745, and left him in possession of Silesia, but with no augmentation of power, though his military renown was raised through Europe. The great struggle of the seven years' war began in 1756. Russia was now attacked by the Austrians, the Russians, the French, the Saxons, and the Swedes, and destruction and dismemberment seemed inevitable. England was her only ally. Prussia went through the struggle, and came out triumphant. When the peace of Hubertsburg was concluded in 1763, Prussia did not cede an inch of land, or pay a dollar of money; and from that time forth she was recognized as one of the five great powers of Europe. From this glorious result she was indebted to her king. It is not merely the military genius of Frederick, as displayed during the sanguinary campaigns of the seven years' war, that demands

our attention, but we cannot help admiring also his moral courage and his indomitable energy under reverses which would have crushed almost any other spirit. Though victorious at Prague, at Rossbach, and Lissa (1757), at Zorndorf (1758), at Leignitz and Torgau (1760), he suffered heavy defeats at Collin (1757), at Hochkirk (1758), at Kunersdorff (1759); and his lieutenants, with the exception of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, were generally unsuccessful. But Frederick's firmness never failed him, even when all hope seemed lost. In a period of extreme danger, he wrote to Voltaire (who had advised him to beg mercy from his enemies), 'I am a man, and therefore born to suffer. To the rigour of destiny I oppose my own constancy. Menaced with shipwreck, I will bear the storm; I will be a king in spirit; and I will die, as I have lived, a king.'—After the conclusion of the war, Frederick exerted himself earnestly in relieving the sufferings which so many years of carnage and devastation had brought upon Prussia. In 1772 he deeply disgraced himself, and permanently injured the cause of Order as well as the cause of Freedom throughout the world, by promoting and participating in the first dismemberment of Poland. Frederick died 17th August, 1786. He was fond of the society of literary men, and was himself an author of many works of considerable merit. During his struggles against Austria and France, Frederick was regarded in England and America as the champion of protestantism, and he was called a second Gustavus Adolphus. He ill deserved the title. He had no religious faith whatever; and there are few princes of whom so many mean and selfish traits in private life are recorded as of the celebrated king of Prussia. [E.S.C.]

FREDERICK I., king of Sicily, was the same who became Frederick II., emperor of Germany. FREDERICK II. of Sicily reigned 1296-1337. FREDERICK III., reigned 1355-1377. FREDERICK IV., 1496-1504. The last three were of the house of Arragon, and Frederick IV. was before count of Altomaia, and d. in France after losing his crown.

FREDERICK I., elector of Saxony, reigned 1423-1428. FREDERICK II., 1428-1464. FREDERICK III., 1486-1525. FREDERICK AUGUSTUS, the first of the name as king, 1768-1827.

FREDERICK I., as king of Wurtemberg, or FREDERICK II. as duke, reigned 1797-1816.

FREDERICK, son of Theodore, king of Corsica, colonel in the army of the king of Wurtemberg, and his polit. agent in England, au. of 'Historical Memoirs concerning Corsica,' committed suicide 1796.

FREE, J., an English divine and miscellaneous writer, au. of 'History of Eng. Poetry,' 1711-1791.

FREEKE, Wm., an English Socinian, b. 1663.

FREELING, SIR FRANCIS, secretary of the General Post Office for nearly fifty years, 1764-1836.

FREEMAN, Wm. PEERE WILLIAMS, an Engl. admiral disting. in the American war, 1742-1832.

FREEMANTLE, SIR THOMAS, a celebrated English admiral, 1765-1820.

FREGOSO, the name of a Genoese family, of whom the following were doges of Genoa:—DOMINIQUE, reigned 1370-1378. JOSEPH, his son, elected 1390, and deposed the year following. THOMAS, son of Joseph, reigned 1415-1421, re-elected 1436, and deposed 1443. JAMES, brother of

Thomas, reigned about a year, 1447-1448. **PIERRE**, elected 1450, yielded his seignior to France 1458, and was killed in an endeavour to reconquer it, 1459. An archbishop, **P. FREGOSO**, was many times doge between 1462 and 1488, and died in retirement 1498. **BATTISTA**, his nephew, born 1440, elected 1479, deposed 1483. **OCTAVIAN**, elected 1513, yielded the sovereignty of Genoa to Francis I., king of France, 1515, and was continued in command as governor till 1522.

FREIND, JOHN, an Engl. physician and wr. on med. science, au. of a 'Hist. of Physic,' 1675-1728.

FREINSHAM, JOHN, a German scholar, librarian to Queen Christina of Sweden, and professor of rhetoric at the university of Upsala, 1608-1660.

FREMIN, R., a French sculptor, 1673-1743.

FREMINET, M., a French painter, 1567-1619.

FRERE, G., a French officer, 1764-1826.

FRERE, RIGHT HON. JOHN HOOKHAM, a scholar and fugitive wr., successor of his friend Canning as under secretary of state for foreign affairs, and disting. in several diplomatic missions, 1769-1846.

FRÈRES, THEOD., a Dutch paint., 1643-1693.

FRERET, NICH., a French *savant*, 1688-1749.

FRERON, ELIE CATHERINE, a distinguished French critic and original writer, 1719-1776. His son, **LOUIS STANISLAUS**, a member of the French convention, and founder of a violent journal entitled 'L'Orateur du Peuple,' 1757-1802.

FRESCOBALDI, G., an Ital. composer, 17th c.

FRESNEL, AUGUSTIN JOHN, an experimental philosopher, and member of the Academy of Sciences of France, distinguished as the discoverer of the polarization of light, &c., 1788-1827.

FREYBERG, C. A., a German hist., 1684-1743.

FREYE, CH., a German miscel. wr., 1759-1800.

FREYLINGHAUSEN, J. A., a Lutheran theologian and mystic of the Pietists, 1670-1738.

FRICK, JEAN, a German theologian and philosopher, 1670-1739. **ELIE**, his brother, a theologian, 1673-1711. **GEORGES**, son of Jean, author of a 'Dissertation upon the Salic Law,' &c., 1703-1739. **ALBERT**, younger brother of Georges, distinguished as a *savant*, 1711-1776.

FRIES, J., a Swiss *savant*, 1505-1565. **MICHEL**, his nephew, a wr. on natural history, d. 1611.

FRIES, J. C., a Swiss painter, 1623-1693.

FRIESE, CHR. THEO., a Polish hist., 1717-95.

FRIESE, MARTIN, a Luther. theol., 1688-1750.

FRIESS, J. DE, an Aust. financier, 1722-1793.

FRISCH, JOHN LEONARD, a German minister, author of works on natural history, ethnology, and language, 1666-1743. His son, **JOSEPH LEONARD**, a minister and naturalist, 1714-1787.

FRISCHE, J. DU, a French classic, 1640-1693.

FRISCHLIN, N., a German *savant*, 1547-90.

FRISI, PAOLO, an Italian philosopher, 1728-84.

FRISIUS, JOHN, a Swiss divine and Orientalist, died 1565. His son, **JOHN JAMES**, author of many works on theology, philosophy, and philology, dates unknown. Another son, **JOHN**, successor of his father, as professor at Zurich, died 1611. **HENRY FRISIUS**, a descendant of the preceding, a theological and philosophical wr., d. 1718.

FRISIUS, SIMON, a Dutch engraver, 14th cent.

FRITH, JOHN, an Engl. reformer, burnt 1533.

FRITSCH, A., a German *savant*, 1629-1701.

FRITZ, SAMUEL, a Ger. missionary, 1653-1728.

FRITZE, J. T., a German med. au., 1740-1793.

FROBENIUS, JOHN, a Ger. print., 1460-15

FROBISHER, SIR MARTIN, was born of humble parents at Doncaster, but the precise date is uncertain. He became early convinced of the possibility of a north-west passage to China; and the hope of gaining undying fame by its discovery continued for fifteen years urging in various quarters the equipment of an expedition. **Dudley**, earl of Warwick, at length patronised him, 1576. He left 8th June with three small vessels and returned 2d October, having reached no farther than Labrador and the coast of Greenland. Impressions of gold were discovered, which led to the despatch of a larger squadron the following year, and the quality of the ore brought home became more favourably reported upon, an important expedition, with miners, soldiers, &c., was sent out, 3 May, 1578; but the fleet was scattered by storm on the coast of Greenland, and obliged to return home early in winter without effecting any settlement. Frobisher afterwards went to the West Indies with Drake, and on the defeat of the Spanish Armada received the honour of knighthood, acknowledgment of his services in the action. He died in the end of the year 1594, from the effects of a carelessly dressed wound received in an attack upon Brest. [J.]

FROILA, the name of three Spanish kings: the *first*, king of Oviedo, reigned 757-768; the *second*, king of Oviedo, and count of Galicia, reigned short time in 875; the *third*, k. of Leon, 923-939.

FROISSART, JOHN, a celebrated French poet and historian, whose Chronicles of France, England, Scotland, Spain, and Brittany, constitute one of the most precious monuments of the middle ages. He was attached to the court of Philippe Hainault, queen of Edward III., and mother of the Black Prince, and after her death to several continental sovereigns. He is supposed to have lived from 1326 to 1400. The best edition of his Chronicles is that of M. Buchoz, 15 vols. 8vo, 1820. There have been several English translations.

FRONTÉAN, JOHN, a Fr. controvers., 1614-1620.

FRONTIN, CLAUDE, a French poet, 16th cent.

FRONTINUS, SEXTUS JULIUS, a Roman statesman and soldier, commander of the armies of Britain, author of a work on tactics, &c., 40-100.

FRONTO, MARCUS CORNELIUS, a celebrated Roman orator and teacher of elocution, instructor of Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus, consul 100.

FROWDE, PHILIP, an English poet, died 1700.

FRUGONI, C. J., an Italian poet, 1692-1760.

FRUITIERS, PH., a Flemish painter, 17th cent.

FRUMENTIUS, SR., the apostle of Ethiopia, consecrated a bishop by Athanasius 331, d. 360.

FRY, MRS. ELIZABETH, whose maiden name was GURNEY, was born in 1780 at Earham, Norfolk, an extensive estate which had been in possession of her paternal ancestry for many centuries. The benevolence of her disposition displayed itself by her habit, while yet a girl, of visiting the poor on her father's property, and forming a school for the education of their children. With this natural benevolence, however, she united an ardent fondness for the gaieties and frivolities of fashionable life, till through the powerful ministrations of William Savery, an American Friend, she was brought to the knowledge and love of the truth as it is in Jesus. Her character from that day was entirely

anged, and she became a genuine and consistent Christian. In 1800 she was married to Joseph Fry, Esq., of London, and consequently settled in the metropolis. There she resumed her early bit of visiting the poor; and although she became the mother of a large family, who were most tenderly loved and assiduously trained, she yet and leisure, by a rigid economy of time, and arrangement of domestic duties, to render her benevolent offices to her poor and suffering fellow-creatures. Every day was she found visiting charity schools, in the houses and lanes of the poor, and in the wards of sick hospitals, till at length by a provincial train of circumstances, she was led to extend her benevolent attentions to the inmates of a prison and a lunatic asylum. The accents of Christian love found entrance into the hearts of these wretched outcasts, and she became the honored instrument of remodelling the discipline and improving the state of our national prisons. At the commencement of her career there was no association of any sort, no separation between male and female prisoners; all criminals, parents and children, men and women, those who were comparatively innocent with the inveterately depraved, were indiscriminately huddled together, and these circumstances many left the prison far more familiar with crime than when they entered it. She required no small resolution and faith to enter such a den of iniquity as a British jail at that period was; but Mrs. Fry attempted it and was successful. Her dignity, and at the same time her feminine gentleness, subdued their ferocity and won their attention; she told them that vice was the cause of all their misery, that if they would return to virtuous habits, they might again be happy, and she proposed rules for their observance, of which they unanimously expressed their approval. Repeating her visit after a brief interval, and finding them equally tractable and submissive, she proceeded with her contemplated measures. She appointed a teacher to those children who had been committed for petty offences, and many of whom were under seven years of age. Even their profligate mothers took an interest in this infant school. Mrs. Fry next devised some employment for the women, by teaching them to sew, and supplying them with work. For the accomplishment of this arduous undertaking she formed a ladies' committee, some of whom made it a sacred duty to attend in the prison daily, so that there was not a moment when the females were not under the superintendence of some proper and efficient guide. A matron was at length appointed to live in the prison, and take the oversight of the female prisoners. But the ladies' committee still continued their attendance, one giving instruction in needlework, another in knitting, while a third read some good religious book, and spoke to them about the guilt and the wages of sin, the duty and superior happiness of a sober, chaste, and religious life. In a few weeks the most astonishing moral revolution was effected within the walls of the prison: not only the language of blasphemy, obscenity, and fiendish discord entirely disappeared, but women of the most abandoned characters were reclaimed to established habits of sobriety, industry, and piety. The public interest was greatly excited by the intelligence. Visitors

of the highest official station and noble rank visited the schools, and the most undoubted testimonies were borne to the excellent principles and efficient working of these benevolent schemes. Mrs. Fry, while she continued her inspection of the prisons, extended her benevolent regards to other classes, such as making provision for female convicts, both during their voyage out, and at their allotted stations. She also visited all the principal jails in Scotland and Ireland, France, Holland, Denmark, and Prussia, and her last scheme of philanthropy was begun with a view to benefit British seamen, particularly to alleviate the miserable state of the coast guard; forming libraries and adopting means for circulating books and tracts in men-of-war ships. These anxious and multifarious labours made serious inroads on the health of this excellent lady. After trying the waters of Bath in the spring of 1844, she returned home no way improved, and gradually sank till she expired at Ramsgate, 11th October. Her death was lamented throughout Europe as a loss to humanity. She was, as she has often been called, 'the female Howard,' and like her prototype, her benevolent exertions were the fruit of a lively and established faith in the gospel of Christ. [R.J.]

FRYE, THOMAS, an Irish artist, 1710-1782.

FUCA, JUAN DE, a Germ. navigator, d. 1632.

FUCHS, G. F., a German composer, died 1821.

FUCHS, J. C., a German author, 1726-1795.

FUCHS, THEOPHILUS, a Ger. poet, 1720-1810.

FUCHS, or FUCHSIUS, LEONARD, a Bavarian physician and botanist, author of 'Historia Plantarum,' 1501-1566.

FUCHS, or FUSCH, R., a Fr. natural., d. 1587.

FUENTE, J. L., a Spanish painter, 1600-1654.

FUENTES, COUNT DE, a Sp. gen., 1560-1643.

FUENTES, or FONTE, BARTHOLOMEW DE, a Spanish or Portuguese navigator, 17th century.

FUESSLI, HANS H., a Swiss hist., 1752-1832.

FUESSLI, J., a Swiss annalist, born 1477. His son, PETER, historian of the Swiss wars, d. 1548.

FUESSLI, J. C., a German historian, 1704-75.

FUESSLI, J. M., a Swiss engraver, 1677-1736.

FUESSLI, M., a Swiss painter and engraver, 1598-1664. JOHN GASPARD FUESSLI, his descendant, a distinguished artist and correspondent of the German *savants*, 1706-1782. His son, of the same name, distinguished as a naturalist, and for his drawings of insects, 1745-1786. His son, J. RODOLPH, a designer, engraver, and painter, 1737-1806. His son, HENRY, the distinguished painter known by the name of FUSELI, which see.

FUGA, FERD., an Italian architect, 1699-1788.

FUGER, FRED. HENRY, a Flemish painter of portraits, miniatures, and hist. pieces, 1751-1818.

FUGERES, A. C., a French *savant*, 1731-1758.

FUGGER, the name of a rich family of Augsburg, ennobled by the emperor Maximilian, the most remarkable of whom are—ULRICH, a great benefactor of literature, 1528-1584. ANTHONY and RAYMOND, founders of two hospitals, a public garden, a picture gallery, a museum of antiquities, &c., in the 16th century. AND OTHO HENRY, count of Kirschberg and Weissenhorn, 1592-1644.

FULBECK, WM., an English law wr., b. 1560.

FULBERT, an Ital. ecclesiastic, 10th century.

FULKE, WM., an English divine, 16th century.

FULLER, AND., a baptist theolog., 1754-1815.

FULLER, ISAAC, an English painter, d. 1672.

FULLER, MARGARET. See OSSOLI.

FULLER, NICH., a learned divine, 1557-1622.

FULLER, DR. THOMAS, an English historian and divine, author of the 'Worthies of England,' a 'History of the Holy War,' and many other popular and learned works, 1608-1660.

FULMAN, WM., an English antiq., 1632-1688.

FULTON, ROBERT, an American engineer, of Irish parentage. His highest distinction is that of having been the earliest to establish practically the propelling of vessels by steam. Millar's experiments, which proved the practicability of the principle, were made in 1787 in Scotland, but Fulton's boat, which began to navigate the Hudson in 1807, was certainly the first practical demonstration of this application of steam, being five years prior to the success of Henry Bell on the Clyde, and nearly ten years prior to the first attempts on the Thames under Brunel's direction. Fulton was born 1765 in Pennsylvania. He commenced life as a portrait painter in Philadelphia in 1783, but in 1786 he embarked for England, where he worked under his distinguished countryman West, the historical painter, for several years. The fine arts were destined, however, with Fulton to give place to the mechanical, for in 1794 he had been engaged by the duke of Bridgewater in canal projects, had adopted and patented the system of inclined planes as a substitute for locks, had written a treatise on canals, and styled himself civil engineer. He also invented a mill for sawing marble, and patented methods of spinning flax and making ropes.—He had little success as a civil engineer in Britain. In 1796 he went to Paris at the invitation of Mr. Barlow, United States minister, in whose house he resided during seven years. His attention was here chiefly turned to submarine boats as warlike instruments of destruction. The experiments, made first at the expense of the French government, and afterwards for the English government, proved failures. In the course of these experiments, in the year 1803, an experimental steam-boat was built and tried on the Seine. The success was indifferent. But perseverance overcomes all difficulties. Mr. Livingston, the American ambassador in Paris in 1806, supplied Fulton with funds, who returned to America, and in New York launched a steam-boat, which began to navigate the Hudson in 1807. He afterwards built other steam-boats, one of them a frigate, which bore his name. His reputation became established, and his fortune was rapidly increasing, when his patent for steam vessels was disputed, and his opponents were in a considerable degree successful. Though an amiable, social, and liberal man, the anxiety and fretfulness occasioned by the lawsuits about his patent rights, together with his enthusiasm, which led him to expose himself too much while directing his workmen, impaired his constitution, and he died at the early age of forty-nine in 1815. His death occasioned extraordinary demonstrations of national mourning in the United States. [L.D.B.G.]

FULVIUS, MARCUS, a famous Roman, ædile 197 B.C., disting. in Spanish warfare as prætor 194, consul 190, censor with Æmilius Lepidus 180.

FULVIUS, AND., an Ital. antiquarian, 15th ct.

FUNCK, C. G. FERDINAND DE, a lieutenant general and historian of Brunswick, 1761-1828.

FUNCK, CHR. L., a Ger. theolog., 1751-1828.

FUNCK, J., a German chronologist, 1518-18.

FUNCK, J. G., a German theolog., 1680-1757.

FUNCK, J. H., a German *savant*, 1693-1777.

FURETIERES, A., a French lawyer, 1628-84.

FURGOLE, G. R., a Fr. wr. on law, 1690-1757.

FURIETTI, J. A., an It. cardinal, 1685-1767.

FURIUS, a Latin poet and annalist, 1st c.

FURIUS, FREDERIC, a learned Span., d. 1757.

FURLONG, TH., an Irish poet, 1797-1827.

FURNEAUX, PH., a nonconf. div., 1726-1797.

FURST, WALTER, a Swiss patriot, coadjutor of William Tell and Arnold, 14th century.

FURSTENAU, J. H., a German physician and medical author, 1688-1756. His son, J. FURSTENAU, same profession, 1724-1751.

FUSELI, HENRY, R.A., was born at Zürich 7th February, 1741, and was originally brought up for the church, and entered into holy orders, but for some municipal interference his father thought it necessary for him to leave Zürich for time, and he visited this country in company with Sir Andrew Mitchel in 1763. He here maintained himself by literature, and finally, by the advice of Sir Joshua Reynolds, adopted the profession of painter, and in 1770 set out for Italy: he returned to London in 1779, after an absence of eight years. He first attracted the public attention by his picture of the 'Night-mare,' painted in 1781. This was a fair indication of the unusual bent of Fuseli's fancy, thoroughly developed in his great Milton gallery. He was elected an associate of the Academy in 1788, and an academician in 1791. In 1799 he finished his great Milton gallery forty-seven large pictures, which had occupied him only nine years; of these remarkable compositions, the Lazar House; Satan Starting from the Tomb; Satan Calling up his Legions; the Lubbar Fiend; the Vision of the Deluge; Eve Newly Created, Led to Adam; Sin Pursued by Death; were striking and original works, of great power of conception and treatment, though deficient in all minor technicalities of execution. Fuseli was chosen professor of painting in 1801, but resigned on being appointed to the keepership in 1805; he was, however, re-elected in 1810, and held that office, together with the keepership, until his death, 16th April, 1825. He delivered in all twelve lectures in the Academy, which are among the most valuable contributions to English art literature.—(Knowles, *Life and Writings of Fuseli*, 3 vols. 8vo, 1831; *Wornall's Lectures by the Royal Academicians*, &c. Bol. 1848.) [R.N.V.]

FUSS, NICHOLAS VON, a mathematician and natural philoso., pupil of Bernoulli, 1755-1826.

FUST, SIR H. S., a disting. lawyer, 1778-1847.

FUZELIER, LOUIS, a Fr. drama, 1672-1757.

FYAZ-ALI, a Mahomedan *savant*, d. 1781.

FYOT-DE-LA-MARCHE, CLAUDE, Count of Bosjan, a Fr. ecclesiastic and histor., 1630-1727.

FYROUZ, the first of the name king of Persia 83-107; the second, from about 457 to 488.

FYROUZ-SHAH, the first of the Mussulman rulers of India bearing this name reigned a short time in 1236; the second 1289-1296; the third 1351, abdic. in favour of his son 1387, d. 1393.

GAAL, BERNAERT, a Dutch paint., died 1671.
 GABBIANI, A. D., an Ital. paint., 1652-1726.
 GABELCHOVER, OSWALD, a German physician and historian, Tübingen, 1538-1616.
 GABIA, J. B., an Ital. Orientalist, 16th cent.
 GABINIUS, AULUS, a partizan of Pompey, June 69 B.C., consul 58, afterw. gov. of Syria.
 GABINIUS, QUINTUS, tribune, 140 B.C.
 GABRIEL, SEVERUS, a Greek bishop, 16th ct.
 GABRIEL OF SION, a lrd. Maronite, d. 1648.
 GABRIELLI, JULIO, an Ital. card., 1748-1822.
 GABRINI, TH. M., an It. mathem., 1726-1807.
 GACON, FR., a French satiric. poet, 1667-1725.
 GADBURY, JOHN, an Engl. astrologer, 17th ct.
 GADDESSEN, JOHN OF, an English ecclesiastic and medical author, 14th century.
 GADEBUSCH, F. C., a Ger. *savant*, 1719-88.
 GAELLEN, ALEX. VAN, a Dutch painter, pupil John Van Huchtenberg, 1670-1728.
 GAERTNER, C. CHR., a Ger. transl., 1712-91.
 GAERTNER, JOSEPH, an eminent botanist, born at Calu in the duchy of Wirtemberg in 1712. He died in 1791.—Gaertner studied medicine at the university of Göttingen, and attended lectures of the celebrated Haller. He was much devoted to the pursuit of natural history, and attended the lessons of his illustrious teacher there, and afterwards of the able botanist Adrian Van Rogen Leyden, confirmed him in his choice. After gaining his degree, he travelled into Italy, France, Holland, and England, and published several memoirs upon various subjects connected with marine botany and botany. In 1768 he was instituted professor of botany and natural history at the university of St. Petersburg, where he formed the basis of his great work, upon which his eminent reputation depends. His health obliged him to resign his professorship at the end of two years, and return to his native land. There for eight years he steadily pursued his arduous undertaking, then revisited England and Holland, where Joseph Banks, and the equally celebrated Linnaeus opened to him the collections which they had made, the one in the South Seas, the other in Japan. At length his excellent work was sent to the world, and it will remain a monument to his fame as long as the science of botany continues to be studied. Its object is to illustrate the fruits and seeds of plants, and contains the essential generic characters and particular descriptions of the fruits of 1,000 genera, illustrated by excellent figures drawn by himself. In the definition and anatomical elucidation of the parts of plants, Gaertner excels, and his work has rendered essential service to the science of botany. He has named a genus of plants after him, *Gaertnera*. [W.B.]
 GAFFAREL, JAMES, a French Orientalist, distinguished for his rabbinical learning, 1601-1681.
 GAFFARELLI, an Italian singer, 1703-1783.
 GAFURIO, F., an Italian composer, 1451-1520.
 GAGE, THOMAS, an Irish missionary, d. 1655.
 GAGE, THOMAS, com. of the British troops in North America, and gov. of Massachusetts, d. 1787.

GAGE, THOMAS, an English divine, 17th cent.
 GAGER, WM., an English dramatist, 16th ct.
 GAGINI, ANT., a Sicilian sculptor, 1480-1571.
 GAGLIARDI, P., an Ital. *savant*, 1695-1742.
 GAGNIER, J., a French Orientalist, d. 1740.
 GAGUIN, R., a French historian, died 1501.
 GAILLARD, ANT., a French poet, 17th cent.
 GAILLARD, AUGIER, a burlesque poet, 16th c.
 GAILLARD-DE-LONJUMEAU, J., a Provençal bishop, first projector of a Universal Historical Dictionary, for which he collected materials afterwards used by Moreri, 1634-1695.

GAILLARD, G. H., a French hist., 1726-1806.
 GAILLARD, JOHN ERNEST, the son of a peruke maker, was born at Zell about the year 1666, and was instructed in the science and practice of music by Marichal, by Farinelli, and by Steffani. At the termination of his studies he was taken into the service of George, prince of Denmark, and after the marriage of that prince Gaillard came to England, where he remained till his death, which occurred in the beginning of the year 1749. He was generally esteemed as an elegant and tasteful composer. His principal employment for several years of his life in London, was composing for the stage. [J.M.]

GAINAS, a Gothic general, killed 400.
 GAINSBOROUGH, THOS., R.A., was born at Sudbury in Suffolk in 1727. He was the pupil of Hayman, but settled in 1758 in Bath, where he practised both portrait painting and landscape with such success, that he was induced to try his fortune in London, whither he removed in 1774; and he was soon accounted both the rival of Sir Joshua Reynolds and Wilson: Sir Joshua himself said of him in his 'Character of Gainsborough,'—'Whether he most excelled in portraits, landscapes, or fancy pictures, it is difficult to determine.' He was one of the original members of the Royal Academy, founded in 1768: he died in London, 2d August, 1788, and was buried in Kew churchyard. —(Edwards, *Anecdotes of Painters*, &c.) [R.N.W.]

GAIUS, or CAIUS, a Roman lawyer, 2d cent.
 GALAS, MATTHEW, a Ger. general, 1589-1647.
 GALATEO, ANT., an It. geograp., 1444-1516.
 GALBA, SERVIUS SULPICIUS, a Roman emperor, proclaimed in Spain 68, assassinated 69.
 GALBA, SERGIUS, a Roman consul, 144 B.C.
 GALE, JOHN, a baptist divine, 1680-1721.
 GALE, THEOPHILUS, a popular dissenting minister, and theological author, 1628-1678.

GALE, THOMAS, a divine of the Church of England, celebrated as a scholar and antiquary, 1636-1702. His son, ROGER, a numismatist, 1672-1744. His son, SAMUEL, an archaeological writer, histor. of Winchester cathedral, 1682-1754.
 GALEANO, JOSEPH, an It. *savant*, 1605-1675.
 GALEN, CHR. BERNARD VAN, prince-bishop of Munster, born about 1607, died after a reign of twenty-eight years occupied in warfare, 1678.

GALEN, J. VAN, a Dutch mariner, died 1653.
 GALENUS, CLAUDIUS, usually called GALEN, a celebrated Greek physician, who flourished in the second century of our era, and whose authority

in the schools of medicine long continued to be equal to that of Aristotle in the schools of philosophy. He was the son of Nicon, an architect and geometrician, who had also cultivated with success various branches of knowledge, including astronomy, arithmetic, and grammar, and was born at Pergamus, a city of Mysia in Asia Minor, in, as is generally believed, A.D. 130, the fifteenth year of the reign of the Roman emperor Adrian. His mother's name is unknown, but she is described as a woman of violent passions and of an ungovernable temper, who, according to the testimony of her son, tormented her husband 'more than Xantippe did Socrates.' He received his medical education in his native city, but upon the death of his father, which happened in the twenty-second year of his age, he visited the medical schools of Smyrna, Corinth, and Alexandria, the latter of which enjoyed at that time a high reputation; and subsequently repaired to Cilicia, Phoenicia, Palestine, Seyros, and Crete. Having spent nine years in these travels, he returned to Pergamus, where he began the practice of his art; and having been appointed by the high priest medical superintendent of the gladiators, it is supposed that in this melancholy occupation he acquired some knowledge of the nature and cure of wounds. His subsequent history is very imperfectly known, but it seems tolerably certain that he visited Rome twice in the course of his life, where he acquired a high character for skill, and where, though bitterly opposed, and, as some think, even persecuted by the Roman physicians, he formed intimate friendships with many of the leading men of the state, including the emperor Marcus Aurelius, who intrusted to his care his son Commodus, then a child of nine years of age, and in a tender state of health. The place and the time of his death are equally unknown. Some respectable authorities, following Suidas, a Byzantine lexicographer, say that he remained at Rome after his second visit, and died there, A.D. 200, in the seventieth year of his age, and in the reign of the emperor Severus; but one of his Arabian commentators has preserved a tradition that he died in the island of Sicily, at the age of eighty-eight, which, as he was born in 130, would give the year 218 as the year of his death.—Galen was a man of great talents and extensive erudition, and a very voluminous writer. His native tongue was Greek, and in that language he wrote, but he understood the Latin, the Ethiopic, and the Persian languages. His works are written for the most part in the Attic dialect, but his style, though eloquent, is diffuse and prolix. Suidas, who is our chief authority on this subject, says that he wrote no less than five hundred books on medicine, and two hundred and fifty on other subjects. Of these the greater part are lost. Of the former not above a half remain, and of the latter only a few fragments; while of his medical treatises forty-five are deemed spurious, and many are considered of doubtful authenticity; yet notwithstanding of these defections, the received works of Galen, with the Latin translations, fill thirteen folio volumes. The best, or at least the most commodious, edition is that of Kühn, in twenty 8vo volumes, begun in 1818, and finished in 1833. [J.M.C.]

GALERIUS, a Roman emp., reigned 305-311.

GALGACUS, chief of the Caledonians, 1st of GALHEGOS, M. DE, a poet and dramatic writer of Portugal, 1597-1665.

GALILEO, GALILEI, a distinguished astronomer, was born at Pisa on the 15th of July, 1564. His father, who was himself a philosopher, had a family of three sons and three daughters, of which Galileo was the eldest. He was distinguished as a child by his skill in constructing toys and pieces of machinery. To these mechanical accomplishments he added a taste for music, drawing, and painting, and so great was his passion for pictures, that he was desirous of following painting as a profession. His father, however, having observed very decided indications of early genius, resolved to send him to the university to study medicine. He accordingly went to Pisa, on the 9th November, 1581, and was placed under the celebrated botanist Cæsalpinus, who then filled the chair of medicine. In studying music and drawing, he found it necessary to acquire some knowledge of geometry, but no sooner had he entered upon Euclid than he conceived a violent passion for mathematics, and devoted himself wholly to its study. While pondering over the treatise of Archimedes *De insiditibus in fluido*, he wrote an essay on the hydrostatic balance, which was the means, through Guidobaldo, of obtaining for him the appointment of lecturer on mathematics in the university of Pisa with a salary of only sixty crowns. Galileo had even in his eighteenth year exhibited a great antipathy to the philosophy of Aristotle; but in the discharge of his new functions at Pisa, he did not scruple to denounce his mechanical doctrines, and expose their errors in the language even of asperity and triumph. On the subject of falling bodies he disproved his doctrine by actual experiments made from the leaning tower of Pisa, and so great was the prejudice which was then roused against him, that he quitted Pisa in 1592, and accepted of the professorship of mathematics in the university of Padua. Galileo was converted to the doctrines of Copernicus by the lectures of Christian Vurstisius, but even after his conversion he taught the Ptolemaic system in compliance with popular feeling.—The reputation of Galileo was now widely extended. Cosmo, grand duke of Tuscany, invited him, in 1609, to resume his original situation at Pisa. Galileo accepted of the invitation on condition that he should receive the title of Philosopher to his Highness, as well as that of mathematician; and while this negotiation was going on he went to pay a visit to a friend at Venice. There he learned, by common report, that a Dutchman had given Prince Maurice an optical instrument which made distant objects appear near the observer. Anxious to know what the instrument was, he discovered the principle of it on his return to Padua, and having placed at the ends of a leaden tube two spectacle-glasses, the one a plano-convex, and the other a plano-concave, the latter being nearest the eye, he obtained a telescope exactly the same as a modern optical glass. This little instrument, which had a magnifying power of only three times, he exhibited at Venice to crowds of the principal citizens, and presented one of them to the senate, who in return gave him his professorship at Padua for life, and raised his salary from 520 to 1000 florins.—At

having made other two telescopes, one magnifying eight, and the other *thirty* times, Galileo applied them to the heavens. With them he discovered the mountains and cavities in the moon, the round discs of the planets, and the four satellites of Jupiter. He counted forty stars in the Pleiades, and found that many of the nebulae were clusters of small stars. The satellites of Jupiter were discovered on the 7th January, 1610, and they were afterwards found by our celebrated countryman, Thomas Harriot, on the 17th October of the same year. In directing his telescope towards Saturn, Galileo observed it to be like three o's, namely, oOo, the middle one being the largest, thus approximating to the discovery of Saturn's ring, afterwards made by Huygens. About the same time he discovered the crescent of Venus, and the spots on the sun, which were seen about six months later by Harriot in England.—In the early part of 1611, Galileo went to Rome, and took with him his best telescope. Here, princes, cardinals, and prelates, hastened to do him honour, and had the gratification of seeing the spots on the sun in the Quirinal gardens.—The discoveries of Galileo were ill received by the followers of Aristotle. Prejudice and ignorance were thus combined against him, and in the controversies into which he was led, he treated his opponents and their opinions with undue ridicule and sarcasm. The philosophers and freethinkers of the day, many of whom had been Galileo's pupils, marshalled themselves on his side, while the Aristotelian sages are supported with all the influence of the church. While these parties were resting on the offensive, Galileo, in 1613, addressed a letter to his friend, the Abbé Castelli, to prove that the scriptures were not intended to teach us science and philosophy, and that it was equally difficult to reconcile the Ptolemaic and the Copernican system with expressions in the Bible. In replying to this letter, Caccini, a Dominican monk, made a personal attack upon Galileo from the pulpit, ridiculing the astronomer and his followers. Roused by his attack, Galileo published a long letter defending his former views, which he dedicated to the grand duchess of Tuscany. Its reasoning was conclusive, and its influence powerful. It was felt to be hopeless to meet his arguments by any other weapons than those of the civil power, and with the resolution to crush the dangerous innovation, his enemies terminated upon appealing to the inquisition. A Dominican monk had paved the way for such a process by denouncing to that body Galileo's letter to Castelli, and Caccini was induced to settle at Rome, in order to embody the evidence against his opponent.—In the year 1617, Galileo went to Rome, cited probably by the inquisition, and was lodged in the palace of the grand duke's ambassador. When summoned before that body for his heretical doctrine, he was charged with maintaining the stability of the sun, and the motion of the earth, and of trying to reconcile this doctrine to scripture; and after inquiring into the truth of these charges on the 25th February, 1615, it was decreed that Galileo should be enjoined by Cardinal Bellarmine to renounce the obnoxious tenets, and to pledge himself, under the pain of imprisonment, neither to teach nor publish them in future. He accordingly appeared before the cardinal, and

having renounced his opinions, and declared that he would neither teach nor defend them, he was dismissed from the bar of the inquisition. Thus successful in their first attempt to put down the truths of science, they conceived the bold plan of condemning the whole system of Copernicus as heretical. In order to frustrate this plan, Galileo remained at Rome, and there is reason to believe that he thus injured his cause. His letter to Castelli, Copernicus's work 'On the Revolutions of the Heavenly Bodies,' and 'Kepler's Epitome of the Copernican System,' were all inserted among the prohibited books. Notwithstanding these acts of hostility, Galileo was graciously received by Pope Paul V., in March, 1616, and even assured that while he occupied the pope's chair, he would protect him against the calumnies of his enemies.—About this time Galileo proposed a method of finding the longitude at sea by the eclipse of Jupiter's satellites, and expected that Philip III. of Spain would employ him to devote his time to the perfection of a method so useful to commerce. He failed, however, in this attempt. But the mortification which it gave him was compensated by the elevation of his friend Urban VIII. to the pontificate. In October, 1623, Galileo went to Rome to offer his congratulations to his holiness. The pope loaded him with presents, promised him a pension for his son, and on the death of Cosmo, recommended him in a special letter to the new grand duke of Tuscany. The cardinals even were propitiated, and in the same spirit his friend Castelli was made mathematician to the pope. Notwithstanding these acts of kindness, however, Galileo cherished the deepest hostility against the church, and his resolution to propagate his opinions seems to have been coeval with the vow by which he renounced them. He resolved to write a work in which the Copernican system should be demonstrated. This work, entitled 'The System of the World, by Galileo Galilei,' was published in 1662, and consists of four dialogues, in which he discusses the Ptolemaic and the Copernican systems. The work is dedicated to Ferdinand, grand duke of Tuscany, and contains an ironical and insulting attack upon the decree of the inquisition. The doctrines which it defended were so widely disseminated, and so eagerly received, that the Church of Rome felt the blow which was thus given to its intellectual supremacy. Under these circumstances the pope did not hesitate in his resolution to punish its author. Galileo was accordingly summoned before the inquisition. Worn out with age and infirmities, he arrived in Rome on the 14th February, 1633, and on the advice of his friends he remained in strict seclusion in the house of the Tuscan ambassador. Early in April, when his examination in person took place, he was removed to the holy office, and lodged in the house of the fiscal of the inquisition, his table being provided by the Tuscan ambassador. It is stated by M. Libri, and generally believed, that in his examination he was put to the torture, and after this had taken place, he was allowed a reasonable time for his defence. Having duly considered his confession and excuses, he was again summoned to the holy office. On the 22d of June he was con-

ducted in a penitential dress to the convent of Minerva, sentence of imprisonment during the pleasure of the inquisition was pronounced upon him, and he was ordered to abjure and curse the heresies he had cherished.—‘The account of the trial and sentence of Galileo,’ says Sir David Brewster, ‘is pregnant with the deepest interest and instruction. Human nature is here drawn in its darkest colouring; and in surveying the melancholy picture, it is difficult to decide whether religion or philosophy has been most degraded. While we witness the presumptuous priest pronouncing infallible the decrees of his own erring judgment, we see the high-minded philosopher abjuring the eternal and immutable truths which he had himself the glory of establishing. In the ignorance and prejudices of the age; in a too literal interpretation of the language of Scripture; in a mistaken respect for errors that have been venerable from their antiquity, and in the peculiar position which Galileo had taken among the avowed enemies of the church, we may find a shadow of an apology, evanescent though it be, for the conduct of the inquisition. But what excuse can we devise for the humiliating abjuration of Galileo? Why did this master spirit of the age—this high priest of the stars—this representative of science—this hoary sage, whose career of glory was near its consummation—why did he reject the crown of martyrdom which he had himself created, and which, plaited with immortal laurels, was about to descend upon his head? If instead of disavowing the laws of nature, and surrendering in his own person the intellectual dignity of his species, he had boldly asserted the truth of his opinions, and confided his character to posterity, and his cause to an all-ruling Providence, he would have strung up the hair-suspended sabre, and disarmed for ever the hostility which threatened to overwhelm him. The philosopher, however, was supported only by philosophy, and in the love of truth he found a miserable substitute for the hopes of the martyr. Galileo cowered under the fear of man, and his submission was the salvation of the church. The sword of the inquisition descended on his prostrate neck, and though its stroke was not physical, yet it fell with a moral influence, fatal to the character of its victim, and to the dignity of science.’—From the prison of the inquisition, where he remained only four days, Galileo was allowed to go to the house of the Tuscan ambassador, and after six months’ residence there, to pass his term of imprisonment in his own house at Arcetri. The happiness of rejoining his family, however, was of short duration. His favourite daughter was seized with an illness of which she died; and having himself fallen into a state of ill health, he was permitted to go to Florence for its recovery in 1638. Here he was debarred from all intercourse with society, and it was only in the presence of an officer of the inquisition that his friend Castelli was permitted to visit him. During his five years’ confinement he composed his ‘Dialogues on Local Motion,’ and in 1636 he discovered the interesting phenomena of the moon’s libration. About this time he lost the use of both his eyes, when he was negotiating with the Dutch government respecting

his method of finding the longitude. At a somewhat later period almost total deafness supervened and having been attacked with fever and palpitation of the heart, he died on the 8th January 1642, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. He was buried in the church of Sta Croce in Florence and a splendid monument erected to his memory in 1737. For further information respecting Galileo see an admirable life of him in the ‘Library of Useful Knowledge’ by the late Mr. Drinkwater Bethum, and another of a more popular kind by Sir David Brewster’s ‘Martyrs of Science.’ A complete edition of his works was published at Milan in 1811, in 11 volumes, under the title ‘Opere di Galileo Galilei Nobile Fiorentino.’ [D.B.]

GALILEO, VINCENT, an Ital. mathe., 16th c. GALITZIN, a Russian statesman, 1633-1713.

GALL, FRANCIS JOSEPH, the founder of the celebrated intellectual or cerebral physiology known as *Phrenology*; born at Tiefenbrunn, in the duchy of Baden, 9th March, 1758; died in Paris in 1828. The incidents of Gall’s life were numerous, and resemble those of many other propounders of new moral and intellectual doctrine in Germany; silenced by one government, hounded for a time by another, he became through compulsion a peripatetic. His longest residence was in Paris, where, in conjunction with his disciple Spurzheim, he published his chief works.—Gall’s fundamental maxims are as follows:—1. Moral qualities and intellectual faculties are innate. 2. The exercise or manifestation of the faculties and qualities depends on our organization. 3. The brain is the organ of all our appetites, sentiments, and faculties. 4. The brain is composed of as many special organs as there are original independent appetites, sentiments, and faculties in human nature. 5. The form of the head or skull which in the main corresponds with the shape of the brain, suggests the means of discovering by observation what are any one’s primary faculties and qualities.—Of these maxims the last two alone are peculiar to Gall: they contain the germs of his new philosophy, and suggested his method of observation. The philosophy, as distinguished from all previous physiologies, represents the brain not as an *organ*, but an *apparatus*; to each convoluted or independent part of which, a distinct mental function belongs; and the task of allocating various functions is reduced to that of eliminating by aid of multitudes of instances, that special cerebral organ, which always coexists and varies with special intellectual power or tendency. In conducting Observation Gall rightly resorted to the method of extreme instances,—seeking the meaning of an organ from the mental accompaniments of its great excess or signal defect. It is impossible in this place to criticise phrenology: its subdivision of the skull however, into a region of the appetites and sentiments, a region of the emotions and moral powers, and a region of the intellectual faculties—these last subdivided into powers of observation and powers of combination,—is striking consistency with all the dynamic phenomena of the human mind as manifested through history. Gall had and still has, many followers and expositors: in Scotland the place of honour is unquestionably occupied by Mr. Combe of Edinburgh. [J.P.]

GALL, Sr., bishop of Clermont, died 554.
 GALLA, a doge of Venice, killed 755.
 GALLACCINI, T., an Ital. *savant*, 1564-1641.
 GALLAIS, J. P., a Fr. journalist, 1756-1820.
 GALLAND, A., a Fr. Orientalist, 1646-1715.
 GALLAND, A., a French historian, 16th cent.
 GALLAND, AND., a Venetian *savant*, d. 1779.
 GALLETTI, J. G. A., a Ger. hist., 1750-1828.
 GALLETTI, P. L., an Ital. *savant*, 1724-1790.
 GALLI, J. A., an Ital. philosopher, 1708-1784.
 GALLIANI, FERDINAND, an Italian ecclesiastic, economist, and political writer, 1728-1787.
 GALLIENUS, emperor of Rome, 260-268.
 GALLIMARD, J. E., a Fr. mathem., d. 1771.
 GALLO, A., an Ital. agriculturist, 1499-1570.
 GALLO, AND., an Ital. mathem., 1732-1814.
 GALLOIS, JOHN, a French *savant*, 1632-1707.
 GALLOIS, JULIAN J. C. LE, a Fr. physiologist, auth. of 'Exper. on the Principle of Life,' d. 1818.
 GALLONIO, ANT., an It. ecclesiastic, d. 1605.
 GALLUS, ELIUS, a Roman general, 1st c. B.C.
 GALLUS, ELIUS, a Roman juriconsult, 1st c.
 GALLUS, CAIUS, a Roman astronomer, said to have predicted or explained an eclipse, 2d c. B.C.
 GALLUS, CAIUS VIBIUS TREBONIANUS, emperor of Rome, proclaimed 251, assassinated 253.
 GALLUS, CNEUS, or PUBLIUS CORNELIUS, a Roman poet and general, governor of Egypt, killed himself, when disgraced 69-26 B.C.
 GALLUS, FLAVIUS CONSTANTINUS, nephew of Constantine and brother of Julian, intrusted as Caesar with the gov. of the East 315, beheaded 354.
 GALLUZZI, R., an Italian historian, d. 1801.
 GALT, JOHN, a Scotch miscel. wr., 1779-1839.
 GALUPPI, B., an Ital. composer, 1703-1785.
 GALVANI, LUIGI, born at Bologna 1737, died 1798. A distinguished physician and physiologist. The name of Galvani has become a household word. His great discovery of galvanism appears to have been made about 1790. The story as told is as follows:—The physician had been preparing some frog-soup for his sick wife, and some of these animals were lying stripped of their skins. An assistant had accidentally touched the crural nerves of one of the animals with the point of a scalpel in the neighbourhood of the conductor of an electrical machine, which stood on the table, when the limbs were immediately thrown into convulsions. Galvani soon satisfied himself that this same phenomenon occurred with all animals' muscles, and thus laid the basis of the great science which has been since erected. Galvani fell into a melancholy from the death of his wife, and the loss of his offices from the occupation of Italy by the French, preyed on his mind, although he was ultimately restored to his position a short period before his death in 1798. The account of his discovery of galvanism is contained in his treatise 'De Viribus Electricitatis in motu Musculari Commentarius, 1791.' [R.D.T.]
 GALVER, L., a Spanish poet, 1549-1610.
 GAMA, ANTHONY DE LEON Y., a Mexican geographer and astronomer, end of 18th century.
 GAMA, J. DE, a Portuguese mariner, 17th ct.
 GAMA, JEANNE, a Portug. poetess, 1515-86.
 GAMA, PH. J., a Portuguese poet, 1713-1742.
 GAMA, VASCO DE, a Portuguese gentleman belonging to the household of Emanuel, king of Portugal, was a native of the small seaport town of Sines in that country; the date of his

birth is uncertain, and little is known of the events of his life till he was sent out on a voyage to India, in 1497, ten years after the practicability of the passage by this noted promontory had been established by Diaz. He sailed July 8, with three small vessels, carrying sixty men; and, after encountering tremendous gales in the neighbourhood of the Cape, which so discouraged his men, that he had the utmost difficulty in prevailing on them to persevere, he succeeded in doubling this dreaded headland Nov. 19th, and steered E. and then N.E. along the African coast till he reached Melinda, in lat. 24° S. Here he found Christian merchants from India; guided by one of whom he crossed the Indian ocean to Calicut between May 5th and 28th, 1498, being the first European who navigated these seas. Returning to Lisbon, September, 1499, he was received with distinguished honour by his sovereign, who conferred upon him the title of admiral of the Indian, Persian, and Arabian seas. The expedition of Cabral followed; and in 1502 De Gama was again sent out with a powerful fleet. He returned in the end of the following year laden with rich treasures, and was created count of Vidueyra. For twenty years discovery and conquest in the east had been prosecuted by others, when De Gama, appointed governor of Portuguese India, sailed for Cochin. He died, however, soon after his arrival, December, 1525. 'Married to immortal verse,' the exploits of De Gama have gained a greater celebrity than sober history warrants. Diaz had already robbed the formidable Cape of its terrors—had determined its place with accuracy; and led the way into seas before unknown. Beyond lay the richest countries of the world; their treasures were unfolded by De Gama after a voyage exhibiting great skill and noble daring; and the results of which are only second in importance to the grand discovery of Columbus. [J.B.]
 GAMBA, J. E., a French voyager, 1763-1833.
 GAMBARA, L., an Italian painter, 1541-1574.
 GAMBARA, V., an Italian poetess, 1485-1550.
 GAMBIER, LORD J., an English admiral, commander at the siege of Copenhagen, 1756-1833.
 GAMBOLD, JOHN, a scholar and religious writer of the sect of Moravian Brethren, d. 1771.
 GAMELIN, J., a French painter, 1739-1803.
 GAMURRINI, E., an Ital. historian, 17th cent.
 GANDON, JAS., an Engl. architect, 1760-1824.
 GANDY, JAMES, an English painter, 1619-89.
 GANILE, C., a Germ. economist, 1758-1836.
 GARAMOND, CLAUDE, a French engraver and letter-founder, cel. for his Greek type, d. 1561.
 GARAMPI, J., an Italian antiquary, 1725-92.
 GARASSE, FRANCIS, a Fr. Jesuit, 1585-1631.
 GARAT, DOMINIC JOSEPH, a French statesman and metaphysician, ennobled by Buonaparte, 1749-1833. His nephew, PETER JOHN GARAT, a celebrated professor of music, 1764-1823.
 GARAY, JOHN DE, a Spanish officer and traveller in South America, born 1541, killed 1592.
 GARAY, MARTIN DE, a Sp. statesm., d. 1822.
 GARCIA, MANUEL, a Sp. comp., 1779-1832.
 GARCIA-DE-MASCARENHAS, BLAISE, an epic poet and general of Portugal, 1596-1656.
 GARCIA-DE-PAREDES, DON DIEGO, a famous Sp. commander in Italy, &c., 1466-1530.
 GARCIA-SUELTO, a Sp. *savant*, 1778-1816.

GARCILASO-DE-LA-VEGA. See **GARCÍAS**.
GARCÍAS, G., a Span. missionary, 1554-1627.
GARCÍAS-LASSO, or GARCILASO-DE-LA-VEGA, a Spanish general and poet, distinguished in the wars of Charles V., 1503-1536. The same name was borne by a descendant of the sovereigns of Peru, called, on that account, 'The Inca,' and distinguished as a writer on the history and antiquities of his country, 1530-1616.

GARCÍAS-Y-MATAMOROS, ALPHONSO, a Spanish *savant* and biographical writer, 16th cent.

GARDEN, ALEX., a Scotch botanist, 1730-91.

GARDEN, FRANCIS, Lord Gardenstone, a Scotch lawyer and miscellaneous wr., 1721-1793.

GARDIE, THE COUNTS DE LA, distinguished in Swedish history, trace their origin to Pontus de la Gardie, a French adventurer, who entered the service of the king of Sweden, and married his natural daughter, and was accidentally drowned, 1585. The most distinguished is **MAGNUS GABRIEL**, Count de la Gardie, grand chancellor and seneschal of Sweden, and a great patron of arts and letters, 1622-1686.

GARDINER, JAMES, a British officer, remarkable for the incidents of his conversion to a religious life, as related by Dr. Doddridge, born 1688, killed at the battle of Prestonpans, 1745.

GARDINER, R., an English divine, 1591-1670.

GARDINER, STEPHEN, bishop of Winchester, distinguished for his learning, his craft as a statesman, and his cruelty to the protestants, but especially as the tool of Henry VIII. in the proceedings against Queen Catherine, 1483-1555.

GARDINER, W., an Irish engraver, 1766-1814.

GARDNER, ALAN, Lord, a British admiral, distinguished at the close of the last cent., d. 1809.

GARIBALDI, a Lombard king, reigned 671.

GARISSOLES, A., a Fr. protes. wr., 1587-1650.

GARNERIN, A. J., a Fr. aeronaut, 1770-1823.

GARNET, HENRY, an English Jesuit, born 1555, author of a work on 'Christian Renovation,' hanged for his part in the gunpowder plot, 1606.

GARNETT, TH., an English physician, an. of works on medicine and natural history, 1766-1802.

GARNIER, COUNT GERMAIN, a French economist, translator of 'Smith's Wealth of Nations,' author of 'Histoire de la Monnaie,' 1754-1821.

GARNIER, J., a French theolog., 1612-1681.

GARNIER, J. J., a Fr. historian, 1729-1805.

GARNIER, JULIUS, a French *savant*, d. 1725.

GARNIER, R., a Fr. dramatist, 1545-1601.

GARNIER, SEBASTIAN, a French poet, 16th c.

GARNIER-DESCHENES, E. H., a French agriculturist, geographer, and mathe., 1727-1812.

GAROFALO, B., an Ital. artist, 1481-1559.

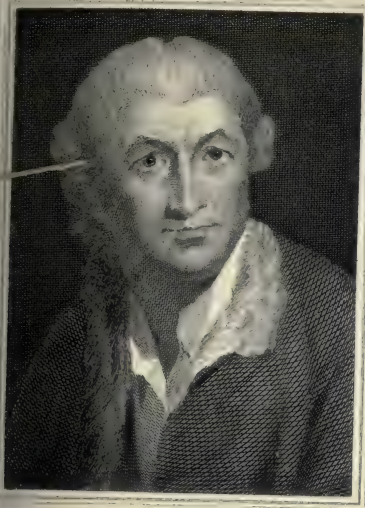
GAROFALO, B., an Ital. antiqu., 1677-1762.

GARRICK, DAVID, the most respected actor that ever trod the English boards, was born at Hereford, and was baptized in the church of All-Saints, in that city, 28th February, 1716. His father, Captain Peter Garrick, generally resided at Lichfield, but was about that time on a recruiting party; his mother's maiden name was Clough, daughter to one of the vicars in Lichfield cathedral. David at ten years of age was entered of the grammar school at Lichfield. At eleven he formed the project of getting a play acted by young gentlemen and ladies. The trial was made with 'The Recruiting Officer.' One of his

sisters played the part of the chambermaid; he himself undertook *Serjeant Kite*. The after celebrated Doctor, Samuel Johnson, his boy-friend, was applied to for the prologue, which, however, he neglected to write. Not long after Garrick went to Lisbon, at the request of an uncle, a wine merchant there, and was acquainted with the unfortunate Duke d' Aveixo. On his return to England he, in 1736, became one of Johnson's scholars at Lichfield; but the latter growing tired of teaching the classics to two or three pupils, resolved on trying his fortune in London, and thither Garrick accompanied him. Here the latter lost no time in getting introduced to theatrical managers, and in 1741 obtaining an engagement at Ipswich, met with much success, under the assumed name of Lyddal. His first effort was in the pathetic character of *Aboan*, in 'Oroonoko;' but he matriculated in all kinds of stage business, condescending even to harlequin. In the winter of the same year Garrick ventured on the London stage. On the 19th October, 1741, he made his *débüt* in Richard the Third at the playhouse in Goodman's Fields, and with his novel and natural style, startled the critics and the reigning actors. Quin, in particular, was much annoyed, saying—'If the young fellow was right, he and the rest of the players had been all wrong.' Being told that Goodman's Fields theatre was crowded every night to see the new actor, he said—'That Garrick was a new religion; Whitfield was followed for a time; but they would all come to church again.' Whereupon Garrick wrote this epigram:—

'Pope Quin, who damns all churches but his own,
 Complains that heresy infects the town,
 That Whitfield-Garrick has misled the age,
 And taints the sound religion of the stage:
 Schism, he cries, has turn'd the nation's brain;
 But eyes will open, and to church again!
 Thou great infallible, forbear to roar,
 Thy bulls and errors are revered no more;
 When doctrines meet with gen'ral approbation,
 It is not heresy, but reformation.'

After a visit to Dublin, Garrick returned to London, and acted at Drury, having entered into an engagement with Fleetwood, the manager, for five hundred pounds a-year. At this theatre he proved equally great in *Abel Druggier* and *Hamlet*. He was also wonderful in *Lear*. But in consequence of Fleetwood's farming the theatre to his treasurer, he soon seceded from the establishment. On his return to the stage he was involved in a controversy with Macklin; and soon after was engaged for Covent Garden. Ultimately he was solicited to purchase the moiety of Drury Lane patent, which he did for eight thousand pounds. When Garrick retired from the stage in 1776, this same patent he sold for thirty-five thousand pounds; a fact which of itself is sufficient warrant of his excellent management. One merit claimed for him is the restoration of 'Macbeth,' and other Shaksperian dramas, with a closer adherence to the text than was then usual. The chief complaint against him was his conduct towards living authors; and it must be confessed, that in this was confirmed that usurpation of the poet's right by the actor from which the stage is hardly yet emerging. Davies, his biographer, observes on this point that,—'The time bestowed in rehearsing the piece, and the expense of new scenes



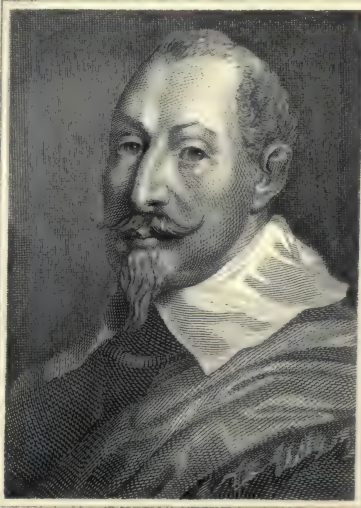
David Garrick?



John Marquis of Granby.



John Hampden?



Gustavus Adolphus.

NO. 1180
AMERICAN

resses, music, and other decorations, make it often very ineligible to a director of a theatre to accept a new play; especially when it is considered that the revival of a good old play will answer his end of profit, and reputation too, perhaps as well. The actor-manager, as the representative and inheritor of the wealth of all dead poets, proves too powerful a competitor for the living dramatist. In this way tragic actors find Shakspeare a tower of strength, and are by his means enabled to suppress the proofs of living genius. Garrick had strong reasons for the Stratford jubilee in 1769, by which he gained increased celebrity and power. In his pageant he afterwards transferred to the stage, where it ran for one hundred nights. Mr. Garrick was also the founder of the Drury Lane Fund for decayed performers. A thoroughly successful man in life, he was equally prudent and benevolent. He lived generously, kept the best society, made lavish gifts to his friends and neighbours, and basked, till his death, in the sun of popular favour. He died 20th January, 1779, and was magnificently interred in Westminster Abbey, being attended to his grave by persons illustrious for their genius and rank. In the opinion of his admirers he was the greatest actor that ever graced the stage. He was certainly the most exemplary as a man and moralist; and preserved, if he did not originate, the dignity of his profession. He was also the author of several dramatic pieces, some of which display considerable humour, and of many brief poems, prologues, and epilogues, abounding in wit, and in allusions to the manners of his time. [J.A.H.]

GARRICK, EVA MARIA, wife of the celebrated actor, originally an opera dancer, 1725-1822.

GARRÓS, P. DE, a Saxon poet, 15th century.

GARROS, P. A., a French mechanic, d. 1823.

GARTH, SIR SAMUEL, an English physician and poet, author of 'The Dispensary,' a burlesque poem, 'Claremont,' an edition of 'Ovid's Metamorphoses,' and some fugitive pieces, 1671-1718.

GARTH, THOMAS, an Engl. general, 1744-1829.

GARTHSORE, M., an English physician, fellow of the Royal and Antiq. Societies, 1732-1812.

GARVE, CHR., a Ger. metaphysician, 1742-98.

GARZI, LOUIS, an Italian painter, 1638-1721.

GARZONI, J., an Italian *savant*, 1419-1506.

GARZONI, P., a Venetian hist., d. abt. 1719.

GARZONI, TH., an Italian author, 1549-1589.

GASCOIGNE, G., an English poet, died 1577.

GASCOIGNE, W., a nat. philosopher, 1621-44.

GASCOIGNE, SIR WM., chief justice of England in the reign of Henry IV., celebrated for the firmness, independence, and dignity with which he maintained his office, lived 1350-1413. He was ancestor of the earl of Strafford, who was executed in the reign of Charles I.

GASMANN, F. L., a Germ. composer, 1729-74.

GASPARIN, T. A., a French republican, mem. of the convention and Com. of Pub. Safety, d. 1793.

GASPARINI, F., an Ital. composer, 1650-1724.

GASPARINO, B., an Ital. scholar, 1370-1459.

GASSENDI, PIERRE, born 22d January, 1592, near Digne; died in Paris 24th October, 1655: in the words of Tennemann, the most learned among the philosophers, and the ablest philosopher among the learned, of the seventeenth century. In speculative thinking, Gassendi represented the

Sensational School, of which he may be considered the Founder in modern times: as such, he made stand against the *Meditations* of Des Cartes. In the eager polemic between these remarkable men, the critical question of Sensationalism, almost in the form in which it still presents itself, was fairly raised: it must be conceded that the temper and moderation lay with Gassendi, although, in the estimation of the writer of this notice, the weight of argument belonged to his illustrious opponent. During the disputation, Gassendi had the merit of insisting that every mental conception of *Principle*, is necessarily preceded by the *fact of an Experience*; an assertion by no means sufficient to establish his philosophy, but remarkable as having first given expression to a maxim now held alike by Sensationalists and Idealists,—that in Sensation is the beginning or the occasion of all knowledge; a maxim of which Des Cartes himself, perhaps, saw enough to render unjustifiable Locke's subsequent singular misrepresentation of the doctrine of innate ideas. This proposition granted, however, it in nowise follows, as Gassendi contended, that the content of sensation is the measure of human knowledge; or that an Absolute and Necessary Truth is a mere generalization. Rational Psychology, according to Des Cartes, contradicts this: the attributes of universality and necessity cannot attach to simple generalizations; and these attributes belong to many of our ideas. It is hardly requisite to say that the dispute thus raised, exists still: nay, the student desirous to master it, will scarcely find better instructors than Des Cartes and Gassendi.—Gassendi was one of our most distinguished reformers, at a period when many great minds pushed forward the work of reform,—claiming independence for thought. It may be forgiven, perhaps, that in his early work against the authority of Aristotle, he was not careful to separate the true doctrines of the immortal Stagyrte, from wretched and sapless formulæ deduced from him by the Schoolmen; or that in his youthful zeal, he failed to approach with rightful respect, that great Shade to which so many ages have done willing reverence. His attack on Aristotle is the weakest of his writings, and cannot be acquitted of rashness: nevertheless, he was not wanting in respect for antiquity,—witness his treatment of *Epicurus*. His life of this philosopher is one of the best and most appreciatory memoirs, among the many that have been given of him: he wrote *con amore*. The Atomic Philosophy suited Gassendi's predilections; and one respects the just ardour with which he vindicates the character of his master, and clears his doctrines from vulgar misapprehension. Gassendi's attachment to physical inquiries was strong: although not an original discoverer, the labours of no man of that day contributed more to diffuse right principles regarding the method of physical inquiry. In this department, his superiority to the Cartesians cannot be questioned: Des Cartes himself knew too little of that sphere of pure Induction, within which what we term Law or general Truths, can be nothing other than *generalizations*. As might have been expected he adopted the Copernican system of the Universe, cautiously but intelligently; and greatly

contributed to bring about a right understanding of its significance. His life of Copernicus is a composition of much interest; although probably inferior to his life of Tycho. He was a friend and correspondent of Galileo; he avowed himself the disciple of Bacon; and unquestionably his writings prepared the way for those of Locke.—Gas-sendi's personal character was of the highest order; gentle, serene, and dignified; modest, notwithstanding his wide repute; impartial and forbearing. As a pious and faithful ecclesiastic he achieved a place in the hearts of the mountaineers amidst whom he lived, which long after years did not efface: they raised a statue to his memory.—The works of this industrious thinker and voluminous writer have appeared in various forms. The *Sieur de Montmort*, to whom he bequeathed the duty, published a complete edition of them at Lyons, in 6 vols. folio, in 1658: another edition appeared at Florence in 1727, edited by Averanius. [J.P.N.]

GASSICOURT, CH. LOUIS CADET DE, a French writer on natural philosophy, &c., d. 1823.

GASSIE, J., a French painter, 1786-1832.

GASSION, J. DE, a Fr. marshal, 1609-1647.

GAST, JOHN, an Irish historian, 1715-1788.

GASTON DE FOIX. See FOIX.

GASTRELL, FR., bishop of Chester time of Queen Anne, a wr. on the Trinity, &c., 1662-1725.

GASULL, A., a Spanish painter, 17th century.

GATAKER, THOMAS, an English theologian and biblical critic, 1574-1654. His son, CHARLES, was distinguished as a controversial divine.

GATTEAUX, N. M., a Fr. medal, 1751-1832.

GATTERER, J. C., a Ger. *savant*, 1727-1789.

GATTI, BERNARD, an Ital. painter, 16th cent.

GATTI, OLIVER, an Italian painter, 16th cent.

GAUBIL, ANTH., a Sp. Jesuit and philosopher, celeb. as a missionary to the Chinese, 1689-1759.

GAUBIUS, J. D., a Ger. medical wr., 1705-80.

GAUCHER, C. S., a Fr. engraver, 1740-1804.

GAUDEN, JOHN, an English divine, 1605-62.

GAUDENTIO, an Italian painter, 16th cent.

GAUDENTIUS, Sr., bishop of Brescia, au. of a life of his predecessor Philaster, died about 427.

GAUDENZI, P., an Italian poet, 1749-1784.

GAUDENZIO, P., an Ital. *savant*, 1596-1648.

GAUDIN, L. P., a Span. painter, 1556-1621.

GAUFFIER, L., a French painter, 1761-1801.

GAUFRIDI, J. FR. DE, a Fr. hist., 1622-89.

GAUGAIN, TH., a Fr. engraver, last century.

GAUGHER, N., a Fr. natur. philos., 1680-1730.

GAULLI, G. B., an Italian painter, 1639-1709.

GAULMIN, G., a Fr. miscel. au., 1585-1665.

GAULT, EUSTACE, a French hist., 1591-1640.

GAULTIER, W., a French jurist, died 892.

GAULTIER, ALOISIUS EDWARD CAMILLE, a French ecclesiastic of distinguished benevolence, founder of schools for the poor, &c., 1745-1818.

GAULTIER OF COUTANCES, archbishop of Rouen, disting. as a political negotiator, died 1207.

GAULTIER OF TEROUANE, a Fr. hist., 12th c.

GAUPP, JOHN, a German mathema., d. 1738.

GAURI, a Mameluke sultan, died 1517.

GAUSSIN, J. C., a French actress, 1711-1767.

GAUTHEROT, CH., a Fr. painter, 1769-1825.

GAUTHEROT, N., a French natural philosopher, au. of 'Researches in Electricity,' 1753-1803.

GAUTHEY, E. M., a Fr. engineer, 1732-1806.

GAVARD, H., a French anatomist, 1753-1802.

GAVEAUX, P., a Fr. composer, 1761-1825.

GAVESTON, PIERS, a Gascon gentleman, cel. as the favourite of Edward II., beheaded 1312.

GAVIROL, SOLIMAN BEN, a Spanish rabbi, grammarian, philosopher, astronom., &c., d. 1070.

GAY, JOHN, who was born in 1688, and died in 1782, was first a silk-weaver's shopman, but became an author, and the easy dependent of great and great people. He had much note in his day as a pastoral and mock-heroic poet; and his name is still preserved by his notorious 'Beggars' Opera,' and his fluent and agreeable 'Fables.' Perhaps he deserves remembrance better for his ballads, 'Black-Eyed Susan,' and 'Twas when the Seas were Roaring.' [W.S.]

GAY, J. J. PASCAL, a Fr. architect, 1775-1832.

GAY LUSSAC, N. F., one of the most distinguished chemists of modern times, is described by all his associates as equally characterized by the amiability of his disposition, his kindness to the student, and his disinterested and generous nature. Brought up in the laboratory of Berthollet, he subsequently showed that he had eminently benefited by the instructions of such a master in the science. His first important discovery was that in 1808 of the union of gases by volume forming an additional argument in favour of the atomic theory of Dalton in 1804, of the union of bodies by definite weights in the formation of chemical compounds. He took an active part in the investigation of iodine in 1813, and in 1815 he made the important discovery of cyanogen, which although a compound gas performs all the functions of a simple body. Gay Lussac was possessed of great powers of practical application; it is only necessary to refer to his alcolometer, to his process of chlorimetry, and to his very convenient method of assay of silver by the wet way, which has been familiar for above twenty years to those who were fortunate enough to visit the Parisian mint, as ably conducted under the auspices of the subject of our notice. His long and useful life terminated on the 9th May, 1850, after several months' illness having been a member of the Academy from 1806. [R.D.T.]

GAY VERNON, J., a French marshal, distinguished for his gallantry as an officer, and for his talents as a mathematical writer, 1760-1822.

GAY VERNON, LEONARD, a French republican and ecclesiastic, constitutional bishop of Vienne, 1748-1822. His brother, JOSEPH, an officer and wr. on the art of fortifica., 1760-1822.

GAYOT-DE-PIVAVAL, FR., a French writer, author of 'Causes Célèbres,' &c., 1673-1743.

GAYTON, E., an Engl. humourist, 1609-1666.

GAYWOOD, R., an Engl. engraver, 17th cent.

GAZA, or GAZIS, THEODORE, a Greek scholar and grammarian, celebrated as one of the chief revivers of Grk. learn. in Europe, 1398-1471.

GAZALI, a Mahomedan *savant*, 1058-1112.

GAZEUS, an ecclesiastical hist., 1554-1612.

GAZI-HASSAN, a Turkish statesman, d. 1791.

GAZZANZA, J., an It. composer, 1748-1810.

GEBELIN. See COURT-DE-GEBELIN.

GEBER, JOHN, an Arabian alchemist and philosopher of the 9th century.

GEBHARD, J., a Grk. philologist, 1692-1732.

GEBHARDI, J. L. LEVIN, a German historian, au. of 'Hist. and Genealogical Memoirs,' 1699-176

GEHBARDI, L. A., a Ger. historian, d. 1802.
GEBLER, T. P., BARON DE, a German diplomatist, statesman, and *savant*, 1726-1786.
GED, WILLIAM, a Scotch goldsmith, inventor of the art of stereotyping, died 1749.
GEDDES, DR. ALEX., a Scottish Roman Catholic divine, dist. as a learned wr., 1737-1802.
GEDDES, JAMES, a Scotch advocate, 1710-49.
GEDDES, MICHAEL, an ecclesiastical historian, chaplain at Lisbon, died 1714.
GEDIKE, F., a Prussian writer on education, translator of the classics, &c., 1754-1803.
GEDOYN, N., a French *savant*, 1667-1744.
GEDYMIN, duke of Lithuania, reigned 1315-41.
GEER, L., a Dutch statesman, settled in Sweden by Gustavus Adolphus. **CHARLES DE GEER**, his descendant, a dist. Swedish naturalist, 1720-1778.
GEHEMA, J. A., a Polish medical wr., 17th c.
GEHLEN, A. F., a German chemist, d. 1815.
GEHLER, J. C., a German naturalist, 1732-96.
GEHLER, J. S. TRAUGOTT, a German jurist, chemist, physician, and mathematician, 1751-1795.
GEHLER, W., a German *savant*, 1696-1765.
GEHREN, C. CHR., a Ger. theol., 1763-1832.
GEIER, MARTIN, a Germ. Lutheran, 1614-81.
GEILER, JOHN, a Swiss divine, 1445-1510.
GEILHOVEN, A., a Dutch theologian, 15th ct.
GEINOZ, F., a French antiquarian, died 1752.
GEISA, the *first* of the name, king of Hungary reigned 1075-1077; the *second*, 1141-1161.
GELADAS, a Greek sculptor, 5th century B.C.
GELASIUS, the name of two bishops of Cæsarea, the earliest of whom, called 'The Elder,' author of some theological fragments, died 394; the *second*, called **GELASIUS OF CYZICUS**, au. of a history of the Council of Nice, lived about 476.
GELASIUS, bishop of Rome, 492-496; **GELASIUS**, pope of Rome, 1118-1119.
GELDENHAUR, G., a German *savant*, commonly called 'Gerard of Nimeguen,' 1482-1542.
GELDER, A. DE, a Dutch painter, 1645-1727.
GELEE. See **CLAUDE**.
GELENIUS, S., a German *savant*, 1498-1555.
GELL, SIR WILLIAM, a celebrated English antiquarian and classical scholar, 1777-1836.
GELLERT, CHRISTIAN FURCHTEGOTT, a popular German poet and moralist, 1715-1769.
GELLERT, CHRISTLIEB EHREGOTT, elder br. of the preced., celeb. as a metallurgist, 1713-1795.
GELLI, J. B., an Italian author, 1498-1563.
GELLIBRAND, H., an English astronomer, author of many practical works, 1597-1636.
GELLIUS, AULUS, a Roman lawyer and literary *savant*, flourished at the beginning of the 2d century, author of the 'Attic Nights,' one of the most curious and valuable works of antiquity.
GELON, a k. of Syracuse, reigned 491-478 B.C.
GEMBICIUS, J., a Polish theolog., 1569-1633.
GEMIGNANO, an Italian painter, 1490-1530.
GEMINIANI, FRANCESCO, one of the greatest violinists of his age, was born at Lucca about the year 1666. He received his first lessons on the instrument from Carlo Ambrogio Lonati of Milan, and the foundation of his musical knowledge was laid by Alessandro Scarlatti. His last master on the violin was Corelli. Geminiani composed three sets of concertos, a work on Harmony, two treatises on the Art of Playing the Violin, and several pieces for the harpsichord. In the year 1714 he

came to London, and soon established his reputation as a great artist. Geminiani seldom played in public, and the money he received for his compositions, the fees from pupils, and the presents he received from the noble and the wealthy when he could be prevailed upon to play at their houses, were the chief means from which he derived his living. Even with such sources of emoluments he might have made a fortune, but he was improvident. Geminiani died at Dublin in 1762. [J.M.]
GEMINUS, TH., an English painter, 16th ct.
GEMISTUS, GEORGE, surnamed 'Pletho,' a Greek philosopher, and writer on the wisdom of antiquity, 1390-1491.
GEMMA, R., a Dutch physician, 1508-1577.
GENEBRAND, G., a Fr. Hebraist, died 1597.
GENEST, CH. CL., a French poet, 1639-1719.
GENET, FRANCIS, a Fr. casuist, 1640-1702.
GENEVIEVE, the patron saint of Paris, believed to have contributed to the conversion of Clovis, born at Nanterre about 423, d. about 512.
GENGHIS KHAN, the founder of the great Mogul empire, and of the dynasty now tottering on the throne of China, was the son of a simple chief, and was born in Tartary in 1164. He succeeded to his father's authority when only fourteen years of age, and soon afterwards, being compelled to take up arms in self-defence, struck terror into his opponents by his military talents and ferocious disposition. In 1205 he was crowned grand khan of all the Moguls and Tartars in a ceremony of great state, in the course of which he was hailed lord of the four quarters of the world, in a manner well calculated to excite the enthusiasm of his followers. In 1213 he was master of Pekin and all Northern China, and a few years subsequently had subjugated Persia and the most fertile regions of Asia, dying in the heat of his conquests 1227. His grandson, in 1255, seized on Bagdad, and completed the extirpation of Mohammedanism begun by his ancestor. [E.R.]
GENLIS, STEPHANIE, Countess De, was a native of Burgundy, and born in 1746. Becoming well known in society after her marriage had given her aristocratic rank, she was chosen as *gouvernante* to the children of the notorious Duke of Orleans; and by him she had a daughter, who was married, in 1792, to the unfortunate Lord Edward Fitzgerald. She died, after a wandering life, in 1830, when her pupil, Louis Philippe, had just become king of the French. Her writings were numerous and miscellaneous; the principal of them being novels, which possess little merit either of style or of matter, while they teach, with an affectation of fine sentiment, a morality very slippery and accommodating. Her best and least exceptionable works are her stories and dramas for youth; such as 'Adèle and Theodore,' 'The Tales of the Castle,' and 'The Theatre of Education.' [W.S.]
GENNADIUS, the name of two patriarchs of Constantinople, the *first* of whom ruled the church, 458-471, and the *second* after the capture of the city by the Turks, 1458-1460. The latter is author of several theological works.
GENNADIUS, presb. of Marseilles, 5th cent.
GENNARI, BENEDETTO, an Italian painter, one of the masters of Guercino, flourished 1633-1715. His son, **BARTHELEMI**, a painter, born 1594. His second son, **HERCULES**, pupil of Guer-

cino, 1597-1658. The eldest son of Hercules, called **BENEDETTO THE YOUNGER**, a pupil of Guercino, and painter to Charles II. and James II. of England, 1633-1715. **CÆSAR**, the son of the latter, continued the school of Guercino at Bologna, and died there 1688.

GENNARO, JOSEPH AURELIUS DE, a Neapolitan magistrate and jurisconsult, 1701-1762.

GENELS, A., a Flemish painter, born 1640.

GENOVESI, ANTONIO, an Italian metaphysician and political economist, 1712-1769.

GENSERIC, king of the Vandals in Spain, b. at Seville 406, succeeded his broth. 428, d. 477.

GENSONNE, ARMAND, a distinguished member of the Girondist party of the Fr. revolution, guillotined after the events of the 31st Oct., 1793.

GENSSANE, a French naturalist, died 1780.

GENT, THOMAS, an English antiq., 1691-1778.

GENTIAN, B., a French historian, 15th cent.

GENTILE, L. G., a Flem. painter, 1606-1670.

GENTILIS, ALBERICO, an Italian jurist, 1551-1611. His son, **ROBERT**, a doctor of the civil law, translator, &c., born 1590. His brother, **SCIPIO**, also a writer on public law, 1563-1616.

GENTILIS, J. V., a Socinian of Naples, beheaded in Switzerland for heresy, 1566.

GENTIUS, G., a German Orientalist, 1618-87.

GENTLEMAN, F., an Irish dramatist, 1728-84.

GENTZ, FRED. VON, a Prussian statesman and antagonist of the French revolution, author of 'The State of Europe at the End of the 18th Century,' &c., 1760-1832.

GEOFFREY OF MONMOUTH, author of a famous chronicle or history of the first British kings, often quoted by men of letters, and remarkable for its curious legends. Geoffrey was successively archdeacon of Monmouth, bishop of St. Asaph, and abbot of Abingdon, where he died 1154.

GEOFFREY I., duke of Brittany, succeeded his father 992, slain on returning from a pilgrimage to Rome 1008. **GEOFFREY II.**, third son of Henry II., king of England, succeeded to the dukedom by marriage 1175, died 1186.

GEOFFREY I., count of Anjou, reigned 958-988. **GEOFFREY II.**, reigned 1039-1060. **GEOFFREY III.**, reigned conjointly with his brother until the latter despoiled him of the government 1060-1067. Another **GEOFFREY**, called 'Plantagenet,' was duke of Normandy, and count of Anjou and Maine towards the middle of the 12th ct.

GEOFFROI OF AUXERRE, a disciple of Abelard, author of several theological works, d. after 1180.

GEOFFROI OF PRULLY, a French knight, distinguished as the stock of the counts of Vendôme, and the legislator of tournaments, d. 1068.

GEOFFROY, LOUIS JULIAN, a French critic, celeb. for his censures on the drama, 1743-1814.

GEOFFROY, STEPHEN FRANCIS, a celebrated French physician and chemist, member of the Academy of Sciences, professor of chemistry to the Garden of Plants, and of medicine and pharmacy to the College of France, 1672-1731. His brother, **CLAUDE JOSEPH**, a naturalist and physiological author, 1685-1752. **STEPHEN LOUIS**, son of Stephen Francis, a dist. naturalist, 1725-1810.

GEOFFROY ST. HILAIRE, ETIENNE, a celebrated zoologist, was born at Etampes in 1772. He died in 1844.—He was a pupil of the great mineralogist Haüy, and was appointed through

his recommendation assistant-keeper and demonstrator of the museum of natural history at the Garden of Plants. A few months afterwards he became professor of zoology there, and from that time forwards he devoted himself with great zeal to that particular branch of natural history. In 1798 he was appointed one of the scientific commission which accompanied the French army to Egypt, and it is to his firmness France owes the possession of the papers and drawings made in that country by himself and colleagues. Upon his return from Egypt he resumed his situation at the Garden of Plants; but in 1810 he was again despatched by government on a mission to Portugal. Here he collected a vast quantity of minerals and animals from the museums of that country, and succeeded in transporting them to Paris. Geoffroy is the author of many important memoirs and valuable works upon zoology. The most important, perhaps, of all is his 'Philosophie Anatomique,' the chief object of which is to demonstrate throughout the animal kingdom a uniform plan of organization, recognizable by the existence not of the same organs, but of the materials of the same organs in all. In connection with Cuvier, Geoffroy has contributed much to the progress of zoology in Europe. They created a school in which the study assumed a truly scientific character, and one which will long continue to exercise a salutary influence over the labours of succeeding generations. [W.B.]



[Tomb of Geoffroy St. Hilaire.]

GEORGE. The kings of England of this name are—**GEORGE (LEWIS) I.**, son of Ernest Augustus, elector of Hanover, by Sophia, daughter of Frederick, elector palatine, and grand-daughter of James I., born at Osnabruck 1660; created duke of Cambridge 1706; succeeded Queen Anne, and thus commenced the house of Hanover 1714; d. 1727. **GEORGE (AUGUSTUS) II.**, only son of the preceding and the Princess Sophia, daughter of the duke of Zell, born 1683; married to the Princess Caroline of Brandenburg-Anspach 1705; reigned 1716; succeeded 1727; died after a victorious career in the Spanish and German wars, and the total subjugation of the Stuarts, 1760. **GEORGE**



Beccadellio.



Henry Goltzen.



*Julio Rospiaglio
Pope Clement 9th*



*George the Third
King of England*

THE
JOURNAL
OF THE
ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

GEO

(WILLIAM FREDERIC) III., grandson of the preceding, and son of Frederic Louis, prince of Wales, born 1738; duke of Gloucester and prince of Wales on the death of his father 1751; succeeded to the throne 25th October, 1760; married to the Princess Charlotte Sophia, of Mecklenburgh Strelitz 1761; died, after nine years of mental aberration, 1820. GEORGE (AUGUSTUS FREDERIC) IV., eldest son of George III. and Queen Charlotte, born 1762; created prince of Wales and earl of Chester the same month; married to Mrs. Fitzherbert 1784; married to his cousin, CAROLINE AMELIA ELIZABETH, second daughter of the duke of Brunswick, 1795; separated from his wife, Caroline, shortly after the birth of the Princess Charlotte 1796; appointed regent in consequence of his father's mental incapacity 1811; crowned king 1820; died 26th June, 1830.

GEORGE I., king of Georgia, reigned 1015-1027. GEORGE II., 1072-1089. GEORGE III., 1156-1180. GEORGE IV., surnamed 'Lascha,' from about 1198-1228. GEORGE V., 1304-1306. GEORGE VI., 1306-1336. GEORGE VII., 1394-1407. GEORGE VIII., 1524-1534. GEORGE IX., 1600-1603. GEORGE X., 1676-1709. GEORGE XI., who was the last king of Georgia, his son, DAVID, having ceded his hereditary states to Alexander, emperor of Russia, succeeded his father Demetrius II. 1798, died 1800.

GEORGE, or JOURI I., grand duke of Russia, and founder of Moscow, reigned 1149-1156. GEORGE II., succeeded 1212, dethroned by his brother Constantine 1217, killed in battle 1257. GEORGE III., succeeded 1302, killed 1320.

GEORGE, prince of Denmark, son of Frederic III., and brother of Christian V., born 1653, married to the Princess Anne, daughter of James II., and subsequently queen of England, 1683, appointed grand admiral of England on her accession 1702, died 1708.

GEORGE, patriarch of Alexandria, 620-630. GEORGE II., patriarch of Armenia, 876-897. GEORGE III., patriarch of Armenia, 1071-73. GEORGE, surnamed 'Amira,' an Oriental scholar, and patriarch of the Maronites, d. 1641.

GEORGE CADOUAL. See CADOUAL. GEORGE-LE-FOULON, 'The Cappadocian,' bp. of Alexandria 356, deposed by the Arians 362.

GEORGE, PISIDES, a Greek poet, 7th cent. GEORGE, SAINT, the patron of England and Genoa, a supposed prince of Cappadocia, martyred in the persecution under Diocletian, 3d century.

GEORGE OF TREBIZOND, a Greek grammarian, professor of rhetoric and philosophy at Vienna, and secretary to Nicholas V., died 1484.

GEORGEL, J. F., a French Jesuit, 1731-1813. GEORGES, CHEVALIER DE ST., a French violinist, musical comp., and swordsman, d. 1801. GEORGET, JAMES, a French artist, celebrated as a painter on Sevres porcelain, 1760-1823.

GEORGI, C. S., a German philologist, 1702-71. GEORGI, J. G., a German naturalist and wr. on the geography and ethnology of Russia, d. 1802.

GEORGIADIS, a Greek author, last century. GEORGIEWITZ, B., a Hungarian gentleman, long time captive among the Turks, and author of a work on Turkish manners, died 1560.

GEORGI, E. F. DE, a Ger. jurist, 1757-1830.

GERALDINI, A., an Ital. prelate, 1455-1525.

GER

GERAMB, BARON FERD., a military adven., descended from a noble Hung. family, and employed in the military service of Austria and Spain, author of 'Letters to Earl Moira,' born 1770.

GERANDO, MARIE JOSEPH DE, born 1772, died in 1842: a French metaphysician of considerable note. He possessed a mind of much lucidity, and his industry was great. He improved on the system of Condillac—rather returning to that of Locke. He may be called a logical preacher of the Scotch school. His chief work is the 'Histoire Comparée des Systèmes de Philosophie;' but he wrote much besides on education and philanthropic institutions. His other important work is entitled 'De la Bienfaisance Publique.'

GERARD, an Arabian scholar, 1114-1187.

GERARD, count of Auvergne, 839-841.

GERARD, duke of Lorraine, 1047-1070.

GERARD, a Hungarian missionary, killed 1047.

GERARD, ALEXANDER, an eminent divine of the Church of Scotland, professor of moral philosophy and logic at Marischal College, author of 'An Essay on Taste,' 'An Essay on Genius,' 'Dissertations on the Genius and Evidences of Christianity,' &c., 1728-1795. His son, GILBERT, a theologian and biblical critic, died 1815.

GERARD, BALTHASAR, a Roman Catholic fanatic, assassin of William I., prince of Orange, 1584.

GERARD, FRANÇOIS, a Fr. paint., 1770-1837.

GERARD, G. J., a Flemish antiqu., 1734-1814.

GERARD, JAMES, an English surgeon and traveller in the Himalaya mountains, died 1835.

GERARD, LOUIS, a Fr. botanist, 1733-1819.

GERARD, L. P., a French moralist, 1737-1813.

GERARD, MAURICE STEPHEN, Count, a distinguished French marshal, 1773-1851.

GERARD OF VERCEL, a Fr. philol., 1480-1544.

GERARD-DE-RAYNEVAL, J. M., a French diploma., and writer on public affairs, 1736-1812.

GERARD-GROOT, or THE GREAT, a Dutch theologian, and founder of a community of *savants*, kn. as the canons regular of Windesheim, 1340-84.

GERARD-THOM, or TENQUE, the founder and first grand master of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, 1040-1121.

GERARDE, J., an Engl. herbalist, 1545-1607.

GERARDIN, S., a French natural., 1751-1816.

GERARDS, MARK, a Flem. paint., 1561-1635.

GERBAIN, J., a French *savant*, 1629-1699.

GERBER, SIR BALTHASAR, a Flemish painter, knighted by Charles I., 1592-1667.

GERBERON, G., a French ecclesiastic, author of a 'History of Jansenism,' 1628-1711.

GERBERT, M., a German *savant*, 1720-1793.

GERBIER, P. J. B., a French lawyer, 1725-88.

GERBILLON, J. F., a Fr. mission., 1654-1707.

GERCKER, P. G., a Prussian writer on the ancient diplomacy of Brandenburg, &c., 1722-91.

GERDES, D., a German theologian, 1698-1765.

GERDIL, HYACINTH SIGISMUND, an Italian cardinal, theologian, and philosopher, 1718-1802.

GERHARD, E., a Germ. philoso., 1682-1718.

GERHARD, JOHN, a German Lutheran theologian, 1582-1637. His son, J. E. GERHARD, a theologian and Oriental scholar, 1623-1668.

GERICAULT, JEAN LOUIS THEODORE ANDRE, was born at Rouen in 1790. He was the pupil of Guérin, and became a great historical painter, and not less so for treating his subjects in a

familiar manner; he was also a *genre* painter of high class. His peculiar powers are well illustrated in the great and magnificent picture of the 'Shipwreck of the Medusa,' painted in 1819, and now in the Louvre at Paris: there is a very beautiful mezzotint of this picture by S. W. Reynolds. Gericault died almost at the threshold of his promised great career in 1824.—(Gabet, *Dictionnaire des Artistes*, &c.) [R.N.W.]

GERING, ULRIC, a Swiss painter, died 1510.

GERLAC, P., a Dutch ascetic, 1378-1411.

GERLACH, B. T., a Germ. *savant*, 1698-1756.

GERLACH, STEPHEN, a German theologian, preacher and traveller, 1546-1612.

GERMAIN, M., a Fr. antiquarian, 1645-1694.

GERMAIN, PETER, a French artist in gold and silver, 1647-1682. His son, THOMAS, dist. as a goldsmith, sculptor, and architect, 1673-1748.

GERMAIN, SAINT, bp. of Auxerre, died 448.

GERMAIN, SAINT, bishop of Paris, died 576.

GERMAIN OF SILESIA, a German monk, author of an Arabian and Italian dictionary, 17th ct.

GERMAIN, SOPHIA, a French lady, cel. as a wr. on natural philosophy and mathematics, 1776-1821.

GERMANICUS, TIBERIUS DRUSUS CÆSAR, son of Claudius Drusus Nero and the younger Antonia, a niece of Augustus, was commander of the Roman legions in Germany when Augustus died in the year 14, and refused at the hands of his soldiers the offer of the Roman empire. He was a great and successful general, and was recalled to Rome by Tiberius, of whom he was the nephew and adopted heir, to enjoy the honours of a triumph, from which he was sent to a command in the East. He d. at Antioch, at the age of thirty-four, A.D. 19.

GERMANUS, the *first* of the name, patriarch of Constantinople, 715-740; the *second*, from 1222 to 1240, and again during the last year of his life, 1254-1255; the *third*, a few months in 1267.

GERMON, B., a French Jesuit, author of 'De Veteribus Regum Fr. Diplomatus,' 1663-1718.

GERRARD OF HAERLEM, a Dutch painter, one of the first to practise in oil, 1460-1488.

GERRARDS, G. P. VAN, a Dutch painter, the friend and imitator of Vandyck, 1607-1667.

GERSON, CHR., a German Talmudist, d. 1627.

GERSON, G. C. DE, a Fr. divine, 1363-1421.

GERSTEN, C. L., a Germ. mathem., 1701-62.

GERSTENBERG, H. W. DE, a German philosopher, dram. author, poet, and critic, 1737-1823.

GERTRUDE, the name of three Roman Catholic saints, the *first*, abbess of Nivelles, 626-659; the *second*, an abbess of the order of St. Benedict, and author of 'Revelations,' died 1034; the *third*, a daughter of Saint Elizabeth of Hungary, d. 1297.

GERVAIS, an English ecclesiastic of the middle ages, author of 'Letters,' died 1228.

GERVAISE, NICHOLAS, a French missionary, author of descriptions of Siam and Macassar, killed by the Caribs, 1662-1729. ARMAND FRANCIS, his brother, a biographical writer, died 1751.

GERVAISE OF TILBURY, an English poet and historian, both in the Latin tongue, died 1218.

GESENIUS, FREDERIC HENRY WILLIAM, an eminent German philologist and Oriental scholar, professor of Hebrew at the university of Halle, au. of a well-known Hebrew Lexicon, &c., 1786-1842.

GESENIUS, W., a German phys., 1760-1801.

GESNER, CONRAD, a native of Zurich, distin-

guished as an indefatigable scholar, philosopher and naturalist, 1516-1561.

GESNER, J. J., a missionary of Zurich, author of 'Numismata Antiqua Populorum et Urbium &c.,' 1707-1787. His brother, JOHN, a physician and naturalist, 1709-1787.

GESNER, J. M., a philologist and classic scholar, born near Anspach, 1691-1761. His brother, ANDREW SAMUEL, a distinguished *savant*, 1690-1778. J. ALBERT, his younger brother, distinguished as a naturalist, 1694-1760.

GESNER, SOL., a German divine, 1559-1606.



[Tomb of Gesner.]

GESNER, or GESSNER, SOLOMON, a painter of Zurich, better known as a poet, 1730-1788. His son, CONRAD, distinguished as a painter of horses and battle-pieces, died 1826.

GESTRIN, J., a Swedish mathematician, 17th cen.

GETA, PUBLIUS SEPTIMIUS, second son of the emperor Severus, brother and associate of Caracalla, by whose orders he was murdered 210.

GETHIN, LADY GRACE, an English lady, distinguished for her literary abilities, 1676-1697.

GEULINX, A., a Flem. philosopher, 1625-69.

GEYSER, C. T., a Germ. engraver, 1742-180.

GEYSER, S. W., a German author, 1740-180.

GEZELIUS, J., a Swedish theologian and scholar, bishop of Abo, au. of a Greek grammar, Hebrew grammar, &c., 1615-1690. His son, JOHAN, a theologian, part author of a commentary on the Bible, commenced by his father, 1647-1718.

GEZELIUS, GEORGE, a Swedish divine, author of a biog. dict. of illustrious Swedes, 1732-1789.

GHAZAN-KHAN, sultan of Persia, died 130.

GHEDINI, F. A., an Italian poet, 1684-1767.

GHERARDESCA, UGOLINA, a Tuscan nobleman of the Guelph party, who was vanquished and starved in prison, together with three of his sons and one of his grandsons, 1288.

GHERARDI, A., an Ital. painter, 1664-1702.

GHEYN, or GHEIN, JAMES DU, called 'The Elder,' a Flemish painter and engraver, 1561-1615. 'The Younger,' of the same name, a designer and engraver, born about 1610.

GHEYN, GUIDO, a Flemish engraver, 17th ct.

GHEZZI, N., an Italian naturalist, 1685-1764.

GHEZZI, SEBASTIANO, a scholar of Guercino distinguished as an architect, painter, and sculp.

died about 1650. His son, JOSEPH, a painter, 1644-1720. The son of the latter, PETER LEO, a painter and engraver, 1674-1755.

GHIBERTI, LORENZO, a celebrated Florentine sculptor and goldsmith, was born in 1381. In 1400 he left Florence for fear of the plague, but returned shortly afterwards, when he received notice of the great competition that was to take place on the occasion of completing the bronze doors of the Baptistery of St. John. The centre door opposite to the west end of the cathedral had been already put up by Andrea Pisano, the other two gates were for the two sides.—The commission for these two new gates was obtained by Lorenzo Ghiberti, then a young man only twenty-two years of age: the contract was given to Ghiberti and his father, and other assistants, on the 11th of November, 1403, and the first gates, representing the life of Christ, were put up in the place of those by Andrea Pisano, in April, 1424; and the third gates, commenced on 2d January, 1425, and the histories from the Old Testament, were completed until 16th June, 1452, when they were gilded and put up in the place of Ghiberti's gates, which were removed to the other side, opposite to those of Andrea Pisano. These great works, of the last of which entire casts may be seen at Marlborough House, caused a new epoch in monumental art, being remarkable for their bold and accurate imitation in the detail, for their skill in modelling of the figure, and masterly symmetrical grouping of the whole; on a scale of magnificence, and technical completeness, altogether unprecedented in modern art. During the next forty years that Ghiberti and his assistants, of whom his own son Vittorio was one of the principal, were occupied on these complicated works, he executed also many others, monumental and ecclesiastical, which must explain the apparently long delay in the completion of the gates. Ghiberti died at Florence in 1455.—(Vasari, *Vite Pittori*, &c., Florence 1848; Patch, *La Porta Principale del Battistero di San Giovanni*, &c., Florence, 1773.) [R.N.W.]

GILINI, G., an Italian historian, 1589-1670.

GILINI, LUKE, an Italian botanist, 1500-1556.

GIRLANDAJO, DOMENICO, an Italian painter and goldsmith, teacher of Michelangelo, 1478-1493. His son, RIDOLFO, also a painter, died of his uncle David Curadi, 1485-1560.

GIACCHI, J., an Italian composer, 1575-1650.

GIACCHI, a Mahomedan *savant*, died 764.

GIACCHI, a Mahomedan *savant*, died 840.

GIAMBERTI, F., an Ital. architect, 15th cent.

GIANNONE, P., a Neapolitan hist., 1676-1748.

GIANNOTTI, D., a Venetian an., 1494-1563.

GIARDINI, FELICE, who has been called the father, if not the founder, of the violin school in Italy, was born at Turin in 1716, and was entered a chorister at the *Duomo* in Milan, where he learned singing, the harpsichord, and composition, under Paladini. He afterwards adopted the violin, and studied under Lorenzo Somis, one of Corelli's most famous followers. After having visited the principal cities of Italy, he travelled over Germany, and at length reached London in the year 1750, where he soon reached the top of his profession, and where he filled the highest professional posts open to the musical artist. It is said that

when he first appeared at the Haymarket theatre, and played a solo on the violin, 'the applause was long, loud, and furious, and such as nothing but that which Garrick called forth had ever equalled.' In the year 1756, he in company with Mignotti, became the manager of the Italian Opera, and though he composed several operas, and acquired much fame, his undertaking was very unsuccessful. Giardini in the year 1763 retired from the management, after having lost a large sum of money. In 1784 Giardini went to Italy, where he remained five years. In 1789 he came back to England, but was not so successful as during his first residence. In 1793 he went to Russia. His public performances at Moscow and St. Petersburg failed to produce the effect of his earlier efforts. He died in the latter city in poverty in the year 1796. [J.M.]

GIATTINI, J. B., an Italian poet, 1600-1672.

GIB, ADAM, a Scotch divine, 1713-1788.

GIBBES, J. A., a French physician, 1616-77.

GIBBON, EDWARD, was born at Putney in Surrey, in 1737. He was the only child who survived infancy, of a gentleman well connected and tolerably wealthy. Feeble health made his school days to be profitable in nothing but the acquisition of miscellaneous and undigested knowledge; and, being sent to Oxford too young and quite unprepared, he spent fourteen months there in alternations of irregular study and extreme idleness. At the end of this time, being a little more than sixteen years old, he embraced the Roman Catholic faith, and formally announced his conversion to his father. He was immediately placed under the care of a Calvinist minister at Lausanne, whose instructions led him in a few months back to protestantism. The five years he spent at Lausanne, closing in 1758, when he was just of age, formed the real commencement of his education; and, at their close, he was not only a ripe scholar in French and Latin, but possessed of an extraordinary amount of historical and other information. He found leisure, however, for falling in love, unsuccessfully, with a young lady, who afterwards became the wife of M. Necker and the mother of Madame De Stael.—For several years after Gibbon's return to England, he lived chiefly at his father's house in Hampshire; and, failing in attempts to obtain diplomatic employment, he accepted a militia commission, attended zealously to his duties, and rose to be lieutenant-colonel. But the studious habits and literary ambition which he had acquired, never flagged. In 1761, he published, in French, a short essay 'On the Study of Literature.' He extended his acquaintance with English authors, and, beginning to learn Greek thoroughly, pursued the study zealously, when, in 1763, he was allowed again to visit the continent. In Rome, next year, he conceived the design of his great historical work. Returning home in 1765, he passed some years unsatisfactorily to himself, but not without much improvement both in knowledge and in skill of writing. In 1774, he entered the House of Commons, in which he sat for eight sessions; and he was rewarded for his silent votes in favour of Lord North's administration, by holding for three years a seat at the board of trade. In 1770, he published, in answer to Warburton, his spirited Dissertation on the

Sixth Book of the *Æneid*. In the same year, the death of his father placed him in possession of a fortune, which, though embarrassed, he was able to extricate so far that it afforded a handsome competence, and enabled him to devote himself exclusively to study and composition.—In 1776, he published the first volume of 'The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire,' the first edition of which was sold in a few days, and was rapidly followed by others. The second and third volumes, appearing in 1781, brought down the narrative to the Fall of the Western Empire; and for a while the author hesitated whether he should not here allow the work to drop. He resumed the design, however, in 1783, when he fixed his abode at Lausanne. He has recorded, in an eloquent passage of his *Memoirs*, the mixed emotions with which, in a moonlight night of June, 1787, in a summer-house in his garden, he completed his great undertaking. Its last three volumes were published next year, the author visiting London to superintend the press, but returning in a few months to Lausanne. There he remained till, in 1793, he was called to England to console his friend Lord Sheffield on the death of his wife. His health was now very infirm; and he laboured under dropsy. He died in London in January, 1794.—The volumes called his 'Miscellaneous Works,' contain, besides reprints of his minor writings, and several essays not previously printed, an interesting collection of his letters, and an instructive autobiography. Some of these pieces show all that various erudition, and that command of apt and powerful language, of which his chief work is so remarkable a monument. His exotic diction, and the pompous structure of his style, are open to strong exceptions; yet he is one of the most strikingly eloquent writers in our language. The historical value of his 'Decline and Fall' is very great; and the extraordinary union of excellencies, of vast variety with general correctness of learning, of good judgment with vigour of narrative and description, deepens the regret with which we contemplate the sceptical taint that is diffused so steadily through the whole. [W.S.]

GIBBON, JOHN, an ancestor of the celebrated historian, known as a writer on heraldry, born 1629, died about 1700.

GIBBONS, GRINLING, a celebrated carver in wood, was born at Rotterdam, 4th April, 1648, and appears to have visited this country in 1667, the year after the great fire. Evelyn, who calls him the incomparable Gibbons, introduced him to King Charles II., and also to Sir Christopher Wren, who employed him extensively in the decorations of St. Paul's. Gibbons received a place in the Board of Works, and was much employed at Windsor. In 1714 he was appointed master carver in wood to George I., with a salary of eightpence a-day. He died in London, 3d August, 1721.—There are many fine specimens of Gibbons's carvings at Hampton Court, and at Petworth, the state room there being considered by some his masterpiece: also at Houghton; and there are some specimens still in St. James's Church, London. His works are in very high relief, and the details, fruit, flowers, game, &c., generally grouped in great clusters or festoons, and though from the proper distance they appear to be of extreme deli-

cacy, are of a solid character, and very judiciously disposed. He made a taste for carvings of class fashionable, and had several skilful scholars and imitators, as Selden, Watson, Dievot, Laurens; much work attributed to Gibbons doubtless executed by some one of these men (Walpole, *Anecdotes of Painters*, &c., ed. Worn Bohn, 1849.) [R.N.]

GIBBONS, ORLANDO, Mus. Doc., who regarded as one of the greatest English musicians was born at Cambridge, in 1583. He was twenty-one years of age when he was appointed organist to the chapel royal, and in 1622, on recommendation of the learned antiquary Camden who was his personal friend, the University of Oxford conferred upon him their degree of Doctor of Music. Some years afterwards, while he was at Canterbury for the purpose of conducting musical performances at the marriage of Charles I., he fell ill of small-pox and died. He was buried in the cathedral of Canterbury, where his tomb caused a simple and elegant marble monument to be erected to his memory. His first publications were madrigals in four parts for voices and viols, but the best of his works are his church services and anthems, many of which are still extant. 'The compositions of Gibbons are for the most part,' says one of his biographers, 'truly excellent and the study of them cannot be too strongly commended. The characteristics of his music are fine harmony, unaffected simplicity, and an almost unexampled grandeur.' Another writer says, 'in a lapse of upwards of two hundred years, his compositions seem to have lost none of their freshness and are still, and likely to continue, the admiration of all real judges of what is excellent in music.' He left a son, CHRISTOPHER, who was also a musician but who inherited only a very meagre share of his father's genius. Orlando Gibbons was survived by two brothers, EDWARD, who was organist of Bath, and master of the celebrated Matthew Locke, and ELLIS, organist of Salisbury. [J.]

GIBBONS, RICHARD, an English Jesuit, professor of philosophy and divinity, 1549-1632.

GIBBONS, THOS., an Engl. Calvinist, 1720-

GIBBS, JAMES, a Scotch architect, designer of the Radcliffe Library at Oxford, the church of Martin-in-the-Fields, &c., 1680-1754.

GIBBS, SIR V., an English judge, 1752-1825.

GIBERT, J. P., one of the most learned French authors on the canon law, 1660-1741. BALTHASAR GIBERT, of the same family, a writer on rhetoric, 1662-1741. JOHN BALTHASAR, learned historian and chronological wr., 1711-1780.

GIBSON, EDMUND, successively bishop of Exeter and London, distinguished as a writer on ecclesiastical antiquities, and as a classical editor and translator, 1669-1748.

GIBSON, RICHARD, a celebrated dwarf, and portrait painter, time of Cromwell, 1615-1690.

GIBSON, TH., a wr. of the reformation, d. 1534.

GIBSON, WM., a mathematic. teacher, 1720-

GIFFEN, H., a Dutch critic, 1534-1604.

GIFFORD, ANDREW, a Calvinistic and antiquarian wr., especially on numismatics, 1700-

GIFFORD, JOHN, a political and historical writer, whose real name was J. R. Green, 1758-1834.

GIFFORD, R., an English divine, 1725-1800.

GIFFORD, WILLIAM, the son of a poor and

ated tradesman, was born in Devonshire in 1756. coming in childhood a destitute orphan, he was successively a cabin-boy and a shoemaker's apprentice: but a benevolent patron put him to school; and, finding his way to Oxford, he there secured aristocratic patronage, and, attaching himself to the Tory party, proved one of its most effective literary advocates. In 1798, he became editor of the *Antijacobin*; and for about sixteen years, in 1809, he edited the *Quarterly Review*. He was eminently qualified for such offices, both by his aptness and force of writing, his variety of information, and his readiness and unhesitating fluency of satire. Not far from the close of the century appeared his two satirical poems, 'The Mæviad' and 'The Mæviad,' and his vigorous and spirited translation of Juvenal was published in 1822. His best services to letters were his editions of *Old English Dramatists*. His 'Massinger' appeared in 1808; his 'Ben Jonson,' the most valuable of the series, in 1816; and his editions of *Shirley*, completed by other hands, were published in 1827 and 1833. He died in the month of 1826, bequeathing the bulk of his property to the son of his early benefactor. [W.S.]

GIL, FATHER, a Spanish patriot, dist. in 1808. GILBERT, DAVIES, born at St. Erth in Cornwall 1767, known as an antiquarian, and successor of Sir Humphry Davy as president of the Royal Society, author of 'A Plain Statement of the Bulwark Question,' and many scientific papers. Gil was M.P. for Bodmin from 1806-32, d. 1840. GILBERT, F. H., a Fr. veterinarian, 1755-1800. GILBERT, GAB., a French poet, died 1680. GILBERT, SIR HUMPHREY, half-brother of Walter Raleigh, was a man of ardent temper and chivalrous character, who engaged in geographical discovery from the love of fame and adventure. Under patent from Queen Elizabeth, sailed, in 1583, with five vessels and 260 men, to take possession of the northern parts of America. Newfoundland, whose fisheries were already much frequented by French, Spanish, and Portuguese ships, he succeeded in establishing a colony, and thus secured the influence of England in those parts, the title being founded upon the discovery by Sebastian Cabot. He ventured across the Atlantic, on his homeward voyage, in a vessel of only ten tons; but after passing the Azores he perished during the night in a storm, with all on board his little barge. He was seen the evening before, struggling with the waves, in the Golden Hind (see *DRAKE*), which he accompanied him from the coast of Virginia, in which he had been urged to take his passage home. He has been called 'the father of western civilization.' [J.B.]

GILBERT, J., an English author, 1674-1726. GILBERT, L. T., a Fr. author, 1780-1827. GILBERT, L. W., a Fr. med. au., 1769-1824. GILBERT, N. A., a French theolo., 1762-1821. GILBERT, N. J. L., a French poet, 1751-1780. GILBERT, N. P., a Fr. med. au., 1751-1814. GILBERT, SAINT, a French monk, died 1162. GILBERT, WM., an English divine, 1613-94. GILBERT, or GILBERD, WILLIAM, an English physician, distinguished as an experimental philosopher, and especially for his researches into the properties of the loadstone, and for his attempt

to found a philosophical theory of the earth's magnetism upon experiment. His work, entitled 'De Magnete,' published 1600, is understood to be the foundation of all modern improvement in that branch of philosophy; born at Colchester, where his father was recorder, 1540, died 1603.

GILBERT-DE-LA-POREE, a celebrated Fr. theologian and philoso. of the Realists, 1070-1154.

GILBERT DE SEMPRINGHAM, an English priest, founder of a religious order, died 1180.

GILBERT DES VOISINS, a French magistrate and writer on protestant liberty, 1684-1769.

GILCHRIST, E., a Scotch med. au., 1707-74.

GILCHRIST, J. B., a Sc. Oriental, 1759-1841.

GILCHRIST, OCT., a dram. critic, 1779-1828.

GILDAS, SAINT, a British ecclesiastic, 6th ct.

GILDAS, SAINT, a celebrated English historian and theologian, of royal extraction, died 512.

GILDAS, THE WISE, a British monk, the most ancient author of this country, 511-570.

GILDON, Roman governor of Africa, k. 398.

GILDON, CH., an Engl. dramatist, 1665-1723.

GILIANEZ, a Portuguese admiral who contributed to the African discoveries, 1443-1446.

GILII, P. L., an Ital. astronomer, 1756-1821.

GILL, ALEX., an English theologian, master of St. Paul's school, and teacher of Milton, 1564-1635. His son and successor, of the same name, distinguished also as a Latin poet, 1597-1642.

GILL, JOHN, a baptist divine, 1697-1771.

GILLES, JOHN, a French musician, died 1705.

GILLES, PETER, a classical trans., 1490-1555.

GILLES, PETER, a Swiss protest. div., 17th ct.

GILLESPIE, GEO., a Scotch divine, died 1648.

GILLIES, JOHN, an eminent Greek scholar and historian of Scotland, author of a 'History of Ancient Greece,' &c., 1747-1836.

GILON, an Italian card. and author, died 1142.

GILPIN, BERNARD, a celebrated English reformer, called, on account of his pious and unwearied exertions in Durham, the Apostle of the North and the Father of the Poor; he was born in 1517, escaped the stake by the opportune death of Queen Mary, and died 1583. His life has been written by Bishop Carleton, and by his descendant WILLIAM GILPIN. The latter, who is the well known writer on forest scenery, on the picturesque, &c., was a minister of the Church of England, and brother of Sawrey Gilpin the painter, 1724-1804.

GILPIN, RICHARD, a nonconf. divine, d. 1657.

GILPIN, SAWREY, an Engl. paint., 1733-1807.

GIL-POLO, G., a Spanish poet, 1516-1572.

GILRAY, JAS., an Engl. caricaturist, d. 1815.

GIL-VICENTE, a celebrated dramatic author, called the Plautus of Portugal, 1485-1557.

GIMMA, H., an Italian naturalist, 1668-1735.

GIN, P. L. C., a Fr. miscel. wr., 1726-1807.

GINANI, G., an Italian poet, died after 1634.

GINANI, JOSEPH, Count, an Italian naturalist, 1692-1753. FRANCIS, his nephew, a naturalist and agriculturist, 1716-1766. PAUL, of the same family, a learned ecclesiastic, 1698-1774.

GINGUENE, P. L., a Fr. historian, 1748-1815.

GIOBERT, J. A., an Ital. chemist, 1761-1834.

GIOCONDO, FRA GIOVANNI, in Latin JUCUNDUS, an Italian antiquarian and architect, editor of several classics, about 1435-1514.

GIOFFREDO, P., an Italian hist., 1629-1692.

GIOIA, FLAVIO, an Italian navigator, 14th ct.

GIOJA, M., an Italian economist, 1767-1829.
GIORDANI, GUISEFFE, sometimes called **GIORDANELLO**, whose songs at one time enjoyed the highest popularity in Britain, was born in Italy about the year 1750. He came to England very young, and soon had all his time filled up in giving lessons in music. In 1779 he entered into partnership with Leoni the singer, and they jointly became lessees of a theatre in Dublin, Giordani as composer, and his partner as singer. This speculation proved a complete failure, and in four years they were bankrupt. Giordani after this continued to reside in Dublin, where he had several pupils of distinction, and where he married the daughter of Tate Wilkinson. He composed two operas, 'Antigone' and 'Artaserse,' for the Italian Opera in England, and one for the English stage. He died in Dublin in 1789. [J.M.]

GIORDANI, V., an Italian mathe., 1633-1711.
GIORDANO, L., a Neapol. paint., 1632-1705.
GIORDANO, S., an Ital. painter, 1779-1829.
GIORGAKI, a Grk. naval commander, d. 1821.
GIORGI, A., a Venetian Jesuit, 1747-1779.
GIORGI, ANT. A., an Italian theolo., 1711-97.
GIORGI, D., an Ital. antiquarian, 1690-1747.
GIORGI, MARIA, an Italian painter, 1780-1810.
GIORGI, MARINO, a Venetian doge, succeeded and died 1311.

GIORGIONE, the name by which **GIORGIO BARBARELLI** is commonly known. He was born near Castelfranco in 1477, and was the fellow-pupil of Titian with Giovanni Bellini at Venice. He became a great colourist, and his pictures are further distinguished for objective truth of representation and effective light and shade. His pictures are very scarce: they consist chiefly of portraits. He died at Venice in 1511, at the early age of thirty-three.—(Vasari, *Vite de' Pittori*, &c.; Ridolfi, *Maraviglie dell' Arte*, &c.) [R.N.W.]

GIOSIPPINO, an Italian painter, died 1640.
GIOTTINO, TH., an Ital. painter, 1324-1356.
GIOTTO DI BONDONE was born at Vespignano in 1276; he was the pupil of Cimabue, and appears to have owed the development of his extraordinary faculties almost wholly to that painter, who in one of his walks near Florence, saw Giotto, then a shepherd boy, sketching one of his flock on the ground, and perceived so much native talent in the attempt, that he persuaded the boy's parents to let him take him with him to Florence, and make a painter of him. Florence dates its preponderance in the history of Tuscan painting from the time of Giotto; his works mark the era of the first great epoch of the art in modern times: the rigid traditional forms of the Byzantine school were finally laid aside for nature; the beautiful now supplanting the hideous as the fundamental element of the canons of art.—Giotto was painter, sculptor, architect, and mosaic worker; he enriched many cities in Italy with his works, (chiefly in fresco,) especially Florence, Rome, Naples, Padua, and Assisi; and by his introduction of individuality of treatment through the careful study of nature, established legitimate portrait. The frescoes of the Arena chapel, Padua, are in course of publication by the Arundel Society. Giotto was in Rome in 1298, he was at Avignon for some years afterwards, between 1305 and 1314; in 1316 he returned to Florence, in 1327 he visited

Naples, and he died at Florence in 1336.—(Va. *Vite de' Pittori*, &c., ed. Florence, 1846.) [R.N.]
GIOVANETTI, F., an Italian jurist, died 1707.
GIOVENAZZI, V. M., an It. savant, 1727-1791.
GIOVENE, J. M., an Italian natu., 1753-1801.
GIOVINAZZO, V., an Italian poet, died 1801.
GIOVIO, B., an Italian savant and Latin poet, 1471-1544. **PAUL**, his brother, bishop of Nocera, a celebrated historian, 1483-1552. **PAUL**, a younger, also a literary savant, 1530-1585.
GIOVIO, J. B., Count, a poet, 1738-1814.
GIRALDI, LILIO GREGORIO, better known as **GYRALDUS**, a learned Italian poet, author of history of the heathen deities, &c., 1479-1519.
GIOVANNI BATTISTE GIRALDI CINTIO, of same family, author of the 'Gli Hecatomiti' 'Hundred Novels,' &c., 1504-1573.

GIRALDUS CAMBRENSIS. See **BARRY**.
GIRARD, A., a Dutch wr. on algebra, d. 1610.
GIRARD, G., a Fr. grammar wr., 1677-1747.
GIRARD, J., a French theologian, 1570-1640.
GIRARD, J., a French jurisconsult, died 1710.
GIRARD, P. S., a Fr. engineer, 1765-1835.
GIRARD, W., a French writer, died 1663.
GIRARDET, A., a Swiss engraver, 1764-1810.
GIRARDET, P. A., a French mythol., 1733-1800.
GIRARDON, F., a French sculpt., 1630-1710.
GIRDLESTONE, TH., a physician and medical writer, author of 'Essays on the Hepatitis Spasmodic Affections in India,' &c., 1758-1820.

GIREY-DUPRE, J. M., a French republican, kn. as a journalist and poet, b. 1769, exec. 1797.

GIRODET-TRIOSON, ANNE LOUIS, a French painter, considered one of the greatest of the modern school, instructed by David, 1735-1801.

GIROUST, F., a French composer, 1730-1801.
GIROUST, J., a French preacher, 1624-1680.

GIRTIN, TH., an English painter, 1773-1801.
GISBERT, BLAISE, a French Jesuit and

torian, author of various religious, critical, philosophical writings, 1657-1731.

GISBERT, J., a Fr. theologian, 1639-1711.
GISBORNE, REV. THOMAS, a divine of the Church of England, eminent as a moralist

and miscellaneous writer, author of 'Principle of Moral Philosophy Investigated,' 'An Inquiry into the Duties of the Female Sex,' &c., 1758-1840.

GISMONTI, C. J., an Italian mineralogist and mathematician, 1762-1824.

GIULIO-ROMANO. See **ROMANO**.
GIUNTINI, F., an Ital. theologian, 1522-1600.

GIUSTINIANI. See **JUSTINIAN**.
GJOERANSON, JOHN, a Swedish divine

known as a writer on the antiquity of the North in the middle of last century.

GJOERWEL, CH. C., a Swed. wr., 1731-1801.
GLABER, P., a French chronicler, 11th cent.

GLADBACH, C. J., a Ger. naturalist, 1736-1801.
GLANVILLE, B., a philosophical writer, 14th cent.

GLANVIL, SIR JOHN, a learned English lawyer and royalist, speaker of the House of Commons in the reign of Charles I., died 1661.

grandson, of the same name, a lawyer and translator, of 'Fontenelle's Plurality of Worlds,' d. 1700.

GLANVIL, GLANVILL, or GLANVILLE, **RANULPH DE**, an English judge and crusader, accomp. Richard I., and fell at siege of Acre, 1191.

GLANVILL, JOSEPH, an English divine, author of many philosophical and learned writ-

amongst the more famous of which are his 'Vanderlog of Dogmatizing,' 'Some Philosophical Considerations Touching the Being of Witches and Witchcraft,' 'An Inquiry into the Opinion of the Eastern Sages Concerning the Pre-existence of Souls,' 'Scep sis Scientifica, or Confessed Ignorance the Way to Science,' and 'Plus Ultra, or the Progress and Advancement of Science since the Days of Aristotle.' He was one of the new school philosophical divines of which Cudworth may be regarded as the most illustrious example; born Plymouth 1636, d. in his rectory at Bath 1680.

GLASER, J. F., a German chemist, 1707-1781.

GLASS, JOHN, a Scottish divine, founder of the Glassites, since called Sandemanians, 1698-1778. His son, of the same name, a marine surgeon, au. of a 'Description of Teneriffe,' 1725-1765.

GLASSE, G. H., an English scholar, died 1809.

GLASSIUS, S., a Dutch critic, 1593-1656.

GLAUBER, JOHN, a Dutch painter, 1646-1726.

GLAUBER, JOHN RODOLPH, a German chemist, and experimenter in alchemy, the discovery of the sulphate of soda kn. by his name, 16th c.

GLEDITSCH, J. T., a Ger. natural., 1714-86.

GLEICHEN, C. H., a Ger. metaph., 1733-1807.

GLEICHEN, F. W., a nat. philos., 1717-1783.

GLEICHMANU, J. Z., a Ger. *savant*, d. 1758.

GLEIM, J. W. L., a German poet, 1719-1803.

GLEN, JOHN DE, a French engraver, 16th cent.

GLENDOWER, or GLENDWR, OWEN, a Welsh chief, descended from Llewellyn, the last prince of Wales, and distinguished for the long test which he maintained with Henry IV., born 1399, crowned by his adherents 1402, died 1415.

GLENNIE, J., an Irish mathematician, 1750-1817.

GLENNY, G., a French lexicographer, 1761-1830.

GLEMANN, J. G. T., a Danish geographer, au. of maps of the Northern Countries, 1793-1828.

GLISCENTI, F., an Italian moralist, died 1620.

GLISSON, FRANCIS, a learned English physician, a native of Dorsetshire, was born 1597, died in 1677. He was for forty years professor of medicine in the university of Cambridge, and became a member of the College of Physicians in London in 1634. On the breaking out of the civil war he retired to Colchester, but subsequently returned to London, and was one of the original members of the Royal Society. He enjoyed a considerable reputation in his lifetime, and wrote several treatises on anatomical and medical subjects, which are respectfully spoken of by Haller, and which are now neglected. [J.M.C.]

GLOSKOUSKI, M., a Polish poet, 17th cent.

LOUCESTER, ROBERT OF, an old English chronicler, about the time of King John.

LOUCESTER, WILLIAM FREDERIC, duke of Devon, of Prince William Henry, third son of George II. prince of Wales, and brother of George III. born at Rome 1776, married to his first wife, the Princess Mary, fourth daughter of George III., 1816, died 1834.

LOVER, MRS., an English actress, 1780-1850.

LOVER, RICHARD, a distinguished Greek scholar and poet, popularly known as the author of 'Leonidas,' 'Hosier's Ghost,' &c., 1712-1785.

LOVER, THOS., a wr. on heraldry, 1543-88.

LUCK, CHRISTOPH, was born in Weidenau in the upper Palatinate, in the year 1714, and his father held the situation of forester to

the Prince Lobkowitz. Early in childhood he went with his family to Bohemia, where his father died and left him without education, and in circumstances little removed from absolute penury. Gluck was, however, gifted with a mind of no ordinary power, and he soon made his proficiency in music the means of placing himself above want. He went from town to town as an itinerant musician until he arrived at Vienna, where he met with a nobleman who became his patron, and in whose suite the young Gluck went to Italy, and became the pupil of the renowned Padre Martini. Here he was put upon the establishment of Prince Melzi as composer, and before he returned to Germany he produced several successful operas. His fame had now spread so far beyond the city of Milan, that in 1745 he was invited by the directors of the king's theatre to come to London, where he was to hold the situation of composer to that establishment. His success in London was not very decided. While in this situation he produced his 'La Caduta dei Giganti,' and 'Artamene,' operas, and 'Piramo e Tisbe,' a *pasticchio* consisting of selections from all his previous works. After this Gluck went for a short time to Copenhagen, from whence he was invited to return to Italy, where he produced his 'Clemenza di Tito,' 'Antigonus,' 'Clelia,' 'Baucis e Philemon,' and 'Aristideo,' with varied success. He then went to Vienna, where in connection with Signor Calzabigi, an ingenious poet, he projected a new style of operatic composition, and in 1764 produced his 'Orfeo' with the most complete success, 'Helen of Paris,' and 'Alceste,' speedily following. Gluck now visited the principal cities of Italy, and when at Naples was engaged to compose two operas. On his return to Vienna he composed and produced his 'Iphigenia in Aulide,' the *libretto* of which was an adaptation of the text of Racine's Iphigenia. The fame of this piece reached Paris, whither Gluck was invited by the Academie Royale. On his arrival at Paris, Marie Antoinette immediately became his pupil and patron, and at her bidding the Iphigenia was produced on the 19th of April, 1776, under his own direction, and with the most triumphant success, notwithstanding the prejudice which had been fostered against it before its performance. Immediately after this Paris was divided into two bodies, Gluckistes and Piccinistes, the latter party being the devoted admirers of Piccini the Italian composer, who was then rising into eminence; but though the musical war raged for a long time, nevertheless, when the termination of hostilities arrived the triumph of Gluck was complete. Having composed two more operas, Gluck returned to Vienna in 1779, and never after quitted that city. In 1784 he was attacked by paralysis, under which he suffered until 1787, when he died, leaving a fortune of £30,000, the fruits of his talents and industry. The writer of the sketch of his life in the Musical Library says—'The Chevalier Gluck—for he had received an order of knighthood—was a man of powerful mind, by means of which he supplied the deficiencies of early education. He read much, associated with literary and scientific persons, and reflected deeply; hence, all his works display an intellectuality not often found in the productions of the lyric stage, which have preserved them, and will continue to preserve them, while

nearly all the compositions of his contemporaries and rivals have sunk into oblivion.' [J.M.]

GLYCAS, MICHAEL, a Greek historian, 12th or 13th century, author of a universal history.

GLYNN, ROBERT, an English poet, died 1800.

GMELIN, J. F., a German chemist, 1748-1804.

GMELIN, J. G., a German botanist, 1709-55.

GMELIN, S. T., nephew of the preceding, author of 'Travels through Russia,' &c., 1745-1774.

GMELIN, W. F., a Ger. engraver, 1745-1831.

GNETITSCH, N., a Russian poet, 1784-1833.

GNEISENAU, AUGUSTUS, Count Neidhard De, a Prussian officer, dist. at Waterloo, 1760-1832.

GOAD, JOHN, a classical author, 1615-1689.

GOADBY, R., a miscellaneous writer, d. 1778.

GOAR, JAMES, a learned Fr. monk, 1601-53.

GOBBO, ANDREA, an Ital. painter, died 1527.

GOBBO, PIETRO PAOLO BONZI, called IL-GOBBO, or GOBBO DE CARACCI, an Italian painter, famous for his repres. of fruits, 1580-1640.

GOBEL, JEAN BAPTISTE JOSEPH, a French ecclesiastic, born 1727, deputy to the estates general 1789, constitutional bishop of Paris, 1793, executed with Anacharsis Cloots, Hebert, and others, for his shameful endeavours to found the social order of the republic upon atheism, 1794.

GOBELIN, GILES, an ingenious Frenchman, famous as a dyer of scarlet in the reign of Francis I., founder of the works where the admired Gobelin tapestry has been produced, 17th century.

GOBERT, NAPOL., a French general, 1807-33.

GOBET, N., a Fr. historian, died about 1781.

GOCLENIUS, C., a German philol., 1485-1539.

GOCLENIUS, RODOLPH, a German logician and literary *savant*, 1547-1628. His son, of the same name, a naturalist and writer on animal magnetism, 1572-1621.

GODARD, J., a French poet, 1564-1625.

GODARD, J. B., a Fr. naturalist, 1775-1825.

GODDARD, JON., an Eng. chemist, 1617-1674.

GODDARD, REV. W. S., formerly master of Winchester school, of which he became a benefactor, and late prebend. of St. Paul's and Salisbury, 1757-1845.

GODEAU, A., a Fr. ecclesiast. hist., 1605-1672.

GODEAU, M., a French religious au., d. 1736.

GODEBERT, a king of the Lombards, 661-662.

GODESCALCUS, or GOTTESCHALCUS, was by birth a Saxon, and was educated in a monastery at Fulda. On arriving at manhood, he struggled hard against a monastic life, but Rabanus Maurus his future persecutor interfered, the influence of Louis the emperor was invoked against him, and his early and unconscious consecration as a monk by his father, was held to be an inviolable bond. On his subsequent removal to Orbais in the diocese of Soissons he was ordained a presbyter, and we find him soon after travelling in Italy and Dalmatia. He had already in retirement drunk deep into the spirit of Augustine, and he reproduced in a prominent form his views on grace and predestination, especially in a discussion before Notting, bishop of Verona. But violent opposition was stirred up against him, and his tenets were condemned by the Synod of Mentz in A.D. 847. His fierce antagonist Rabanus Maurus then sent him to Hincmar archbishop of Rheims, to whose see the so-called heretic belonged. Hincmar immediately arraigned him before the Synod of Chiersey in 849, degraded him, scourged him

severely, and incarcerated him in the monastery of Hautevilliers in the diocese of Rheims, where twenty-one years of confinement the noble confessor died. In his last illness the communion refused him, and his corpse was denied Christian burial. The controversy raised by Gotteschalcus agitated the Romish Church for many years. Prior to his polemical appearances, Gotteschalcus for the brilliancy of his scholarship, had been named Fulgentius. That his enemies carried his opinions is plain, but it is no less true that naked and extreme statements were liable to misconception, and unnecessarily stirred up prejudice. His long and shameful imprisonment never weakened in the least his sincere attachment to the Augustinian theology.



[Armour of Godfrey of Bouillon.]

GODFREY OF BOUILLON, duke of Lorraine, first Christian king of Jerusalem, was born at Bèzy, near Nivelle. He served while young in the army of the emperor Henry IV.; and, when near the close of the eleventh century all western Europe was roused to rescue of the Holy Land from the infidels, the name of Godfrey was high throughout Christendom for piety and moral excellence, as well as for knighthood and prowess. He entered fervently into the movement of his age, and was confessedly the first in rank and worth among the chiefs of the crusade. He not only signalized himself by valor among the valorous, and by enthusiasm among the enthusiastic, but he showed also disinterestedness, probity, skill, and prudence, which were of a higher and rarer order. He maintained the most complete discipline among his division of the Christian army, which he brought safely to the appointed muster-place beneath the walls of Constantinople in the winter of 1096. By his sagacity and foresight, he prevented hostilities breaking out between the host of the crusaders and the Greek emperor Alexius Comnenus; and, in the spring of 1099, Godfrey led the Frankish nations into Asia Minor to the siege of the capital of the Turkish sultan, Nice. This city was captured after a siege of three months, in which the personal valour of Godfrey, as well as his generalship, was frequently displayed.

was tall, well-proportioned, and of such remarkable strength and dexterity in the use of his weapons, that he is said in more than one encounter to have cloven his foe by a single sword-stroke from skull to centre. After Nice was captured, the crusaders marched forward, and defeated a Turkish army in the great battle of Dorylæum. They reached Antioch, in Syria, late in the winter of 1097. The city was captured after an obstinate resistance; and the weakened army of the victors was in turn besieged in its walls by an innumerable host of the Mahomedans. After enduring much suffering and loss, Godfrey led the crusaders in a sudden sortie upon their enemies, which was completely victorious. The enthusiasm caused among the Christian army by the supposed discovery of the relic of the Holy Lance, was one great cause of this success. It was not till 1099 that the crusaders reached Jerusalem; and their numbers were then reduced by the sword and by disease to only 1,500 horse and 10,000 foot fit for service. The Mahomedan garrison was far more numerous, and the city was formidably strong. But the zeal of the crusaders was indomitable. After a siege of forty days, a successful assault was made, and 'on a Friday, at three in the afternoon, the day and hour of the Passion, Godfrey de Bouillon stood victorious on the walls of Jerusalem' (Gibbon).—When the crusaders were rested with carnage and pillage, they deliberated on the important subject of choosing a ruler of their conquest; and, with the universal consent of the assembly, Godfrey was hailed king of the Christian kingdom of Jerusalem. He showed his humility and piety by refusing to wear a golden diadem in the city where his Saviour had been crowned with thorns, and he desired to be called only Defender and Baron of the Holy Sepulchre. During his short reign he gained several military advantages in the field against the Mahomedans, especially at Aslon, where he completely routed a large army which the sultan of Egypt had sent to reconquer Jerusalem. Godfrey deserved still higher honour for his exertions in establishing order and justice in his dominions, and in compiling a code of laws for his subjects. Unhappily for the infant kingdom, he died within a year from his accession. [E.S.C.]

GODFREY, SIR EDMUNDURY, an English magistrate who exerted himself in the discovery of the Popish Plot, and is supposed to have been murdered, being found dead 17th October, 1768.

GODFREY, THOMAS, an American mathematician, died 1749. His son, of the same name, the earliest dramatic poet of America, 1736-1763.

GODFREY OF VITERBO, an Italian ecclesiastic, author of annals entitled 'Pantheon,' 12th c.

GODIN, LOUIS, a Fr. astronomer, 1704-1760.

GODINOT, J., a French theologian, 1661-1749.

GODIVA, an English lady, wife of Leofric, earl of Leicester, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, celebrated in the legends of Coventry for riding naked through the streets to deliver the citizens from a tax.

GODOLPHIN, J., an English civilian, 17th ct.

GODOLPHIN, SIDNEY, earl of, lord high treasurer of England under Queen Anne, d. 1712.

GODOLPHIN, SYDNEY, an Eng. poet, 1610-43.

GODOUNT, J., a French Hebraist, died 1700.

GODOONOFF, BORIS, czar of Moscow after the murder of Demetrius, 1599, died 1605.

GODOY, DON MANUEL, the celebrated 'Prince

of Peace,' originally a private soldier, rose to be prime minister of Spain, 1764-1851.

GODWIN, earl of Kent, a powerful English baron in the Saxon period, celebrated for his turbulence and political intrigues, died 1053.

GODWIN, MRS. See **WOLSTONECRAFT**.

GODWIN, THOMAS, an English prelate, successively dean of Christ Church, dean of Canterbury, and bishop of Bath and Wells in the reign of Elizabeth, 1517-1590. His son, **FRANCIS**, successively bishop of Llandaff and Hereford, and au. of historical and antiquarian works, 1561-1633.

MORGAN, son of the latter, also a churchman, deprived as a royalist during the civil war, d. 1645.

GODWIN, TH., an English divine, 1587-1643.

GODWIN, WILLIAM, was born in 1756, at Wisbeach in Cambridgeshire. His father was a dissenting minister; and he himself, after having completed his education in the college at Hoxton, embraced the same profession, and preached for some years to a congregation near London. About 1782 he abandoned the pulpit, his opinions having undergone serious changes; and thenceforth he strove to make a livelihood by authorship. In 1793 he became famous, or notorious, by the publication of his 'Inquiry concerning Political Justice.' This celebrated work, founded on the dream of human perfectibility, is remarkable for that combination of vigour with want of comprehensiveness and real profundity, which marked all its author's writings. His crusade against the existing system of things in all its parts was next prosecuted in a more popular shape, and with singular force of passionate and descriptive eloquence, in his novel of 'Caleb Williams.' Strongly democratic in political opinions, but gentle as well as brave, he always protested against the bringing about of social changes by force; but, though he kept sedulously aloof from the plots which, in 1794, exposed Horne Tooke and others of his friends to prosecution for treason, he did them good service by his pen. In 1797, he published essays, moral and literary, under the title of 'The Inquirer.' The same year he married Mary Wolstonecraft, in deference to the opinion of the world, after having lived with her for some time in obedience to the opinion which he himself held in regard to marriage, and which she had advocated in her 'Vindication of the Rights of Women.' His wife died in giving birth to a daughter, who became Mrs. Shelley. By a subsequent marriage he had a son, a young man of great promise, who died of cholera in 1833. In 1799, Godwin published the picturesque novel of 'Saint Leon,' his last work of this kind that was worthy of his genius. 'Fleetwood,' published in 1804, and 'Mandeville,' in 1816, are much inferior; and 'Cloudesley,' which appeared in 1830, showed that the vein of self-scrutiny on which his strength depended, had been quite worked out. But, in 1803, he had entered a new path in his 'Life of Chaucer,' which, though wanting in unity and consecutive interest, is very instructive. For some time after this he attempted business as a bookseller, and wrote a good many school-books under the name of Baldwin. In 1815, he published his 'Lives of John and Edward Phillips,' the nephews of Milton; in 1820, he attacked Malthus in his 'Treatise on Population;' in 1828, he published the last of the four volumes

of his heavy but valuable 'History of the Commonwealth;' in 1830, appeared his essays called 'Thoughts on Man;' and in 1834, his 'Lives of the Necromancers.' The poverty of his old age was alleviated by an appointment from the ministry of Earl Grey. He died in 1836. [W.S.]

GOEBEL, G. W., a German jurist, 1683-1745.

GOEBEL, H. D., a Bavarian historian, 1717-71.

GOEBEL, J. H. E., a Prussian *savant*, 1732-95.

GOEBLE, J., a German historian, died 1567.

GOECKINGK, LEOP. FRED. GUNTHER VON, a Prus. poet of the school of Wieland, 1745-1828.

GOELIKE, A. O., a Ger. med. hist., 1671-1744.

GOEREE, H. G., a Dutch theologian and physician, died about 1643. His son, WILLIAM, author of a 'History of the Jewish Church,' an 'Introduction to the Art of Painting,' &c., 1635-1711. JOHN, the son of the latter, a distinguished painter, engraver, and poet, 1670-1711.

GOERTZ, GEORGE HENRY, Baron, a German statesman, minister of finance to Charles XII., executed immediately after the king's death, 1719.

GOERTZ, JOHN EUSTACE, Count De, a Prussian diplomatist and political writer, 1737-1821.

GOES, H. VAN DER, a Flemish painter, 15th c.

GOES, W. VAN DER, a Dutch *savant*, 1611-86.

GOESCKEN, H., a Ger. philosopher, 1612-81.

GOETHE, JOHANN WOLFGANG VON, is one of the most celebrated names in European literature. It is the name of a poet who united, in an extraordinary degree, power of imagination and power of expression; and who, not less remarkable for versatility than for vigour, produced, by the exertions of sixty years, works which exemplify, in one shape or another, every possible form and kind of poetry. Göthe holds, likewise, in the intellectual history of Germany, the position of a founder and inventor. His poems were almost the earliest in the language that deserved wide celebrity; they were, without exception, the first that were fortunate enough to attain it. Nor have they been more admired than imitated. To say nothing of the influence they have exerted among ourselves and elsewhere, nine-tenths of the poetry that has been heard in Germany during the last seventy or eighty years, have been little more than echoes thrown back from that of Göthe. The fact is a decisive testimony to the strength of his genius; yet it could not have occurred but for that closeness of sympathy with the spirit of his time, which the poet felt in every stage of his progress. Each of the most powerful impulses by which, in turn, the social and intellectual life of Germany was governed, found in him its earliest and also its most striking representative; and, while he interpreted the tendencies of the age with felicitous intuition, and prefigured their results with wonderful richness of imagination, he gained a firm hold on popular feeling through that very coldness and practicality of moral sentiment, which always kept him, in an ethical point of view, on a level with the world around him. He aimed sedulously at purifying and elevating poetical art; he never aimed at making poetry the teacher of goodness. If the noble-minded and impassioned Schiller often embodied his lofty aspirations after truth and virtue in a form too anxiously and openly didactic, and if, even when he did not thus err, he imprinted on his pictures a character of austere melancholy

which repels the worldly and the careless; yet the other hand, Göthe assuredly violated the laws of his art, when he studiously avoided indirect and suggestive teaching of goodness which is the most sublime prerogative of poetry, when he entrenched himself in a seeming tolerance which is really little else than sceptical indifference.—Göthe's father, a man in easy circumstances, was a citizen of Frankfort-on-the-Maine; and the poet was born, on the 28th of August, 1749. His boyhood and youth thus fell into the time when Germany was excited by the seven years' war; and when, in literature, the clear and energetic Lessing was laying the foundations of philosophical criticism, inculcating intelligent reason and affection for the arts of design, and protesting against that slavish subservience to French taste which had long prevailed among German men of letters. Sickness in childhood cherished Göthe's native precocity; and his mind was developed with remarkable rapidity. Besides the common branches of education, he busied himself with drawing, music, and natural history; and a poem on the scriptural history of Joseph, indicated at once his poetical inclinations, and the serious direction which his thoughts then took. At the breaking off of a youthful love affair, he gave a name to the heroine of 'Faust,' and a feature to 'Wilhelm Meister,' he was sent to the university of Leipzig to prepare himself for the legal profession. Law, however, was little attractive; and for speculative philosophy the young man contracted a disgust, which he did not seem to overcome in mature life, when Kant had become the guide of almost all the finer minds of his country. To classical studies, under the teaching of the correct and tasteful Ernesti, he paid more attention. To his early French reading was added some acquaintance with English literature. The discrepancies, however, between the different poetical schools, which he was unable to reconcile by any critical theory that had yet been presented to him, almost gave him a distaste even for poetry. His inquisitive and doubting temper found no food in the contemplation of the relations of society, presented to him in no clearer light than that which he derived from the French Encyclopædists; and his mind had already taken its first steps in that course of thought and feeling which, breaking out at first in rebellion against existing systems, led him by degrees to care less as to the truth or falsehood of any. Attempts were made at play-writing; and the uneasy restlessness of mind, which he thus endeavoured to remove by giving vent to it, was allayed more effectually by the diversion of his thoughts to the study of fine arts, in the works of Winckelmann and other philosophical antiquaries. In 1768, he left Leipzig and resided for a while in the country, where he studied alchemy and chemistry, Paracelsus Boerhaave, and sketched for himself a new religion, resting on a basis of mysticism or Newtonism. In Strasburg he nominally completed his professional studies, taking his degree of doctor in laws in 1771. The intimacy which he contracted with Herder, worked beneficially both on his literary opinions and taste, and on his view of life.—In 1773, he published 'Götz of Berlicingen' with the Iron Hand,' a romantic play, written

prose, and cast in the flexible and irregular mould of Shakspeare's dramatic histories. The velvety of the undertaking was as attractive as the force of imagination with which it was performed; and, while every one was moved by the character and fate of the true-hearted Götz, there was for reflective minds a deep significance in the picture which was presented, (under the symbolic forms of feudalism,) of the destruction of the reign of force, and the rise of a new world ruled by reason and established order. Here, too, the poet, in the multuous excitement of youth, poured forth his notions with an unrepressed and infectious enthusiasm. Still more unreserved was the expression of despondent and rebellious feelings, in his second work, 'The Sufferings of the Young Werther,' which appeared in 1774. In its design, differing more than a sentimental novel, and thus holding for a popularity much wider than 'Götz,' 'Werther' displayed domestic scenes so interesting, and described these with a pathos so profound and eloquence so flowing, that the hollowness of the morality was overlooked, and the real insignificance of the events forgotten. The German language assessed as yet nothing comparable to either of these two works; their author himself never surpassed the 'Götz;' and, after the appearance of 'Werther,' Göthe was not only the most popular writer of his day, but also the writer from whom competent judges most confidently expected great performance in his maturity. His fame immediately gained for him a position which enabled him to devote his energies, without interruption or anxiety, to literary study and invention. The opportunities were used with zealous industry throughout the whole remainder of his long life; and his skill of art was developed with a success coming in some degree for that narrowing of his sympathies, which was caused by the artificial atmosphere of a petty court.—The duchess of Saxe-Weimar, left a widow in the infancy of her son, the duke Karl-August, not only administered wisely the civil affairs of her little sovereignty, but conceived the idea of making her miniature capital the intellectual centre of Germany. In 1774, in the course of his travels, the young duke made the acquaintance of Göthe; and, on his assuming the government in 1775, the poet accepted the invitation he received to attach himself to the court of Weimar. Wieland, whose mental history was at some points not unlike that of Göthe, was already there, having been the prince's tutor; Herder was added to the band in 1776; Schiller was afterwards one of its members for a few years; and other poets, and critics, and novelists, were gathered round these chiefs. Göthe was the leading spirit of the group, even during the last quarter of the eighteenth century, when these men and others were constructing and guiding the literature of all Germany; and his supremacy became yet more absolute afterwards, when, for another generation, he stood alone, the last survivor of a race greater than the greatest of their successors.—He was ennobled, received honorary councillorships and other appointments, and had even some share in the real business of the small state. But, in the most active period of his life, his most important office was that of theatrical director. Journeying to Italy in 1786, he spent

two years in that country, which had much effect on his opinions and sentiments. In 1792 he accompanied the duke on the campaign in France. In 1806 he married. Not long afterwards he retired from all active business; but in 1815 he was obliged to take office as prime minister, which he held till the death of his friend and patron the grand duke in 1828. He died at Weimar on the 22d of March, 1833, energetic to the last, both in body and in mind.—For a dozen years after his settlement at Weimar, he seemed to be reposing on his quickly-won laurels. But he was very far from being idle; nor, in that later period in which his most distinguished works successively appeared, were these by any means the only fruits of his labour. He wrote accounts of his travels in Switzerland and Italy, and many critical and other essays; and, amidst an unceasing stream of small poems—few of them possessing much merit—were some exquisite ballads and other pieces of a lyrical or reflective cast. For the stage of Weimar, likewise, he furnished many plays; among which, as having importance literary as well as theatrical, may be named his prose tragedies of 'Egmont' and 'Clavijo.'—There still remain to be briefly noticed the works on which his celebrity mainly rests. The earliest of these were two dramas, which appeared in 1787, and flowed from the twofold inspiration of his residence in Italy. The 'Iphigenia in Tauris' is a modern echo, finely and originally modulated, of the classical antique; the 'Tasso' is a realization of the fluttering spirit of romance which lingered in the courts and society of Italy when the realities of the middle ages had passed away. None of Göthe's works are so admirable as these two for skill of art; none are more exquisite in ideal beauty of imagery; none are so characteristically illustrative of the desire he always felt to attain, though it were by the sacrifice of sternly solemn truths, a placid and meditative harmony of feeling. In 1795 appeared the first part ('The Apprentice-Years') of his novel 'Wilhelm Meister.' It is one of the most poetical, and the Germans hold it to be also the most philosophical, of all prose romances. Its philosophy, like its slippery morality, must here be left untouched. Its introduction of criticisms on literature and art was eagerly emulated, giving birth to those 'Art Novels,' the breed of which has been propagated to our own day. The poet's fame rose to its zenith in 1798, on the publication of his world-renowned 'Faust.' It is easy to feel, or rather it is impossible not to feel, the singular poetic beauty of this wonderful poem, its unsurpassed felicities of imagery and diction, and the impressiveness of the despondent melancholy which is the ruling temper of the whole. Philosophically considered, the 'Faust' is a propounding of the enigma of human life, with a refusal to accept, from religion, its only possible solution. In the same year, in 'Hermann and Dorothea,' Göthe attempted, as others had before him, at once to naturalize the classical hexameter in his native tongue, and to give epic form to a narrative of familiar life.—At this point the series of the poet's great works may be said to close. There next occurred a long interval, marked by nothing of distinguished note. The appearance, in 1810, of the notorious novel of the 'Wahlverwandtschaften' (Elective Affinities), while as-

surely it denoted a falling off in creative genius, betrayed as clearly a settled declension of moral sentiment. The epicureanism in which the poet now found repose, was worse than the sceptical spirit of resistance which had disturbed his aspiring youth. In 1811 he published his interesting autobiography called 'Poetry and Truth,' (Dichtung und Wahrheit). His countrymen place much value on the collection of lyrics entitled the 'West-östlicher Divan,' which appeared in 1819, but seems to have been written much earlier. In 1821 'Wilhelm Meister' was completed by the second part, the 'Years of Wandering' (Wanderjahre).—After this, Göthe's only sustained effort in poetry was the second part of 'Faust,' which was under his hands till the close of his life. None but his most bigotted disciples have ventured to pronounce it in any respect worthy of a great poet. During the last few years of his old age, his favourite employments were some of the physical sciences both in vegetable physiology, and in optics, he published speculations which scientific men have thought worthy of notice.

[W.S.]

GOETTLING, J. F., a Ger. chemist, 1755-1809.

GOETZ or GOEZ, ANDREW, a German philologist, author of 'Introduction to Ancient Geography,' 'Index of the Lat. tongue,' &c., 1698-1780.

GOETZ or GOEZ, ZACHARIE, a German theologico-philosopher, author of 'Disputatio de Hierarchiis Angelorum,' 1662-1705.

GOETZ, J. N., a German poet, 1721-1781.

GOETZE, G. H., a Ger. theologian, 1668-1728.

GOETZE, JOHN AUGUSTUS EPHRAIM, a celebrated German naturalist and theologian, 1731-1793. His brother, JOHN MELCHIOR, a protestant controversialist, 1717-1786.

GOETZE, J. CH., a Ger. bibliopole, 1692-1749.

GOEZ, DAMIEN DE, a Portug. wr., 1501-1560.

GOFF, THOS., au. of Sermons, &c., d. 1629.

GOGUET, ANTHONY YVES, a learned French writer, author of a work in high repute on the origin and progress of knowledge, 1716-1758.

GOHORRY, J., a French agriculturist, d. 1576.

GOIFFON, J. B., a French botanist, 1658-1730.

GOIFFON, J., a French astronomer, d. 1751.

GOLDING, ARTHUR, an English poet and classical translator, 16th century.

GOLDMAYER, A., a Ger. astronom., 1603-64.

GOLDONI, CARLO, a dramatic writer and reformer of the Italian stage, 1707-1792.

GOLDSMITH, F., a Latin translator, 17th ct.

GOLDSMITH, LEWIS, an English Jew, author of the 'Crimes of Cabinets,' and afterwards a hiring writer against Buonaparte, born 1763.

GOLDSMITH, OLIVER, the son of an Irish curate, was born in the county of Longford in 1728. Lissoy, in his native parish of Formey, is said to have been the original of his 'Sweet Auburn.' The assistance of an uncle enabled him in 1744 to enter at Trinity College, Dublin, where he was idle and extravagant, and probably ill-used. He is said to have applied unsuccessfully for ordination, and to have been for some time a family tutor. He threw away in a gaming-house the money which his uncle had given him to aid in his study of law; but the same kind relative enabled him to become a student of medicine in Edinburgh, where he spent two years from the close of 1752, afterwards passing a year at Leyden. He next took a

pedestrian tour of twelve months on the continent, travelling as far as the north of Italy; before or after this he was an usher in a school. Both of these experiences he has described in



[Goldsmith's House at Lissoy.]

famous novel.—In 1756 he came to London, attempted medical practice in a humble way, with small knowledge and no success; and, on submitting to examination at the College of Surgeons, to qualify him for an appointment abroad, he was rejected as insufficiently informed. He had already been writing for the booksellers; and his thorship now became perforce his only means of livelihood. He drudged for the *Monthly Critical Reviews*, and for other periodicals; compiled his well-written 'Histories of Greece, Rome,' and his 'History of the Earth and its inhabited Nature.'—It was in the intervals of his toils that he produced those original works, which made him both in prose and verse, one of the classics of English literature. In 1761 he was while in confinement for debt, his inimical 'Vicar of Wakefield,' and soon afterwards appeared 'The Citizen of the World,' 'The Vellor,' which had been partly written abroad, and the beautiful ballad of 'The Hermit,' published in 1765. The former of these poems gave him great and deserved fame as a descriptive poet, which was increased in 1769 by the publication of 'The Deserted Village.' He became more popular as a play-writer. His comedy 'The Good-Natured Man,' which was acted in 1768, did not succeed greatly on the stage, but was highly esteemed by Johnson and other critics, and 'She Stoops to Conquer,' appearing in 1773, was received with universal applause.—The author survived this brilliant success but a short time, and profited very little by the wealth which was now accruing to him. Industrious through necessity, he was indolent by temperament: he was careless and improvident in money matters, equally ready to squander his painfully-earned gains at gaming-table, or to spend them in charity. Genuinely amiable, and good-hearted, he was also irresolute, vain, and capricious; and, while Johnson and other literary friends did not estimate him enough for his fine genius, his conduct gave them much excuse for treating him, as they did, like a favourite and petted child. He died 1774.

[W.] GOLIKOFF, IWAN, a Rus. histor., 1735-1

GOLIUS, JAMES, a Dutch Orientalist, author of an Arabic lexicon, a Persian dictionary, a history of the Saracens, &c., 1596-1667. His brother, PETER, an Oriental scholar and missionary, d. 1673.

GOLIUS, THEOPHILUS, a Gr. scholar, d. 1600.

GOLTZ, HENRY, a German painter, 1558-1617.

GOLTZIUS, HUB., a Dutch antiq., 1526-1583.

GOMAR, FRANCIS, a protestant divine of Holland, chief of the sect of Gomarites, or anti-remonstrants, who were opposed to Arminius, 1563-1609.

GOMARA, F. L. DE, a Sp. eccles. hist., 16th c.

GOMERSALL, R., an English dram., 1600-46.

GONDEBAND, king of Burgundy, 491-516.

GONDEBAND, king of Austrasia, 584.

GONDEMAR, king of Burgundy, 528-532.

GONDEMAR, king of the Visigoths, 610-612.

GONDERIC, king of the Vandals, 411-428.

GONET, J. B., a French theologian, 1616-1681.

GONGORA-Y-ARGOTE, LUIS, a Spanish ecclesiastic and poet, whose works were imitated in the earliest German romances, 1561-1627.

GONSALVO, FERNANDO, hereditary count of Castile, and a disting. warrior, flourished 924-960.

GONSALVO, M., a Span. heretic, burnt 1374.

GONSALVO OF CORDOVA, or GONZALO-HERNANDEZ-Y-AGUILAR, a Spanish warrior, fighting against the Moors in Spain and the Fr. in Naples, and called the great captain, 1443-1515.

GONTHAN, a king of Burgundy, 561-593.

GONTHIER, a German poet, 13th century.

GONTHIER, J., a Ger. anatomist, 1487-1574.

GOOCH, B., an English wr. on surgery, last ct.

GOOD, JOHN MASON, an English physician and author, distinguished for his skill in the ancient, Oriental, and European languages, for his translations and original works, and his numerous contributions to magazine literature, 1764-1827.

GOODAL, W., a Scotch antiquary, 1706-1766.

GOODMAN, CHRISTOPHER, a Scottish reformer and coadjutor of John Knox, abt. 1520-1602.

GOODMAN, G., an English prelate and theologian, noted as a convert to the Romish Church, 1583-1655.

GOODRICH, THOMAS, bishop of Ely, distinguished as a statesman and zealous promoter of the reformation, died 1554.

GOODWIN, FR., an English architect, d. 1835.

GOODWIN, JOHN, an English republican and teacher, au. of 'Redemption Redeemed,' 1633-65.

GOODWIN, TH., a Calvinist divine, 1600-1679.

GOOGE, B., an Eng. poet and translator, 16th c.

GOOL, JOHN VAN, a Dutch paint., 1685-1757.

GORAN, a king of Scotland, reigned 501-535.

GORDIAN, or GORDIANUS, the name of three Roman emperors, the first, or elder, MARCUS ANTONIUS AFRICANUS, descended from Trajan, proclaimed while proconsul in Africa, along with his son, who, being of the same name, is known as Gordian the Younger. The latter was killed in action, upon hearing of which Gordianus the Elder strangled himself. The third of the same name, MARCUS ANTONINUS PIUS GORDIANUS, as a grandson of the preceding, and was proclaimed after their death, and murdered after a reign of six years, in the twentieth year of his age, 244.

GORDON, ALEX., a Scotch antiquarian, d. 1750.

GORDON, AND., a Scottish exper. philosopher, known for his discoveries in electricity, 1712-1751.

GORDON, BENJ., a Fr. medical author, 13th c.

GORDON, LORD GEORGE, son of Cosmo

George, duke of Gordon, distinguished as a political character towards the close of the last century, and noted for his arrest on a charge of high treason, in consequence of the riots provoked by his assemblies of the people to oppose the catholic relief bill, born 1750, died in prison, 1793.

GORDON, JAMES, a Scotch Jesuit and theologian, distinguished for his zeal in making converts, 1543-1620. Another of the same name, au. of biblical commentaries and hist. works, 1553-1641.

GORDON, R., a Scotch geographer, died 1650.

GORDON, TH., a Scotch pamphleteer, d. 1750.

GORDON, W., an independent minister settled in America, and a promoter of its independence, of which he became the historian, 1729-1807.

GORDON, W., an English physician and philanthropist, distinguished as an advocate of free trade, and other popular movements, 1801-1849.

GORE, CHRISTOPH., an American diplomatist, governor of the state of Massachusetts, 1758-1827.

GORE, SIR J., a naval officer, died 1836.

GORE, TH., a writer on heraldry, 1631-1684.

GORGAS, a Greek sophist, 5th century B.C.

GORI, G. A., an Ital. antiquarian, 1691-1757.

GORLEUS, A., a Flem. numismatist, 1549-1609.

GORSAS, A. J., a Fr. political wr. and member of the convention, exec. with the Girondins, 1793.

GOSELINI, J., an Italian historian, 1525-1587.

GOSSEC, FR., a French composer, 1734-1829.

GOSELIN, ANTH., a Fr. historian, 1580-1645.

GOSELIN, J., a French astronomer, d. 1604.

GOSELIN, P., a French mathematician, 16th c.

GOSELIN, PASCAL FR. JOSEPH, a French geographer, archaeologist, and statesm., 1751-1830.

GOSELIN, W., a French arithmetician, d. 1590.

GOSSIN, P. F., a French republican, exec. 1794.

GOSSON, STEPHEN, a minister of the Church of England, author of several dramas, 1554-1623.

GOSTLING, W., an Eng. antiquarian, 1705-77.

GOTH, STEPHEN, archbishop of Upsala, author of a new liturgy designed to Romanize the Lutheran church of Sweden, published 1576.

GOTHOFRED, DENIS, a French Huguenot and jurisconsult, author of 'Corpus Juris Civilis,' 1549-1622. His son, THEODORE, historiographer royal, author of an 'Account of the Ceremonial of the Kings of France,' 1580-1649. DENIS, son of the latter, and his successor in office, author of 'Memoirs of Philip de Commines,' &c., 1615-81.

GOTTSCHED, J., a Ger. philosopher, 1668-1704.

GOTTSCHED, JOHN CHRISTOPHER, a German dramatist and literary *savant*, professor of logic, philosophy, and metaphysics, at Leipzig, 1700-1766. His wife, LOUISA MARIA, distinguished by her splendid literary talents, d. 1762.

GOTTWALD, CH., a Ger. naturalist, 1636-1713.

GOUAN, ANT., a French botanist, 1793-1821.

GOUFFIER, L., a Fr. naval com., 1648-1734.

GOUFFIER, MARIE GABRIEL AUGUSTE LAURENT, Count De Choiseul, a French ambassador, and author of Travels in Greece, distinguished for his cultivation of the fine arts, 1752-1817.

GOUGE, F. S., a French poet, born 1724.

GOUGE, J., an adventurer, who was proclaimed king of France by the armed bands which he commanded on the banks of the Rhone, 1361.

GOUGE, WILLIAM, an Eng. puritan, and au. of biblical commentaries, 1575-1653. His son, THOMAS, also a clergyman and religious wr., 1605-81.

GOUGES, MARIE OLYMPE DE, a French lady, authoress of some dramatic pieces, executed for her attacks on Marat and Robespierre 1794.

GOUGH, RICHARD, an eminent antiquarian, au. of 'The Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain,' 'Hist. of the Soc. of Antiquaries,' &c., 1735-1809.

GOUJET, CL. P., a French *savant*, 1697-1767.

GOUJON, J., a French sculptor and architect, killed at the massacre of St. Bartholomew, 1572.

GOUJON, J. M. C. A., a Fr. repub., 1766-1795.

GOULART, S., a French historian, 1543-1628.

GOULSTON, GOULSON, or GULSON, TH., an Eng. phys. and au. of learned works, d. 1682.

GOURGAND, GASPARD, a cel. French general, disting. for his devotion to Napoleon, 1783-1852.

GOUSSET, J., a French Hebraist, 1635-1704.

GOUVEA, A. DE, a learned Portuguese, 14th c.

GOUVION-ST.-CYR, LAURENCE, a general and marshal of France, distinguished in the campaign on the Rhine 1795; and under Moreau and Joubert, in the campaign of Italy. After the fall of Napoleon he was made a peer of France, and served as minister of war. The latter years of his life were occupied in the composition of his several memoirs; died 1830.

GOW, NEIL, was born in Strathband, Perthshire, of humble but honest parents, in the year 1727. His taste for music was early decided. At the age of nine he began to play, and was, it is said, self-taught, till about his thirteenth year, when he received some instruction from John Cameron, an attendant on Sir George Stewart of Grandtully. A trial of skill having been proposed, Neil was persuaded to enter the lists, and one of the minstrels, who was blind, being made the umpire, the prize was adjudged to Neil Gow, by a sentence in the justice of which the other competitors cheerfully acquiesced. Having now attained the summit of his profession at home, the distinguished patronage, first of the Athole family, and afterwards of the duchess of Gordon, soon introduced him to the notice and admiration of the fashionable world. From this period, Gow was unrivalled in his department of Scotch national music. The different publications which have appeared under the name of Neil Gow, and which contain not only his sets of the older tunes, but various occasional airs of his own composition, are striking specimens of feeling and power of embellishment. These were set and prepared for publication by his son NATHANIEL, whose respectable character and propriety of conduct secured for him the esteem and favour of the public. In private life, Neil Gow was distinguished by a sound vigorous understanding, by a singularly acute penetration into the character of those, both in the higher and lower spheres of society, with whom he had intercourse, and by the conciliating and appropriate accommodation of his remarks and replies, to the peculiarities of their station and temper. Though he had raised himself to independent and affluent circumstances in his old age, he continued free from every appearance of vanity and ostentation. He maintained to the last the same plain unassuming simplicity in his carriage, his dress, and his manners which he had observed in his early and more obscure years. He died at Inver, near Dunkeld, in 1807. Besides his son Nathaniel, he left another (JOHN), who long resided in London, and who in-

herited much of his father's musical taste and power of execution. Two other sons of equal eminent musical talent (WILLIAM and ANDREW) died a few years before their father, but not that they had established their reputation as true descendants of *famous Neil*. [J.]

GOWER, JOHN, an English poet, died 1402.

GOWER, R. H., a cel. ship-builder, died 1834.

GOYEN, J. VAN, a Dutch painter, 1596-1666.

GOZZI, GASPARD, an Italian poet, 1713-1791.

His brother, CHARLES, a dramatic wr., 1702-1791.

GRABE, J. E., a Germ. theologian, 1666-1735.

GRABERG, OLAVE, a protestant theologian, Sweden, au. of 'Thoughts on the Bible,' 1716-1791.

GRACCHI. The Gracchi, so often mentioned in Roman history, were the two sons of Tib. Sempronius Gracchus and Cornelia, the daughter of Scipio Africanus, the elder. Gracchus, who had been twice consul, and had obtained two triumphs, died while his sons were yet young, and Cornelia devoted herself exclusively to the charge and education of her children. Under her maternal guidance, aided by the best Greek masters, they surpassed in accomplishments all the Roman youths of the time.—1. TIB. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS, the elder of the two, was born B.C. 187. Scipio Africanus the younger had married his sister; and when he entered upon the command of the army against Carthage, Tiberius accompanied him, and was present at the destruction of that renowned city. Nine years after he accompanied the consul Mancinus as questor in Spain, where, by his integrity and disinterestedness, he gained the esteem of the enemy as well as the affections of the Roman soldiers. When the Roman army under Mancinus was defeated by the Numantines (B.C. 137), Tiberius succeeded in effecting a treaty on reasonable terms, which, however, the senate refused to ratify. Tiberius, notwithstanding, reaped the glory of having saved 20,000 men from destruction, and the people rewarded his services with affection and gratitude. During the long wars in which the Romans had been engaged, many encroachments had been made on the public domains; the nobles had obtained possession of extensive tracts, which were cultivated by foreign slaves; and the poorer classes of Roman citizens, being thus thrown out of employment, were reduced to a state of pauperism. Tiberius, sympathizing with the privations of the poor, resolved to revive the Licinian law, which defined the extent of public land tenable by any citizen. With this view he was elected tribune of the people in B.C. 133, and, in the face of unscrupulous opposition on the part of the nobility, carried a law similar to that of Licinius. Tiberius himself, his brother Caius, and his father-in-law, App. Claudius, were appointed commissioners for measuring and distributing the land. At this crisis of affairs, Attalus, king of Pergamus, died, bequeathing his kingdom and treasure to the Roman people, and Tiberius proposed to divide the treasure among the recipients of the land under the new law, to enable them to stock their farms. This proposal raised the indignation of the nobles to a higher pitch. To prevent his law from being abolished, and also to secure his person against imminent danger, he resolved to offer himself a candidate for the tribuneship of the following year. On

of election, his opponents demurred to his eligibility, and night intervened before the question was decided. Next morning both parties presented themselves at the capitol in readiness for acts of violence; the senators were resolved to kill Tiberius, and his own partizans were prepared to defend him. Hereupon Scipio Nasica, after in vain appealing upon the consul to defend the state, rushed from the temple of Faith, where the senate had assembled, followed by the nobility, overawed the mob, seized their weapons, and killed about three hundred, of whom Tiberius Gracchus was one, *q. 133*. Thus perished one of the truest Roman patriots, whose memory has only in recent times been freed from the odium which centuries of misrepresentation had heaped upon it.—2. CAIUS EMPRONIUS GRACCHUS was nine years younger than Tiberius; and at the time of his brother's death was in the army of Scipio Africanus in Spain. The fate of his brother seems to have deterred him from acting as a commissioner under the agrarian law, or from taking any prominent part in public affairs, till B.C. 123. Returning then from Sardinia, where he had served two years as quaestor, he was elected tribune of the people, and commenced a career which speedily led to a fatal conclusion. The measures which he proposed were partly vindictive and partly intended to establish his own popularity; of the latter class was a poor-law authorizing a monthly distribution of corn to the people at a merely nominal price; the effect of which was to make the population of Rome swarms, and to attract the poor and indolent from all parts of Italy. Caius next directed his efforts against the power of the senate, deprived them of the right of electing the judges from their own number, transferring it to the equites, and passed law enacting that the provinces of the consuls and praetors should be fixed before the election of these magistrates. Being re-elected to the tribuneship of the following year, he was chiefly employed in passing laws respecting the colonies, and himself established a colony on the ruins of Carthage. After the expiry of his period of office, he united with the tribune Fulvius in inciting the populace to acts of violence, which led the senate to arm the consul Opimius with absolute power. The consul summoned Gracchus and Fulvius before him to answer for their conduct; and, after some attempts at negotiation, attacked and dispersed the popular party. Gracchus, who had taken no part in the struggle, fled across the Tiber, and entering a grove sacred to the Furies, ordered his slave to kill him. He thus perished, B.C. 121, at the age of thirty-three. [G.F.]

GRACIAN, B., a Spanish author, 1584-1658.
 GRACIAN, J., a Flemish theolog., 1545-1614.
 GRADENIJO, the first of the name doge of Venice 1289-1311; the second, 1339-43; the third, who terminated the war with Genoa, 1355-1356.
 GRADENIJO, J. A., a Venet. prelate, 1744-74.
 GRADENIJO, J. J., a Ven. prelate, 1708-86.
 GRADI, J., a learned writer, 16th century.
 GRADI, STEPHEN, an Ital. philologist, d. 1683.
 GREME, JOHN, a Scotch poet, 1748-1772.
 GRÆTER, F. D., a Pruss. *savant*, 1768-1830.
 GREVIUS, J. G., a German critic, 1632-1703.
 GRAFTON, R., an English annalist, 16th cent.
 GRAFTON, AUGUSTUS HENRY FITZROY, duke

of, prime minister from 1765-1770, disting. also as a theolog. wr. on Socinian principles, 1736-1811.

GRAFUNDER, D., a Pruss. Oriental, d. 1680.
 GRAHAM, GEORGE, an ingenious watchmaker, and mechanician, celebrated for the accuracy of his astronomical instruments, 1675-1751.

GRAHAM, JOHN, of Claverhouse, was born in 1650. In early life he served as a soldier of fortune in France and Holland, but returning to Scotland in 1677, he was appointed commander of the cavalry acting against the Covenanters, in that disturbed country; and the energetic manner in which he executed the duty has caused his name to be all but execrated by the Scottish people; yet Sir Walter Scott has portrayed him as a thorough soldier and gentleman. He was created Viscount Dundee. Killed at Killiecrankie 1689.

GRAHAM, SIR JOHN, the comp.-in-arms of Sir William Wallace, k. at the battle of Falkirk 1298.

GRAHAM, SIR RICH., Lord Viscount Preston, ambass. from Charles II. to Louis XIV., 1648-95.

GRAHAME, JAMES, a religious poet of Scotland, author of 'The Sabbath,' &c., 1765-1811.

GRAINGER, JAMES, a Scotch physician settled in London, known as a poet, 1723-1767.

GRAMAYE, J. B., a Flem. historian, d. 1635.

GRAMBERG, A., a German poet, 1772-1816.

GRAMBERG, C. P. W., a German Oriental scholar and literary *savant*, 1797-1822.

GRAMM, JOHN, a Danish antiqu., 1685-1748.

GRAMMONT, A. P. DE, a French officer, distinguished at the battle of Malplaquet 1709, and after that archbishop of Besançon, 1685-1754.

GRAMMONT, F. J. DE, abp. of Besançon, d. 1715.

GRAMMONT, N. DE, a Fr. gen., exec. 1794.

GRAMMONT, or GRAMOND, GABRIEL DE BARTHELEMY, Seigneur De, a Fr. hist., d. 1654.

GRAMONT, the name of an illustrious French family, the best known of whom are—GABRIEL, a cardinal and diplomatist, time of Louis XII. and Francis I., died 1534. ANTHONY, duke of Gramont, marshal of France and viceroy of Navarre, author of 'Memoirs,' died 1678. ARMAND, son of the latter, and Count de Guiche, whose 'Memoirs' also exist, 1638-1674. PHILIBERT, count de Gramont, son of Anthony, known by his memoirs, written by his brother-in-law, Anthony, Count Hamilton, died 1720. ANTHONY, duke de Gramont, a French marshal and ambassador, known as count de Guiche, 1671-1725. LOUIS, duke de Gramont, lost the battle of Dettingen, and was killed at Fontenoi 1745. The last duke of Gramont, father of the duke of Guiche and the countesses of Tankerville and Sebastiani, died 1836.

GRAMONT, S. DE, a Provençal poet, d. 1638.

GRAN, OLAVE S., a Swed. missionary, 17th c.

GRANBY, JOHN MANNERS, marquis of, an English general, eldest son of the duke of Rutland, distinguished in the seven years' war, 1720-1770.

GRANCOLAS, J., a French *savant*, author of many works on eccl. rites, ceremonies, and general history, and a controversial wr. on Quietism, d. 1732.

GRANDET, J., a Fr. biographer, 1646-1724.

GRANDI, G., an Ital. mathematic., 1671-1742.

GRANDIDIER, P. A., a Fr. historian, 1732-87.

GRANET, FR., a French critic, 1692-1741.

GRANGE, JOSEPH DE CHANCEL DE LA, a French dramatic wr. and miscel. poet, 1675-1758.

GRANGENEUVE, J. A., a French republican of the Girondin party, born 1750, executed 1793.

GRANGER, J., an Engl. biographi. wr., 1776.

GRANGIER, B., a French poet, 16th century.

GRANGIER, J., a French *savant*, died 1643.

GRANT, ANNE, formerly Miss M'Vicar, and commonly called Mrs. Grant of Laggan, from a farm she cultivated in that neighbourhood, distinguished as a miscellaneous writer, authoress of 'Memoirs of an American Lady,' 'Essays on the Superstitions of the Highlands,' &c., 1755-1838.

GRANT, CHARLES, a proprietor and director of the East India Company, author of 'Observations on the State of Society among the Asiatic Subjects of Great Britain,' 1746-1822.

GRANT, SIR C., a British officer, died 1835.

GRANT, EDWARD, an English writer, d. 1601.

GRANT, FRANCIS, Lord Cullen, an eminent Scottish lawyer and judge, 1660-1726.

GRANT, J., a Scot. barrister, au. of 'Thoughts on the Origin of the Gael,' &c., 1743-1835.

GRANT, PATRICK, a Scot. judge, 1698-1764.

GRANT, SIR WM., an eminent equity judge, master of the rolls from 1801 to 1817, 1754-1832.

GRANUELLE, ANTHONY PERRENOT, Cardinal De, a distinguished French statesman, and viceroy of Naples, 1517-1586.

GRANVILLE, GREENVILLE, or GRENVILLE, SIR RICHARD, a military and naval adventurer, killed in action under Sir Thomas Howard, 1591. SIR BEVIL, his grandson, a royalist, and commander of a troop of horse raised at his own expense, killed at the battle of Lansdowne, 1596-1643. GEORGE, Lord Lansdowne, grandson of the latter, a poet and courtier, 1667-1735. See CARTERET, GRENVILLE.

GRAPALDI, F. M., an Italian poet, 15th cent.

GRATIAN, a canonist of the 12th century.

GRATIANUS, an emperor of Rome, born 359, associated in the empire with his younger brother, Valentinian II., 375, assassinated 383. A private soldier of this name was proclaimed emperor in Britain, and put to death four months aftwd., in 407.

GRATIUS, a Roman poet, 1st century B.C.

GRATIUS, O., a controversial writer, 16th ct.

GRATTAN, HENRY, an Irish statesman and lawyer, was born in Dublin about the year 1750. He was called to the Irish bar in 1772; and having attached himself to Lord Charlemont, he obtained, by the powerful influence of that aristocratic national leader, a seat in the Irish parliament in 1775. His fiery eloquence, essentially Irish in its impetuosity, which yet was guided by good taste and strong judgment, gave him an immediate influence both with parliament and the public, and his bold spirit speedily grasped at projects far beyond the more hesitating policy of his leader. His great object was to have a recorded declaration of the legislative independence of Ireland, and by obtaining it as he did, there is no doubt that he prepared his country to receive juster terms and a higher position in a legislative union with Britain than she might have otherwise obtained. Besides the old assertion of the supremacy of the English crown in Poyning's Act, there stood, in the British statute book, so lately as the reign of George I., an offensive declaration of the legislative authority of the British parliament over Ireland. On the 16th of March, 1782, the Irish Commons, as the

result of Grattan's exertions, carried a declaration of rights condemning this legislative assumption, and by the cordial aid of Fox, then fortunately power, the offensive act was repealed by the British parliament. The Irish legislature resolved to show their gratitude by a vote of money to Grattan, which, at his own desire, was reduced from £100,000 originally suggested to £50,000. His popularity was subsequently occasionally shaken by the hostility of his great rival Flood. Until many of his coadjutors in the struggle for national independence, he was a warm friend of Catholic emancipation. He strongly opposed the union, and was for some time a member, but not a remarkable one, of the united parliament. He died on 14th May, 1820. [J.H.]

GRATUS, Roman gov. of Judæa, about 16-17.

GRAUMANN, J. P., a Prussian financier, former of the monetary system of Germ., 1710-17.

GRAUN, CARL HEINRICH, a German music composer, chapel-master to Fr. the Gr., 1701-17.

GRAUNT, EDW., an English clergyman, author of 'Graecum Linguae Spicilogium,' &c., died 1616.

GRAUNT, JOHN, a London draper, author of 'Observations on the Bills of Mortality,' 1670-18.

GRAVANDER, L. F., a Swed. poet, 1778-1818.

GRAVELOT, H., a Fr. engraver, 1699-1773.

GRAVES, RICH., an Engl. clergyman and minister, auth. of 'The Spiritual Quixote,' 1715-1800.

GRAVESANDE, WILLIAM JAMES, an eminent Dutch mathematician and astronomer, 1648-1717.

GRAVINA, CARLO DUKE DE, a Sp. admiral, died of a wound received at Trafalgar, 1747-1805.

GRAVINA, DOMINICO DA, an Italian historian, author of a history of Naples, &c., 14th cent.

GRAVINA, GIAN VINCENTO, a celebrated Neapolitan jurist and man of letters, 1664-1714.

GRAVINA, PIETRO, a Neapolitan poet, 15th cent.

GRAVIUS, an annalist of Friesland, 16th cent.

GRAY, E. W., an eminent naturalist, d. 1800.

GRAY, STEPHEN, an English gentleman, distinguished as an experiment. philosopher, d. 1736.

GRAY, ROBERT, bishop of Bristol, author of 'Theory of Dreams,' 'Connection between Sacred Writings and the Literature of Jewish Heathen Authors,' &c., 1762-1834.

GRAY, THOMAS, the son of a scrivener in London, was born there in 1716. From Eton school he passed to Cambridge, where he busied himself with languages and poetry, and neglected mathematics and philosophy, as indeed he did ever afterwards. Leaving the university in 1738, without taking a degree in arts, he intended to study law, but in the meantime entered on a continental tour with Horace Walpole. The two indifferently assorted companions travelled through France and Italy, but a misunderstanding taking place, Gray returned to England in 1741.—His father being now dead, he seems to have been in possession of means enabling a person of moderate wishes and indolent habits to dispense with the labour of a profession. He settled himself at Cambridge for the remainder of his days, hardly ever leaving that place, unless when he made tours to Wales, Scotland, and the lakes of Westmoreland, and when he passed three years in London, for access to the library of the British Museum. His life thenceforth was purely that of a scholar; and it was spent in reading and desultory thinking.

ther than in authorship. His knowledge was multifarious and exact.—That he was intellectually active, in his own lazy and miscellaneous shion, is shown by his 'Letters,' published after his death. These are admirable specimens of English style; they contain some of the most picturesque pieces of descriptive writing in the language; they are full of acute, though fastidious criticism; and they have innumerable touches of wit and humour. He planned editions of classical authors, and made collections for the purpose. But he completed nothing except those little poems, which, flowing from an intense though not fertile imagination, inspired by the most delicate poetic feeling, and elaborated into exquisite terseness of diction, are among the most splendid ornaments of English literature.—His 'Ode to Eton College,' published in 1747, attracted little notice; his 'Elegy in a Country Churchyard,' appearing in 1749, became at once, as it has always continued to be, one of the most popular of all poems. Most of his other odes were written in the course of the three years following 1753; and the publication of this collection in 1757 established his poetical reputation with all who were competent to appreciate the most refined beauties of poetry. In 1768, after having been disappointed of the place when it was last vacant, he became professor of modern history at Cambridge. He had long been distressed by attacks of gout; and one of these killed him in 1771. [W.S.]



[Gray's House at Stoke.]

GRAZIANI, A. M., an Ital. writer, dist. for his learning and the eloquence of his style, 1537-1611.
 GRAZIANI, G., an Italian poet, 1604-1675.
 GRAZIANI, J., an Ital. hist., abt. 1670-1730.
 GRAZIANI, J. B., a Florentine sculptor, whose real name was Ballanti, 1762-1835.
 GRAZZINI, A. F., an Italian poet, 1503-1583.
 GREATOR, THOMAS, an eminent musical reformer and composer, dist. also for his studies in mathematics, chemistry, and botany, 1758-1831.
 GREATOR, VALENTINE, an Irish gentleman who became famous about the period of the formation for the cure of all kinds of diseases solely by the touch. He was born in Waterford in 1728, and having come to England, served in the parliamentary army from 1649 to 1656, and was afterwards a magistrate in the county of Cork. The date of his death is not known.

GREAVES, JAMES PIERREPOINT, a writer of much original value on education, 1777-1842.

GREAVES, RICHARD, an Oriental scholar, antiquarian writer, and mathematician, 1602-1652. His brother, THOMAS, an Arabian scholar, author of annotations on the Bible, &c., died 1676. His br., EDWARD, a phys. and medical wr., d. 1680.

GREBAN, S., a French poet, 15th century.

GREBNER, P., a German visionary, 16th cent.

GRECOURT, JEAN BAPTISTE JOSEPH WILLIARD DE, a French poet, born of a Scotch family, author of 'Philotanus,' a satirical history of the famous bull Unigenitus, 1684-1743.

GREDDING, J. E., a Germ. physician, 1718-75.

GREEN, EDWARD BURNABY, a poet and classical translator, died 1788.

GREEN, JOHN, an English prelate, 1706-1779.

GREEN, MATTHEW, author of 'The Spleen,' a poem in considerable repute when first published for its originality and wit, b. about 1677, d. 1737.

GREEN, TH., a miscellaneous wr., 1770-1825.

GREEN, VAL., an Engl. engraver, 1739-1813.

GREEN, W., an English divine, died 1794.

GREENE, MAURICE, a musical composer and organist, author of some much esteemed anthems, &c., named Doctor of Music by the university of Cambridge in 1730, and afterw. professor, d. 1755.

GREENE, ROBERT, an English dramatist, miscel. wr., and poet, time of Elizabeth, d. 1592.

GREENE, THOMAS, successively bishop of Norwich and Ely, and vice-chancellor of Cambridge, author of discourses on Death, Judgment, Heaven, and Hell, &c., 1658-1738.

GREENFIELD, WILLIAM, an Oriental scholar, editor of the 'Comprehensive Bible,' &c., d. 1832.

GREENHAM, R., a puritan divine, died 1591.

GREENHILL, J., an English painter, 1649-76.

GREENVILLE. See GRANVILLE.

GREEVE, E. J., a Dutch Hebraist, author of a 'Dissertation on the Hebrew Rhythm,' 1754-1811.

GREGOIRE, HENRY COUNT, a member of the French constituent assembly and the convention, and constitutional bishop of Blois, distinguished as an advocate of popular rights, for his faithfulness to the Christian religion, and for his writings in fav. of the abolition of slavery, &c., 1750-1831.

GREGORAS, a Byzantine hist., abt. 1295-1360.

GREGORII, J. G., a Germ. geographer, last cit.

GREGORIO, C., an Italian designer and engraver, 1719-1759. His son, FERDINAND, an engraver, born about 1740.

GREGORIO, MAURICE DE, a learned theologian of Sicily, author of 'Anatomia Totius Bibliæ,' published 1614, died 1651.

GREGORIO, R., an Ital. antiquar., 1753-1809.

GREGORIUS, J. F., a Ger. savant, 1697-1761.

GREGORIUS, PUBLIUS, a native of Tiphernum, distinguished at Venice as professor of ancient literature, died about 1469. EMMANUEL FREDERIC, his son, a theologian and philologist, author of numerous works in German and in Latin, 1780-1800.

GREGORY. The saints of this name are—GREGORY THUAMATURGUS, a convert of Origen, distinguished by his writings and marvellous power in the conversion of the heathen, died about 270. GREGORY NAZIANZEN, for whose history see farther on. GREGORY OF NYSSA, another of the Greek fathers, the biographer of Gregory Thuama-

turgus, and himself a philosophical divine of the highest talents, born about 330, died 400. GREGORY OF TOURS, author of a 'History of France,' and 'The Miracles of the Saints,' &c., 559-595. GREGORY LOUSAVORISCH, 'The Illuminator,' the apostle and first patriarch of Armenia, died about 336. GREGORY, bishop of Agrigentum, author of Greek commentaries, died early in the 7th century. And the first two popes of the name.

GREGORY. The popes of this name are—GREGORY I., surnamed 'The Great,' and a saint in the Romish calendar, author of works which have often been reprinted, born about 544, raised to the pontificate 590, died 604. GREGORY II., also a saint of Rome, succeeded 715, died 731. GREGORY III., reigned about ten years, and died 741. GREGORY IV., 827-844. GREGORY V., born 972, died, after a pontificate of two years and nine months, 999. GREGORY VI., elected pope 1045, deposed 1046. GREGORY VII., elected 1073, died 1085. GREGORY VIII., pope two months only, elected and died 1187. GREGORY IX., reigned 1227-1241. GREGORY X., 1271-1276. GREGORY XI., b. 1331, reigned 1370-1378. GREGORY XII., born 1325, reigned 1406-1417. GREGORY XIII., distinguished by the reformation of the calendar, and one of the ablest civilians of his age, born 1502, reigned 1572-1585. GREGORY XIV., born 1534, succeeded 1590, died 1591. GREGORY XV., born 1554, succeeded 1621, distinguished as the founder of the College of the Propaganda, died 1623. GREGORY XVI., born 1765, succeeded Pius VIII. 1831, died 1846.

GREGORY. The patriarchs of Constantinople of this name are—GREGORIUS, or GREGORIUS CYPRIUS, died 1290; GREGORY OF RIMINI, a celebrated scholar, died 1357; and a third of the name who played an important part in the divisions which agitated the Turkish empire, and was hung by the populace of Constantinople 1821.

GREGORY. The princes and patriarchs of Armenia of this name, besides G. Lousavoritch in the list of saints, are—GREGORY, the last prince of the race of the Mamigoneans, acknowledged by the caliph under the title of patriarch 659, killed in battle with the Chazars 683. GREGORY MAGSDROS, a prince of the royal race of the Arsacides of Persia, distinguished as a poet and man of letters, author of an Armenian grammar, &c., commenced his political career in the time of John, king of Armenia 1030, and died 1058. GREGORY II., the son and successor of the preceding, governed the patriarchate 1058-1105. GREGORY III., nephew of Gregory II., succeeded Basil 1113, died 1166. GREGORY IV., nephew of the preceding, reigned 1173-1193. GREGORY V., nephew and successor of Gregory IV., imprisoned by the lords and clergy of Armenia on account of his debaucheries, and perished in attempting to escape, 1193-1194. GREGORY VI., father of Gregory V., and his successor in 1193, died 1198. GREGORY VII., successor of Constantine I., 1294, died 1306. GREGORY VIII., maintained a long struggle for the royal authority, and was at length killed, 1411-1418. GREGORY IX., elected by certain of the clergy 1440, and not being recognized by the Eastern Armenians, submitted to Vartabed, chosen by them in 1441, and confined his own authority to Cilicia, died 1447. GREGORY X.,

reigned 1443-1461. GREGORY XI., 1536-1546. GREGORY XII., 1569-1573. GREGORY XIII., known at first under the name of Serapion, elected after the flight of David V. and Melchisedech 1603, fell into the hands of the dispossessed patriarchs, aided by the Persians, and was cruelly tortured 1605, died, probably in consequence, 1606.

GREGORY: an illustrious Scottish family name, recalling the continuous splendours of Bernoullis or Cassinis: we shall give the name and little more of its most remarkable scions. Earliest and perhaps loftiest, stands JAMES GREGORY, born in 1639; son of the progenitor of the family, the minister of Drumoack in Aberdeenshire. At the age of twenty-nine he became professor of mathematics in St. Andrews; from which he was transferred to the same chair in Edinburgh, 1666. He died at the early age of thirty-six, having given the most brilliant promise as well as great performance. We owe him one form of the reflecting telescope; and in analytic power he sometimes rivalled Newton. His memoirs are very numerous, bespeaking talents and originality of the first order.—2. DAVID GREGORY, nephew of James, born at Aberdeen in 1661; at the age of twenty-three he succeeded his uncle in the metropolitan chair; David was an elegant mathematician and a good astronomer. He became Savilian professor at Oxford; and was one of the first who comprehended and taught the philosophy of Newton. He died 1708.—3. JAMES and CHARLES, brothers of the preceding, were also able mathematicians: James succeeded David in Edinburgh, and Charles held the chair in St. Andrews, which he transmitted to another mathematician, his son, DAVID.—4. JOHN, the Medical branch of this singular family. It originated in JAMES, son of the great James Gregory and professor of medicine in King's College, Aberdeen. He bequeathed his abilities and chair to his son, DR. JAMES GREGORY, a man of repute; his celebrated son was,—6. JOHN GREGORY, M.D., born at Aberdeen in 1724. Few men have more deserved a high fame, than this eminent and excellent person. Thoroughly educated as a physician, united to that culture, great sagacity and moral excellence, as well as refined tastes that led him into intimacy with all the eminent men of the brightest era of Scottish literature. From the year 1766 he held the chair of Practice of Physic in the university of Edinburgh; and continued until his death in 1792 an acknowledged ornament of the metropolis. John Gregory is the author of the 'Father's Legacy to his Daughters,' which he will long be remembered professionally by his 'Elements of the Practice of Physic.' This is a life of him by the naturalist Smellie.—DR. JAMES GREGORY, son of the preceding, succeeded to his chair, and sustained his place as a leading member of the Edinburgh Medical School. The kind of genius which most distinguished this great family was not extinct; in mathematical powers again broke forth. Son of Dr. James, was—8. The late D. F. GREGORY of Trinity College, Cambridge, an analyst removed from Science at the earliest age: he would have rivalled his greatest predecessor.—It is stated that of this family no less than sixteen members have held British professorships. [J.P.N.]

GREGORY, archbishop of Corinth, 12th cent.

GREGORY, a king of Scotland, reign. 875-892.
GREGORY, GEORGE, D.D., an Irish divine,
and historical and miscellaneous wr., 1754-1808.

GREGORY OF NAZIANZUS, commonly called
T. GREGORY NAZIANZEN, was born at Arianzus,
village at no great distance from the town which
as given to Gregory his distinctive cognomen.
His pious mother Nonna, devoted him when an
infant to the service of Christ and the church.
His education, which commenced at Cæsarea in
Cappadocia, was prosecuted next at Cæsarea
Chalcedoni, and at Alexandria, and was finished at
Antioch, where he began a life-long intimacy with
the Great. His father, of the same name,
had been bishop of Nazianzus for many years, and
the course of time he was joined with his father
in the administration of the church. He had pre-
viously refused from Basil the diocese of Sasima.
At his father's death he retired to Seleucia the
capital of Isauria, and spent three years in solitude
and meditation. In 379 he went by urgent re-
quest to Constantinople to preach to the remnant
of the orthodox party who survived the Arian per-
secutions. His private chapel he named Anas-
tasia, but his eloquence and popularity became so
immense, that with the concurrence of the em-
peror Theodosius, the general council exalted him
to the patriarchate or archiepiscopal chair. But
objections were soon started to the regularity and
modesty of his election, and he gladly resigned the
office, delivering a magnificent farewell oration in
the great church St. Sophia in June, 381. On his
return homeward he visited Cæsarea, and pro-
nounced his glowing funeral discourse on his friend
Basil. He discharged the duties of a bishop for a
brief period at Nazianzus till his cousin Eulalius
was installed, and at once he retired to the coun-
try, where on his paternal estate at Arianzus he
spent the remainder of his life in the cultivation
of his garden, and the composition of religious
poetry. Gregory died about the year 389. Among
his literary remains have been preserved about
thirty sermons, 250 epistles, and nearly 400 poems.
The life of this theologian was a species of combat
between the active and the contemplative pro-
pensity within him. Ever seeking quiet he was
never forced into agitation and strife. Seclusion
was earnestly coveted by him, but peculiar crises in
the church summoned him into the arena, in which
he no sooner found himself, than he sighed again
for his calm retreat. His style, which seems based
on the model of Isocrates, is often highly eloquent,
but is frequently disfigured by exaggeration and
ornament with rhetorical embellishment. His poems
are often distinguished by peculiar beauties, though
marred by their artificial structure and allusions.
Several editions of his works have been published,
and a good edition is still a desideratum. The
first princeps was published at Basle in 1550,
and of the Benedictine edition only one volume
has appeared, and that at Paris, 1778. [J.E.]

GREGORY, OLINTHUS GILBERT, LL.D., an
able and industrious English mathematician and
author, born in 1774, died 1841. He wrote
several valuable elementary books of science, but is best
known by his 'Evidences of Christianity.'

GREGORY, ST. VINCENT, a Flemish mathe-
matician, born at Bruges in 1584, died in 1667.

GREIFF, F., a German chemist, 1601-1668.

GREIG, SAM. CARLOWITZ, a naval officer b. in
Scotland, and dist. in the Russian service, d. 1788.

GRENADE, L. DE, a Spanish ascetic, 1505-88.

GRENVILLE. Several members of this family
are known as statesmen, the principal of whom
are — RICHARD GRENVILLE, afterwards Earl
Temple, and his brother GEORGE, commonly
called Mr. Grenville, the reputed author of the
American Stamp Act. Lord Temple was born
1711, commenced his public life as a member of
parliament in 1734, and died in retirement 1779.
Mr. George Grenville was born in 1712, and
served in parliament as member for Buckingham
from the year 1741, till his death in 1770. The
names of the brothers are mixed up with the party
politics of the whole of this period, sometimes as
warmly attached friends, and at others as political
enemies. Mr. Grenville was connected with the
administration in several subordinate offices from
1744 to 1762; the last five years of this interval,
as a colleague of his brother, Lord Temple. In the
last mentioned year he became secretary of state
in the ministry of Lord Bute, and from that time
to 1765 his brother was associated with Mr. Pitt
in the opposition. In 1765 Mr. Grenville, who
had risen to the premiership two years previously,
was dismissed by the king, and a breach occurring
at the same period between Mr. Pitt and Lord
Temple the brothers were reconciled. Their char-
acters were very different, but they were both
agreed on the principle of taxing America as a
legislative right, and Mr. Grenville had the manli-
ness to carry out his convictions irrespective of the
consequences. He was always regarded as the
ablest man of business then in the House of Com-
mons, and seems to have resembled the late Sir
Robert Peel in many points. Lord Temple, on the
other hand, was a man of factious and turbulent
disposition, and if his name was not before the
public in connection with any useful measure, it
was sure to be extant in some *pasquinade*, per-
haps as 'Lord Gawkey,' or 'Tiddy-doll.' He was
a partizan of Wilkes, and thus united the opposite
extremes in his political conduct. The late lib-
rarian of Stowe has recently edited the correspon-
dence of the brothers, which throws much light upon
the political transactions of the period. In the
third volume of these interesting papers he has
collected a mass of evidence tending to prove that
Lord Temple is the original of 'Junius.' [E.R.]

GRENVILLE, RIGHT HON. WILLIAM WYND-
HAM, Lord Grenville, third son of Mr. George
Grenville, born 1759, distinguished as a member
of the House of Commons and a statesman from
1789 to 1806, when he succeeded Pitt as prime
minister, died 1834.

GREPPI, CARLO, an Ital. dramat., 1751-1811.

GRESHAM, SIR THOMAS, founder of the Royal
Exchange of London, and the Gresham Lectures,
was the son of Sir Richard Gresham, merchant
and lord mayor of that city, and acquired univer-
sal fame as a merchant for his knowledge, sound
judgment, and integrity. Besides his munificent
endowments in the interest of commerce and the
arts, he served the state as ambassador, and con-
tributed greatly to placing the financial affairs of
England upon a sound basis, being in constant in-
tercourse and correspondence with Sir W. Cecil.
He was greatly honoured by Queen Elizabeth.

He was born in London 1519, and died suddenly at his house in Bishopgate-Street 1579.

GRESLON, A., a French missionary, 1618-97.

GRESSET, F., a French philologist, 1795-1831.

GRESSET, J. B. L., a Fr. dramatist, 1709-77.

GRETRY, ANDRÉ ERNEST MODESTE, a celeb. compos. of Fr. operas, and wr. on music, 1741-1813.

GRETZER, J., a Ger. contriv. wr., 1561-1625.

GREUZE, J. B., a French painter, 1726-1805.

GREVILLE, FULKE or FOULQUE, Lord Brook, a dist. patron of letters, au. of the 'Life of Sir Ph. Sydney,' and mem. of the privy council, 1554-1628.

GREVIN, J., a French dramatist, 1540-1570.

GREW, OBADIAH, an English divine settled at Coventry, 1607-1698. His son—

GREW, NEHEMIAH, a physician and botanist, was born at Coventry about the year 1628. He died in 1711.—Grew was educated at a foreign university, and after taking his degree, he settled in his native town as a physician. Here he commenced making observations upon the physiology of plants, and in 1760 he communicated to the Royal Society his first thoughts upon the subject in a paper entitled 'Idea of a Philosophical History of Plants.' His essay was so well received that he was invited to come to London, which he did in 1672. Upon the recommendation of Bishop Wilkins he was elected a fellow, and in 1677 he was appointed secretary to the Royal Society. His celebrated work, 'The Anatomy of Plants,' with an 'Idea of a Philosophical History of Plants,' was published in 1682, illustrated by many plates, and forms a perfect storehouse of facts upon vegetable anatomy, which has been freely made use of by succeeding botanists. His remarks upon vegetable secretions and their properties are very ingenious—his comparative examination of the various kinds of fruits and seeds abounds in originality—and he appears, from several passages in his works, to have discovered the doctrine of the sexes in plants, and the fecundating properties possessed by the dust of the anthers. Linnaeus has named a genus of plants after him, *Grewia*. [W.B.]

GREY, CHARLES EARL, was born on 13th March, 1764. His father, Sir Charles, was ennobled for his military services in 1802, but the family was one of ancient renown, connected with early peerages, and there is no doubt that the rank and antiquity of his house exercised considerable influence in mitigating prejudices against a career so boldly and steadily directed in favour of popular influence and democratic institutions as that of Earl Grey. He studied at Eton and Cambridge, and made the usual continental tour. He entered parliament as member for Northumberland, in 1786, and two years afterwards was distinguished by being named one of the managers of the Hastings' impeachment. He became one of those whom personal attachment and political sympathy united under the standard of Fox; but as the French revolution went through its stages, the bold and ardent young man was inclined to follow it with a far closer sympathy than the leader, now a veteran in parliamentary tactics, was disposed to sanction. He was an active member of the dreaded Society of the Friends of the People; and in 1793 he brought forward a motion in favour of parliamentary reform, founded on a petition

from the society, boldly exposing the defects of the existing system. But the policy of parliamentary reform had not only been deserted by and his friends, but was rather discountenanced than aided by the veteran members of the party, and he was left in a minority of 41 to 1. He continued to be the bold and unhesitating nuncio, from time to time, of every minister, act savouring of corruption, extravagance, stretching of the arbitrary elements of the constitution; and in the extremely critical time which he acted, there is no doubt not only the zeal and firmness of the young orator well tried, but that any man of less courage, and capacity would have fallen a sacrifice to zealous temerity. Holding the courtesy title of Lord Howick, he became first lord of the admiralty in the short Whig ministry of 1806. In November, 1807, his father's death sent him to the House of Lords, where he pursued his old path unaltered, save by adaptation to the new sphere of exertion. He was the main object of the less negotiations for a mixed ministry in 1810. His history as the leader of the Whig ministry of 1830, which carried the reform bill, has too long and important a place in the history of the age to afford materials for a satisfactory abridgement. It is well known that Earl Grey's courage and firmness, undiminished by the years which had enlarged his sagacity and matured his political capacity, were greatly instrumental at that epoch in saving the country from a civil war. He resigned office in July, 1834, and spent his declining years in respected retirement. He was a man of remarkably fine appearance and dignified manners; and though a friend of popular institutions, his habits were reserved, and were often characterized as haughty. He was married in 1787 to Elizabeth, the only daughter of Lord Ponsonby. He died at Howick on 17th July, 1845. [J.E.]

GREY, LADY JANE, whose tragical fate is known to readers of English history, was granddaughter of Mary Tudor, sister of Henry VIII., and of Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk. This alliance was brought about by singular circumstances. The Princess Mary had been married to Louis XII., king of France, in pursuance of a treaty of peace and confederacy, in the year 1514, and about three months afterwards lost her husband, who was succeeded by his cousin Francis I. As the queen dowager had been of an amiable disposition, there were more reasons than one to the birth of a posthumous child. Francis, therefore, connived at a private marriage between the bashful widow and the duke of Suffolk, who then at the French court, and probably interposed his good offices to reconcile Henry to the match. The issue of this union was a daughter, named Frances, who was married to Henry Grey, marquis of Dorset, and as a consequence gave birth to Lady Jane Grey, at the family seat in Leicester-shire, 1537. Being educated as a protestant, possessing talents which rendered her one of the prodigies of her sex, the duke of Northumberland easily prevailed on Edward VI. to name her successor, thereby excluding his sisters Mary Elizabeth; the one of doubtful religion and other most certainly a bigotted catholic. In consequence of an immediate competitor for the French crown

therefore, the amorous embraces of Mary Tudor, ded by a little management at the French court, used up one for the English in the person of an innocent, talented, and beautiful grandchild. Having secured his purposes with the king, Northumberland married his son, Lord Guildford Dudley, to Lady Jane Grey, and they were both executed after a phantom royalty of nine days, on the 12th of February, 1554. Lady Jane was only in her seventeenth year, and was remarkable for her skill in the classical, Oriental, and modern languages, and for the sweetness of her disposition. [E.R.]

GREY, DR. RICHARD, a learned ecclesiastical and religious writer, au. of the 'State of Religion in England,' 'Engl. Eccles. Law,' &c., 1693-1771.

GREY, ZACHARY, LL.D., a divine and miscel. r., editor of 'Hudibras,' au. of an 'Examination of the History of the Puritans,' &c., 1687-1766.

GREZIN, JAMES, a French poet, 16th century.

GRIBALDI, M., an Italian jurist, died 1564.

GRIERSON, CONSTANTIA, an Irish lady, distinguished for her self-acquired classical and philosophical attainments, and as a poetess, 1706-1733.

GRIESBACH, JOHN JAMES, an eminent German critic, distinguished for his attainments in theological, biblical, and ecclesiastical literature, especially for his edition of the Greek gospels, with a critical history of the printed text, and examination of various readings, born in Hesse armstadt 1745, died professor of divinity at the University of Jena, 1812.

GRIFFET, H., a French historian, 1698-1771.

GRIFFIER, JOHN, known as 'Old Griffier,' a Welsh painter, 1658-1718. His son, ROBERT, called 'the Younger,' a landscape painter, b. abt. 1688.

GRIFFIN, the last king of Wales, died 1050.

GRIFFITH, ELIZ., a Welsh novelist, d. 1793.

GRIFFITH, M., an ecclesiast. au., 1587-1652.

GRIFFITHS, R., a Welsh reviewer, 1749-1803.

GRIFFONI, M., an Ital. historian, 1351-1426.

GRIGNAN, FRANCES MARGARET DE SEVIGNE, Countess De, an accomplished Fr. lady, daughter of the celeb. Madame de Sevigne, and au. of a *Résumé* of the system of Fenelon, 1648-1705.

GRILL, C., a Swedish economist, 1705-1767.

GRIMALDI, the name of an illustrious family Genoa, distinguished as partizans of the Guelphs, the principal members of which are—RANIERI GRIMALDI, a naval commander, served as admiral of France in 1314. ANTONIO GRIMALDI, also a naval commander and admiral, at length defeated the combined fleets of Catalonia and Venice, near Pisani, in 1353. GIOVANNI GRIMALDI, renowned for a great victory over the Venetian admiral, Nicolo Trevisani, in May, 1431. DOMENICO GRIMALDI, cardinal-archbishop and viceroy of Avignon, distinguished at the battle of Lepanto 1571, d. 1592. GERONIMO GRIMALDI, papal nuncio to Germany and France, and a distinguished philanthropist, 1597-1685.

GRIMALDI, F., a Neap. architect, 16th cent.

GRIMALDI, F. M., an Italian math., 1613-63.

GRIMALDI, G. F., an Ital. painter, 1606-80.

GRIMALDI, J., an Italian *savant*, died 1623.

GRIMALDI, JOS., a celeb. clown, 1779-1837.

GRIMALDI, MARQUIS, auth. of a 'Project for forming the Pub. Economy of Nap.,' 1735-1805.

GRIMALDI, WM., Marquis Grimaldi of Genoa, employé of the East India Co., 1785-1828.

GRIMAIN, ANTH., doge of Venice, 1521-1523.

GRIMAIN, DOMENICO, son of the preceding, a learned cardinal and patron of letters, 1460-1523.

GRIMAIN, H., a Dutch painter, 1599-1629.

GRIMAIN, MARL., doge of Venice, 1595-1605.

GRIMAUD, J. C. W. DE, a French physiologist and medical writer, 1750-1789.

GRIMBALD, ST., a Flemish ecclesiast., 9th ct.

GRIMBOLD, GRIMBALD, or GRIMVALD, NICHOLAS, an Engl. poet and translator, 16th ct.

GRIMM, FREDERIC MELCHIOR, Baron De, joint author with Diderot of a posthumous work in 16 volumes, entitled 'Correspondance Littéraire Philosophique et Critique,' containing the history of French literature from 1753 to 1790. Baron Grimm is also the author of some smaller works published in his lifetime, and was in several political employments as minister and secretary. Born at Ratisbon 1723, died 1807.

GRIMM, J. F. C., a Ger. physician, 1737-1821.

GRIMOARD, COUNT PHILIP DE, a French general, diplomatist, and man of letters, died 1815.

GRIMOUD, ALEXIS, a Fr. painter, 1688-1740.

GRIMSTON, SIR H., an Engl. lawyer, d. 1683.

GRINDAL, EDMUND, abp. of Canterbury, contributor to Fox's 'Acts and Monuments,' 1519-83.

GRIOLET, J. M. A., a Fr. natural., 1763-1806.

GRISAUNT, WM., an English physician and astronomer, and a supposed magician, 14th cent.

GRISCHOW, A., a German *savant*, 1683-1749.

GRISEL, JOSEPH, a Fr. ecclesiastic and mystic wr., auth. of 'Chemin de l'Amour Divin,' 1703-87.

GRITTI, ANDREA, doge of Venice, 1523-1538.

GROCYN, W., a learned Englishm., 1442-1519.

GROENING, a German historian, 17th century.

GROGNIER, L. F., a Fr. natural., 1775-1837.

GROHMANN, JOHN GODFREY, a laborious translator and compiler, professor of philosophy at Leipzig, au. of a 'Dict. of the Arts,' 1763-1805.

GRONOV, or GRONOVIVS, the name of a celebrated Dutch family of *savants*, the principal of whom are—JOHN FREDERIC, professor of the *Belles Lettres*, and editor of many classics, 1611-1671. JAMES, his son, a critical and philological writer, 1645-1716. LAURENCE THEOPHILUS, brother of James, an antiquarian and philologist, dates unknown. ABRAHAM, eldest son of James, a physician and geographical author, dates unknown. JOHN FREDERIC, and LAURENCE THEODORE, brothers of Abraham, distinguished as naturalists, the former d. 1760, the latter 1778.

GROPP, IGNATIUS, a Ger. histor., 1695-1758.

GROPPER, J., a German polemic, died 1559.

GROS, ANTOINE JEAN, Baron, a celebrated French painter, a pupil of David, 1771-1835.

GROS, NICH. LE, a Fr. theologian, 1675-1751.

GROS, PETER DES, a French moralist, 15th c.

GROS, PETER LE, a Fr. sculptor, 1666-1719.

GROSE, FRANCIS, an eminent English antiquary and heraldist, au. of 'Antiquities of England and Wales,' 'A Treatise on Ancient Armour and Weapons,' 'Military Antiquities,' 'A Collection of Proverbs,' 'A Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue,' 'A Provincial Glossary,' 1731-91.

GROSLEY, P. J., a French essayist, 1718-85.

GROSS, J. G., a Germ. naturalist, 1581-1630.

GROSS, J. G., a Bavarian author, 1703-1768.

GROSS, DAVID GABRIEL ALBERT DE, a German writer on military tactics, 1756-1809.

GROSSER, S., a German philologist, 1664-1736.
GROSSETESTE, GROSTETE, or GROST-
HEAD, ROBT., a lrd. bp. of Lincoln, 1175-1253.
GROSSMANN, GUSTAV. FRED. WM., a celeb.
German actor and dramatic writer, 1746-1796.

GROSSON, J. B. B., a Fr. archæol., 1733-1800.
GROSVENOR, B., an Eng. dissent., 1675-1758.

GROTIUS, or GROOT, HUGO, a jurist, divine,
historian, and general scholar, was born at Delft,
in Holland, on 10th April, 1583. When eleven
years old, he was sent to the newly-established
protestant university at Leyden, where he had the
fortune to study under Joseph Scaliger. He was
so precocious, not only in the acquisition of know-
ledge, but in the capacity of imparting his acquire-
ments by literature, that at the age of fifteen he
might be said to have a European reputation, and
he was then received with distinction at the court
of Henry the Great. Nor did his boyish attain-
ments indicate a premature exhaustion of his
powers; on the contrary, his mind seems to have
grown with every year added to his age, and he
was ever accumulating new intellectual riches and
enlarging his capacities. In 1613 he obtained the
important office of pensionary of Rotterdam. But
it was unfortunate that one whose conquests in
important studies were so valuable, should have
had his time occupied, and his mind distracted by
the wretched polemical conflict which then shook
the Netherlands. He became one of the illustrious
victims whose sufferings are a scandal to the other-
wise magnanimous history of the Dutch during
that period. He involved himself with his friend,
the great pensionary Barneveldt, in the Arminian
controversy, and in 1619 was condemned to per-
petual imprisonment by the triumphant party.
He was one of those whose prison hours have en-
riched the world, and the quantity of books which
he kept passing to and fro in the end furnished the
means of his escape. It was accomplished by his
wife, Mary Reygersberg, a daughter of one of the
great Dutch aristocratic families, who managed to
have him removed from the prison in one of the
book trunks. The works which he had hitherto
published, scientific, critical, and poetical, are now
comparatively obscure, but in prison he prepared
his little treatise, *De Veritate Religionis Chris-
tianæ*, which has been perhaps the most popular
'Evidences of Christianity' ever published, and has
been translated into every civilized tongue. But
it was when subsequently living in retirement in
France that he published his *De Jure Belli et
Pacis*, the foundation of the international law
and European diplomacy of the seventeenth and
eighteenth centuries. Though it consisted pro-
perly of speculations derived from the principles of
Roman jurisprudence, it was accepted as if it were
the authoritative enunciation of the law of nations.
After having, in his advanced years, visited various
countries, he died on the 28th of August,
1645. [J.H.B.]

GROTTO, LUIGI, an Italian poet, 1541-1583.

GROUCHY, EMANUEL, Count, a marshal of
the French empire, born at Paris 1766, and known
as a brave and successful soldier in the wars of
Napoleon, is chiefly memorable for the fatuity
which seemed to rule his conduct at the battle of
Waterloo. With thirty-five thousand men, and
eight hundred pieces of cannon under his orders,

he remained immovable, either by the prayer
threats of the other generals, in a position w-
could only be justified by the strict letter of
instructions. It is not certain that he inter-
to betray the cause of Napoleon, but his culp-
indecision certainly contributed to the disas-
which befell the French arms. He was twice ad-
wards summoned before a council of war, but e-
time escaped judgment in consequence of
court's declaring itself incompetent. Gro-
was included in the special amnesty of 1815,
restored to his military rank on the accession
Louis Philippe. He died in 1847. [E]

GROUCHY, N. DE, a French *savant*, d. 15

GROUCHY, SOPHIA, sister of Marshal Grou-
and widow of Condorcet, known as the transla-
Adam Smith's 'Theory of the Moral Sentiments'
and auth. of 'Letters upon Sympathy,' died 18

GROULART, CL., a French jurist, 1551-16

GROVE, HEN., a dissent. minister, an. of 'An
Essay on the Soul's Immortality,' &c., 1683-17

GROVE, JOSEPH, an English writer, d. 17

GRUBER, G. M., a German *savant*, 1739-9

GRUBER, G. W., a Germ. composer, 1729-17
His son, J. SIGISMUND, a *savant*, 1759-1805.

GRUBER, J. D., a Flemish historian, 1709-

GRUEBER, J., an Italian missionary, 1630-

GRUNÆUS, S., a Germ. historian, 1564-16

GRUNET, T. S., a Swiss naturalist, died 17

GRUPERS, CH. U., a Greek hist., 1692-17

GRUTER, or GRYTERE, JOHN, a dist. ph-
and antiquarian of the Netherlands, 1560-1627

GRYNÆUS, SIMON, a German philosopher,
classical scholar, and theologian, 1493-15

JOHN JAMES, his grandnephew, also a theol-
and biblical commentator, 1540-1618.

GRYPHIUS, AND., a German dramatist, 16
1664. His son CHRISTIAN, a lrd. wr., 1649-17

GRYPHIUS, S., a German printer, 1493-15

GUA-DE-MALVES, JEAN PAUL, a Fre-
geometrician and economist, disting. in Fra-

as the planner of the Encyclopédie, 1712-1786

GUÂDET, M. E., a French republican of
Girondist party, executed at Bourdeaux, 1794

GUALANDI, J. B., an Italian transl., d. 15

GUALDO-PRIORATO, GALEAZZO, an Ital-
hist., au. of 'A Hist. of the Wars of Ferdinand

and Ferdinand III., 'Hist. of Leopold,' 1606-7

GUALTERUS, or GUALTHER, RODOLPH,
Swiss reformer, son-in-law of Zuinglius, 1519-

GUALTIERI, N., an Ital. naturalist, d. 174

GUARIN, P., a French Orientalist, 1678-17

GUARINI, C. G., an Ital. architect, 1624-8

GUARINI, G., an Italian poet, 1537-1612.

GUARINI, or GUARINO, a Latin and G-
scholar, dist. at the revival of learning, died 14

GUATIMOZIN, or QUAUTEMÔTZIN,
last king of Mexico, murdered by Cortez 1522.

GUAY-TROUIN. See DUGUAY-TROUIN.

GUAZZESI, L., an Italian *savant*, 1708-17

GUAZZO, MARK, an Italian historian, d. 15

GUAZZO, S., an Italian author, 1530-1593

GUELDERE, EDWARD, first duke of the na-
son of Renaud II., count of Nassau, 1336-1372

GUELF, or GUELPH, the name of a g-
historical party or faction of the middle a-
derived from the name of a family connected w-
the Saxon princes, and from which the house
Brunswick is descended. The first of the na-

of Bavaria, reigned 1071-1108. The second, was his son and successor, died 1120. The ties which divided Europe for so many ages by the name of Guelphs and Ghibellines, after the battle of Weinberg in 1140, when the Saxon was commanded by Welfon, or Guelph, brother of duke Henry. The Guelphs may be regarded as the party of freedom and progress.

GUENCE, ANTH., a French author, 1717-1803.

GUER, J. A., a miscel. French wr., 1713-1764.

GUERCHOIS, MAD., a relig. wr., 1679-1840.

GUERCINO. GIOVANNI FRANCESCO BARRI, commonly called GUERCINO from a cast in the eye, was born at Cento, near Bologna, in 1590: he was self-taught. He spent some time at Rome, lived chiefly at Cento, until the death of his father in 1642, when he settled in Bologna, where he died rich in 1666. Guercino was an imitator of Caravaggio, and is one of the principal so-called *sfumato* masters, from the great depth and softness of their shadows, but upon his settling in Bologna he modified his manner, endeavoring to bring it nearer to that of Guido.—Passeri, *Vite de' Pittori*, &c.; Malvasia, *Felsina* &c.) [R.N.W.]

GUERICKE, OTTO VON, a German experimenter, inventor of the air pump, &c., 1602-1686.

GUERRA, J., an Italian architect, 1544-1618.

GUERRERO, VICENTE, one of the insurgent leaders of Spanish America, president of the Mexican republic in 1829, vanquished and shot by Santa Anna in February, 1831.

GUERRINO, T., an Italian mathematician, 17th c.

GUETTARD, J. S., a Fr. naturalist, 1715-86.

UEVARA, ANTH., a Spanish prelate, celebrated as an eloquent preacher, died 1544. His name, of the same name, a biblical commentator.

UEVARA, J. N. DE, a Sp. painter, 1631-98.

UEVARA, LOUIS VELEZ DE LAS DUENAS, a Sp. novelist and dramatic author, 1574-1646.

UEVARA, DON PHILIP, a Spanish painter and writer on art, died 1563. His son DIEGO, a distinguished mathematician, died 1566.

UEVARA, S., a Spanish poet, 1558-1610.

UIBERT, a French historian, 1053-1124.

UIBERT, an anti-pope, elected 1080, d. 1110.

UIBERT, C. B., Count De, a French military leader, 1715-1786. His son, JAMES ANTHONY POLYTUS, a writer on tactics, 1743-1789.

UICCIARDINI, FRANCESCO, an eminent Italian historian and diplomatist, 1482-1540.

UICCIARDINI, LUIGI, a nephew of the illustrious historian, au. of political works, 1521-1589.

UICHE, ARMAND, Count. See GRAMONT.

UICHE, CL. DE LA, a Fr. prelate, d. 1555.

UICHE, J. F. DE LA, honourably known in France as the marshal de St. Geran, 1569-1632.

UICHE, P. DE LA, a diplomatist, 1464-1544.

UICHE, PHILIBERT DE LA, a distinguished French soldier, commander of the artillery at the battle of Ivry, 1540-1598.

UIDI, C. A., an Italian lyric poet, 1650-1712.

UIDI, L., a French theologian, 1710-1780.

UIDO, D'AREZZO, an Ital. musician, 10th ct.

UIDO RENDI, was born at Bologna in 1575, became one of the most distinguished pupils of the Carracci: he lived long in Rome, but settled in his native place, 18th August, 1640.

He painted in various styles, his earlier

was somewhat in the forcible manner of Caravaggio, he afterwards cultivated the ideal, and adopted a rather silvery tone of colour. Guido, though in the receipt of a princely income, from the enormous and constant demand for his pictures, died in debt: he was so embarrassed by his extravagant habits that he used to sell his time at so much per hour to the dealers, who on some occasions, it seems, were so exacting as to stand by him, watch in hand, to see that he performed the stipulated amount of labour. There are eight pictures by Guido in the National Gallery. He formed a considerable school; the most celebrated of his scholars was Simone Cantarini, called il Pesarese, by whom there is a remarkable portrait of Guido in the Gallery of Bologna.—(Passeri, *Vite de' Pittori*, &c.; Malvasia, *Felsina Pittrice*, &c.) [R.N.W.]

GUIDOTTI, PAOLO, an Ital. paint., 1569-1629.

GUIENNE, CHARLES OF FRANCE, duke of, br. of Louis XI., and formerly duc de Berri, 1446-72.

GUIENNE, WILLIAM, count of Poitiers, and duke of, one of the earliest troubadours, 1071-1126.

GUIGNES, JOSEPH DE, a Fr. Oriental scholar, and historian of the Huns, Turks, &c., 1721-1800.

GUILD, WILLIAM, a Scotch divine, 1586-1657.

GUILLAIN, S., a French sculptor, 1581-1658.

GUILLARD, N. F., a Fr. dramat., 1752-1814.

GUILLAMET, CH. AXEL, an archit. and man of lett., b. at Stockholm of Fr. parents, 1730-1807.

GUILLAUMET, F., a surgical writer, 17th ct.

GUILLEMAIN, C. J., a Fr. dramat., 1750-99.

GUILLEMEAN, JAMES, a celebrated French writer on surgery, a pupil of Riolan, 1550-1613. His son, CHARLES, a physician, 1588-1656.

GUILLEMEINE, GUILLEMETTE, or GUILLELMA, a female visionary, fndr. of a sect, 13th c.

GUILLEMINOT, ANNE CHARLES, Count, a native of Belgium, employed by Napoleon as ambassador, and by the duc d'Angoulême, 1774-1840.

GUILLIAND, C., a French divine, 16th cent.

GUILIM, JOHN, an English writer on heraldry, whose great work, 'The Display of Heraldry,' was really founded on a MS. presented to him by Dr. Barcham, the author. Guillim was born about 1565, was appointed rouge-croix pursuivant of arms 1617, and died 1621.

GUILIMARM, F., a German historian and *savant*, au. of 'De Rebus Helvetiorum,' &c., 16th c.

GUILLORE, G., a Fr. religious writer, d. 1684.

GUILLOTIN, JOSEPH IGNATIUS, a French physician and deputy to the states-general, whose name has been given to the instrument of death which he caused to be brought into use from humane motives in the course of the French revolution, born at Saintes 1738, died 1814.

GUINET, F., a French jurisconsult, 1604-81.

GUIRAND, CL., a French philosopher, d. 1657.

GUIRAND, G., a French antiquarian, 1600-80.

GUISARD, P., a Fr. surgical writer, 1700-46.

GUISCARD, ROBERT, first Norman duke of Apulia and Calabria, died in Cephalonia 1085.

GUISCHARD, CH. GOTTLIEB, a German preacher, afterwards aid-de-camp to Frederick the Great, and au. of works on milit. tactics, 1724-75.

GUISE, the name of an illustrious French family, the founder of which was CLAUDE, son of Rene II., duke of Lorraine, who obtained letters of naturalization from Louis XII., in 1506, distinguished himself at the battle of Marignano 1515,

was created duke of Guise in Picardy by Francis I. in 1527, and died in 1550. The duke of Guise having married into the royal family, one of his daughters espoused James V. of Scotland, and became the mother of Mary Stuart. His eldest son, FRANCIS, who succeeded to the dukedom, was one of the most remarkable men of the age, and was king of France in all but the name. He was the chief of the catholic 'League,' opposed to Condé and the Huguenots, and was assassinated 1563. The son and successor of the latter, HENRY DUKE OF GUISE, born 1550, inherited the power and ambition of his father, and was one of the chief actors in the massacre of St. Bartholomew. He was assassinated by order of the king 1588. The brother of Francis, and uncle of Henry duke of Guise, generally known as the CARDINAL OF LORRAINE, was the minister of Francis II. and Charles IX., and like the other members of his family, a cruel bigot and persecutor of the protestants, flourished 1525-1574. CHARLES, the fourth duke of Guise, eldest son of Henry the third duke, and Catherine of Cleves, became one of the chiefs of the League three years after the death of his father, and was gov. of Provence, 1571-1640. HENRY OF LORRAINE, the fifth duke, who became generalissimo of the Neapolitan insurgents in the revolt against Spain, and afterwards grand chamberlain of France, was born 1614, and died 1664. The sixth duke of Guise, known also as LOUIS JOSEPH OF LORRAINE, and prince de Joinville, a military officer under Louis XIV., flourished 1650-1671. The last of this house was a posthumous son of the latter, who d. abt. four years aftw.

GUISE, CLAUDE, a violent partizan of the league, nat. son of Claude the first duke, d. 1612.

GUISE, WILLIAM, an English divine, 1653-84.

GUITON, JOHN, a patriot of Rochelle, 1626.

GUITONE, an Italian poet, 13th century.

GUIZOT, ELIZABETH CHARLOTTE PAULINE DE MEULAN, Madame, wife of the distinguished statesman, author of novels and works for youth, 1773-1827. MARGARET ELIZA DILSON, niece of the preceding, and second wife of M. Guizot, also an authoress, 1804-1833.

GULDENSTAEDT, JOHN ANTHONY, a famous Russian traveller and naturalist, 1745-1781.

GULDINUS, P., a Germ. mathema., 1577-1643.

GUMILLA, P. J., a Span. missionary, last ct.

GUNDLING, J. P., a Ger. statesm., 1673-1731.

GUNDLING, N. J., a Ger. philoso., 1671-1729.

GUNDULF, a Norman ecclesiastic and architect, time of William the Conqueror, builder of the Tower of London and Rochester castle, died 1108.

GUNNER, JOHN ERNEST, bishop of Drontheim in Norway, disting. as a botanist, 1718-73.

GUNNING, P., an English prelate, 1613-1684.

GUNST, P. VAN, a Dutch engraver, last cent.

GUNTER, EDMUND, an English mathematician and astronomer, inventor of a famous rule of proportion known as Gunter's scale, 1581-1626.

GUNTHER, J. C., a German poet, 1695-1723.

GUNTHER, J. C., a Ger. natural., 1769-1833.

GUNZ, J. G., a German anatomist, 1714-1754.

GURTLE, N., a Swiss protest. wr., 1654-1711.

GURWOOD, COLONEL JOHN, sec. to the duke of Wellington, and editor of his despatches, d. 1845.

GUSMAN, LEWIS, a Span. missionary, d. 1605.

GUSTAVUS. The kings of Sweden of this

name are—GUSTAVUS (VASA) I., born elected king by the states after defeating tian of Denmark 1523, abolished the Catholic religion 1529, demanded and obtained succession in his family after subduing the of the Dalecarlians 1555, died 1560. GUSTAVUS (ADOLPHUS) II. See next article. GUSTAVUS III., born 1746, succeeded 1771, shot by Atterbom while preparing to march against the republic 1792. GUSTAVUS (ADOLPHUS) and successor of the latter, and like him, able for his chivalrous spirit and obstinate against the French; deposed and banished country 1809, died in Switzerland, after wading through the greater part of Europe under various names, and in the most straitened circumstances, 1837.

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, born Decem 1594, succeeded his father, Charles IX., throne of Sweden, October 30, 1611. In the part of his reign, the Poles and Russians attacked Sweden; but the young king, putting him at the head of the Swedish army, made a resistance, and ultimately forced his enemies to accede to a peace (1629), by which Sweden obtained an important extension of her territory. At this time the emperor Ferdinand II. was engaged in a policy of persecution against the protestants and the states of Germany. Sweden was an independent protestant country, and could not behold with indifference the rapid strides which the Catholic despot of Austria, aided by the pope, the king of Spain, was making towards the domination of European civil and religious life. Austria had given special provocation to Gustavus by aiding his enemies against him during the war, and he resolved to come forward as the champion of the protestant cause against her.—Gustavus landed in Pomerania on 24th June, with only 8,000 men. He was reinforced by English and Scottish regiments, under the duke of Hamilton; and, at the head of this little force, essayed to rescue the German protestants from the powerful and long-victorious armies of the emperor and the other imperialist generals. Gustavus advanced, and was splendidly successful, though he met death in less than three years from his planting his foot on German ground. Nay, as has well said of him, that 'notwithstanding the shortness of his career, it is one of great ramifications, in consequence of the boldness and rapidity of his movements, and the discipline and invincibility of his troops. Gustavus Adolphus was animated by the principles of Alexander, Hannibal, and Cæsar.' Such is his praise, merely in a literary point of view—his moral glory is still higher. Gustavus, in 1630, conquered Rugen and Pomerania. In the following year he formed an alliance with the Saxons, and completely defeated the Austrian army under Tilly at Leipzig. He then effected a second overthrow near the river Lech, in 1632, Tilly was slain; and all Germany was now open to the Swedish arms. The Austrian emperor recalled his celebrated general Wallenstein to the Roman Catholic troops; and the Swedish king fought his third great battle against the imperialists under Wallenstein's command at Lützen, November, 1632. Gustavus gave out a Latin hymn to his army before engaging; he le

ds himself; and then he led his cavalry into critical part of the fight. He was shot dead y in the battle, but his army gained a complete ory.—Gustavus Adolphus was simple in his its, pure and just in all his dealings, and un- nedly earnest in his religion. He was inade- quately praised when he was named 'one of the best n that ever wore a crown.' [E.S.C.]

UTBIEN, GILES, a German Orient., 1617-67.
UTCH, JOHN, an Engl. antiquar., 1745-1831.
UTHRIE, W., a Scotch miscel. wr., 1708-70.
UTLER, N., a German *savant*, 1654-1711.
UTTENBERG, C., a Ger. engrav., 1741-90.



[Statue of Gutenberg at Mayence.]

UTTENBERG, or GUTENBERG, JOHN, a re of Sulgeloeh, near Mentz in Germany, was in 1400, and died on the 24th of February . He is supposed to have made his first ex- nents in the art of printing with moveable e between 1434 and 1439, but it was in 1443 e turned his invention to account, and brought himself the persecution of the priests and rs. There are some points not cleared up in history of this invention, but it is now gener- agreed that the honour belongs to John Gut- erg, and a society named after him meets y in his native city, where, also, a beautiful y by Thorwalsden has been erected to his nory.

UTZIKOW, a Russian musician, 1806-1837.
Y, THOMAS, the founder of the hospital of name, which he built and endowed at an ex- e of nearly a quarter of a million sterling, was 1644, and accumulated his immense fortune, arly twice that amount, by stock-jobbing and urchase of seamen's tickets. He was also the order of alms-houses and a library at Tamworth, a great benefactor of Christ's Hospital, and a sum of £80,000 to be divided amongst his elons. He died in 1724.

YARD, ADELAIDE, a Fr. pain., 1749-1803.
YARD, ANTH., a French monk, 1692-1770.
YARD, B., a French theologian, 1601-1674.
YARD, J., a Fr. historian, died about 1600.
YARD, L., a French sculptor, 1723-1788.
YET, CH., a learned Jesuit, 1601-1664.

GUYET, FR., a French critic, 1575-1655.

GUYETANT, J. F., a French surgeon, known as a topographical and medical writer, 1742-1816.

GUYON, CLAUDE MARIE, a French historian, author of a 'History of Empires and Republics,' &c., 1699-1771.

GUYON. MADAME JEANNE MARIE ROUVIERS DE LA MOTHE GUION, or GUYON, was a French lady of good family, born at Montargis 1642, where also she was married at the age of fifteen, and in thirteen years afterwards left a widow with three children. Her marriage was not a happy one, in consequence of the tyranny of her husband and mother-in-law, who, acting under the advice of her confessors, endeavoured to withdraw her from the inward prayer and retirement to which, at the age of twenty, she began to addict herself. On the death of her husband she sequestered the greater part of her fortune as a provision for the education of her children, and completely abandoned herself to the life of mystic piety, or 'perfect contemplation,' generally known as Quietism, and of which we shall give an account in the article MOLINOS. Her experiences are related with extraordinary candour and graphic simplicity in her 'Autobiography,' and are further illustrated in the 'Torrents,' written at Annecy, and contained in the 2 volumes of her 'Opuscules.' She was at Grenoble, on her way to Paris, when she found herself 'suddenly invested,' as she expresses herself, 'with the apostolic state,' and able to discern the condition of those that spake with her, so that, one sending another, she was occupied from six in the morning till eight at night speaking of divine things. 'There came,' she says, 'great numbers from all parts, far and near, friars, priests, men of all sorts, young women, married women, and widows; they all came one after the other, and God gave me that which satisfied them in a wonderful manner, without my thinking or caring at all about it. Nothing was hidden from me of their inward state and condition. . . . I perceived and felt that what I spake came from the fountain-head, and that I was only the instrument of Him who made me speak.' On reaching Paris she was thrown into prison, loaded with the vilest calumnies, by the connivance of her friends the priests, and endured altogether not less than twenty years of persecution, confinement, and exile. The great enemy of Madame Guyon and the system of Quietism was Bossuet, while for her champion she had the noble-hearted, eloquent, and illustrious Fenelon. She was liberated from her last confinement, in the Bastille, in 1702, and passed the remainder of her life at Blois, where she died 1717. Her complete works were published by Poiret in 39 vols. 8vo, and they comprise, besides those mentioned above, 'The Song of Songs, Interpreted According to its Mystical Sense,' and several volumes of hymns remarkable for their graceful composition, and exquisite sensibility. Some of these were translated by Cowper.—The life of Madame Guyon is not only a religious study, but a psychological one of very considerable interest. It is the history of a soul, humbled and polluted in its own sight, journeying through the gates of the mystic death, hating its own freedom and its own intelligence, struggling through the unclean places through which it is forced to pass, and at last arriving in the presence of its Divine lover—stripped of

all, even its virtues—as serene, as motionless as the eye of eternity. Though the system of Quietism is a protest against visions, revelations, ecstasies, and transports of all kinds, whether sensual or spiritual, yet the experiences of Madame Guyon are really a love story, and one which she pursues in her writings with a fearlessness as remarkable in such a woman as the purity of her imagination.

[E.R.]

GUYON, L., a Fr. medical writer, died 1630.

GUYON, S., an ecclesiastical hist., 1595-1657.

GUYS, J. B., a French antiquarian, 1611-1693.

GUYS, PETER AUGUSTINE, a French merchant, author of a 'Literary Journey into Greece,' &c., 1721-1799. His son, PETER ALPHONSO, a diplomatist and political writer, 1755-1812.

GUYSE, JAMES DE, a French annalist and antiquarian writer, died 1399.

GUYSE, JOHN, an English Calvin., 1680-1761.

GUYTON DE MORVEAU, LOUIS BERNARD, a learned French chemist, and republican deputy to the legislative assembly and the convention, member of the Committee of Public Safety and the council of 500, and in the time of Napoleon one of the administrators-general of the mint, and director of the Polytechnic School. He is the discoverer of the means of destroying infection by acid vapours, and auth. of various chemical writings, 1736-1816.

GUZMAN, ALFONSO PEREZ DE, a celebrated Spanish captain, ancestor of the house of Medina Sidona, 1258-1320. Others of the same house are

distinguished in Spanish history, the chief of whom are—HENRY, known in the war of Gre. 1494. His son, of the same name, distinguished in Africa 1497, lost Gibraltar, rebelled and disgraced 1508. And the son of the latter, of the same name, and successor of his command, the revolt, reconciled to Ferdinand II., king of Arragon, after ravaging Andalusia, 1514.

GUZMAN, LOUISE DE, regent of Portugal after the death of her husband, King John, 1556-1580.

GWILYM, DAVID AP, a W. bard, 1840-1846.

GWINNE, MATTHEW, author of 'Lettres sur les Secrets Chimiques et Magiques,' died 1627.

GYGES, a king of Lydia, 718-680 B.C.

GYLIPPUS, a Greek commander, 414 B.C.

GYLLENBORG, CHARLES, Count, a Sw. senator and man of letters, ambassador in London when Charles XII. projected the invasion of Sweden in 1719, high chancellor of Sweden in 1719, foreign minister in 1739, died 1746. His brother JOHN, OTHO, and FREDERIC, are also celebrated; the first as a military officer under Charles XII., the second as a literary *savant* and poet, and the third for his zealous promotion of useful knowledge. It was in the house of Frederic Gyllenborg that the first sittings of the Academy of Sciences were held.

GYLLENHJELM, CHARLES, Baron De, a Sw. natural son of Charles IX., and grand admiral of Sweden, 1574-1650.

GYZEN, PETER, a Flemish painter, born

H

HAAFNER, M., a Dutch writer, author of travels in India and the Island of Ceylon, died 1809.

HAAK, THEODORE, a Germ. *savant*, 1605-90.

HAAREN, W. VAN., a Dutch poet and diplomatist, 1700-1763. A member of the same family, named ONNO ZWIER VAN HAAREN, also a poet, and author of 'Christianity in Japan,' 1713-1779.

HAAS, J. M., a Ger. geograph. wr., 1684-1742.

HAAS, WILLIAM, a letter-founder and printer of Basle, disting. for his improvements, 1741-1800.

HABAKKUK, a Jewish prophet, 600 B.C.

HABERKORN, P., a Ger. divine, 1604-1676.

HABERLIN, F. D., a German historian, 1720-1787. His son, CH. FREDERIC, a jurist, d. 1808.

HABERT, FRANCIS, a French poet, 16th cent.

HABERT, ISAAC, a Fr. controver., died 1668.

HABERT, LOUIS, a Jansenist wr., 1635-1718.

HABERT, PHILIP, a French artillery officer and man of letters, 1605-1637. His brother, GERMAIN, an ecclesiastic and poet, 1610-1655.

HABICOT, NICH., a Fr. anatomist, 1550-1624.

HABINGTON, THOMAS, a political character, implicated in the conspiracy of Babington, known in literature as the collector of materials for Nash's history of Worcestershire, died 1647.

HABINGTON, W., an English poet, 1605-45.

HACAN, fifth caliph of Bagdad, 660-669.

HACAN, a prince of Mauritania, regn., 954-985.

HACAN-BEN-AL-HACAN. See ALHAZAN.

HACAN-BEN-SABBAH, the founder of a political and relig. sect of Persia, whose successors are known as the 'Old Men of the Mountain,' 1050-1124.

HACAN-BURZUK, caliph of Bagdad, d. 1356.

HACHETTE, JANE, a French heroine of 1472.

HACHETTE, J. N. P., a French mathematician, au. of 'Descriptive Geometry,' 1769-1816.

HACKAERT, J., a Dutch painter, died 1664.

HACKERT, J. P., a German painter, 1733-1793.

HACKET, JOHN, bishop of Lichfield, author of 'A Century of Sermons,' 'Loyola,' &c., 1592-1661.

HACQUET, B., a French natural., 1740-1800.

HADDOCK, SIR R., a British admiral, d. 1708.

HADDON, WALTER, an English lawyer, author of several Latin poems, &c., 1516-1572.

HADJI-KHALFA, a Turkish *savant*, 1600-1650.

HADLEY, JOHN, inv. of the quadrant, d. 1704.

HADORPH, J., a Swed. antiquary, 1630-1700.

HAEBERLIN, F. D., a Germ. histor., 1720-1787.

HAEN, ANTH. VAN, a Dutch physicist, 1717-1780.

HAENDEL, G. F., a Ger. composer, 1684-1760.

HAFFNER, H., an Italian painter, 1640-1700.

His son, ANTHONY, a painter, 1654-1732.

HAFIZ, MOHAMMED SHEMS-ED-DEEN, a celebrated Persian poet, born at Shiraz at the beginning of the 14th century. His odes and lyrics have been translated by Sir W. J. Richardson, and others, and are universally admired. He is supposed to have died about 1390.

HAGEDORN, FREDERIC VON, a celebrated German poet, author of songs, fables, tales, moral poems, 1708-1754. His brother, CHRISTIAN LOUIS, a writer on art, 1712-1780.

HAGEN, JOHN VAN, a Dutch painter, 1717-1780.

HAGEN, J. G., a German *savant*, 1710-1780.

HAGENBACH, J. G., a Swiss antiquary, 1700-1780.

HAGER, J. VON, an Ital. Oriental, 1750-1800.

HAGUE, DR. CHARLES, an eminent English composer, and professor at Cambridge, 1769-1800.

HAHN, L. P., a German tragedian, 1746-1787.
HAHN, P. M., a Ger. mechanician, 1739-1790.
HAHN, S. F., a German historian, 1692-1729.
HAHNEMANN, SAMUEL, the founder of homopathy, was born of poor parents at Meissen, in Saxony, 1755, and received his diploma as doctor physic at Heidelberg, in 1781. The same year he was appointed district physician at Gomehn, near Magdeburg, and continued his studies in chemistry and mineralogy with all the ardour of an enthusiast. In 1784, he removed to Dresden, and soon afterwards abandoned the practice of physic in disgust, and confined himself to his private researches in chemistry and literature. These studies began to acquire a fixed direction in 1790, and in 1796 he commenced the record of his results in the journal of his friend Hufeland, an article entitled 'Essay on a New Principle, &c.' In 1805 he published his 'Medicine of Experience,' and in 1810 his 'Organon of Rational Medicine,' in which the new doctrine was reduced to a system, and methodically illustrated. In a second edition, published 1819, the title of this work was abbreviated, and became the 'Organon of Medicine.' A third edition appeared in 1824, and was translated into English nine years afterwards. It was followed by a fourth edition in 1829, and a fifth in 1833 (translated by Dr. H. J. Cooke), each of which embodied fresh results, and enlarged the field which this indefatigable experimentalist had undertaken to cultivate. While he and the other works of the author mentioned below were making their way silently over Europe, Hahnemann himself was experiencing the usual fate of the world's benefactor. In 1813 he had moved from Dresden to Leipzig, where he was persecuted by the apothecaries as an empiric, and he had risen to such a height by 1820, that he was glad to avail himself of the protection offered him by the duke of Anhalt Cothen. In the same year he published his 'Pure Medicine' in 6 vols. 8vo, and in 1829 his 'Theory of Chronic Diseases, and the Proper Medicines for them,' in 6 vols., which were enlarged to 6 vols. in a second edition, 1840. In the meantime, his domestic circumstances were changed for the better by his marriage in 1835 with a French lady, in whose company he removed from Cothen to Paris, at the age of eighty. Hahnemann remained in Paris till his death in 1843, and had the satisfaction to hear that homoeopathy was about to have a chair at the University of Vienna, and that hospitals were proposed in London, in Berlin, and in many cities of Austria. The principles of his therapeutic system—for such it undoubtedly is—may be described as a recognition of derangements in the vital or spiritual force of the body, whether occasioned or not by material influences, as the 'primary causes' of disease; the cure of which is by the reaction of the vital force against the remedy. The application of this theory consists—1st, in the discovery; and 2d, in the preparation of specific remedies corresponding to every species of morbid action, and such remedies are found both in theory and practice to be the *assimilates* of the disease—or medicines by which precisely the same symptoms would be produced. The reason of the cure is difficult to express in few words, and illustrations far below the refined

philosophy on which it depends have been used by professional writers. According to the terms of the theory, the medicines may be considered as diffusing themselves with a gentle but irresistible force, like that of light, between the mortal corruption and the vital spirit in combat with it, and being more subtle than the disease, and yet like it, they engage the vital force in a quicker and more decisive conflict, and then gradually yielding before it, as their own virtue expires, the vital force is liberated, and, as a matter of course, resumes its normal action. This explanation, however, is only half the truth, for it is well known that fluids in effervescence are reduced to rest by the satisfaction of what may be called the hunger of one body for another, and something of this kind may take place when the assimilate is introduced to the disease. Be the explanation what it may, the discovery of the facts by years of patient and often painful experience, is the title of Hahnemann to the gratitude of society. He proved the virtue of an immense number of assimilates by testing their effects on himself and friends, and displayed equal art in the method of their refinement. His 'Organon of Medicine' not only raises the art of healing to the rank of an exact science, but renders it an elegant and philosophical study; while the facilities of its practical application have been carried to such perfection, especially by his followers in this country, that many mothers of families have become expert homoeopathic physicians, and rarely require the aid of a practitioner. Besides the works mentioned, Hahnemann is the author of some two hundred treatises on medical and physical science. [E.R.]

HAI-GAOU, an Egyptian rabbin, died 1038.
HAILLAN, BERNARD DE GIRARD, Seigneur Du, a Fr. histor., time of Charles IX., 1535-1610.
HAINES, J., an English comedian, last cent.
HAKEM-BAMRILLAH, a Fatimite caliph of Egypt, noted for his despotism, reigned 996-1021.
HAKEWILL, G., a learned divine, 1579-1649.
HAKEWILL, H. J., an Engl. sculpt., 1813-33.
HAKLUYT, R., an Eng. naval hist., 1553-1616.
HALDANE, ROBERT, ESQ., was the eldest son of James Haldane Esq., of Airthrey in Stirling, and Catherine Duncan, sister of the hero of Camperdown. He was born in London, 28th February, 1764. Both of his parents having died at an early period, he and his brother were placed under the guardianship of their maternal uncles at Lundie. Thence they were removed to the High School, and subsequently studied for a few sessions at the university of Edinburgh. Although heir to a large property, Robert's active and enterprising mind pointed to the naval profession, and so passionate a desire had he conceived for a seafaring life, that his friends at length gave their consent, and he entered the Monarch as a midshipman under the command of his uncle. Subsequently he was connected with Sir John Jervis as an officer on board the Foudroyant, and both from his energy of character, and his familiar knowledge of the French language, was intrusted with many difficult and delicate commissions during the war. On the re-establishment of peace in 1783, Mr. Haldane transferred his services for a time to a commercial company, for whom he performed a voyage to Newfoundland, and a second to Lisbon; returning to Scotland, he relinquished

the naval profession, and established himself at Airthrey, where for a period of ten years, he followed the pursuits of a country gentleman, his whole time being occupied in the improvement of his estate, or in the management of county and parochial affairs. Like many persons of an ardent temperament, he welcomed with enthusiasm the outbreak of the great French revolution, and in the excitement produced throughout this country by that political convulsion, roused against himself, by the too open avowal of his opinions, the jealousy and suspicion of the ruling party. A subject of infinitely higher moment than politics, however, now began to engross his attention. Led to the serious study of religion, he conducted his inquiries with characteristic ardour and perseverance, till having at length attained to enlightened and mature views of Scriptural truth, he appeared before the world an evangelical Christian. His pursuits as well as his character were entirely changed, and he resolved on dedicating his future life to diffuse, as a missionary in foreign lands, the gospel which had imparted so much peace and joy to himself. India was the chosen field of labour, and having secured the promised co-operation of Messrs. Innes, Ewing, and Bogue of Gosport, to whom he guaranteed adequate stipends while abroad, and the sum of £3,500 if compelled by bad health or other causes to return, he applied to the Indian government to sanction his enterprise. Missions being at that time scarcely known in the country, it was suspected that some sinister object was concealed under the name, and the court of the East India Company Directors, after much deliberation, resolved that the superstitions of Hindostan should not be disturbed. Disappointed in this bold and original scheme of Christian benevolence, Mr. Haldane determined to employ his resources in spreading the gospel at home, and in conjunction with Rowland Hill, Mr. Simeon of Cambridge, and others, he produced an extraordinary revival of religion throughout Scotland. Mr. Haldane now seceded from the Established Church, and at his own expense, erected places of worship under the name of Tabernacles in all the large towns, and educated 300 young men under Dr. Bogue and Mr. Ewing, as preachers to officiate in these meeting-houses. Another scheme which originated with him had for its object the evangelization of Africa. To commence this undertaking, he procured thirty young children to be brought from Sierra Leone to receive a Christian education at his expense, and gave a bond for £7,000 for their board and education, which, however, the friends of emancipation in London undertook to defray. Many other plans of Christian usefulness both at home and on the continent are traceable to the untiring zeal of this pious gentleman. His personal labours in awakening a religious spirit in the south of France, were successful beyond his own most sanguine expectations; and both at Geneva and Montauban, he sowed the seeds of truth which are bearing good fruit to this day in the protestant churches of France. Mr. Haldane took a prominent part in the management of the Continental Society and the Bible Society of Edinburgh; and in the painful controversy relative to the circulation of the Apocrypha by the British and Foreign Bible Society, which led to the establishment of the latter. He was

the author of 'The Evidences of Christianity,' 'Exposition of the Epistle to the Romans,' and various other religious works of minor importance. His character was highly esteemed during his life, and his name will be transmitted to posterity in connection with the revival of evangelical religion in Scotland at the beginning of the present century. He died 12th December, 1842. [R.]

HALDANE, JAMES ALEXANDER, ESQ., younger brother of the preceding. He was born at London, 14th July, 1768. Having imbibed the feelings of passion for the sea, he was entered in his seventeenth year a midshipman in the Duke of Melrose, bound on a voyage to Bombay and China. He had made three other voyages to the same countries, when having proved his possession of the requisite qualifications, he was appointed captain of the Melville Castle. The vessel, however, did not sail for four months; and during that interval, a great change took place in Captain Haldane's character. He became serious and thoughtful on the subject of religion; and having determined to follow the example of his brother who had already relinquished the seafaring life, he disposed of his command for £9,000, and his share in the property of the ship and stores for £6,000 more. With this fortune of £15,000 he retired with his wife to Scotland in 1794, and gave himself up to those religious inquiries which now crossed his chief concern. Several years elapsed before his views were established. But at length he attained to a knowledge of the truth as well as peace in believing; and the cases of both his brothers Haldane, whose minds retained a deep impression of their mother's piety and piety, must be added to the long list of testimonies which might be adduced to show the advantages of early religious education. Mr. James Haldane, having plenty of time at command, occupied himself with many plans of Christian usefulness amongst which, the opening of Sabbath schools and itinerant preaching, at first in the villages around Edinburgh, and afterwards in the large towns of Scotland, were the chief. His principal coadjutor in these labours of love was John Campbell, the African traveller. In company with that zealous Christian, Mr. Haldane made successive tours throughout all Scotland far as Orkney; and those who were awakened by their preaching, were, through the liberality of Robert Haldane, accommodated with suitable places of worship. Mr. James eventually accepted the office of stated pastor in the Tabernacle, Leith Walk, Edinburgh; and in that capacity he exercised, without any emolument, all the public and private duties of a minister with unbroken fidelity and zeal for a period of fifty years. Although he vacillated on some points of church government, he and his brother remained steadfast in their adherence to the general principles of the Scotch baptists. He was the author of various fugitive pieces on the religious controversies of the time. But the memory of his name in the world, will be preserved chiefly by the 'living epistles,' which were the fruits of his evangelical labours. He died in Edinburgh, 8th February, 1851. [R.]

HALDE, JOHN BAPTIST DU. See DUHALDE.
HALE, SIR MATTHEW, a judge and constitutional lawyer, was born in Gloucestershire on

November, 1609. Brought up among the puritans, while receiving an Oxford education, his early life seems to have vibrated between rigidity and excess. It was through the auspices of Serjeant Glynn that his attention was turned to the bar, and he entered at Lincoln's Inn in 1629. In the stormy times which followed, he held a more conspicuous place than one of his neutral and studious character generally obtains amid political convulsions. He was a hard student, and a thorough lawyer, both in the constitutional department and that of private rights and obligations. In 1653 he was made one of the judges of the Common Bench, it was termed under the Commonwealth. His round excuse for accepting this appointment, that the administration of justice is an honourable and useful occupation, whether the ruling power for the time be valid or not, has been often cited. His friends said less for his candour and honesty when they defended him, on the ground that he had evaded any formal announcement of allegiance to the Protectorate. He seemed to have misgivings of his own, for he at one time refused to act as a criminal judge while performing his civil functions, and he would not hold office under Richard Cromwell. Indeed, with all his capacity and his incorruptible honesty, a rare quality on the bench in his day, it is shown by his superstitious cruelty on a celebrated witchcraft trial, and by other incidents, that his mind was subject to wayward caprices. He was made chief baron of the exchequer at the Restoration, and chief justice of the King's Bench in 1671. He d. in 1676. [J.H.B.]

HALEM, G. A., a Germ. publicist, 1752-1819.

HALES, ALEXANDER, an English friar, dist. as a scholastic divine and philosopher, 13th cent.

HALES, JOHN, an able scholar and divine of the Church of England, remarkable for the freedom of his opinions, and for that reason classed among the latitudinarians. He was born at Bath in 1584, and educated at Oxford, where he became professor of Greek, and assisted Sir Henry Savile in editing his edition of the works of Chrysostom. After a life of considerable hardship, partly occasioned by the civil wars, and partly by his independence of thought, he died at Eton, in poor circumstances, 1656. The writings by which he is known were published after his decease, and entitled 'Golden Remains of the Ever Memorable Mr. John Hales of Eton College.' Among these papers is an interesting account of the Synod of Dort, at which Mr. Hales was present as an observer. At this synod the representatives of the English Church advocated the universality of the redemption, and their arguments had the effect of rousing Hales from his previously rigid Calvinism. There is a quaintness and vigour in his style of writing which gives a somewhat flavourish quality to his 'Golden Remains,' and though he has been called a trimmer, he is often severe enough upon the formalists of his day. [E.R.]

HALES, or HAYLES, JOHN, a classical scholar, translator, and government employé, d. 1572.

HALES, STEPH., an Eng. nat. phil., 1677-1761.

HALFORD, SIR HEN., Baronet, an eminent physician, whose paternal name was Vaughan, au. of numerous professional works and essays, 1766-1844.

HALHED, NATHANIEL BRASSEY, an Oriental scholar, au. of a 'Bengalee Grammar,' 1751-1830.

HALI-BEIGH, a Polish captain, educated in Turkey, and distinguished as a linguist, died 1675.

HALIFAX, GEORGE SAVILE, marquis of, a celebrated English statesman, promoter of the restoration, president of the council in the time of James II., and lord privy seal under William and Mary. He is the author of various small works, 'The Character of a Trimmer,' 'Advice to a Daughter,' 'The Anatomy of an Equivalent,' &c. Lord Halifax was also the author of 'Memoirs,' which were destroyed in MS., 1630-1695.

HALKET, LADY ANNE, an English lady, remarkable for her studies in theology and medicine, author of 'The Mother's Will,' &c., 1622-1699.

HALL, ANTHONY, a learned divine, 1679-1723.

HALL, CAPTAIN BASIL, a well-known writer of voyages and travels, descriptive of his adventures and the places visited, chiefly in the Indian seas, and the southern coasts of America. Born at Edinburgh 1788, died in confinement on account of insanity, 1844.

HALL, EDWARD, an English annalist, d. 1547.

HALL, GEORGE, son of Joseph Hall, and bishop of Chester, author of sermons, &c., 1612-1668.

HALL, HENRY, a learned divine, 1716-1768.

HALL, SIR JAMES, baronet of Dunglass, au. of an 'Essay on Gothic Architecture,' &c., 1760-1832.

HALL, JOHN, an English poet, 1627-1656.

HALL, JOSEPH, D.D., the pious bishop of Norwich, was born at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, in the county of Leicester. Directing his views towards the Church of England, he was entered a student of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and in the course of time obtained a fellowship. It was during his residence in that seat of learning, he published his satires and many other poetical pieces, which spread his fame far and wide. But he abandoned the muses, having resolved to devote his chief attention to divinity, and in due time, being licensed to preach, was appointed rector of Halsted in Suffolk. In that rural retreat he composed his 'Contemplations,' which procured him the patronage of Prince Henry, and the rectory of Waltham. He was ere long called to mourn over the untimely death of that excellent prince and to preach his funeral sermon, which has been preserved in the collection of his published writings, and abounds with passages of touching pathos and fervent piety. Mr. Hall was a man of very devotional habits, to fortify which he made a most rigid distribution of his time, having set hours for prayer, for reading divinity, for general literature and composition; and so intense was his ardour in the pursuit of intellectual and spiritual improvement, that for a time he observed the strictest abstemiousness, taking for a while only one meal a-day.—In 1616, he went to Paris as chaplain to the English ambassador. On his return he was appointed by King James to the deanery of Worcester, and in the following year he accompanied his royal master into Scotland, when that monarch made a progress into the northern part of his kingdom to prosecute his imprudent scheme of erecting episcopacy on the ruins of presbyterianism. None of the unpopularity, however, of that measure fell upon Hall, whose pious character and temperate principles secured him the esteem and respect of the most eminent Scotchmen of the day. From leaving Scotland, he was commanded to go over

into Holland to attend the Synod of Dort, which was held in 1618. But the protracted meetings of that famous convocation made a sad inroad on his health, and after an assiduous attendance of two months, he returned with an impaired constitution to England. The prominent part he had taken in the councils of that body, may be judged of by the fact that a medal commemorative of the assembly, was by the unanimous vote of the members, awarded and sent to him. He had no small share in achieving by his arguments and eloquence the signal discomfiture of the Arminians, and the condemnation of their doctrines in that Synod.—Dr. Hall, for he had obtained the degree of D.D., being now a leading man in the Church of England, was marked out for promotion, and accordingly he was raised first to the see of Exeter, and afterwards, without any solicitation, to that of Norwich. Amid all the ecclesiastical tyranny of Laud, Bishop Hall preserved his moderation, and the clergy of his diocese were kept from the odium as well as the penalties of the Book of Sports. The bishop, however, had his season of trial. When the popular outcry 'No Bishops' was raised, and an armed mob marched against the House of Lords, Hall with eleven of the lords spiritual joined in protesting against the measures which were passed in their absence; and this document having been made a ground of impeachment, he with his protesting brethren were consigned to the Tower. On his liberation, he continued for a year to exercise his episcopal functions in Norwich; but the popular tide again set in strongly against his order, his house was attacked, his property sequestered, himself insulted, and in meek resignation he retired into a small lonely place in Norfolk, where he spent the remainder of his days in acts of piety and charity, and at length died 1656, in the eighty-second year of his age. [R.J.]

HALL, RICHARD, a Roman Cath. wr., d. 1604.

HALL, ROBERT, a medical author, 1763-1824.

HALL, REV. ROBERT, the most eloquent preacher of modern times, was born at Arnsby, a village in the neighbourhood of Leicester, in 1764. His father was a baptist clergyman, and both his parents were distinguished for talents, prudence, and piety. Robert, the youngest of fourteen children, was of so feeble a constitution, that he could neither speak nor walk till near three years old. He learned to read by the inscriptions on the grave-stones; and he showed at a very early age a passionate fondness for reading, and used to recline for hours with a book on the grass; a habit which is thought to have produced that excruciating pain in the back to which he was subject during life. Even while yet a boy, Edwards on the Will and Butler's Analogy were his favourite books; and he would analyze as well as discuss them with great intelligence at the age of nine. His classical master dismissed him from school at eleven as already beyond the range of his own acquirements. He was in fact a young prodigy of genius and knowledge, and these precocious talents were combined with such genuine piety, that he was placed under the care of the Rev. John Ryland, tutor of the Baptist Academy, and at the age of sixteen, he was 'set apart' to the office of the ministry by his father in presence of the congregation at Arnsby. In pursuance of his ministerial

views, he went to study at the university of Aberdeen, where he enjoyed the prelections of Beattie, Campbell, and Gerard, and where he made the private friendship of Mr. afterwards Sir James Mackintosh. He was noted among his fellow students as much for his habitual piety as for his pre-eminent talents. On the completion of his college studies, Mr. Hall engaged himself as classical tutor in the Baptist Academy at Bristol, at the same time acted as assistant to Dr. Evans in Broadmeadow chapel. At the end of five years he removed to Cambridge, where he became assistant, and afterwards successor to the Rev. Mr. Robinson in the baptist church in that city. It was by his eloquent and elaborate discourses prepared for the meridian of that seat of learning, he rose to the foremost rank of British preachers. His pulpit and occasional sermons were attended by crowds of the professors and young men, many of whom sought and valued his friendship, dissenter though he was, amongst whom was the celebrated Dr. Parr. In Cambridge some of his greatest works were composed and published. His 'Christianian Consistent with the Love of Freedom' in 1791, his 'Apology for the Freedom of the Press' in 1792, his far-famed sermon on 'Modern Infidelity' in 1799, his 'Reflections on War' in 1802, and his 'Sentiments Suitable to the Present Crisis' in the year following. These were politico-religious discourses, occasioned by the critical circumstances of the country at the beginning of this century, as they touched a chord in every patriotic heart. But while they evince the great powers of argument and eloquence that so greatly distinguished Mr. Hall, they must not be considered samples of the food with which he fed his people. His ordinary discourses, though always replete with genius and eloquence, were evangelical, calculated to edify his people both by enlarging their Scriptural knowledge, and stimulating their faith and piety.—In 1804, when he was at the very height of his reputation, the mind of this extraordinary man suffered a sad eclipse, and yet at intervals during the progress of his distressing malady, his genius shone forth by sparks of surpassing power and brilliance. His congregation showed their strong attachment, and sympathy by raising an amount of £100, for another of equal amount to be given to his family in the event of his death. Although he recovered yet partial symptoms of the disorder discovered in himself, his connection with the congregation in Cambridge was dissolved, and he was placed in the hands of his friends in the private establishment of Dr. Arnold of Leicester, by whose skilful and judicious treatment, his health was soon re-established, and he resumed his preaching by itinerating through the villages around Leicester. He became settled pastor of a church in Leicester, the same chapel in which the celebrated Dr. Carey had once officiated, and there by the splendour of his public ministrations, his fame as a public orator was extended more widely than ever.—But Mr. Hall was not allowed to continue in that comparatively limited sphere. On the death of Dr. Ryland, he was urged to undertake the pastorate of the large and flourishing baptist congregation in Bristol, and that city he accordingly removed, all classes hail- ing his arrival with enthusiastic joy. After labouring five years in that important sphere with un-

valled success, his health gave way. A spasmodic affection in the chest, added to his old constitutional complaint in the back, rendered him unfit for public duty. The unfavourable symptoms continued to increase in spite of all the medical skill that was enlisted in his behalf, and after a brief illness of ten days, this splendid orator and eminent servant of Christ, died in February, 1831, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. [R.J.]

HALL, THOMAS, a learned nonc., 1610-1665.

HALLE, CLAUDE GUY, a French painter and director of the Academy, 1652-1736. His son, JOEL, a painter and superintendent of the Gobelins, 1711-1781. The son of the latter, JOHN JOEL, a physician and medical writer, 1754-1822.

HALLE, PETER, a French *savant*, 1611-1689.

HALLENBERG, JONAS, a Swedish historian and naturalist, au. of a hist. of Swed., 1748-1834.

HALLER, ALBERT, M.D., a learned and eminent anatomist and physiologist of last century, was born at Berne, in Switzerland on the 18th October, 1708. He was the son of Nicholas de Haller, an advocate, and chancellor of the county of Baden, and exhibited in early life very precocious powers, particularly in the acquisition of languages; having at the age of nine composed for his own use a Chaldaic Grammar, a Hebrew and Greek Lexicon, and an Historical Dictionary containing upwards of 2,000 articles. He was originally destined for the church, but subsequently turned his attention to medicine, which he studied under Camerarius and Duverney at Tubingen, and afterwards at Leyden under Boerhaave, where he was the associate of Albinus and Ruysch, and where also he graduated as a doctor. After visiting England and France, he returned to Berne in 1730, and in 1734 was appointed teacher of anatomy in that city; but his reputation having greatly extended, he was nominated Professor of Anatomy, Surgery, and Botany, in the university of Göttingen by George II. of England in 1736. Here he remained for seventeen years, and here his great work, *Disputationes Anatomicae Selectae*, by which he is chiefly known, was composed. He refused the chair of botany in Oxford, and he declined solicitations from the king of Prussia, the states of Holland, and the empress of Russia. George II., in consideration of his great merits, obtained for him a brevet as a noble of the empire, and he is often spoken of as Baron Haller; but he never used this title in his native country. He left Göttingen for Berne in the year 1753, and spent the rest of his life in honourable but active retirement in Switzerland. He died at Berne on the 12th of December, 1777, in his seventieth year. [J.M.C.]

HALLET, Jos., a learned dissenting minister, auth. of 'Discourses on the Miracles,' 1692-1744.

HALLEY, EDMUND, a celebrated astronomer, was born in London on the 8th November, 1656. His father, who was a soap-boiler, sent him to St. Paul's school, where he acquired such a taste for astronomy that before he left school he made observations on the variation of the needle. In 1673 he entered Queen's College, Oxford, and while there devoted himself almost exclusively to mathematics and astronomy. In 1676 he published his first paper in the Philosophical Transactions on the orbits of the primary

planets, and such was the reputation it acquired him, that he was soon after sent by Charles II. to St. Helena to make a catalogue of the stars of the southern hemisphere. In the course of two years he completed this arduous task, and in 1679 he published his 'Catalogue of the Southern Stars.' In 1678 Halley was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and in the following year he went to Dantzic to settle the controversy between Hooke and Hevelius respecting the use of telescopic sights in astronomical observations. After performing the tour of Europe in 1686 with his friend Mr. Nelson, the author of 'Fasts and Festivals,' during which he made observations on the great comet in the observatory of Paris with Cassini, he returned to England, and married the daughter of Mr. Tooke, auditor of the exchequer, with whom he lived happily for fifty-five years. In the Philosophical Transactions for 1683 he published his 'Theory of the Variation of the Magnetical Compass,' in which he considers our terrestrial globe as one great magnet, with four magnetic poles near the north and south poles of the earth, the needle being always governed by the nearest of these poles.—In consequence of the bankruptcy of his father, our author's pursuits were for some time interrupted; but he soon returned to his studies, and was led in 1684 to examine Kepler's laws of the planetary motions, from which he drew the inference that the centripetal force must vary inversely as the square of the distance. Being unable to prove this geometrically, he applied to Dr. Hooke and Sir Christopher Wren for assistance; but having failed to obtain it, he set out for Cambridge in August, 1683, to consult Mr. Newton, who had by this time made great progress in establishing the doctrines of the *Principia*. Halley was delighted with his reception, and the good news that Newton had brought the demonstration of the laws of the celestial motions to perfection. Newton, however, could not lay his hands upon the papers, but wrought them over again, and sent them in November to Halley by Mr. Paget, in the form of four theorems and seven problems. Upon receiving them Halley took another journey to Cambridge in order to confer with their author on the subject, and we find him on the 10th December giving an account to the Royal Society of the curious treatise 'De Motu,' which Newton had shown him, to be entered upon their register. At a later period Halley prevailed upon Newton to complete his '*Principia*,' the first book of which was exhibited to the Royal Society on the 20th April, 1686. It was put into the hands of Halley, then clerk to the Society, to report upon it; and at a subsequent meeting on the 2d of June, Halley undertook the task of correcting the press, and of printing it at his own expense.—In 1686 our author published an account of the trade winds and monsoons on the seas near and between the tropics, which was followed by several other chemico-meteorological papers, in one of which, 'On the Circulation of the Watery Vapours of the Sea, and the Origin of Springs,' published in 1691, he first pointed out that beautiful provision, in consequence of which, a constant circulation of water is kept up between the atmosphere and the ocean.—In 1691 he published a paper on the conjunction of the superior planets, in which he showed, as

James Gregory had done long before, the utility of observing these conjunctions in order to determine the sun's parallax and distance from the earth.—In the year 1691 Halley became a candidate for the Savilian chair of astronomy at Oxford, and was opposed by David Gregory, who was the successful competitor. His failure on this occasion arose, according to Whiston, from his maintaining infidel opinions, and being generally regarded as a sceptic and a 'banterer of religion.' The same charge was preferred against him by Flamsteed, and Newton is said to have often reproved him for his infidelity. There is reason, however, to believe that the charge of infidelity was founded on his having persisted in maintaining, as every philosopher and intelligent divine does now, that there was a pre-adamite earth, out of the ruins of which the present earth was made; and that he only laboured under imputations which have been often made since his day upon every distinguished individual who maintains great truths that appear to be inconsistent with the literal interpretation of Scripture.—In 1692 Halley published his *Hypothesis Relative to the Change in the Variation of the Needle*, in which he supposes an interior globe with magnetic poles to move within our earth, and to produce the variation by the change in the relative position of the external and internal poles.—In order to put this theory to the test of observation, he conceived the design of obtaining measures of the variation of the needle in different parts of the world. For this purpose King William appointed him captain of the *Paramour Pink*, in which he set sail on the 20th October, 1698, but after sailing along the coasts of Africa and America, a spirit of mutiny arose among his officers, and he returned to England in July, 1699. Having resumed his voyage, and finished his experiments, he returned on the 7th September, 1700, and was rewarded with the title of captain of the navy, and with half-pay during life.—On the recommendation of Queen Anne, the emperor of Germany consulted him on the formation of a harbour on the coast of Dalmatia, and he went twice to the Adriatic on that errand. The emperor when he saw him at Vienna presented him with a rich diamond ring, taken from his finger, and wrote a letter in his own hand recommending him to Queen Anne.—On the death of Dr. Wallis in 1703, Halley was appointed Savilian professor of geometry at Oxford, and forgetting, or rather perhaps having discovered the falsehood of the charge of infidelity which had formerly been made against him, the university conferred upon him the honorary title of Doctor of Laws. In furtherance of the plan recommended by Sir Henry Saville, he began, in conjunction with Dr. Gregory, to publish the works of the ancient geometers, and several of the writings of Apollonius and Serenus, translated and edited by them, appeared in 1706 and 1710.—Upon the death of Sir Hans Sloane in 1713, he was elected secretary of the Royal Society, and while he held this office he made a number of interesting experiments on the diving bell at great depths in the sea, which were described in the *Phil. Trans.* for 1716, under the quaint title of 'The Art of Living under Water.' When the important office of astronomer royal became vacant in 1719, by the death of Flamsteed, Halley was appointed

his successor, and though he had now reached the sixty-fourth year of his age he continued for twenty years without the aid of an assistant to carry on the operations of the observatory with the most unremitting assiduity. In 1731 he published his 'Proposal for Finding the Longitude at Sea within Degree,' a method which he had suggested so early as 1683, in an appendix to the second edition of Street's 'Caroline Tables.' In 1725 he drew up his tables for computing the places of the planets; but he delayed their publication till he was enabled by new observations to make them more perfect. They did not, however, appear till 1749, after his death; but they were long regarded as the most complete and accurate till they were superseded by others founded on newer and more accurate observations. In 1729 Halley was elected a foreign member of the Academy of Science in Paris. In 1737, when he was eighty-one years of age, he was struck with paralysis in his right hand, but he continued to attend the Royal Society Club at its weekly meetings. The disease now gained ground upon him, and he gradually lost his strength. He was sustained chiefly by the cordials given him by Dr. Mead, and one day being tired of taking them, he asked for a glass of wine, and as soon as he had drunk it he expired in his chair without a groan, on the 14th January, 1742, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. He was buried in the churchyard of Lee and as he had himself requested, in the same spot with his wife, whom he had lost a few years before. His eldest daughter was buried in the same place in 1743. Besides this daughter he had other two and several children who died in infancy. One of his sons, who lived to manhood, died long before his father. His two surviving daughters erected over his remains a handsome tomb of Portland stone. M. Mairan, who wrote the eulogy upon Halley, which was read to the Academy of Sciences in 1742, concluded with the following just appreciation of the universality of his acquirements:—'While we thought the eulogium of an astronomer, a naturalist, a scholar, and a philosopher, comprehended our whole subject, we have been insensibly surprised with the history of an excellent mariner, an illustrious traveller, an able engineer, and almost a statesman.' Notwithstanding the copious details regarding the life of Halley given in the 'Biographia Britannica,' a good life of that distinguished individual is greatly to be desired, and we trust that the Rev. M. Rigand of Ipswich will find leisure to fulfil the intentions which his distinguished father had so much at heart. [D.B.]

HALLIDAY, SIR ANDREW, a physician and traveller, celeb. as a miscellaneous writer, d. 1840.
 HALLIER, F., a Fr. controver. wr., 1595-1659.
 HALLIFAX, S., a learned prelate, 1733-1790.
 HALLOIX, P., a French *savant*, 1572-1656.
 HALLORAN, SYLVESTER O', an Irish antiquarian, an. of a 'Hist. of Ireland,' &c., 1728-1807.
 HALMA, F., a Flemish lexicographer, last cent.
 HALMA, N., a Fr. archæologist, 1756-1828.
 HALTAUS, C. T., a German hist., 1702-1758.
 HALYBURTON, THOMAS, a Scotch divine, author of 'Natural Religion Insufficient,' 1674-1712.
 HAMAD, fndr. of a dynasty in Algeria, d. 1027.
 HAMADANI, an Arabian *savant*, 968-1007.
 HAMAKER, H. A., a Dutch Orient., 1789-1835.
 HAMANN, J. G., a German philos., 1730-88.

HAMAZASB, an Armenian prince, died 658.
 HAMEL, JOHN BAPTIST DU. See DUHAMEL.
 HAMILCAR, a general of Carthage, k. B.C. 229.
 HAMILTON, a distinguished Scotch family, the principal members of which are—JAMES, first earl of Arran, d. 1519. JAMES, the second earl of Arran, duke of Chatelherault and regent of Scotland, died 1576. PATRICK, the first reformer, burnt alive by the bishop of St. Andrews, 1503-527. JAMES, first duke of Hamilton, beheaded as a royalist after the battle of Preston 1649. WILLIAM, duke of Hamilton, died after the battle of Worcester 1652. ANTHONY, Count Hamilton, author of poetry and fairy tales, &c., 1646-1720.
 HAMILTON, ALEX., success. of Washington in the chief command, b. 1757, killed in a duel 1804.
 HAMILTON, CHARLES, an East Indian officer and writer on Oriental subjects, died 1792.
 HAMILTON, ELIZABETH, an Irish lady of considerable note as an essayist, 1758-1816.
 HAMILTON, GAVIN, a Scotch painter, d. 1796.
 HAMILTON, GEO., earl of Orkney, dist. at the battle of the Boyne, and in subsequent actions under William III. and the duke of Marlborough, d. 1737.
 HAMILTON, HUGH, an Irish prelate, mathematical writer, and prof. of nat. phil., 1729-1805.
 HAMILTON, SIR JOHN, a British officer, dist. in the East Indies and the peninsula, 1755-1835.
 HAMILTON, R., a medical writer, 1729-1793.
 HAMILTON, R., a Scotch mathematician and writer on public questions, 1742-1829.
 HAMILTON, CAPT. THOMAS, a miscellaneous writer, author of 'Cyril Thornton,' &c., d. 1842.
 HAMILTON, W., of Bangour, a Sc. poet, 1704-54.
 HAMILTON, W., a Scotch artist, 1751-1801.
 HAMILTON, SIR WILLIAM, Bart., of Preston, county of Haddington, one of the many talented catchmen distinguished by labours in Mental Science. The family of Hamilton, which he represented, sprang from Sir Gilbert de Hameldon, founder of the House of Hamilton in Scotland, a staunch cavalier who obtained his patent of creation in 1673. Sir William was third Baronet in possession and eighth *de jure*. He was born in Glasgow in 1791, and educated at Oxford, where he obtained first-class honours. He was admitted a member of the Scotch bar in 1813, became a contributor to the Edinburgh Review, and for the last twenty years of his life filled with great success the chair of Logic and Metaphysics in the University of Edinburgh. He died on the 6th May, 1856.—The following sketch was written during his lifetime:—It is now long years since Sir William Hamilton had achieved a name for Encyclopaedical Learning in everything related, however remotely, to the history and condition of Mental Science; and certainly no other, in modern times, could readily be specified, with attainments of this description at all equivalent to his: nevertheless—at least until recently—it was known only by the few, that to acquisitions so various and vast, our countryman adds the power to marshal and command them all; and that his training, however immense, is used by him simply as an instrument whereby to rear and consolidate a great and symmetrical body of thought. Rarely indeed has the thirst unquenched for what in common speech is termed *à posteriori* knowledge, been combined with so sig-

nal a development of *à priori* power: it seems the pre-eminent characteristic of our philosopher's mind, that these two *factors* of all Science, exist in it together—in full and symmetric integrity. No problem is resolved in his view, or even rightly laid for explication, until, in the first place, a complete scheme has been constructed of all its possible solutions, and the contributions of every former thinker arranged under due heads, and made to bring out their partial light: a step, preliminary indeed, but which can never be accomplished until the problem has passed through the mind, under the chief forms in which History presents it, and its fundamental conditions in all their purity and breadth been discerned. Few exercises are more pleasing than to follow Hamilton, as with eager and scrupulous conscientiousness he gathers together the scattered hints of his predecessors, assigns them their place, and marks them with their value: his intense Love of Truth rises into the form of Justice: great popular names never pass with him as badges of desert; nor is any one so obscure—to whom a fragment of truth has in any form ever appeared—that he may not be surrounded with his regard. A character so thorough, and, in the highest sense, *veracious*, must have at its root—assuredly as its concomitant—a clear and energetic moral nature; nevertheless, the source of its strength, in this instance, is manifestly what we have stated—an earnest and unfaltering love of truth, and faculties harmonized to discern it. Regarding Philosophy as man's highest intellectual attainment, must not all true workers appear as one brotherhood? Believing the conquest of august problems concerning Knowledge and Being, to be the Olympic prize of our Human Reason, shall the Runner not welcome every aid to his strength, or shall he expect that anything but *strength* can help towards the goal? Fortunate, if at a time when languor and dissolution threaten Philosophy once more, and reputations are sought and won through picking up and vending its mere *flotsam* and *jetsam*—our Youth might haply attain skill in Method, increase in Sincerity, and learn the dignity of intellectual toil, through the example of Hamilton!—Let us briefly glance at the leading provinces occupied by our Philosopher. 1. It is not unknown how important a share of modern speculation has been devoted to the subject of *Perception*, since the times of Reid. Not in this country alone—not even especially in this country; for some *critique* of the Act of Knowing, is at the basis of all recent German Systems. As customary with him, not confining his regard to modern times, but surveying philosophical history from Plato downwards, Sir William, in his remarkable papers on *Presentation* and *Representation*, appears for the first time to have laid or constructed the full problem, and to have resolved it. The solution was, amongst ourselves, peculiarly opportune, arriving to discredit and destroy the confusion threatened by the rash but imposing ignorance of Brown; nor was it less opportune abroad, inasmuch as it once more restored '*Natural Dualism*' to its sovereignty in Thought, and revealed the form of the gratuitous hypothesis that from earliest times had impelled men in vain search of schemes of *Unity* and the *Absolute*. Despotically, as the maxim of the im-

mobility of the earth ruled in Astronomy until the time of Copernicus, and equally unquestioned—the maxim that *'like only can know like,'* seems to have governed all theories of perception; exerting more extensive influence than any other principle in the History of Philosophy. Under its sway the problem of perception became this—how do Mind and Matter *seem* to meet? *Meet* they cannot, being unlike: is then Mind an illusion, or Matter an illusion; or is there a certain *medium* partaking of both, through which they come together? The maxim repudiated, and replaced by the simple assertion of consciousness, this immense fabric of speculation fell prone and helpless: and Hamilton's will ever be recognized as the hand that dealt the irrecoverable blow. Vindicating it, in name of Consciousness, as an undeniable fact, that the Ego and Non-Ego, as two distinct objects, are at the same moment, and with equal verity, present to the mind, he protested against all Unitarian Schemes, as insurrections, defying a primal Law; and it is not too much to say that the energy and directness of his protest, upheld by his searching dissection of all untrue or partially true opposing systems, ancient and modern, marks the beginning of a sounder period in Mental Science.—2. It is needless to recall to a British, or indeed to any reader, the amount of attention given by our distinguished countryman to the subject of LOGIC, or the fame that has hence accrued to him. The grounds of Knowledge ascertained, and the veracity of Perception vindicated, next in order stands the Inquiry, what are the primary laws of thinking, or according to what forms does the mind operate on the matter of its thoughts? A large, although purely notional Science; its foundation laid by Aristotle, and its domain surveyed; portions of it minutely explored by Lord Bacon; but in imminence of being all lost sight of, as a Science, in this country, or absorbed by its lowest and empirical part. Thoroughly has Hamilton revived the Stagyrite, and interpreted him to our compeers. Acknowledging to the full the merits of Lord Bacon, he has passed beyond him to the higher position of the Greek; and presented logic again, as it appeared to that penetrating and all-grasping intellect. Few will miss remarking that the fulness of his sympathy with Aristotle has its root in a corresponding universality of character: no form or mode of speculation is *foreign* to Hamilton, as none were so to his predecessor. Of special contributions to the doctrine of the syllogism we can say nothing here.—3. Logic we have termed a *notional* science, as it exclusively is. But it is conversant with laws obeyed by the Mind in thinking, and with primary notions that control, and are involved in these. What are these primary notions? Our notion of Causality, for instance, is it a mere notion, or does it belong to *Existence* also? *Space* and *Time* are forms, apart from which we can perceive nothing,—are they likewise external realities, or is-ings from external realities? Questions these peopling the vast and difficult heights of *Metaphysics*; occupying intensely the greatest Inquirers of former times, and all Teutonic thinkers in our own; but, until Hamilton spoke, wholly neglected in this country, where we rested content amid the low levels of elementary Psychology. No more

startling proof could be given of our inertness to metaphysical research properly so called, than the criticisms on Kant, &c., one finds in M Stewart's dissertations—dissertations, notwithstanding that Hamilton has written, still presenting as an adequate account of Philosophy! With corresponding knowledge and power, our distinguished Thinker has passed into this field: and his speculations concerning the 'Law of the Conditioned'—concerning the principle of Causality—his adventures into the still more rugged sphere of Ontology, establish before every one who can think or judge—whatever the fate of his special conclusions—that an Inquirer is amongst us, who need bow his head before no Greek or Teuton of them all.—May health empower him to carry on his announced and cherished designs! Even indeed, are not in the hands of man; but the 'Edition of Reid,' and the 'Discussions of Philosophy,' are possessions; and with gratitude the long Future will receive them.—What, then, is the probable issue of a life and labours like these? Shall Hamilton succeed in reviving a taste for Metaphysics? Is it likely that many who profess to admire him will imitate his independence? Shall he be the founder of a new and purified, profound and fearless Scottish School? If such a result were possible, Hamilton's achievement and example would secure it: but for two reasons its advent seems, to the writer of this notice, more than doubtful. First, There are abroad many indications, that when a new School in Philosophy shall be formed, its Methods must take greater account than has yet been done, of the issues of physiological research, and of the position of Humanity in the great Hierarchy of Organization. It is most true, as laid down by Des Cartes, that the reality of mental phenomena needs no attestation beyond consciousness; but although physiology must not absorb psychology, the two ought not, ultimately will not stand apart: the methods and science of the latter will assuredly be found to repose upon the former. But another cause adverse to the immediate reconstruction of any worthy and upright Mental Science, has sprung out of circumstances whose unravelling is probably still more remote. Changes in the social and political relations of the different classes in this country—however fertile otherwise of good fruit—have recently elevated into preponderance and power, those unsystematic views on mind and speculative subjects, which alone can be expected among busy multitudes; a condition not favourable, now nor at any period, to the existence of an independent philosophic class. In a country like ours, so practical, and where men are so fond of political station, the tendency natural to such an epoch will unquestionably be, rather to desire and furnish support—logical merely in *form*—to systems in vogue and popular, than daringly, and with single eye, to follow out Truth. For a season therefore, Philosophy may descend into subservience. It remains to be ascertained by what instrumentality, in the course of Providence, sufficient esteem and freedom shall become assured to the Truth-Seeker; the Multitudes discerning, that in Truth alone, the prize of sternest quest, and not in heaps of Opinion, *rudis inuigestaque mole*—abide Safety and Honour.

HAMILTON, SIR WILLIAM, the friend of Nelson, known as a diplomatist and connoisseur in the arts, and in natural history, 1780-1803. His second wife, **EMMA, LADY HAMILTON**, married to him, after a long course of licentiousness, in 1791, was a woman of extraordinary beauty, and still more remarkable for her powers of fascination. She became the mistress of Nelson, and his political agent at the court of Naples, and died at Calais the most abject distress 1816.

HAMILTON, WILLIAM GERARD, a Scotch lawyer and statesman, remarkable for the eloquence of the only two speeches he was known to make in the House of Commons, 1729-1796.

HAMMOND, A., a miscel. writer, 1668-1738.

HAMMOND, H., a learned divine, 1605-1660.

HAMMOND, J., an. of 'Love Elegies,' 1710-41.

HAMON, JOHN, a French Jansenist, 1618-87.

HAMPDEN, JOHN, was born at London in 1594. There is little to be commemorated of his life save what belongs to the history of the period, and all his connection with it is on the surface, for his acts were open and public, and whatever his adjutors may have been, he was ever free of secret machinations to serve private ends. He belonged, like nearly all the leaders of the parliamentary party, to one of the worshipful and ancient country families. His was widely ramified among the English gentry, and he counted Cromwell, and other opponents of the court, among his connections. In 1619 becoming married to Elizabeth Weston, to whom he was tenderly attached, he led the life of a country squire, amid a numerous family. He represented Grampound, and afterwards Wendover, in the earlier parliaments of Charles I.'s reign, but he took little concern in public business until the long parliament, when he gradually prepared himself to suffer or to die, as occasion might require, in support of what he deemed the fundamental principles of the constitution. He was imprisoned in the gatehouse for refusing to participate in one of the ex-

resistance to the prerogative was necessary. He threw himself with entire devotion into the business of the Long Parliament, and much of the successful dexterity with which it was conducted was due to his skill and courage. He commanded a troop in the parliamentary army. He was mortally wounded in an affair with Prince Rupert on 18th June, 1643, and thus left the struggle while yet it seemed on the side of the parliament one of fair defence and self-protection, and before long-sustained animosity or projects of aggrandizement had mixed themselves with the views and conduct of the parliamentary leaders. [J.H.B.]

HAMPER, W., a miscellaneous writer, d. 1831.

HAMPTON, J., a classical translator, d. 1778.

HAMZA, the first prophet or high priest of the Druses, author of 'The Book of Testimonies to the Mysteries of the Unity,' 11th century.

HAMZEH, a shah of Persia, killed 1585.

HANBAL, a Mussulman sectarian, 786-855.

HANCKINS, M., a Ger. philologist, 1633-1709.

HANDEL, GEORGE FREDERICK, the son of an eminent surgeon and physician, was born at Halle in Saxony, on the 24th of February, 1684. His father had designed that he should follow the profession of the civil law, but his love for, and early progress in music, soon proved, as in many other instances, that the parental plans had to be given up. He was then placed under the tuition of Frederick Zachau, organist of the cathedral of Halle, where he made such rapid progress, that at nine years old he was able to officiate on the organ for his master, and had begun the study of composition. When only nineteen he went to Hamburg, where he became director of the operas, and such was his ability and talent, that it excited the jealousy of a rival musician, John Mattheson. These professors had been on terms of the closest intimacy and friendship for nearly six years, when a quarrel arose upon a point of professional etiquette which ended in a duel. They fought with swords, but luckily the point of Mattheson's sword broke against a metal button on Handel's coat, which put an end to the combat. This encounter took place on the 5th of December, 1704. Mattheson and Handel soon again became good friends, for we are informed by Mattheson, that on the 30th of the same month he accompanied the young composer Handel to the rehearsal of his first opera 'Almeria,' and at the theatre performed the principal character in it. Next year Handel brought out his 'Florinda,' and in the year following 'Nerone,' both of which were favourably received. In 1708, he composed his 'Dafne,' up to which time he had written harpsichord pieces, songs, and cantatas innumerable. Having become possessed of some wealth, he went to Italy, and he composed in Florence the opera 'Rodrigo.' From Florence he went to Venice, where in 1709 he produced his 'Agrippina' which was received with acclamation, and in which horns and other wind instruments were first used to accompany the voice in Italy. Here Handel met with Dominico, Scarlatti, Gasparini, Lotti, and other great masters of musical art. He next went to Rome, where he met Alessandro Scarlatti, and had an opportunity of hearing music of the highest class. Here he composed 'Il Trionfo del Tempo' and gained the friendship of Cardinals Ottobeni and Pamfili, the latter of



[Great Hampden Church, the burial place of Hampden.]

ed loans, but this effort at coercion was abandoned. His resistance to the imposition of a tax without authority of parliament, under the obnoxious name of ship-money, came to its conclusion in 1637, when the question was solemnly decided in the Exchequer Chamber. The decision was against him, and satisfied him that armed

whom wrote the libretto, for a sacred work named 'La Resurrezione.' After visiting Naples he returned to Germany in 1712, where he received the situation of Maestro di Capella to the elector of Hanover, afterwards George I. of England. Having obtained permission, he came to England in the latter end of the year 1711, between which year and 1720, he composed his oratorios 'King David,' 'his Te Deum,' and 'Jubilate,' the 'Water Music,' his oratorios 'Amadis,' 'Festo,' and 'Il Pastor Fido,' his 'Acis and Galatea,' 'Escher,' and other minor works. While he was in England, Queen Anne awarded him a pension of £200 per annum, and when the elector became king of England this allowance was doubled. Not many years after this, Handel having been appointed to teach the princess royal, an additional pension of £200 was added to the former grants by Queen Caroline. The busiest, but not the most fortunate period of Handel's life had now arrived, and that which forms the most splendid era in the musical annals of Britain. It was resolved that the king's theatre should be converted into an academy of music, and Handel was engaged as manager. During his management he produced fifteen new operas, but his troubles were so great that in 1726 he retired from his managerial duties with a loss of £10,000, and a constitution much damaged by incessant labour and turmoil. He then made an attempt to give operas at Covent Garden Theatre, but was equally unsuccessful. He next commenced giving oratorios, which he continued to nearly the last day of his life, and deriving considerable pecuniary advantage from them. It is an historical fact that the 'Messiah' was, during a long period, annually performed at the Foundling Hospital, and above added £10,300 to the funds of that institution. Late in life, Handel lost his eyesight, but this affliction could not burthen or obscure his fine intellect, for he continued to play concertos and voluntaries between the parts of his oratorios, in the same masterly style which had distinguished his touch in the prime of his life. He died on the 13th of April, 1759, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where a monument by Boubillat is erected to his memory. In 1784, a grand musical festival, the Commemoration of Handel (being the centenary of his birth) was held in Westminster Abbey, when nearly £13,000 was received for five days' performances.—In the Queen's Library are the original MSS. of nearly all Handel's works, filling 82 large folio volumes. These include 92 Italian operas, 23 oratorios, 8 volumes of anthems, 4 of canzonets, 3 of Te Deums and a Jubilate, together with concertos, sonatas, &c. Not in the royal collection are, 11 volumes consisting of operas, harpsichord lessons, fugues, organ concertos, water-music, &c. Of the oratorios, 'Escher' was first performed in 1732; 'Deborah and Achaiin' in 1733; 'Acis and Galatea' in 1735; 'Oda, St. Cecilia's Day' in 1736; 'Israel in Egypt' in 1738; 'L'Allegro ed il Penseroso,' 1739; 'Saul,' 1740; 'Messiah,' 1741; 'Samson,' 1742; 'Semele,' 'Babshazzar,' and 'Susanna' 1743; 'Heracles,' 1744; 'Choice of Hercules,' and 'Occasional Oratorio' in 1745; 'Joseph' and 'Judas Maccabaeus' in 1746; 'Alexander Balus and Joshua' in 1747; 'Solomon' in 1749; 'Theodora' in 1750; 'Jephthah,' and 'Time and Truth' in 1751.—Handel was great

in every style of music. In sacred music, especially of the choral kind, he not only shows an immeasurable distance all who preceded him, but reached that sublimity to which the art is so capable of attaining. In music Handel was impetuous yet dignified and fervent. In person he was large and bulky, with pleasing and regular features.

HANMER, J., a nonconformist divine, died in 1784.

HANMER, MARGARET, an English poetess and ecclesiastical author, connected with the

HANMER, SIR THOMAS, a member of parliament and editor of an edition of Shakspeare, 1717.

HANNEMAN, A., a Dutch painter, 1611-81.

HANNIBAL, one of the most illustrious persons of antiquity, was born B.C. 247, the same year in which his father Hamilcar was appointed to command of the Carthaginian army in Spain. At the age of nine he accompanied his father to a scene of war, having before leaving Carthage taken a solemn oath at the altar in presence of his father, pledging himself to eternal hostility to Rome—a pledge to the fulfilment of which his whole future life was devoted. He was present at the battle in which his father perished, B.C. 221, and though only eighteen years old, his bravery and genius for war were already so conspicuous, that Hasdrubal, his father's successor, turned to him the chief command of nearly all the military enterprises which he planned. On the assassination of Hasdrubal, B.C. 221, the senate unanimously proclaimed him commander-in-chief, a choice which was speedily ratified by the government at Carthage. Being now invested with the entire conduct of the war, he quickly reduced to subjection the Spanish tribes which had not been conquered by Hasdrubal. In the spring of 219, he laid siege to Saguntum, a city in alliance with the Romans, though warned that an attack upon it would be held as a declaration of war, and kept after a blockade of eight months, thus setting defiance the mighty power of Rome. Such was the commencement of the second Punic war. After passing the winter in making the necessary preparations for the invasion of Italy, he crossed the Ebro in the following spring, passed the Pyrenees with an army of 30,000 foot and 5,000 horse, and, marching through Gaul, reached the Rhone without interruption. Crossing the Rhone he ascended the left bank of that river till he obtained with the Isere, then struck off to the north, and surmounting the many and most formidable difficulties which obstructed his passage, reached the summit of the Alps, on the north side of leaving the plains of Dauphine. When he reached the plains of northern Italy, his army was reduced to 20,000 infantry and 6,000 cavalry, so that his march must have cost him 33,000 men. After recruiting the strength of his troops, he entered a career of unexampled success. He crossed the defunct the consul P. Scipio on the banks of the Ticinus, B.C. 218, and the Somme as at Trebia, B.C. 218, thus making himself master of the whole of northern Italy, and, proceeding southward, gained a signal victory over the consul Flaminius at the Trasimene lake, B.C. 217. The Romans now collected a fresh army, which was placed under the command of Fabius Maximus as dictator; and a defensive system of war

re-adopted till the end of the year. In the spring of 216, the Romans raised an army of nearly 80,000 men, which, led by the consuls L. Aemilius Paullus and C. Terentius Varro, advanced to Cannæ, in Apulia, where the Carthaginian army was engaged. In the battle which ensued, the Roman army was annihilated, and the consul Aemilius Paullus slain. The whole of lower Italy was thereby placed in the power of Hannibal, and the fidelity of one of the Roman allies, who had hitherto contented himself, began to give way. But the dauntless spirit of the Romans remained unshaken, although Hannibal was not the only enemy with whom they had to contend. They now adopted the defensive system, counteracted the enemy's movements in every direction, and rendered it impossible for him to prosecute extensively a system of active aggression. Hannibal, notwithstanding, maintained his army in Italy for the next twelve years, having, in B.C. 207, sustained an irreparable loss by the destruction of the army and his brother Hasdrubal, who was marching to his assistance. In B.C. 204, P. Cornelius Scipio, ahead completed the conquest of Spain, passed over to Africa, and, with the assistance of Masinissa a Numidian prince, gained two victories over the Carthaginians. The war being thus carried into the enemy's country, Hannibal was recalled to Italy, and, landing at Leptis, advanced to Zama, a city five days' journey west from Carthage. Here he was entirely defeated by Scipio, B.C. 202, and the Carthaginians were obliged to sue for peace. Here ended the second Punic war, B.C. 201. After the conclusion of the war, Hannibal applied himself to the correction of the abuses which existed in the Carthaginian government; but was interrupted in his course by an embassy sent from Rome to demand his punishment as a disturber of public peace. Making his escape from Carthage, he fled to the court of Antiochus at Ephesus, assisted in fixing his determination to make war against the Romans. When peace was concluded between Antiochus and the Romans, Hannibal took refuge with Prusias, king of Bithynia, with whom he remained about five years. But the Romans could not rest so long as their once formidable enemy was alive, and Prusias agreed to turn him into their hands. Hannibal, finding his escape was now impossible, destroyed himself by poison at Nicomedia, in Bithynia, B.C. 183, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. [G.F.]

HANNO, the name of several disting. Carthaginians; the *first*, an African explorer, author of the 'Periplus of Hanno,' 6th cent. B.C.; the *second*, a general, defeated by the consul Lutatius, 243 B.C. the *third*, a general, and rival of Hamilcar and Hannibal, died 204 B.C.

HANSARD, LUKE, an em. printer, 1752-1828.
HANSCH, M. G., a Germ. philom., 1682-1752.
HANS-SACHSE, a German poet, 1494-1576.
HANVELL, JOHN, a Latin poet, 12th century.
HANWAY, JONAS, an English merchant and literary writer, best known as a philanthropist and friend of the lower classes. He was the principal founder of the Marine Society and the Magdalen Hospital, and a great promoter of Sunday-schools, 1712-1786.

HARALD, king of Norway, the *first* of the name born 915, reigned 931-963; the *second*,

reigned 978-995; the *third*, 1161-1162; the *fourth*, 1202-1204; the *fifth*, 1217-1263; the *sixth*, 1297-1319; the *seventh*, born 1338, governed Norway after 1345, under the name of his father, who was king of Norway and Sweden; married Margaret of Denmark, 1360; deposed his father and usurped the throne 1361; died 1380.

HARALD, king of Norway, the *first* of the name, died 933; the *second*, succeeded 963, and was killed 978; the *third*, born 1017, reigned over half Norway 1047, and was killed 1066; the *third*, a pretended son of Magnus III., began his career about 1130, usurped the throne, and was vanquished by another pretender 1136.

HARALD, king of Denmark, the *first* of the name known to historians, called the *seventh*, reigned 930-989; the *eighth*, succeeded 1014, and died in England 1017; the *ninth*, reigned 1076-80.

HARALD, a king of Jutland, 9th century.

HARCOURT, COUNT HENRI DE LORRAINE, a French military commander, died 1666.

HARCOURT, WILLIAM, earl of, a British officer, disting. in the American war, 1743-1830.

HARDEY, G., an English monk, died 1360.

HARDENBERG, CHAR. AUGUSTUS, Prince Von, a Prussian minister of state, and a principal actor in the political transactions connected with the recent war, 1750-1822.

HARDENBERG, FRED. VON. See NOVALIS.

HARDI, ALEX., a Fr. dramatist, died 1630.

HARDICANUTE, King of England, d. 1042.

HARDING, J., an Eng. annalist, 1378-1466.

HARDING, TH., a Rom. Cath. div., 1512-1572.

HARDINGE, NICHOLAS, an English scholar and poet, 1700-1758. His son, GEORGE, a jurist-consult and man of letters, 1744-1816.

HARDION, JAM., a Fr. historian, 1686-1766.

HARDOUIN, H., a Fr. musician, 1721-1808.

HARDOUIN, JOHN, a French Jesuit of great learning, remarkable for his opinions on the literary history of antiquity, 1646-1729.

HARDOUIN, J. S., a Fr. writer, 1735-1817.

HARDT, HERMANN VAN DER, a German philologist and hist. of the reformation, 1600-1745.

HARDT, IGNATIUS, a Ger. bibliol., 1749-1811.

HARDWICKE, the earls of. See YORK.

HARDY, A., a French dramatist, 1560-1631.

HARDY, SIR C., an English admiral, d. 1779.

HARDY, VICE-ADMIRAL SIR THOMAS MASTERMAN, captain of the Victory in the battle of Trafalgar, b. 1769, d. gover. of Green. Hosp. 1839.

HARE, DR. FRANCIS, bp. of Chichester, dist. as a learned writer and controversialist, died 1740.

HARE, HENRY, Lord Coleraine, a dist. scholar and collector of antiquarian subjects, 1693-1749.

HARENBERG, J. C., a Ger. hist., 1694-1774.

HARETH-BEN-HILIZA, an Arab. poet, 6th c.

HARGRAVE, F., an English jurist, 1741-1821.

HARIOT, TH., an Engl. algebraist, 1560-1621.

HARIRI, ABEN-MOUI, an Arab. au., 1054-1121.

HARLES, T. CHR., a Ger. savant, 1738-1814.

HARLEY, ROBERT, earl of Oxford and Mortimer, disting. as a statesman in the reign of Queen Anne, and in conjunction with the celeb. Bolingbroke, was born 1661. He became speaker of the House of Commons in 1700, privy councillor and secretary of state 1704, chancellor 1710, and lord high treasurer, after his elevation to the peerage, from 1711 to 1715, when he received his dismissal.

The principal event of his administration was the peace of Utrecht concluded 1713, and he took no share in public business after his retirement. He was a great patron of literature, and author of some political pamphlets, but deficient in nearly all the qualities of statesmanship. From 1715 to 1717 he was confined in the Tower with an impeachment over his head, but was finally acquitted. He died in 1724. [E.R.]

HARLOW, G. H., an Eng. painter, 1787-1819.

HARMAR, JOHN, a class. trans., 1694-1670.

HARMENOPULUS, CONSTANTINE, a Germ. juriconsult, grand chancellor of Constantinople in the reign of John Palæologus, 1320-1383.

HARMER, THOMAS, a dissenting minister, au. of 'Observations on the Scriptures,' 1715-1788.

HARO, DON LUIS DE, a Spanish statesman, the minister and favourite of Philip IV., 1598-1661.

HAROLD, the first of the name king of England, succeeded his father Canute the Great 1035, died 1039; the second of the name, son of Godwin, earl of Kent, usurped the throne 1066, and was vanquished the same year by William the Conqueror, and killed at the battle of Hastings.

HAROUN-AL-RASCHID, in English 'Aaron the Just,' a renowned caliph of Bagdad, contemporary with Charlemagne and the empress Irene, was born in Media 765, and succeeded his elder brother as fifth caliph of the Abasside dynasty in 786. He had already acquired immense popularity by his victories over the Greeks, and had made Irene a tributary of the caliphate. He now raised the empire of the Arabs to its highest pitch of grandeur, uniting the talents of a philosopher to those of a conqueror, and, like Charlemagne in the West, making his court the centre of arts and letters, and the refuge of men of learning from all parts of the Eastern empire. The Arabs never tire of their eulogisms upon the magnificence, generosity, and wisdom of this prince, as all the world has read in the 'Arabian Nights' Entertainments.' His reign was the Augustan era of the Arabian dominion, and his imaginative subjects have celebrated it as the age of enchantment and miracle. After the death of Irene, Haroun-Al-Raschid humbled her successor, the Emperor Nicephorus, still more deeply, made immense conquests among the Turks and other tribes of Asia, and subjugated the sect of Ali in his hereditary dominions. He died in 809, leaving his vast possessions divided under his three sons, which prepared the way for endless jealousies, and produced many civil commotions in after years. Haroun not only promoted learning and the arts in his dominions, but he was himself a poet, and was easily moved to tears by the recital of poetry. Yet he was often cruel, because, like a true child of the East, he was impulsive, and severe because politic. [E.R.]

HARPALUS, a Greek astronomer, 5th cf. B.C.

HARPALUS, the Greek governor of Babylon, appointed by Alexander the Great, killed 325 B.C.

HARPE, JOHN FR. DE LA. See LAHARPE.

HARPHIUS, H., a Flemish mystic, died 1478.

HARPSFELD, JOHN, an English prelate and religious wr., died 1578. His brother, NICHOLAS, a Greek scholar and ecclesiast. historian, d. 1583.

HARRIMAN, J., an Engl. botanist, 1760-1831.

HARRINGTON, H., a phy. and poet, 1729-1816.

HARRINGTON, J., a political wr., 1611-1677.

HARRINGTON, J., a lawyer and scholar, author of the life of Dr. Stradling, 1664-1693.

HARRINGTON, SIR J., an English po. author of 'Epigrams and Letters,' 1561-1612.

HARRINGTON, JOHN, Lord, guardian Elizabeth, daugh. of James I., and the friend and correspondent of Henry prince of Wales, 1591-1633.

HARRIOT, TH., an astronomer, 1560-1621.

HARRIS, G., a philological writer, died 1796.

HARRIS, GENERAL LORD GEORGE, a Brit. officer, dist. in the Amer. war and India, 1759-1838.

HARRIS, J., a Gr. scholar and philos., kno. as a writer on art and the philosophy of language, 1709-1780. His son, of the same name, first earl of Malmesbury, a diplomat and hist. wr., 1746-1833.

HARRIS, JOHN, a divine and mathematician, well kn. as the first projector and editor of a cyclopædia or dictionary of the sciences, died 1719.

HARRIS, WALTER, a medical writer, b. 1642.

HARRIS, W., author of sermons, died 1740.

HARRIS, W., a biographical writer, died 1740.

HARRISON, J., inventor of the sea chronometer, for which he received a government premium of £20,000, 1693-1776.

HARRISON, JOHN, a general of the parliamentary army, executed after the restoration, 1670.

HARRISON, T., a dist. architect, 1744-1822.

HARRISON, WILLIAM HENRY, president of the United States, 1773-1844.

HART, G. V., a British officer, 1752-1832.

HARTE, WALTER, a poet and essayist, author of a history of Gustavus Adolphus, died 1773.

HARTLEY, DAVID, an English metaphysician of some note; born 1705 at Armley in Yorkshire; died in Bath 1757. Hartley's well-known, rather, much-heard-of, work, entitled 'Observations on Man, his Frame, his Duty, and his Expectations,' occupies 3 volumes 8vo. It consists of three distinct parts. Adopting the sensational theory of the origin of human knowledge to its fullest extent—resolving Mr. Locke's 'Reflection' into a modification of sensation—he endeavours first to explain all sensations and ideas by material agency, viz., hypothetical vibration of a hypothetical fluid, connected with the nervous system. It is not improbable that Hartley esteemed this theory of vibrations, his most important speculation: happily for the permanence of his repute he contributed to Psychology something much more valuable than one of those countervailing fancies, bubbling up in every age, but which attain no place in the History of Science. It is probably indisputable that since Aristotle's time the Law of Association, and its sway over the succession of mental phenomena, had not been so thoroughly studied or fully exposed as in the second division of Hartley's treatise. Hobbes and Locke had done little more than assert this great Law; but Hartley unfolded it with a clearness which left little to be desired. The last portion of the 'Observations' is occupied with discourse on human duty and virtue, on our relation to God, and hopes of a future life. Carried out logically, the materialistic views of the writer, on the fundamental problem as to the origin of Ideas, can never fail to issue in a scheme of simple negations of all these momentous theories: fortunately, however, Hartley's 'instincts' prevailed over his logic, and he has bequeathed much that is excellent and true. It

cannot be denied however, that his book as a whole is rather a set of dissertations, than a compact treatise: its scientific value being confined to its illustration of the Law already referred to.—Hartley's life and character were beyond reproach. He was cheerful, placid, and actively benevolent. The heart is often a trusty safeguard of the Head, amid the perils of Speculation. [J.P.N.]

HARTLEY, DAVID, son of the celebrated philosopher, dist. as a pract. man of science, 1729-1813.

HARTLEY, THOMAS, rector of Winwick in Northamptonshire, known as a pious and learned divine, author of 'A Discourse on the Kinds of Enthusiasm and Religious Experiences,' 'An Account of the Mystic Writers,' 'Paradise Regained,' 'Sermons,' &c. In the latter part of his life he became the personal friend of Swedenborg, and the first translator of many of his works, 1707-1784.

HARTSOEKER, NICHOLAS, a Dutch physician and experimental philosopher, 1656-1725.

HARTUNGUS, JOHN, a Germ. transl., d. 1579.

HARTZHEIM, JOS., a Ger. *savant*, 1694-1763.

HARVARD, JOHN, a nonconformist divine, and founder of a college in North America, died 1688.

HARVEST, G., author of sermons, died 1776.

HARVEY, SIR ELIAB, a British admiral, descended from the illustrious Wm. Harvey, d. 1830.

HARVEY, GABRIEL, a lawyer and poet, about 1545-1630. His brothers, JOHN and RICHARD, known as writers on judicial astrology, &c.

HARVEY, GIDEON, a physician, died 1700.

HARVEY, WILLIAM, M.D., the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, was born at Folkstone, Kent, A.D. 1578, and died in London, A.D. 1657, aged seventy-nine years.—This remarkable man, whose name is indissolubly associated with one of the most important discoveries ever made in physiological science, was educated first at the grammar school of Canterbury, and subsequently at Caius College, Cambridge, where he spent five years. He afterwards travelled through Germany and France, and proceeding thence to Italy, he fixed himself at Padua, the medical school of which city had at that time a high reputation, and there he became the pupil of Fabricius ab Aquapendente, the most distinguished anatomist of his age, from whom he acquired a knowledge of the valvular structure of the veins, which laid the foundation of his future fame. In 1602 he returned to England and began to practise as a physician in London; and in 1615 he was appointed professor of anatomy and surgery to the Royal College of Physicians. There can be no doubt that his particular opinions on the mechanism of the circulation were formed long before, but they were first publicly announced from the chair of the college to which he was now attached in the year 1616. We cannot enter into anatomical and physiological details in this place, and it must suffice to say, that Harvey for the first time demonstrated the double function of the heart in sending out blood from the left side, through the arteries, over the whole body, and in receiving it back by the veins to the right side, whence it is propelled into the lungs, where it loses its impurities, and is again rendered fit for use. This elementary truth, which is so familiar to us, was new in those days, and as it was opposed to the prevailing ideas upon the subject, it was regarded by

his contemporaries as an audacious novelty; and for upwards of twenty years the propounder of this doctrine was assailed by every species of detraction and calumny. He had the good fortune, however, to survive these attacks, and to see his views universally adopted before his death; nor would it be easy to find a better instance of the application of the principles of the inductive philosophy to the investigation of natural phenomena than that supplied by the use which Harvey made of his knowledge of the internal structure of the veins, which, even in the hands of his master Fabricius, had been wholly unproductive. The veins have a feeble and imperceptible contractile power, if they have any at all, and Harvey at once saw that the valves were placed in these vessels to prevent the reflux of the blood in its progress back to the heart, and out of this conclusion mainly arose the discovery of the true theory of the circulation, with all its important consequences. Of this there can be no doubt, for there still exists in the museum of the College of Physicians six tabular views, as large as life, showing this peculiar structure of the veins, which were executed by him or to his order, and which were presented to that learned body by his collateral descendant, the earl of Winchelsea.—His right to the merit of this great discovery is incontestible, yet there have been those in modern times who have disputed it, and who have asserted that he was anticipated in his conclusions by several of the anatomists of the ancient world, and by some of his more immediate predecessors. The passages collected from the writings of antiquity by the diligence of such authors as Dutens go for nothing in an inquiry into the existence of a great physical fact, and touch Harvey's claims to the smallest possible extent; but one name deserves to be mentioned in connection with this subject, to wit, that of the celebrated and unfortunate Michael Servetus, the Spanish physician, whom Calvin and his consistory burned for heresy at Geneva. In the year 1553, a quarter of a century before Harvey was born, Servetus published a theological treatise, in which some singular passages occur on the functions of the heart and lungs, which, though vague, would seem to indicate that he had an obscure idea of the pulmonic circulation and its uses; but such loose speculations as Servetus indulged in cannot for a moment be compared to the severe methods and rigid deductions of Harvey, who took nothing for granted that could be experimentally proved. One of his rules was, that 'Nature herself is the most faithful interpreter of her own secrets' (De Generatione Animalium). He consulted her oracles and discovered the truth.—Harvey was physician successively to James I. and to his son, Charles I. In the train of the latter he visited Scotland in 1633, and he has left an account of an excursion which he made on that occasion to the Bass Rock, in the Frith of Forth; and having adhered to the fortunes of his patron, he was present, though not as a combatant, but as the guardian of the two young princes, Charles and James, at the battle of Edgehill, in 1642. During the fight he employed himself by reading a book under a hedge, but a large cannon ball grazing the ground close to him while he was so occupied, he removed with his charge to a distance from the scene of action. In 1651 his

residence at Whitehall was plundered, and his manuscripts destroyed, a loss which he ever after deplored, as they contained the results of the experiments of a life. His works are not numerous, but they are valuable; and his treatise on the Generation of Animals is still a standard book. He died worth £20,000, which he bequeathed to his brother, Mr. Eliab Harvey, with the exception of a yearly sum of £56 for the annual delivery of an oration at the College of Physicians, which is still known as the Harveian oration. He was diminutive in stature, with a small, round, but expressive black eye. His temper was naturally choleric, and was rendered perhaps more so by severe attacks of the gout; and in his philosophical sentiments he is believed to have inclined to the opinions of his friend Hobbes, to whom he left a legacy of £10. There is a tradition that he destroyed himself by an over-dose of opium, to avoid the pain of a fit of his habitual malady; but this story is now discredited, as it has been ascertained that he died of a slight shock of paralysis, which his aged and feeble frame could not withstand. [J.M.C.]

HARWOOD, SIR BASWICK, an English physician and writer on anatomy and physiology, d. 1814.

HARWOOD, E., a disting. divine, 1729-1794.

HASDRUBAL. See **ASDRUBAL**.

HASE, THEODORE, a German theologian and biblical commentator, 1689-1731. His son, **JAMES**, a classical writer, died 1723.

HASENMULLER, DANIEL, a Ger. Orientalist, author of 'Janna Hebraismi Aperta,' 1651-1691.

HASLEWOOD, JOSEPH, one of the founders and editors of the Roxburgh Club, and the collector of a large library of black letter lore and Elizabethan poetry, 1769-1833.

HASSAN, a grandson of Mahomet, born 625, caliph after the death of Ali, 660, died 661.

HASSAN-PACHA, grand vizier of the Ottoman emp., and a dist. military command., d. 1790.

HASSE, J. A., a Germ. composer, 1705-1783.

HASSEL, J. G. H., a Ger. geogra., 1770-1829.

HASSELQUIST, FREDERIC, a Swedish botanist, au. of a 'Journey to the Holy Land,' 1722-52.

HASTED, EDW., historian of Kent, 1732-1812.

HASTING, a Danish adventurer, died 890.

HASTINGS, LADY ELIZA, dau. of the earl of Huntingdon, founder of schools, &c., 1682-1739.

HASTINGS, FRANCIS RAWDON, son of the earl of Moira, born 1754, distinguished as a British officer in the American war, in Holland, and the East Indies, and governor-general of India from 1812 to 1822, governor of Malta 1824, died marquis of Hastings 1826.

HASTINGS, WARREN, was born in 1733. He was the son of obscure parents, but he claimed an ancient and renowned descent, and from his early childhood it was his ambition to win back the domains of his ancestors. He was educated at Westminster School, and in 1750 was appointed a writer in the service of the East India Company. In the emergency through which the ability and valour of Clive saved the British possessions, his capacity was seen while the obscure clerk carried a musket as a volunteer, and he was chosen diplomatic agent at the Durbar. After having remained fourteen years in India he returned to Britain, still comparatively obscure; but his talents

were remembered, and after being named second in council in Madras, he was, in 1774, appointed to the newly-created dignity of governor-general of Bengal. The bold measures which he took to defend the British interests from Hyder Ally is one of the great epochs in the history of the British Eastern Empire. By its audacious and somewhat unscrupulous character, his career startled and alarmed British statesmen on the morality of the policy which guided the British system in the Eastern Peninsula, and he was recalled to meet the celebrated impeachment moved by Burke on 4th April, 1786. The trial was begun on 18th February, 1788, when, according to Mr. Macaulay, 'The high court of Parliament was to sit according to forms handed down from the days of the Plantagenets, on an Englishman accused of exercising tyranny over the lord of the holy city of Benares, and the ladies of the princely house of Oude.' Political events turned public attention into other channels during the impeachment, and when it had been almost forgotten it ended in an acquittal in April, 1795. He spent his old age in retirement; the injury which his fortunes received by the expense of his defence being but partially remedied by the gratitude of the East Indian Company. He had a taste for letters, and wrote some secondary works now forgotten. He died on 22d August, 1818. [J.H.B.]

HATCHER, THOMAS, an editor of the 16th ct.

HATFIELD, THOMAS, bp. of Durham, secretary of Edward III., and companion-in-arms of Percy and Ralph Nevill, died 1381.

HATSELL, JOHN, chief clerk of the House of Commons, and a writer on parliamentary subjects, 1733-1820.

HATTO, or ATTO-VERCELLENSIS, an Ital. prelate, known as an ecclesiastical writer, 10th ct.

HATTON, SIR CHRISTOPHER, a courtier and dramatic writer, chancellor in 1587, died 1591.

HAUBER, E. D., a German historian, 1715-65.

HAUBOLD, C. C., a Germ. jurist, 1766-1824.

HAUFF, WILHELM, a German prose writer, author of 'The Man in the Moon,' 'Extracts from the Memoirs of the Devil,' &c., 1802-1827.

HAUG, J. C. F., a German poet, 1761-1829.

HAUGWITZ, CHR. HENRY CHARLES, count of the Prussian statesman who signed the treaty of Pilnitz, born 1758, retired 1806, died 1832.

HAUKSBEE, FRANCIS, an English philosopher, known for his experiments in electricity, last cent.

HAULTIN, J. B., a Fr. numismatist, 1580-1640.

HAUSER, GASPARD, a mysterious being found in Nuremberg 1828, assassinated 1832.

HAUTEFEUILLE, JOHN DE, a Fr. physician and mechanic, au. of curious treatises, 1647-1724.

HAUTERIVE, MAURICE, Count DE, a French diplomatist and political writer, 1754-1830.

HAUTEROCHÉ, NOEL LE BRETON DE, a French dramatic poet and actor, 1617-1707.

HAUY, RENE JUST, a celebrated mineralogist, was born at Saint Just in 1743. He died in 1822.

—Sprung from poor parents, who were not able to give him an education, his excellent behaviour while a child, attracted the notice of some benevolent individuals in his native town, who induced his mother to take him to Paris. After some little time his kind friends obtained him a bursary at the College of Navarre. When he had completed his

education there he became a teacher in the establishment, and continued in that humble capacity for several years. Affection for a friend induced him to study botany; and accident led him to the lecture-room of M. Daubenton, at that time professor of mineralogy. He was charmed with the lecture, and found the study of minerals more suited to his taste than that of plants. He was now thirty-eight years of age. For some time his mind had been occupied with ideas relative to the contrast between the forms of the vegetable and mineral kingdoms, when one day examining a fine specimen of calcareous spar crystallized in prisms, he accidentally let it fall. Upon examining one of the broken prisms, he found that the fracture showed as smooth a face as the original, but that the form of the crystal was changed into that of a rhomb. He repeated the experiment upon many other minerals, and always found the same result; the component parts of each mineral were found to have the same geometrical figure, and a nucleus always similar to itself; while the variety of external forms which the masses assume arose from the manner in which the smaller crystals composing it are arranged. Continuing his researches and experiments, he soon succeeded in establishing the true law of crystallization. This he has explained at full length in his 'Traité de Mineralogie,' a work which has procured for him an immense reputation. In 1792 M. Haüy was imprisoned along with many other ecclesiastics. By the assistance of his pupil Geoffroy St. Hilaire, he was, however, soon after released, and remained for the future untouched and unmolested. In 1802 he was elected professor of mineralogy at the Garden of Plants. Napoleon treated him with much respect; made him a canon of Notre Dame, and an officer of the Legion of Honour; but at the restoration he was treated with cruel neglect by the government, and died in comparative poverty. [W.B.]

HAÜY, VALENTINE, brother of the mineralogist, fndr. of an institut. for the blind, 1746-1822.
HAVERCAMP, S., a Germ. critic, 1683-1742.
HAVERS, C., an English anatomist, last cent.
HAVET, A. E. M., a Fr. naturalist, 1795-1820.
HAWES, T., a religious writer, 1734-1820.
HAWES, STEPHEN, an English poet, 15th c.
HAWES, WILLIAM, a physician of London, founder of the Humane Society, and author of miscellaneous writings, 1736-1808.

HAWKE, EDWARD, Vice-Admiral Lord, celebrated for his victories over the French in the middle of last century, died 1781.

HAWKER, DR. ROBERT, a well-known evangelical div., an. of 'Commentaries,' &c., 1753-1827.

HAWKESWORTH, JOHN, LL.D., an essayist and miscellaneous writer of the age of Johnson, editor of 'The Adventurer,' 1715-1778.

HAWKINS, SIR JOHN, a London magistrate, known as a miscellaneous writer, 1719-1789.

HAWKINS, SIR JOHN, a British admiral, distinguished against the Spaniards in the reign of Elizabeth, the first to begin the slave trade, 1520-1595. His son, SIR RICHARD, a naval commander and writer, 1582-1622.

HAWKSMOOR, NICHOLAS, the pupil and successor of Sir Christopher Wren, as surveyor and archit. of the new churches in London, 1666-1736.

HAWKWOOD, SIR JOHN, an English general, distinguished in the wars of Edward III., d. 1393.

HAWLES, JOHN, a writer on law, 1645-1716.

HAWLEY, JOSEPH, one of the ablest advocates of independence in the American legis., 1724-88.

HAWORTH, A. H., an Eng. naturalist, d. 1833.

HAXO, F. B., Baron, a Fr. officer, 1774-1838.

HAY, JAMES, the first Scotchman raised to the English peerage, created by James I. Lord Hay, Viscount Doncaster, and Earl Carlisle, died 1636.

HAY, WILLIAM, an English essayist, d. 1755.

HAYDN, FRANCIS JOSEPH, was born at Rohrau, a small town about fifteen leagues from Vienna, in March, 1732, of very humble parents, his father being a wheelwright and parish sexton, and his mother, before her marriage, having been cook at the chateau of a neighbouring nobleman. Haydn seems to have inherited a taste for music from his father, who had a fine tenor voice, and had made some progress as a performer upon the organ, and could accompany himself and his wife upon the harp. While yet quite a child he showed an early predilection for music, and a cousin of his father who was schoolmaster at Heimburch, taught him to perform upon the violin and sing with taste. This relation also taught him Latin, which qualified him to sing in the choir of St. Stephen's at Vienna, and where he soon attracted the attention of Renter the chapel master. Haydn pursued his musical studies with great earnestness, and under circumstances of great privation. Such was his industry, however, that while he was under Renter, no single day passed without his having devoted sixteen and sometimes eighteen hours to his music lessons. Having commenced to study composition, he at thirteen years old, began to write a mass. He gained his livelihood from singing till the age of seventeen, when his soprano voice left him. After this period, being unable to pay for lessons in counterpoint and harmony, he procured an old work on the art, and in spite of the pedantic rules of the old book he had to study from, he soon became well informed in the science of music. About this time he became acquainted with Porpora and Metastasio, with whom he spent some of his time very agreeably, but nothing of importance occurred in his life up till the year 1771, with the exception of an unhappy marriage, which he contracted with Anne Kellar, a prudish damsel, who, in addition to a tiresome parade of virtue, had, as his biographer informs us, a 'mania for priests and monks.' In the year named above, he was appointed chapel master to Prince Esterhazy, which appointment put an end for ever to his pecuniary embarrassments. In the service of this prince in the palace at Eisenstadt, Haydn produced many of his great works, and under advantages which few composers ever possessed—he had a full and excellent band, living under the same roof with him, at his command every hour of the day. Thus passed the life of Haydn till the year 1791, when he arrived in England to fulfil an engagement with M. Salomons, who was then giving concerts in the Hanover Square Rooms. During this engagement he produced six of his 'Twelve Grand Symphonies,' and also published many canzonets, quartetts, sonatas, &c. In 1794, he again visited London under an engagement to

Gallini, then manager of the King's theatre, Haymarket, and at which period he produced the remaining six of his 'Grand Symphonies.' While in London, the greatness of his genius, and the amiability of his manners, brought him many friends, and rendered his success quite triumphant. At the close of this engagement Haydn returned to Vienna, and never afterwards left it. In 1795, Haydn commenced the composition of his 'Creation,' and was two whole years employed upon it. On one occasion, when asked why the Oratorio was not finished, Haydn answered with the utmost tranquillity 'I am long about it, because I wish it to last long.' This wish was a prophecy, his 'Creation' will last for ever. The 'Creation' was brought out in 1798, and two years afterwards he gave to the world his 'Seasons.' The last great work upon which his genius exerted himself, was two sets of quartets. In his latter years he employed himself in setting accompaniments to some Scotch airs for the late Mr. George Thomson of Edinburgh. In 1805, he, by the advice of his physician, gave up all study, and from this time he never left his villa at Gumpendorff. The closing scene of this great composer's life was not less remarkable than his career was illustrious. The last time he appeared in public was at the performance of the 'Creation,' which was honoured by the presence of more than 1,500 people, amongst whom were many of the nobles and princes of Austria. 'Surrounded by the nobility of Vienna and his friends, by artists, by lovely women, whose eyes were fixed upon him, listening to the praises of God, which he himself had imagined, Haydn bid a glorious adieu to the world.' Soon after this, war broke out between France and Austria; this intelligence vexed him and exhausted the last remains of his strength. 'The French armies advanced rapidly, and on the 10th of May, 1809, having reached Schonbrunn about half a league distant from Haydn's villa, they fired next morning hundreds of cannon shot upon Vienna, that city so much beloved by him. Four bombs having fallen close to his house, his two servants, with terror depicted in their countenances, ran to him; the old man, by an effort, rose from his arm-chair, and with a dignified air, cried, 'Why such alarm! know that, where Haydn is, no evil can happen.' But this exertion was beyond his strength; a convulsive shivering prevented him adding more, and he was immediately conveyed to bed. On the 26th of May, he was almost completely exhausted; notwithstanding, he had his piano moved towards him, and sung three times with a voice as loud as he could, 'God save the Emperor.' These were his last words. At his piano he became insensible, and he expired on the morning of the 31st. Haydn was very religious. The commencement of all his scores are inscribed with one of the following mottoes '*In Nomine Domini*,' or '*Soli Deo Gloria*,' and at the end of them all '*Laus Deo*.' His works are exceedingly numerous in all classes. Among them are 116 symphonies, 83 violin quartets, 60 pianoforte sonatas, 15 masses, 4 oratorios, a grand 'Te Deum,' a 'Stabat Mater,' 14 Italian and German operas, 42 duets and canzonets, and 200 divertimentos for particular instruments. [J.M.]

HAYDON, BENJAMIN ROBERT, was born at

Plymouth, 23d January, 1786; his father was a bookseller, and he was educated in early youth at Plympton Grammar School, where Sir Joshua Reynolds had been brought up. Haydon determined upon becoming a painter, contrary to the wishes of his parents. His father, however, assisted him for several years in the metropolis: he visited London in 1804, and became a pupil of the Royal Academy in 1805. He had the advantage of the acquaintance of Northcote, Opie, and Fuseli, as advisers, and of Jackson and Wilkie as fellow-pupils. His ambitious views of art were early developed: in 1807 he exhibited a picture of the 'Flight into Egypt,' purchased by Mr. Hope, which procured him a commission from Lord Mulgrave for 'Dentatus,' a picture which, from the dissatisfaction he felt at its being placed in the ante-room in the Royal Academy Exhibition of 1809, appears to have been the first cause of most of his subsequent trouble, for not imagining that others might not think so highly of the picture as he did himself, he made the supposed injustice a cause of quarrel with the Academy, and the notion of injustice, or rather owing to his inordinate vanity, a conspiracy to suppress him, developed itself into a monomania, and possessed his mind the whole of his life. Dentatus has been admirably engraved in wood by his pupil Harvey. — The encouragement, however, which Haydon got from Lord Mulgrave, both social and professional, gave a great impulse to his exertions, and Dentatus was succeeded by a considerable series of great works. He now, to make up some deficiencies of execution, devoted himself for half a year to the practice of portrait painting at Plymouth, and after his return to London he became an enthusiastic student of the Elgin Marbles, then recently brought from Greece; the excellence of which he professes to have been the first to point out to the British public, rather naively overlooking the claims of Lord Elgin himself, who had spent £52,000 in securing them and bringing them to England. — The following are Haydon's principal works in the order of their production: — In 1812 'Macbeth,' for Sir George Beaumont; in 1814 the 'Judgment of Solomon,' for which he was voted the freedom of his native town, and in this year he visited Paris; in 1820 'Christ's Entry into Jerusalem,' (now in America,) which produced him nearly £3,000 by its exhibition alone, in London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow; in 1821 'Christ's Agony in the Garden,' (in this year he was married); in 1823 'The Raising of Lazarus,' (now at the Pantheon,) in this year he was arrested for debt, and passed through the Insolvent Court; in 1826 'Pharaoh Dismissing the Israelites,' and 'Venus and Anchises; in 1827 'Alexander and Bucephalus,' for Lord Egremont, and 'Eucles; in 1828 'The Mock Election in the King's Bench,' purchased by George IV.; in 1830 'Napoleon at St. Helena,' for Sir Robert Peel, a picture he afterwards repeated in small nearly thirty times; in 1832 'Xenophon's First Sight of the Sea,' in the retreat with the 10,000; in 1834 'The Reform Banquet,' for Lord Grey, 'Cassandra,' and 'Waiting for the Times; in 1835 'Achilles at the Court of Lycomedes Discovering his Sex; in 1836 'Samson and Delilah,' (this year he passed a second time through the Insolvent Court; in 1838 'Christ Blessing Little Children,' for Liverpool; in 1839

'the Duke at Waterloo,' also for Liverpool; in 1810 he lectured (gratis) at the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, and henceforth his time was divided between lecturing and painting; he found the former more profitable pursuit, his lectures are published: in 1841 'The Anti-Slavery Convention,' in 1842 'The Maid of Saragossa,' in 1842 'Curtius leaping into the Gulf,' in 1843 the cartoon of the entry of the Black Prince into London, with King John of France prisoner; this was in competition for Westminster Hall, in which Haydon failed, a failure which some of his friends supposed have been fatal to him; in 1844 'Alexander taming the Lion,' and a large repetition of 'Napoleon at St. Helena,' which was purchased by the King of Hanover; in 1845 'Uriel and Satan,' and finally, in 1846 the 'Banishment of Aristides,' and 'Hero Watching the Burning of Rome,' representing the evils both of democracy and of despotism: these last were two of a series of six which he had signed years ago, for the illustration of the old House of Lords.—These pictures Haydon exhibited usually, but he was unusually unsuccessful with them. He had often lost by his exhibitions, but sometimes had gained large sums, as in the case of 'Christ's Entry into Jerusalem,' in this last exhibition he lost £111 11s. 5d., and this loss at a time when he was penniless, added to his deep disappointment at not being employed in the decoration of the Houses, at last overcame his all but indomitable energy, and he destroyed himself on the 22d of June of this year, 1846. One of the latest entries in his diary is:—'Tom Thumb had 2,000 people last week, B. R. Haydon, 133½ (the little girl). Exquisite taste of the English people.'—It may be supposed by some that Haydon was a martyr to his love of what is termed *High Art*: the facts of his life show anything but this. He began his career with almost unexampled encouragement, and appears even at all times to have found friends, who gave and lent him considerable sums of money, from £50 to £1,000, and his professional receipts were by no means small; from the years 1831 to 1836 inclusive, he received from this source alone £4,617 2s. 3d., an average of £750 per annum; yet he was always in difficulties sufficient to have harassed most men to death in as many months as Haydon endured them: his debts amounted to about £3,000 at his death. The cause of common justice renders these details imperative, both from the extraordinary circumstances of Haydon's death, and his habitual accusations against the Academy for its jealous tyranny, and the people for their hopeless want of taste. Haydon had no other enemy than himself; he appears to have been wholly wanting in common sense; his ambition was so excessive that it destroyed his judgment, and his extraordinary energy wanted that counterbalancing ability to insure a real artistic success: he was impulsive and desultory, mistook the will for the deed, and neglected the commonest elements of excellence in execution; he was extremely mannered; with the exception of a large style of design (indicated, not executed), and a warm and powerful colouring, we miss every other requisite of a fine picture: yet such was his extraordinary vanity, that he identified the fate of the art of his country with that of his own efforts, and assumed all pro-

gress to have proceeded from himself, while perhaps no individual artist ever had less influence on the taste of his time, or even that of his own pupils, who do not retain a single trace of his style; indeed, Sir Charles Eastlake, Sir Edwin Landseer, and Lance, the fruit painter, Haydon's principal scholars, illustrate three as opposed paths, as the whole province of painting could possibly display.—(See *Memoirs of B. R. Haydon from his Journals*. Longman, 1853.) [R.N.W.]

HAYER, J. N. H., a Fr. relig. writer, 1718-80.

HAYES, CH., an Eng. mathema., 1678-1760.

HAYES, W., a musical composer, 1708-1777.

HAYGARTH, J., a medical author, d. 1813.

HAYLEY, W., a poet and mis. wr., 1745-1820.

HAYM, N. F., an Ital. numismatist, 1670-1730.

HAYMAN, F., an English painter, 1708-1776.

HAYMO, a German commentator, died 853.

HAYNAU, JULES DE, an Austrian general noted for his cruelty to the Hungarians in 1849, 1786-1853.

HAYNE, F. G., a Germ. botanist, 1763-1832.

HAYNE, ISAAC, a colonel in the American army, executed by the English as a traitor 1781.

HAYNE, TH., a learned divine, 16th century.

HAYTON, the first of the name, k. of Armenia, 1224-1268; the second, 1289-1308.

HAYTON, an Armenian historian, died 1310.

HAYWARD, SIR J., an Eng. historian, d. 1627.

HAYWOOD, ELIZABETH, a miscel. writer, author of 'The Female Spectator,' &c., 1693-1756.

HAZAEI, a king of Syria, 9th century B.C.

HAZLITT, WILLIAM, a well-known essayist and critic of art and poetry, was the son of a unitarian minister, and was born at Maidstone 1778. He was in early life an artist, but not satisfied with his attainments in this profession, he came to London and commenced the career of an author in 1803, from which time till his death in 1830, he was constantly before the public as a journalist and miscellaneous writer. His largest work is the 'Life of Napoleon,' in 4 vols., but he is most esteemed for the philosophical spirit of his criticisms. His literary remains, with a biographical memoir, were published by his son shortly after his death.

HEADLEY, H., an English poet, 1766-1788.

HEAPY, T., a water-colour painter, 1775-1830.

HEARNE, S., an English navigator, 1785-92.

HEARNE, T., an Eng. antiquar., 1680-1735.

HEARNE, T., an archit. engraver, 1744-1817.

HEATH, BENJ., a learned writer, last century.

HEATH, JAMES, an historical writer, 1629-64.

HEATH, JAS., a dist. engraver, 1756-1834. His son, CHARLES, also an em. engraver, 1784-1848.

HEATH, NICHOLAS, archbishop of York and chancel. of Engld. in the reign of Q. Mary, d. 1560.

HEATHCOTE, R., a miscel. writer, 1721-1795.

HEBEL, J. P., a German poet, 1760-1818.

HEBER, or EBER, a patriarch of Syria, from whom it is supposed the Hebrews derive their name (Genesis x. 24).

HEBER, REGINALD, a learned clergyman of the Church of England, 1728-1804. His son, of the same name, the well-known bishop of Calcutta, distinguished as a poet and essayist, 1783-1826.

RICHARD, half-brother of Bishop Heber, known as a learned editor, 1773-1833.

HEBERDEN, WILLIAM, M.D., F.R.S., a learned and distinguished English physician, was born at

London in 1710. After the usual preliminary education at the Grammar School of St. Saviour, which he entered at the early age of seven, and where he remained till 1724, he was transferred to St. John's College, Cambridge. Here he graduated as B.A. in 1728, and as A.M. in 1732; and having resolved to follow medicine as a profession, he obtained his degree as M.D. in that university in 1739. He practised as a physician at Cambridge, giving lectures on *materia medica* at the same time in the university till the year 1746, when he removed to London, where he speedily attained to great eminence, and where he continued to reside ever afterwards. He died in Pall Mall on the 17th of May, 1801, in the ninety-first year of his age. Dr. Heberden was one of the best classical scholars of his time, and one of the most perfectly instructed medical men England has ever possessed. It was to a suggestion of his that the 'Medical Transactions' owe their origin, and he contributed to the first three volumes of that valuable publication many important papers; he is best known, however, by his 'Commentaries on the History and Cure of Disease,' a posthumous work, published by his son in 1802. [J.M.C.]

HEBERT, a French writer, 18th century.

HEBERT, JAMES RENE, one of the Jacobin leaders of the French revolution, commonly called 'Père Duchesne,' from the name of his journal, was born at Alençon towards 1755, and executed with his accomplices Chaumette, Anacharsis Cloots, and others, on the 24th of March, 1794. He was the most brutal journalist of the period, and played a leading part in every conspiracy against the establishment of law and order, and in the detestable massacres of September, 1792. On the 10th of August preceding he had been installed among the magistrates of the people at the Hotel de Ville, and from this period he laboured to exalt the municipal authority above that of the convention. The Girondins were sacrificed in the struggle which ensued, but Robespierre and the Committee of Public Safety only awaited a proper opportunity, and arrested the party of Hébert, at the very moment they were threatening a new insurrection. The followers of Hébert and Chaumette, generally called 'Hébertists,' were atheists, and their leaders were as obscene and cruel in outward conduct as they were irreligious in heart. The charge on which they were executed was that of endeavouring to destroy the republic by immorality. [E.R.]

HECART, G. A. J., a Fr. philologist, 1755-1838.

HECHT, CHRISTIAN, a Ger. divine, 1696-1748.

HECHT, GODFREY, a learned writer, d. 1721.

HECKEL, J. F., a Ger. philologist, d. 1715.

HECQUET, P., a Fr. med. author, 1661-1737.

HEDERIC, BENJAMIN, a German philologist, au. of a well-known Greek Lexicon, 1675-1748.

HEDIN, SUENO ANDREW, a Swedish physician, and author of medical works, 1750-1821.

HEDGES, SIR CH., a min. of state, d. 1714.

HEDIO, GASPARD, a Ger. reformer, 1495-1552.

HEDWIG, JOHN, a Ger. botanist, 1730-1799.

HEDWIGA, a queen of Poland, 1371-1399.

HEDWIGA, ST., a religious founder, d. 1243.

HEEM, J. DE, a Dutch painter, 1600-1674.

HEEMSKIRCK, MARTIN VAN VEEN OF, a Dutch painter, time of Michelangelo, 1498-1574.

HEEN, CHRIS., a Swiss numismatist, 1715-69.

HEENE, LUCAS DE, a Flem. paint., 1534-89.

HEEREN, ARNOLD HERMANN LUDWIG, learned professor and historian of Ger., 1720-1840.

HEERKENS, G. N., a Germ. poet, 1728-1800.

HEGEL, GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK, born at Stuttgardt 1770, died at Berlin, in the flush of fame, November 14, 1831. A philosopher whose power and renown remind one of traditions concerning a Pythagoras: he created a School, not numbering in its ranks his most distinguished contemporaries, but exciting a whole people; influence of Hegel diffused itself through the politics and religion, as well as through all the speculation of Germany. The principles on which this remarkable thinker constructed his system are twofold. *First*, his discovery, or alleged discovery, a universal law according to which Thought unfolds itself—the fundamental and sole law of *Dialectic*. Every thing or notion, says Hegel, exists to the mind, because it has, or is seen to have, a *contradiction*: in other words, there is some other thing or notion standing out right against it, and in opposition marking it off, or *defining* it. A notion and its opposite, or *contradictory*, are two elements essential to every act of thinking; and soon as these are realized, a *third* act or movement supervenes—viz., the effort to *reconcile* the two *contradictories*, or to find some third, and of course a higher notion, in which they unite or blend. Three elements, therefore,—a notion, its contradictory, and the solution of the contradiction, a *thesis*, its *anti-thesis*, and the *syn-thesis* of the two—represent a complete act of logic, or one movement of dialectic; and on the type of this movement Hegel undertook to explain the entire course of action of Thought in its efforts to comprehend the Universe. It were not easy to over-estimate the surprising skill with which a task so novel and audacious has been executed: in this respect indeed the 'Encyclopædia of Philosophical Sciences' will ever be a marvel. Thought is presented to the astonished reader, rising up from its barest expression through a gigantic scheme of ascending *triples* until, having comprehended every form and sphere of possible knowledge, it reaches the Absolute or the Infinite. The attempt has indeed failed: its failure was as necessary and has been as signal as that of Babel; nevertheless, in making it, Hegel had successes that might have achieved station in many minds instead of one: he has thrown light on the methods and relationships of several departments of knowledge, that will abide connected with his name, as a rare and beneficent contribution to philosophy. *Secondly*, Hegel's next principle, yet more distinctive, is also more unusual. Schelling before him had spoken of the *Absolute*, the necessarily existing *Unity*—blending together the whole variety of thought and things; but this Absolute he deemed an *Essence*, not irreconcilable with the notion of God. Hegel resolved that nothing unintelligible—no obscure residuum—should remain in philosophy. What, he asked, is *Reality*? What is the thing truly known, in the *Cogito* of Descartes? Is it other than *Thought*? I know myself or my existence, because I *think* myself. I do to the *external world*, as men term it, Fichte demonstrated it a mere modification of the thinking principle;—what is it too, then, save a modification of *Thought*? What need in such a case of *Essence*?

Substances? Thought is at once Knowledge and existence; the Ideal is the true and only Real. and so disappear for ever, unknown quantities or instances from philosophy; and science at last is equate! Singular as this principle, taken by itself, must look to the English reader, the consequences of its union with Hegel's first assumption, still more astounding. If the knowledge of things can be expressed or referred to one universal movement of dialectic, are not Things themselves—the reality we can reach—simply the evolution of thought, according to this movement? In other words, does not Dialectic represent, nay create by movements, all that we call the Universe? At this point Hegel starts farthest away from Schelling. Schelling's *Absolute* was primary, the great first and ultimate principle necessary to harmonize the variety of existence: according to Hegel the *absolute is evolved—created* as well as *risen to*, by thought;—God, in short, is not the *discovery*, but the *issue* of dialectic; and exists nowhere nor in any manner, apart from our human consciousness! It is needful in candour to warn the student, that he must not judge of the verisimilitude of a scheme extraordinary, by this barest outline. No remarkable system of thought, can fairly be separated in its details, inasmuch as *these* are the bridge which alone we can pass over from ordinary modes of contemplation; and it will not be conceded that the high genius of Hegel failed to provide the strong semblance of such a bridge, giving that multitudes of the keenest thinkers in many not only became passionate adherents of his doctrine, but put their sincerity to the test, accepting all its practical conclusions. It were recently out of the question to attempt here a full criticism of Hegelianism: nevertheless there are a few general remarks on the whole set of these philosophies of the Absolute, which, from our British point of view, it may not be unfitting to mention, as the conclusion of this article. (See article on HELLING.) 1. There is one meaning and application of the term *Absolute*, legitimized and accepted in this country, which must be carefully distinguished from the common significance of the same in Germany. Truths fundamental to, and inseparable from our human nature, are in our English phraseology, *absolute*, to that Nature: in other words, we must accept these as ultimate and inviolable conditions of human thought—expressive, to speak of, of the *structure* of that physical and metaphysical fabric, which is the composite being, *Man*. The transcendental philosophy of the Absolute, on the other hand, is not a philosophy aspiring to discern and rest on truths of the nature of the foregoing; it is one which aims at grasping, defining, and underriding the absolute principle of the whole universe: it is a reverential philosophy aspiring to discern the stence of a Primal Cause, a substratum and providence; but to apprehend the whole structure that prime efficiency, to *formalize* it, and deduce from it the necessity of all that has been, that is, and that shall unfold. To Man, such a philosophy is simply unattainable. On the vexed question, whether it is possible to effect the transition from metaphysics to Ontology—to infer from the existence of necessary truths, the existence of corresponding realities—one may hold by the affirmative with all tenacity, and yet repeat the assertion that

a philosophy with such aims is utterly unattainable. From the intellectual and moral constitution of Humanity it may be legitimate to conclude something concerning the attributes of the Primal Cause: but to fathom the nature of the Cause, is beyond the reach of all those faculties that belong to us. Humanity is but one force among myriads—one solitary though rich and potent *Monad*—and it cannot encircle or comprehend the Infinite. Nay, this is manifested, by the very progressiveness of our own nature. What is absolute to us, we reach by Intuition; and there is no part of humanity so *educable* as the Intuitive faculty. In the growth of this power lies the secret of the growth of *civilization*: and evidence abounds, that what we now discern of absolute or intuitive truth, is far from the measure of what may one day be *accessible*, without any transcendence of the sphere of Humanity. How vain then, how vainly audacious the attempt, through our present or realized insight, to reach the ultimate depths of Being! 2. To whatever extent we can discern the Absolute or Infinite, it clearly must be through reliance in the *first place* on those ultimate elements or constituents of human thought: and as well in logic, as in masonry, it were fatal to remove the foundation scaffolding, simply because we have ascended several stages above it. But, these philosophies of the absolute, destroy the foundation on which alone they can rest: the logical scheme of Hegel obliterates as entirely, human liberty, human personality, human morality in every one of its directest consequences, as the lowest materialistic systems. It is thus a practical paralogism, and issues in a defiance of that very *Cogito* of Des Cartes, to which at the outset it professes unquestioning allegiance. These irremediable defects inhere in most of our recent transcendental systems; which are liable, besides, to equally fatal specific objections. It is gratifying to know, that in Germany itself, they seem to have run their course; and that modern thinkers, with aspirations humbler but more real, are now working out the various invaluable hints which their founders have thrown, on themes sufficiently promising, such as the Philosophy of History. Hegel's works have been collected and published in a great many volumes by the most eminent of his disciples. [J.P.N.]

HEGESIPPUS, an ecclesiastical historian, 2d ct.
 HEGEWISCH, T., a Germ. histor., 1760-1815.
 HEIDEGGER, J. H., a Swiss theologian and historian, an. of 'Historia Papatus,' &c., 1633-98.
 HEIM, ERNEST, L., a German medical writer, 1747-1834. His brother, J. L. HEIM, a mineralogist, and writer on Thuringia, 1741-1819.
 HEIN, PETER, a Dutch captain, 17th century.
 HEINE, H., a German author, 1797-1847.
 HEINECCIUS, JOHN GOTTLIEB, a German lawyer, and antiquarian writer, 1681-1741. His brother, JOHN MICHAEL, an antiquar., 1674-1722.
 HEINSE, J. J. G., a Ger. novelist, 1746-1803.
 HEINSIUS, DANIEL, a Dutch philologist, historian, and Latin poet, 1580-1665. NICHOLAS, his son, a poet and classical editor, 1620-1681.
 ANTHONY, a member of the same family, grand pensionary of Holland, 1641-1720.
 HEINZ, J., a Swiss painter, 16th century.
 HEISS, J. DE, a German historian, died 1688.
 HEISTER, LAWRENCE, a celebrated German

physician and surgeon of the last century, was born at Frankfurt on the 21st of September, 1683, and died at Helmstadt on the 18th of April, 1758. He was much distinguished in his day both as a physician and a surgeon, particularly as the latter, having acquired a practical knowledge of the art of surgery as a surgeon of the allied army in the low countries. He was successively professor of anatomy and surgery at Altorf and Helmstadt. His works are numerous, and embrace treatises on anatomy, surgery, and medicine, but they are now little consulted. [J.M.C.]

HELE, THOS., an English dramatist, d. 1780.

HELENA, Sr., mother of Constantine the Great, and founder of a church on Calvary, 247-328.

HELIODORUS, a Greek mathematician, 2d ct.

HELIODORUS, a Gr. bishop and au., 4th ct.

HELIOGABALUS, a Roman emp., 218-222.

HELL, MAXIMILIAN, a Hungarian astronomer and writer on the magnet, &c., 1720-1792.

HELLOT, J., a French chemist, 1685-1766.

HELMAN, J. S., a Fr. engraver, 1743-1797.

HELMERS, J. F., a Dutch poet, 1767-1813.

HELMICH, W., a Dutch theolog., 1551-1608.

HELMONT, JEAN BAPTIST VAN, generally numbered among the alchemists, was a native of Brussels, and was born 1577. He was a public lecturer on medicine when only seventeen years of age, and at twenty-two received his diploma as a physician. Being rendered independent by his marriage with a lady of property in 1609, he displayed his benevolence by practising his profession gratuitously, and devoted his leisure to the studies of which his name has become such a famous representative. It is admitted that he was a great pioneer in chemical discovery, but there is also a fund of valuable truth under the obscure terms which are generally regarded as the mere conceits of his imagination. The *archeus*, for example, which makes a conspicuous figure in his works, is the mover of all the functions in the animal economy, and may be regarded as the vital aura which is the subject of so much popular curiosity, and the ridicule of so many learned professors, at the present day. It was from the *archeus* that Barthez derived his idea of a vital principle, and operated a revolution in physiology. The same element, or spiritual essence of life, is recognized by nearly all the old philosophers under different names, and there is now every prospect of its coming within the pale of experimental philosophy. Of course, it is not pretended to deny that Helmont's works abound in crude notions, and wild fantastic theories, but even in these cases the imaginative may often find the road to some true, and now forgotten principle, from which the author wandered away in the fire-mists with which he surrounded himself. Apart from all this, he was a perfect master of his art, and there is evidence of the astonishing cures he performed as a physician. He died in 1644, and in 1648 his collected works were published, according to his dying request, by his son, FRANCIS MERCURY VAN HELMONT, who was also a speculative writer, and lived 1618-1699. [E.R.]

HELMONT, M. VAN, a Dutch paint., d. 1726.

HELSHAM, R., a natural philosopher, d. 1738.

HELST, B. VAN DER, a Dutch pain., 1613-70.

HELTAL, G., a prot. wr. of Hungary, 16th ct.

HELVETIUS. The physicians and philosophers of this name are sprung from a family of the Patinate, the first founders of which fled to Holland to avoid persecution at the period of the reformation.—1. JEAN FREDERIC, (SCHWEIZER), bears the reputation of an alchemist, was a physician to the armies of the republic, and several medals struck in honour of the service rendered by him, flourished 1625-1709.—2. ADRIAN, who carried the family name to Holland by going there in his youth, was the son of a preceding, and was known in the city of his adoption as the Dutch physician. He was ennobled by Louis XIV. for his services, having been successively equerry, counsellor of the king, and inspector-general of hospitals. He is the author of several medical works, especially on fevers, on plague, and on the extirpation of cancer, and the discoverer of the curative virtues of ipecacuanha. Some of his works went through several editions during his lifetime and afterwards; lived 1672.—One of his sons, 3. JEAN CLAUDE ADRIAN, became councillor of state and first physician to the queen, and was a member of most of the learned societies of Europe. His works are 'Idée Générale de l'Economie Animale, et Observations sur la Petite Vérole,' and 'Principes Physica-Medica,' in which he attributes all disease to the fermentation of the blood, and its irruption into the lymphatic vessels. Like the other members of his family, he was of an original and speculative turn, and his hypotheses generally provoked controversy. His son, the fourth and most famous of the name, is the subject of the following notice. [E.]

HELVETIUS, CLAUDE ADRIAN, born Paris 1715, died December, 1771. The celebrity at one time enjoyed by Helvetius, rests on his work *De l'Esprit*—a treatise on theoretical and practical morality. Starting from the ground that man is a being simply and purely *sensible*, he rapidly infers that morality signifies the search after pleasure and effort to avoid pain. Nevertheless, as remarked in the article EPICURUS, granting the position the inquiry remains, how can one best attain pleasure and avoid pain? And Helvetius desires to raise men to the pursuit of large objects, which contrasts with this view, the mean morality of purely self-seeking and vulgar-minded, with the higher but still narrow morality of sects and cries, and this last with the generous and unfeigned action and serene enjoyments of the man whose sympathies are coextensive with his race. It is to be said, in justice to one whose merits as a thinker are not great, but often unduly abused and depreciated, that *action* according to his precepts, would, by no means frequently, be found jar with the results of a better system. Helvetius was a good and keen observer: hence the saying of Madame du Deffand, 'C'est un homme qui a le secret de tout le monde.'—Besides his *Esprit* he wrote a treatise *De l'Homme*. They are 1 and wearisome in the main: and before recommending their perusal even to a student in the fullest leisure, it would be fair to say that everything good in them may be obtained at a much cheaper rate. [J.F.]

HELVETIUS, J., a Dutch poet, last century.

HELVICUS, C., a German *savant*, 1581-16

ELWIG, AMELIA VON, a German lady, dist. poetess and for her great learning, 1776-1832.
 ELWIG, G. A., a Prussian nat., 1666-1748.
 ELWIG, JOHN OTTO, a German medical and collector of natural curiosities, 1654-98.
 ELROTHER, CHRISTOPHER, a botan., 1663-1721.
 ELYOT, PETER, a French ecclesiastic of high extraction, author of a 'History of Monasteries, Religious and Military,' 1660-1716.
 ELMANS, FELICIA, the daughter of a Livermore merchant, was born in that town in 1794. Browne wrote verses from her childhood, and published a poetical volume in her fourteenth year. Her second volume, containing poems on 'The Poetic Affections,' which appeared in 1812, found her as already successful in the school of Keats and Shelley. In the same year she married Captain Elms, who, after some years, went to reside on the continent, Mrs. Elmans remaining at home, with her five sons. Always devoted to study and composition, she now became more so than ever; it was matter of much regret, to the poetess as well as to the admirers of her verses, that she felt herself compelled, by the expenses attending the education of her children, to spend her powers in the most uninterrupted succession of small pieces, which usually made their first appearance in the periodicals of the day. It is hardly, indeed, to be believed, that, even with more favourable opportunities, she would have succeeded much better than she did in narrative or dramatic poetry. The character of her genius was decidedly lyrical and sensitive. But leisurely composition would doubtless have checked the verbosity and mannerism which are the besetting faults even of her latest best poems. As it is, there are not a few of small pieces which are alike fine in feeling and execution; and the very marked manner which gradually formed for herself has found a host of imitators. Her poems are admirable for purity of sentiment and gentle pathos; and her personal character was amiable, modest, and exemplary. After several changes of residence, she died in London in 1835. [W.S.]

ELMELAR, J., a Dutch antiquarian, d. 1640.
 ELMELINCK, or HEMMLING, J., a painter of figures, considered one of the first masters of the Flemish school, born 1450.

ELMSEN, J., a Flemish painter, 16th cent.
 EMSKERCK, E., a Dutch painter, 1645-1704.
 EMSKERK. See HEEMSKIRCK.

EMSTERHUY, or HEMSTERHUSIUS, ERICUS, a learned Dutch critic and Orientalist, b. 1766. His son, FRANCIS, a writer on arts and philosophy, and an able statesman, d. 1790.

ENAS, G. DE, a Spanish theolog., 1611-1704.
 ENAULT, CHARLES JOHN FRANCIS, a celebrated Fr. historian and dramatic poet, 1685-1770.

ENAU, JOHN D', a French poet, 17th et.

ENCKEL, J., a Ger. mineralogist, 1679-1744.
 ENDERSON, A., a Scotch divine, 17th cent.

ENDERSON, JOHN, an Oxford scholar and teacher of the occult sciences, 1757-1788.
 ENDERSON, JOHN, an actor who acquired great reputation in Falstaff, in which character he said never to have been equalled, was born in London 1747, and was apprenticed to a silversmith. He made his *début* as a performer at the Haymarket theatre. He died suddenly of a brain fever in 1785. [J.A.H.]

HAYMARKET theatre. He died suddenly of a brain fever in 1785. [J.A.H.]

HENGIST, the first Saxon chief who established himself in England, king of Kent, 458-488.

HENICHIUS, J., a German divine, 1616-1671.

HENISCH, G., a Hungarian *savant*, 1549-1618.

HENKE, HENRY PHILIP CONRAD, a Ger. prof. of theology, au. of an 'Ecclesiast. Hist.,' 1752-1809.

HENKEL, J. F., a Ger. chemist, 1679-1744.

HENKEL, J. F., a Ger. surgical wr., 1712-1779.

HENLEY, ANTHONY, a fugitive writer and member of parliament, died 1711. His second son, ROBERT, born 1708, created Lord Northampton 1760, chancellor 1757-1766, died 1772.

HENLEY, JOHN, a celebrated lecturer, generally known as 'Orator Henley,' au. of 'Esther,' a poem, and editor of 'The Hyp Doctor,' 1692-1756.

HENLEY, SAMUEL, a divine of the Church of England, known as a classical writer, died 1813.

HENNET, A. J. U., a Fr. econ., 1758-1821.

HENOUL, J. B., a Fr. historian, 1755-1821.

HENRIET, ISRAEL, a Fr. engraver, 1608-1661.

HENRIETTA ANNE, daughter of Charles I. and Henrietta Maria, 1644, married to the duke of Orleans, died 1660.

HENRIETTA MARIA, daughter of Henry IV. and Marie de Medicis, born 1609, married to Charles I. of England, 1625, escaped with her infant to France, 1644, died 1669.

HENRIOT, FRANÇOIS. This audacious and bad man, who rose to be military commander of Paris during the reign of terror, was born in the precincts of the capital in 1761, and was released from prison, where he had been confined for theft, in the midst of the anarchy of 1792. He was a principal in the terrible scenes of August and September in that year, and headed the armed force of the sansculottes, or sections of Paris, in the insurrection of May in the year following, when the Girondins were overthrown. The triumph of Marat raised Henriot from this position to that of generalissimo of the national guard, yet he was utterly destitute of the talents necessary for command, as shown by his conduct on the 9th Thermidor, when Robespierre and his party were arrested by Barras. On this occasion he set the example of a retreat, and returning to the Hotel de Ville, in a half-drunken condition, he was hurled from a window, with imprecations, by one of his colleagues. The fall, however, did not kill him, and he was executed with Robespierre and the others on the day following, 28th July, 1794. [E.R.]

HENRIQUEZ, H., a Portug. miss., 1520-1600.

HENRY. The kings of England of this name are—HENRY I., third son of William the Conqueror, born 1068, usurped the throne on the death of William Rufus, 1100, died 1135. HENRY II., son of Geoffrey Plantagenet, earl of Anjou, by the empress Matilda, daughter of Henry I., born 1133; earl of Anjou, Touraine, and Maine 1151; married Eleanor, the queen widow of France, and countess in her own right of Poitou and Aquitaine, 1152; succeeded Stephen as king of England, 1153; died 1189. HENRY III., eldest son of King John and Isabella of Angouleme, born 1206, succeeded 1216, died 1272. HENRY

IV., eldest son of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, fourth son of Edward III., and the Lady Blanche, born 1366, usurped the throne 1399, died 1413. HENRY V., son of the preceding, and Mary de Bohun, daughter of the earl of Hereford, born 1388, succeeded 1413, invaded France and fought the battle of Agincourt 1415, died 1422. HENRY VI., son and successor of the preceding, when only ten months old, 1422, crowned at Paris 1430, imprisoned by the faction of York, and killed in the Tower, 1471. HENRY VII., son of Edmund Tudor, earl of Richmond, and Margaret, a descendant of John of Gaunt, born 1456, defeated Richard III., and proclaimed king 1485, married to Elizabeth the heiress of the house of York, 1486, died 1509. HENRY VIII., second son of Henry VII. and Elizabeth, born 1491; succeeded his father, and married to Catherine of Arragon 1509; defeated the French army at the battle of Spurs, and the Scotch at Flodden, 1513; interview with Francis I. on the field of the cloth of gold, 1520; war with France 1522; treaty of peace 1526; married to Anne Boleyn 1533; to Jane Seymour after the execution of Anne 1536; to Anne of Cleves after the death of Jane Seymour, and to Catherine Howard after the divorce of the latter, 1540; to Catherine Parr 1543; invasion of France 1544; peace with Fr. and Scotland 1546; d. 1547.

HENRY. The emperors of Germany of this name are—HENRY I., son of Otho, duke of Saxony and Thuringia, born 876, reigned 919-936. HENRY II., great grandson of the preceding, born 972, king of Bavaria 995, succeeded Otho III. on the throne of Germany 1002, crowned emperor at Rome 1014, died 1024. HENRY III., brother and successor of Conrad II., reigned 1039-1056. HENRY IV., son of Henry III., born 1050, succeeded his father 1056, commenced the great war of investiture 1077, deposed by the diet of Mayence and died miserably 1106. HENRY V., son of the preceding, born 1081, reigned 1111-1125. HENRY VI., born 1165, succeeded his father, Frederic Barbarossa, 1190, died of poison 1197. HENRY VII., duke of Luxemburg, elected 1308, died 1313. Another HENRY, landgrave of Thuringia, was proclaimed emperor on the deposition of Frederick II. 1246, and died the following year.

HENRY, em. of Constantinople, reig. 1174-1216.

HENRY. The kings of France of this name are—HENRY I., born 1005, succeeded his father Robert, 1031, died 1060. HENRY II., born 1518, married to Catherine de Medicis 1533, succeeded his father Francis I. 1547, died of a wound received at a tournament 1559. HENRY III., third son of Henry II. and Catherine de Medicis, born 1551, elected king of Poland 1573, succeeded his brother Charles IX. 1574, assassinated 1589. For HENRY IV., called 'the Great,' see NAVARRE.

HENRY. The kings of Castile of this name are—HENRY I., born 1205, reigned 1214-1217. HENRY II., count de Transamare, born 1333, maintained a contest for the throne, which he obtained 1366-1368, died 1379. HENRY III., reigned 1390-1406. HENRY IV., born 1423, succeeded his father John II. 1454, died, and was succeeded by his sister, Isabella of Castile, 1474.

HENRY, count of Portugal, killed 1112.

HENRY, king of Portugal, reigned 1578-1580.

HENRY, fourth son of John I. of Portugal and

Philippine, sister of Henry IV. of England, 1 as Henry of Portugal, or the duke of Viseo disting. as a promoter of discovery, 1394-14

HENRY, king of Jerusalem, reigned 1165

HENRY, the first of the name king of C reigned 1218-1253; the second, 1285-1324.

HENRY, prince of Prussia, third son o deric William I., distinguished in the seven war, and as a diplomatist, 1726-1802.

HENRY OF BLOIS, bp. of Winchester, of William Rufus, and brother of king St founder of the Hospital of St. Cross, died 11

HENRY OF GHENT, a scholastic phil., d.

HENRY OF HESSE, a German phil., d. 1

HENRY OF HUNTINGDON, an ancient o au. of a 'History of Engl. to A.D. 1154,' d.

HENRY, CHAS., M.D., a chemist, 1775-

HENRY, DAVID, a Scotch printer, 1710-

HENRY, F., a French mathematician, 16-

HENRY, MATTHEW, the celebrated con tator on the Bible, was a native of Flin where he was born at the farm-house of Oak, the dwelling of his maternal grandfat 1662. His parents had retired to that pl consequence of his father, Rev. Philip Henr ing been ejected from his parish in the neigh hood by the tyrannical act of uniformity. I of a very weakly and delicate constitution childhood. But his mental faculties wer markable for their precocious developmen vigour; and as an evidence of this, it is sai he could read the Bible distinctly in his thir and the Greek New Testament in his ninth a very early age he received deep and lastin pressions of religion; insomuch that when moved to a public academy at Islington, distinguished amongst his school-fellows not by the superiority of his classical and g learning, than by his settled piety. In 16 entered Gray's Inn as a student of law, no any view to the legal profession, but accord the fashion of the time, which considered branch of liberal education, and an excellen cipline for the youthful mind. But the b Henry's inclinations had been all along to the ministry, and by a prudent economy time, he pursued his theological studies, resident at that school of law. He began to at first in a room which his father had fit for public worship, and to which the people neighbourhood were in the habit of rep After a few of these private trials, he went visit to a friend at Nantwich, where he preache great acceptance; and the fame of his disc having spread, he was invited to Chester, he preached in the house of a merchant to a audience which formed the nucleus of his futu gregation. Such privacy was necessary at a when the law imposed great restriction on th dom of preaching. But in 1687, prudence cessity led the government to adopt a more policy, and license was granted to dissen preach. Mr. Henry having accepted a call dertake the functions of the ministerial of Chester, he was privately ordained, for the c ters wisely avoided in those days all ostent display; and he had not been long settled i town, when he drew around him a large flourishing congregation. The duties of a m

much more onerous than they are now; Mr. Henry found no difficulty in accomplishing all that was required: two long services of Sabbath, a discourse in the neighbouring villa—most every evening in the week, besides visits to the sick of his congregation, as well as to the prisoners in Chester jail. He continued twenty-five years pastor of that place, and during that period, he went through the Bible more than once in the course of expository lectures.—In 1712, he was translated to Hackney, London, and in a new sphere of ministerial labour, he determined to pursue the same course of exposition he adopted in Chester. At the commencement of his ministry, therefore, he began with the first chapter of Genesis in the forenoon, and the first chapter of Matthew in the afternoon. Thus gradually and steadily grew his 'Exposition' of the Bible.

A large portion of it consists of his public sermons, while many of the quaint sayings and remarks with which it abounds, and which give it so great a charm of raciness to its pages, were familiar extempore observations of his father in family worship, and noted down by Matthew in his boyhood.—Worn out by his excessive labours on the pulpit and the study, the constitution of Henry began to give way. On returning from a visit to his friends at Chester, the fatigue of travelling, increased by his corpulency, brought on an attack of paralysis, which laid him up at Nantwich, and in the triumphant exercise of faith and of this great and good man was removed from the world and the church below on 22d June, 1752, in the fifty-second year of his age. [R.J.]

HENRY, N., a French Hebraist, 1692-1752.

HENRY, P. F., a Fr. historian, 1795-1833.

HENRY, P., a nonconformist divine, 1631-96.

HENRY, R., a Scotch historian, 1718-1790.

HENRY, S. E., a Fr. pharmacop., 1769-1832.

HENRY, W., an English chemist, 1775-1836.

HENRYS, CL., a Fr. jurisconsult, 1615-1662.

HENRYSON, R., a Scottish poet, 16th cent.

HENSEN, P. G., a Ger. med. wr., 1733-1805.

HENZI, SAMUEL, a Swiss poet, and hero of the French Revolution, executed for conspiracy, 1793.

HENZI, SAMUEL, a Swiss poet, and hero of the French Revolution, executed for conspiracy, 1793.

HERBURN, J. B., an Eng. linguist, 1573-1624.

HERBURN, R., a miscell. writer, 1690-1712.

HERACLEON, a heretic of the 2d century.

HERACLIDES, a Grk. philosopher, 4th ct. B.C.

HERACLITUS, a celebrated Greek philosopher, lived in the 6th Olympiad, about 500 B.C.

The principle of his theory is the recognition of the fire of life, and the ethereal element of wisdom as the ground of all visible existences. Only fragments of his works have been preserved, which are written in the symbolic or transcendental manner of the Pythagoreans. [E.R.]

HERACLIUS, the first of the name emperor of the East, reigned 610-641; the second, HERACLIUS-CONSTANTINE, son of the preceding, survived only three months.

HERACLIUS, or EREKLI, king of Georgia, succeeded by right when an infant, on the death of his father, 1648, obtained the government about twenty years subsequently; died 1708. HERACLIUS, his grandson, b. about 1720, began his political career in 1747, and died after a long reign 1798.

HERAULD, DIDIER, a Fr. scholar, 1579-1649.

HERAULT-DE-SECHELLES, MARIE JEAN, the friend of Danton, was born at Paris, of a noble family, in 1760, and when the revolution broke out had arrived at the post of advocate-general in the parliament of the capital. Notwithstanding the favour he enjoyed at court, Hérault de Séchelles did not hesitate to join the popular party in the debates preceding 1789, and was present at the taking of the Bastille. In September, 1791, he was returned to the legislative assembly (the first biennial parliament) by the electors of Paris, and the year following represented the department of the Seine and Oise in the national convention. In each of these bodies he exercised great influence upon the direction of affairs, and when the constitution was accepted, he was made president of the national fête. For this post he was equally fitted by his eloquence as an orator, and the elegance of his person, for he was considered the handsomest man in France, but it was also the well-earned reward of his political honesty and patriotism. As events proceeded, the Committee of Public Safety was erected, and Hérault became a member of it, in which capacity he received a letter from Lavater, who had been acquainted with him, expressing the surprise of the philosopher 'That a man placed so high by his birth, his education, his talents, the goodness of his character, and the sweetness of his manners, should become the accomplice of scoundrels, so gross, so ignorant, and so stupid as his colleagues.' Hérault de Séchelles received this letter in committee, and smiling as he read it, observed to one of his companions, 'These people do not understand our situation!' On the division of parties, Hérault sided with his friend Danton, with whom he was guillotined, 5th April, 1794; his affianced bride, a young lady of high birth, and remarkable for her beauty, vainly endeavouring to move the heart of Robespierre. On the scaffold, Hérault de Séchelles stepped forward to embrace Danton, but the executioner prevented him, which gave occasion to the last words uttered by the great chief: 'Miserable! tu n'empêcheras pas nos têtes de se baisier dans le panier' (wretch! you cannot hinder our heads from kissing in the basket). Hérault de Séchelles is the author of several works, among others, of the 'Theory of Ambition,' published after his death, and of a work entitled 'Thoughts and Anecdotes.' [E.R.]

HERBART, J. F., a Ger. philosopher, b. 1776.

HERBELOW, BARTHOLOMEW D', professor of Syriac in the College of France, and author of 'Bibliothèque Orientale,' 4 vols. 4to, 1625-1695.

HERBERT, EDWARD, Lord Herbert of Chesham, a distinguished writer on natural religion, and the last of his age to embody the principle of deism in the language of a refined philosophy, was born of an ancient family at Montgomery castle in Wales 1581, and died in London 1633. He was one of the most accomplished gentlemen at the court of James I., and distinguished himself by his romantic bravery in the service of the prince of Orange, and at a later period in the parliamentary army. His greatest work, 'De Veritate,' was published at Paris, where he was resident ambassador, 1624, and for a time he hesitated whether to give it to the world. 'Being thus doubtful in my chamber,' he writes in his 'Memoirs,' 'one fair

day in summer, my casement being opened to the south, the sun shining clear, and no wind stirring, I took my book, *De Veritate*, in my hand, and kneeling on my knees, devoutly said these words:—O thou Eternal God, author of the light which now shines upon me, and giver of all inward illuminations, I do beseech thee, of thy infinite goodness, to pardon a greater request than a sinner ought to make. I am not satisfied enough whether I shall publish this book *De Veritate*. If it be for thy glory, I beseech thee give me some sign from heaven; if not, I shall suppress it. I had no sooner spoken these words, but a loud, though yet gentle noise came from the heavens (for it was like nothing on earth), which did so comfort and cheer me, that I took my petition as granted, and that I had the sign I demanded, whereupon also I resolved to print my book.' 'This,' he adds, 'how strange soever it may seem, I protest, before the Eternal God, is true; neither am I in any way superstitiously deceived herein, since I did not only clearly hear the noise, but in the serenest sky that ever I saw, being all without cloud, did, to my thinking, see the place from whence it came.' Some writers have accused Lord Herbert of hypocrisy, and others of vanity and self-delusion on this point, but, however extraordinary in a writer whose work was directed against belief in a revelation to a part of the world only, it is, to our mind, the highest proof of his sincerity. Besides this work, which was replied to by Gassendi, Lord Herbert is the author of Latin poems of great beauty, and of an Inquiry into the Errors of Paganism.—'De Religione Gentilium, &c.' He was a general favourite, both at the English and French courts, and perhaps indulged in an excusable vanity on that account, but his frankness, generosity, and bravery, besides his great literary abilities, are acknowledged by all parties.

[E.R.]
HERBERT, GEORGE, a younger brother of the preceding, is remarkable for the contrast exhibited by his life and character when compared with that of Lord Edward, in whose refinement of nature he shared most liberally. The tastes of George inclined him to the public life of a courtier, but he was educated for the church, and became rector of Bemerton, near Salisbury, where he settled down with a firm resolve to consecrate all his learning and all his abilities to advance the glory of that God which gave them; 'knowing,' he said, 'that I can never do too much for him that hath done so much for me *as to make me a Christian*.' George Herbert is remembered for the singular purity and beneficence of his secluded existence, and chiefly as the author of poems, often quoted for their earnest delineations of the soul's experience, and for the spirit of love and gentleness breathed into them. These simple, yet beautiful compositions are contained in his 'Remains,' together with 'The Country Parson's Character,' which exhibits his own rule of life, and is a picture of continued benevolence, and unwearied devotion to the service of others. He was born in 1593, and died of consumption in 1633. [E.R.]

HERBERT, WILLIAM, earl of Pembroke, a great patron of letters, and himself a poet, 1580-1630. SIR THOMAS HERBERT, of the same family, author of travels, and assistant of Dugdale

in his antiquarian labours, born about 1606-1622. MARY HERBERT. See SIDNEY.

HERBIN, A. F. J., a Fr. Orientalist, 1788.
HERBST, J. A., a German musician, d.
HERBST, J. F. A., a Ger. naturalist, 1741.
HERBURT, J., a Polish historian, 16th c.
HERDER, JOHANN GOTTFRIED VON, w.
in 1744, in East Prussia. Younger than I
and older than Göthe and Schiller, he be-
timately connected with all of these disti-
men; and he shares with them the hon-
having created the literature of Germany.
is one of the most eloquent writers of
Europe; his works have the fervour of
with a brilliancy of fancy which almost b-
poetical; and he is one of the few men wh-
united impressiveness and skill of comp-
various and exact erudition, and original
comprehensiveness of philosophic thought.
father, a schoolmaster, was both too poor
ignorant to give facilities for the develop-
his son's genius: his early studies were pro-
by stealth. The kindness of a Russian ar-
carried him to Königsberg, where he studied
Kant and others, and was able to obtain a
dinate appointment as a teacher. Abandon-
study of medicine, he entered the church;
1764, at Riga, holding an appointment
preacher, along with a mastership in the ca-
school, he gained celebrity by the digni-
earnestness of his pulpit oratory. He soon
an author, and published some of the best
critical treatises on literature and art.
making one or two changes of place, he spent
five years as court-preacher at Bückeburg,
principality of Schaumburg-Lippe. This
produced several of his principal theological
In 1775, he was appointed to a theological
sorship at Göttingen; but the government,
confirming the nomination, insisted on inv-
tion as to the professor's orthodoxy, to wh-
hesitated to submit. The difficulty was re-
by the duke of Saxe-Weimar, who, less ar-
lous in his theology than George, king of En-
and aiming at gathering about him all th-
spirits of his country, nominated him his
preacher and general superintendent of th-
siastical consistory. In 1776, Herder c-
Weimar; and in that little capital, then cel-
as the Athens of Germany, he spent the re-
of his life, respected as a preacher, and as a
promoter of education and other public in-
ments, and labouring unweariedly in his
farious literary pursuits. He died in 1803.
voluminous works fall into three sections:
logy; philosophy and history; and literatu-
the fine arts. The third section is that in
he displays most decisively his felicitous co-
tion of dissimilar powers. Notice is especia-
to his 'Spirit of Hebrew Poetry'; to the 'En-
che Wälder,' which is a treatise on the be-
as exhibited in art; and to those ballads, in-
on the Spanish romances of 'The Cid,'
showed how very little was wanting to mak-
der an illustrious poet.

HERIOT, JOHN, a miscel. writer, 1760-
HERISSANT, LOUIS ANTH. PROSPER
geologist and naturalist, 1745-1769. His
L. THEODORE, a diplomatist and historian

J. T. HERISSANT DES CARRIERES, of the family, a grammarian, 1742-1820.

HERITIER, CHARLES LOUIS DE BRUSELLE an eminent French botanist, au. of 'Flora de la place Vendome,' b. 1745, found murdered 1801.

HERITIER, NICHOLAS L., a French translator dramatic wri., d. 1680. His daughter, **MARIE ANNE DE VILLANDON**, a novelist, 1664-1734.

HERLICHIUS, D., a Ger. astrologer, 1557-1636.

HERMANN, J., a Ger. mathematic., 1678-1733.

HERMANN, J., a Ger. naturalist, 1738-1800.

HERMANN, PAUL, a Ger. botanist, 1646-95.

HERMANT, J., a French historian, 1650-1725.

HERMAS, ST., author of a book entitled 'The Pastor,' and supposed to be the same mentioned in ch. xvi. 14. The 'Pastor' of Hermas was highly esteemed by many of the early fathers, and Origen expresses his belief that it was divinely inspired. It contains an account of the visions of Hermas, only seen by him in a state of ecstasy, and to be understood in a symbolic sense: to which are added the excellent precepts of morality and piety, and 'Similitudes' or figures of truth. In the ninth of these similitudes an ancient white stone of immense magnitude is described, which had a new opening in it; and in the 'visions' Hermas relates that he saw six young men or angels building a tower of square white stones, symbolic of the Christian Church. This book is further interesting as affording evidence that the early Christians believed in the ministration of angels around men. [E.R.]

HERMBSTÄDT, SIGISMUND FREDERIC, a German writer on practical chemistry, 1760-1833.

HERMELIN, SAMUEL GUSTAVUS, Baron, a Swedish mineralogist and statistician, 1744-1820.

HERMENGILDE, pr. of the Visigoths, k. 586.

HERMES, or MERCURIUS, TRISMEGISTUS, a supposed priest and philosopher of Egypt, who is mentioned by Sanconiathe as the secretary and adviser of Cronus, and as the original author of 'Cosmogony.' Although it creates some inconsistencies, he is supposed to be the same as Athothis, the second king of Egypt, who, Manetho says, 'Built the palaces at Memphis, and left anatomical books, for he was a physician.' His supposition is founded on a passage in Sanconiathe's 'Generations,' where we read, 'From Athor (Mizraim) descended Taatus (or Athothis), who invented the writing of the first letters; him the Egyptians call Theoor, the Alexandrians Theoth, and the Greeks Hermes.' These points may be examined in the fragments of Cory. The works extant under the name of Hermes are, 'Theomander, or the Power and Wisdom of God;' 'Theophrastus, a Dialogue on the Deity, Mankind, and the World,' and some others supposed to be less antiquity than these, and all alike regarded as spurious. Their value, however, will be very great in any attempt to determine the history of philosophy. In all likelihood the name belongs to two distinct persons, the later of whom was an Egyptian philosopher and legislator, and the earlier a deification of all the ancient philosophy and instruction of that mysterious country. [E.R.]

HERMES, G., a Prussian theolog., 1775-1831.

HERMES, J. A., a Ger. theologian, 1736-1821.

HERMIAS, a Christian philosopher, 2d cent.

HERMIAS OF ALEXANDRIA, a neo-plat., 5th c.

HERMILLY, V. D., a Fr. historian, 1707-78.

HERMODORUS, a Gr. philoso., 5th cent. B.C.

HERMOGENES, a Greek rhetorician, 2d cent.

HERMOGENES, a Latin jurist, 4th century.

HERNANDEZ, F., a Sp. naturalist, 17th cent.

HERO, a cel. mathematician and machinist of Alexandria, 3d cent. B.C. Another of the name distinguished as a military engineer about 6th ct.

HEROART, J., a Fr. medical author, d. 1627.

HEROD, surnamed 'the Great,' k. of the Jews, b. B.C. 71, named king by the Roman senate B.C. 40, married to Mariamne 38, gained possession of his kingdom 37, occupied in rebuilding the Temple B.C. 17-19, died in the seventieth year of his age.

HEROD, AGRIPPA. See **AGRIPPA**.

HEROD, ANTIPAS, son of the preceding, tetrarch of Galilee and Peræa, executed John the Baptist about A.D. 26, deposed by Caligula 39.

HERODES. See **ARTICUS**.

HERODIAN, a Greek historian, 3d century.

HERODOTUS. Very few facts connected with the biography of the 'Father of History' have come down to us. With the exception of the few data incidentally and indirectly supplied by himself, the notices of his life rest on comparatively recent or questionable authority. Herodotus was a native of Halicarnassus, a Dorian city in Asia Minor, was born B.C. 484, and was perhaps alive in the beginning of the following century. According to Suidas, his father was called Lyxas, and his mother Dryo, both descended from noble Halicarnassian families. Disgusted with the government of Lygdamis, the grandson of Artemisia, who was tyrant of his native city, he retired for a time to the island of Samos, whence he acquired the Ionic dialect, in which he afterwards composed his history. To collect the necessary materials for his great work, he entered, in early manhood, upon that course of patient and observant travel which was destined to render his name illustrious in all future ages. During his wanderings he visited almost every part of Greece and its dependencies, and many other countries, the affairs of which are treated in his work; investigating minutely the history, manners, and customs of the people. The shores of the Hellespont, Scythia, and the Euxine Sea; Syria, Palestine, Colchis, the northern parts of Africa, Ecbatana, and even Babylon, were the objects of his unwearied search. On his return from his travels he took a prominent part in delivering his country from the tyranny of Lygdamis. But the expulsion of the tyrant did not bring tranquillity to Halicarnassus; and Herodotus having himself become an object of dislike, again quitted his native city, and settled along with a colony from Athens, at Thurii, in the south of Italy, B.C. 443. Here he spent the remainder of his life, and here he wrote the work which has immortalized his name. The time and place of his death are matters of dispute. According to some he died at Thurii, and was buried in the market-place; while others assert that he died at Pella, in Macedonia. His history consists of nine books, which bear the names of the nine Muses. 'Next to the Iliad and Odyssey,' says Colonel Mure, 'the history of Herodotus is the greatest effort of Greek literary genius. The one is the perfection of epic poetry, the other the perfection of epic prose. Were it not for the influence which

the prior existence of so noble a model, even in a different branch of composition, has evidently exercised on the historian, his title to the palm of original invention might rival that of his poetical predecessor. In the complexity of the plan (of his history), as compared with the simplicity of its execution; in the multiplicity and heterogeneous nature of its materials, and in the harmony of their combination; in the grandeur of its historical masses, and the minuteness, often triviality, of its illustrative details; it remains not only without equal, but without rival or parallel in the literature of Greece or of Europe. [G.F.]

HEROLD, J. B., a Bavarian historian, 1511-81.

HEROLD, L. J. F., a Ger. comp., 1791-1833.

HERON, ROBERT, a miscel. writer, died 1807.

HEROPHILUS, a Grk. physician, 4th ct. B.C.

HERRERA, FR. DE, a Span. lyric, 16th cent.

HERRERA, FRANCESCO DE, called 'The Elder,' a Span. painter, 1576-1656. The younger of the same name, a paint. and architect, 1622-85.

HERRERA, G. A., a Spanish agricult., 16th ct.

HERRERA-TORDESILLAS, ANTONIO DE, a Span. hist., au. of a 'History of India,' 1565-1625.

HERRGOTT, M., a Ger. antiquar., 1694-1762.

HERRICK, HEARICK, or HIRECK, ROBERT, an English clergyman and poet, descended from Eric, a Danish chief subdued by Alfred the Great, and settled with his people in East Anglia, and intermediately from a well-known family in Leicestershire, was born 24th August, 1591. His uncle, Sir W. Heyrick, undertook the charge of his education at Cambridge, and having friends at court, he was presented to the living of Dean Prior in Devonshire, 1629. In 1648, he was deprived by Cromwell, and coming to London, assumed the lay habit, and in the course of the same year published his poems under the title of 'Hesperides, or the works, both Humane and Divine, of Robert Herrick, Esq.,' another collection in the same volume being styled 'His Noble Numbers, or his pious pieces, wherein (amongst other things), he sings the Birth of his Christ; and Sighees for his Saviour's Suffering on the Crosse.' The poems of Herrick were well received at the time, but were almost forgotten again till the time of Dr. Drake. They are now recognized as genuine effusions of the English muse, and the best of them are unsurpassed in melody, sweetness, and variety of rhythm, by any similar compositions in the English language. They afford admirable illustrations of old English manners, English feelings, and English scenery, and a noble strain of piety breathes through the whole volume, notwithstanding its frequent licentiousness. Herrick himself was painfully conscious of these blemishes, but the poor royalist, wanting his 'fifths,' and cast upon the streets of London, should not be too harshly censured for a fault to which Shakespeare himself was not superior. Being a bachelor, he had no home in the metropolis, and his best hours were given to the wits and courtiers of the period. Selden, Ben Jonson, Denham, Cotton, and Endymen Porter were among his friends. The date of his death is not known, but it was probably soon after 1660, when he was restored to his living by Charles II. 'A Genealogical Register of the name and family of Herrick,' was published by Jedediah Herrick, at Bangor, U.S., in 1846.

and is a curious example of the pride of birth of their English ancestry remaining with the republican descendants of this ancient family. [H.]

HERRMANN, F. A., a Fr. diploma., 1758-1810.

HERSCHEL, WILLIAM, a distinguished astronomer, was born at Hanover on the 15th November, 1738. He was the second of five sons, who were all educated as musicians, following the same profession as their father. At the early age of fourteen William was placed in the band of Hanoverian foot guards; but seeing that the little prospect of promotion in his native country he resolved to try his fortune in England, where he arrived about the end of 1757. After experiencing the difficulties to which early genius is frequently exposed, he was engaged by the earl of Darlington to instruct a military band which was then forming in the county of Durham. When he had fulfilled this engagement he established himself as a teacher of music in the vicinity of Louth, Pontefract, and Doncaster, and conducted the public concerts and oratorios in these towns. In 1763 he obtained the situation of organist at Halifax, and soon afterwards a more lucrative appointment in the Octagon chapel in Bath, where he was successful as a teacher of music, and a director of the public concerts. During his residence at Bath he acquired a considerable knowledge of mathematics, and having studied astronomy in the popular writings of James Ferguson, he was anxious to see with his own eyes the wonderful celestial phenomena disclosed by the telescope. Unfortunately for science he was unable to purchase an instrument for this purpose, and he thereupon resolved to construct one with his own hands. After surmounting the difficulties which attended the practice of grinding and polishing specula, he completed in 1774 a five feet Newtonian reflector with which he could see the satellites of Jupiter and the ring of Saturn. Not contented with this instrument he made for himself several two feet, five feet, seven feet, eighteen feet, and twenty feet Newtonian telescopes, besides Gregorian ones of six inches, one foot, two feet, three feet, and ten feet focal length, and in order to get a good specimen he ground and polished a large number upon the same tool, and selected the one which happened to have the best figure. In this way he made no fewer than 200 seven feet, 150 ten feet, and about twenty feet telescopes. His mechanical amusements were carried on along with his optical ones, and he invented and executed a number of stands of different forms for these instruments.—His first regular observations with the telescope were made in 1781 and subsequent years. They were published in the Philosophical Transactions for 1780, and related to the periodical star in the neck of the whale and the height of the lunar mountains. In 1781 he discovered what he at first thought a comet, but turned out to be a new planet, which he called Georgium Sidus, but which has now received the name of Uranus, from its being next to Saturn. After this discovery, which extended his reputation over Europe, George III. munificently enabled him, by the grant of a salary, to devote the whole of his time to astronomy. He thereafter took up his residence at Datchet, near Windsor, where he made many discoveries on double and triple stars, on the proper motion of the sun

ar system, the spots at the pole of Mars, and the nebulae and cluster of stars observed by Messier and Mechain. On the 11th January, 1787, he discovered a second and fourth satellite of the Georgium Sidus, and in 1790 and 1799, five satellites, viz., the first, third, fifth, and sixth, all of which move in a retrograde direction, orbits almost perpendicular to the plane of the ecliptic.—Thus successful as an observer, he began in 1781 to construct a thirty feet reflector, but a mirror, which was no less than three feet diameter, cracked in the cooling, and frustrated his plan. This disappointment induced him to seek for extraneous assistance in carrying out his views; and on the recommendation of Sir Joseph Banks, George III. offered to defray the expense of a forty feet telescope, with a mirror four feet diameter, three and a-half inches thick, and weighing 2118 pounds. With this magnificent instrument he discovered the *sixth* and *seventh* satellites of Saturn, and also the spots, belts, and flattening, at the poles of that planet. Till the year 1820 Sir William Herschel communicated most every year important papers to the Royal Society on nebulae, clusters of stars, the construction of the heavens, the motion of the solar system, double stars, and on the four new planets between Mars and Jupiter. We owe to him also the discovery of invisible heating rays beyond the red extremity of the spectrum. Sir William Herschel was elected an honorary member of most of the scientific institutions in Europe and America. In 1806 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, and in 1816 he was presented with the decorations of the Guelphic order. In 1820 he was elected the first president of the Astronomical Society, and he published in the 1st volume of its Transactions, a paper on 145 new double stars. He had not reached that age when the mind as well as the body requires a cessation from labour. His health had begun to decline, and on the 25th August, 1822, he died in the eighty-fourth year of his age. In the year 1788 Sir William married the widow John Pitt, Esq., and left behind him only one son, the present Sir John Herschel. [D.B.]



[Herschel's Tomb in Upton Church.]

HERSCHEL, CAROLINE LUCRETIA, sister of the great Herschel, distinguished for the arduous assistance she rendered her brother in his astronomical pursuits, as well as for her own numerous and important observations, 1750-1848.

HERSCHELL, DR. SOLOMON, a Jewish rabbi, celebrated for his learning and benevolence, 1760-1842.

HERSENT, G., a French divine, 1590-1660.

HERTIUS, J. N., a Germ. civilian, 1651-1710.

HERTSBERG, EWALD FREDERIC VON, a Prussian statesman, distinguished under Frederick the Great, 1725-1795.

HERVAS, L., a Spanish *savant*, 1735-1809.

HERVAY, NOEL, a schol. philosopher, d. 1323.

HERVET, G., a French *savant*, 1499-1584.

HERVEY, JAMES, a pious clergyman of the Church of England, an. of 'Meditations and Contemplations,' 'Theron and Aspasias,' &c., 1714-58.

HERVEY, JOHN, Lord Hervey of Ickworth, a poet and political writer, author of 'Memoirs of George II.,' only recently published, 1694-1743.

HÉRY, THIÉRY DE, a med. author, d. 1599.

HESHUSIUS, T., a Germ. divine, 1526-1588.

HESIOD, an ancient Greek poet of uncertain date, whose works are chiefly valuable so far as they illustrate the Orphic philosophy and the mythology of the ancients. The ascertained fragments of his writings are the 'Theogony' or generation of the gods, and the 'Works and Days.' The latter is a kind of rude pastoral or calendar of agriculture, with occasional reflections. The fragment of another poem attributed to him entitled 'The Shield of Hercules,' and containing an account of the most celebrated heroines of antiquity, is considered doubtful. [E.R.]

HESNAULT, J., a French poet, 17th century.

HESS, J. J., a Swiss theologian, 1761-1828.

HEUMAN, CHR. A., a Ger. theolog., 1681-1764.

HEUSINGER, J. M., a Ger. critic and philologist, 1690-1751. His nephew, JAS. FREDERIC, a philologist and classical scholar, 1718-1778.

HEVELIUS, JOHN, a celebrated astronomer of Dantzic, author of 'Machina Cœlestis,' 1611-1687.

HEVIN, P., a French juriconsult, 1621-1692.

HEYDEN, J. VANDER, a Dut. pain., 1637-1712.

HEWSON, W., a disting. physiologist, 1739-74.

HEYLIN, PETER, an Eng. historian, 1600-62.

HEYM, J., a Ger. lexicographer, 1759-1821.

HEYNE, CHRISTIAN GOTTLÖB, was born in 1729, at Chemnitz, in Saxony, where his father was a poor linen-weaver. His education was gained through struggles as severe and protracted as any that have ever been undergone by men of letters; and it was in the midst of great poverty that he was able, in 1755, to publish his edition of 'Tibullus,' the first work that made him known as a classical scholar. So obscure was his position long after this, that, when he was appointed to the professorship of eloquence at Göttingen on the recommendation of Ruhnken, it cost some trouble to discover where he was. Entering on his duties at Göttingen in 1763, he passed nearly fifty years in that university, with unwearied industry, distinguished and varied usefulness, and brilliant and increasing reputation. In classical studies, his own peculiar department, he was especially noted for the fine spirit which he breathed into criticism, and for the richness of illustration which he threw on the

ancient masterpieces of poetry from history and topography, and from the existing monuments of the fine arts. His 'Opuscula Academica' contains many admirable treatises; and there is great value in the critical apparatus embodied in his editions of Virgil, Pindar, Homer, and Apollodorus. Heyne died in 1812. [W.S.]

HEYWOOD, ELIZA, a novelist, 1693-1756.

HEYWOOD, JOHN, a dramatic poet of the age of Henry VIII., author of an apologue in verse, entitled 'The Parable of the Spider and the Fly,' and of some plays and epigrams, died 1565.

HEYWOOD, OLIVER, a nonconf. div., 1629-1702.

HEYWOOD, THOMAS, an English actor and dramatist, author of 'A Woman Killed with Kindness,' and a great number of plays, of which the most part are lost, beginning of the 17th century.

HIERNE, URBAN, a Swd. nat. phil., 1641-1724.

HIBBERT, GEORGE, a merchant of London, distinguished for his public spirit as one of the founders of the West India Docks, and as a public speaker and member of parliament, 1757-1837.

HICKERINGILL, E., a military officer, afterwards in holy orders, kn. as a pamphleteer, 1630-1708.

HICKES, DR. GEORGE, a Saxon scholar and antiquarian writer, 1642-1715. JOHN, his brother, a nonconf. minister, exec. as a traitor 1685.

HICKS, FR., a classical editor, 1566-1630.

HICKS, W., a fifth monarchy man, 1620-1659.

HIDALGO, J. G., a Spanish artist, born 1656.

HIDALGO Y CASTILLA, DON MIGUEL, a priest, dist. as a patriot in Mexico, executed 1811.

HIEROCLES, an eclectic philosopher, 5th cent.

HIEROCLES, a topographical writer, 6th cent.

HIEROCLES, a Grk. grammarian, 7th century.

HIEROCLES OF BITHYNIA, governor of Alexandria, a writer against Christianity, and a great persecutor of the Christians in the time of Diocletian, 4th century.

HIERON, the first of the name king or tyrant of Syracuse, 478-467 B.C.; the second, 269-215 B.C.

HIERONYMUS, grandson and suc. of the preceding, murdered after reign. ten months, 214 B.C.

HIERONYMUS, ST. See JEROME.

HIFFERNAN, P., an Irish author, 1719-1777.

HIGDON, RALPH, an Engl. historian, d. 1863.

HIGGINS, G., an antiquarian wr., 1771-1833.

HIGGINS, J., an editor and divine, 16th cent.

HIGGONS, SIR THOMAS, an English ambassador and man of letters, 1624-1691. His younger son, BEVIL, a dramatist and historian, died 1735.

HIGGS, G., an English theologian, 1589-1659.

HIGHMORE, J., an Eng. painter, 1692-1780.

HIGHMORE, NATHANIEL, a celebrated English anatomist and physiologist, 1618-1684.

HIGUERA, J. R., a Span. Jesuit, 1538-1611.

HILARION, ST., a monastic founder, 292-372.

HILARY, a pope of Rome, suc. 461, d. 467.

HILARY, ST., a bishop of Arles, 401-449.

HILARY, ST., (HILARIUS PICTAVIENSIS), was born at Poitiers in France, and became bishop of his native town about the year 350. Though he had been trained in paganism, and did not embrace Christianity till he had arrived at manhood, yet his convictions were founded on enlarged intelligence, and his life was spent in earnest, powerful, and successful support of Trinitarian orthodoxy against the innovations of Arianism. At the synod of Bessieres, 356, he so provoked the Arian

deputies, that on their application to the emperor Constantius, he was banished into Phrygia. He remained in exile about four years, and composed his principal works. But his uncompromising position to Asiatic Arianism so enraged his opponents, that they petitioned for his recall, and champion returned in triumph to Poitiers, where he died in 367. Four years before his death had impeached Auxentius, bishop of Milan, the accused unexpectedly proved his orthodoxy face to face with his accuser before the emperor Valentinian, and Hilary was expelled from Milan as an enemy to the peace of the church.

His principal works are—Twelve Books 'De Trinitate,' a 'Tract upon Synods,' and 'Two Addresses to Constantius,' one a petition, and the other a censure. In his commentaries on the gospel of Matthew, and on the Psalms, the chief portion taken from Origen. Jerome compares his style to the Rhone, not for its copiousness, but for its quickness. But it is rugged, verbose, elaborate, and occasionally obscure. The best edition the Benedictine, improved by Maffei, Verona, 1743, 2 vols. folio.

HILDEBERT, an archp. of Tours, 1057-1134.

HILDEBRAND, the proper name of Gregory VII. See GREGORY.

HILDEBRAND, a Lombard king, 736-744.

HILDEBRAND, G. F., a Ger. phy., 1754-1818.

HILDEBRAND, J., a Ger. theol., 1623-1693.

HILDEGARDE, SAINT, a German visioness, ab. of St. Rupert's Mt., on the Rhine, 1098-1179.

HILDERIC, a king of the Vandals, 528-531.

HILDESHAM, a puritan divine, 1563-1633.

HILDIBALD, king of the Ostrogoths, 540-548.

HILKIAH, a high priest of the Jews, 7th cent.

HILL, AARON, an English poet, 1685-1751.

HILL, ABRAHAM, an Eng. scholar, 1633-1703.

HILL, GEORGE, a Scottish divine, 1748-1818.

HILL, SIR JOHN, a miscell. writer, 1716-1803.

HILL, JOSEPH, a lexicog. and antiq., 1625-1703.

HILL, SIR RICHARD, Bart., eld. bro. of the Rev. Rowland Hill, kn. as a polemical wr., 1733-1818.

HILL, ROBERT, a self-taught Oriental scholar and critic, author of 'Remarks on Berkeley's Essay on Spirit,' &c., 1699-1777.

HILL, REV. ROWLAND, A.M., a popular and pious, though eccentric minister, was born at Hawkstone, Shropshire, in the year 1745.

He was the sixth son of Sir Rowland Hill, Bart. of Hawkstone, in the parish of Hodnet. His parents were early directed towards the ministry in connection with the Church of England; not, however, as a profession, but as affording him the most influential means of communicating to others those saving truths he felt of such interest and importance to his own soul. He was a very pious youth; and his strong impressions of religion were all the more remarkable that he belonged to higher classes generally in England at that time, were either indifferent to religion, or held false and defective views as to the leading principles of Christianity. Sir Rowland's family distinguished for the regard they cherished for genuine piety. Richard, the eldest son, in particular, had early received serious impressions; and it was through his influence and correspondence that his younger brother, while a scholar at Eton, was brought to attend

one thing needful. From Eton, Rowland received to Cambridge, and the principles which had been sown in his mind at Eton, acquired greater power and vitality during his residence at a university. He was a devoted and successful student, for his intense application to his studies appeared at his examination for his degree of bachelor of arts, and he carried off the palm over his competitors by his superior acquirements in physical science, particularly in optics, mechanics, and astronomy. But his mind at the same time was ardently bent towards the ministry; and he began to exercise the sacred functions during his collegiate career, by not only holding meetings for some young friends of congenial views for their mutual improvement, but even forming plans of Christian usefulness beyond the walls of the university. They visited, exhorted, and prayed in various parts of the town of Cambridge, particularly in the hovels of the poor and sick, and with the prisoners in the jail. Conduct, so much at variance with the propriety of established academic rules, drew down upon him and his friends, the indignation of the college authorities. Six of the young preachers, amongst whom were Whitfield and Beveridge, received sentence of expulsion from the university, and Hill was saved from a similar fate only by the weight of his family influence. Rowland loved to itinerate, and he retained the same fondness for open-air preaching after he was ordained. He was appointed to the parish of Kingston, Somersetshire, in 1773, and there in accordance with his favourite habits, he was instant in teaching almost every day in the week. The freshness and originality of his addresses attracted crowds to hear him. Nor was he admired by a vulgar and uneducated class only. Sheridan used to say 'I often go to hear Rowland Hill, because his ideas come red-hot from the heart;' and Dean Milner, the church historian, was so affected by hearing one of his sermons, that he went to the pulpit on the conclusion of the service and said, 'Mr. Hill, I felt to-day—'tis this *slapdash* preaching, say what they will, that does all the good.'—Mr. Hill had a country house in Wales, where he erected a chapel, and was constantly engaged in preaching throughout the neighbourhood during his summer residence. His wife kept a note of his various engagements; and when announcing them from the pulpit, he used to look to her on naming every place to see if he was correct. And so much as he was accustomed to confide in her accuracy, that he used to say at the breakfast table, 'Where do I reach to-day?' Many persons of rank and fortune having become his stated hearers, Surrey chapel was built for him in 1782, and in that chapel a vast congregation assembled every Sabbath. His eccentricities of manner, his quaintness of expression, his anecdotes, and even witticisms in the pulpit, were quite forgotten and overlooked by the regular frequenters of this place of worship in the rich vein of sterling piety and spiritual instruction that ran through the service. In 1798, Mr. Hill came to Scotland on the invitation of Robert Hall, and preached to crowds in Edinburgh in the Circus and on the Calton Hill, as well as in various parts of the country. In 1824, he made another 'Gospel Tour,' as he called it, in Scotland, and after a brief stay, returned to his labours in Surrey

chapel. He was a truly evangelical preacher, and he used to say 'Were I to live my life over again, I would preach just the same.' He closed his life and labours on 11th April, 1833. [R.J.]

HILL, ROWLAND, Lord, a British general distinguished in the late war, particularly in the peninsula, and at the battle of Waterloo, born 1772, appointed commander-in-chief 1828, created a viscount, and died 1842. Lord Hill was the son of Sir John Hill, who succeeded to the title of Sir Richard Hill, Bart., elder brother of him and of the celebrated minister of Surrey chapel.

HILLEL, SIR TH. NOEL, a younger brother of Lord Hill, known as a peninsular officer, 1784-1832.

HILLEL, called 'the Elder' to distinguish him from the subject of the following notice, is regarded by Jewish writers as the most eminent among their ancient rabbis. He was born at Babylon, commencement of the 1st century B.C., and when about 40 years of age removed to Jerusalem, where he became chief of the Sanhedrim, and lived to the extraordinary age of 120 years. He was the first to classify the oral or traditional laws, subsequently embodied in the Mishna, or first part of the Talmud, and the transmission of which is verified in the work itself, at the commencement of the treatise *Aboth* or 'Ethics of the Fathers.' The other portion of the Talmud, called 'The Gemara,' contains expositions of the Mishna; the latter, therefore, is really the text-book of rabbinical lore, and hence the importance of its arrangement in a comprehensive digest. Hillel is always spoken of with respect for his humanity and patience, as well as his profound wisdom as a moralist. See SHAMMAI. [E.R.]

HILLEL, 'the Younger,' lived in the time of Origen, who is said to have been acquainted with him, about the middle of the 3d century. He was a great reformer of the Jewish calendar, his arrangement of which was nearer by far to astronomical exactness than that of Julian, which remained in use among Christians until its reform by Pope Gregory. Hillel has the reputation, also, of reforming the equinoctial and solstitial periods, and leaving behind him a correct text of the Bible, which he wrote with his own hand, besides contributing to the Talmud. He bears the title of *Nasi*, or prince of the captivity, and there is a tradition that he was privately baptized before his death by the bishop of Tiberias. [E.R.]

HILLER, M., a Ger. Orientalist, 1646-1725.

HILLIARD, N., an English painter, 1547-1619.

HILPART, JOHN, a Ger. divine, born 1627.

HILTON, WALTER, an English ascetic, 15th c.

HILTON, WILLIAM, R.A., an English historical painter, distinguished for his refined taste in design, and a harmonious and rich style of colouring, was born at Lincoln, 3d June, 1786, and died in London 30th December, 1839. He succeeded Fuseli in 1825 as keeper of the Royal Academy. Owing to the too great quantity, or bad quality of his vehicle, his pictures are already going to pieces. 'Serena,' and 'The Red Cross Knight,' presented to the National Gallery in 1841, is in too bad a condition to be exhibited. The morbid search after nostrums and glazing media, has been one of the most fatal obstructions to the establishment of a great school of painting in England.—(*Art Union Journal*, 1840.) [R.N.W.]

HILTZ, JOHN, a German architect, 15th c.

HIMERIUS, a Greek sophist, 4th century.

HIMLY, C., a German physician, 1772-1837.

HIMMEL, F. H., a Ger. musician, 1765-1804.

HINCHCLIFFE, JOHN, the son of a stable-keeper, rose to be bishop of Peterborough, 1731-94.

HINCKLEY, JOHN, an Engl. theol., 1617-95.

HINCMAR, archbishop of Rheims, known as a controversial and learned writer, 9th century.

HINDMARSH, ROBERT, a minister and controversial writer of the 'New Church,' author of 'A Seal on the Lips of Unitarians,' &c., died 1835.

HIPPARCHUS, a tynt. of Athens, 528-514 B.C.

HIPPARCHUS, the greatest Astronomer of Antiquity; or rather the founder of Astronomical Science. The dates of the birth and death of Hipparchus are lost; Ptolemy speaks of him as alive between 160 and 125 B.C.: neither do any of his writings remain, excepting the Commentary on Aratūs,—a production of his youth. It has often been asserted that he observed at Alexandria; but the careful criticism of Delambre leaves no ground for such a supposition: he laboured most probably in Bithynia; certainly at Rhodes. It is to Ptolemy that we owe our knowledge of Hipparchus, who in the fulness of his admiration applies to him the epithet—*εὐλαβέστερος καὶ φιλαλήθερος* (the lover of labour and truth); nor do we think that his successor has ever done him injustice, or sought, as Delambre would insinuate, to absorb a part of his glory into his own. As a pure observer, Hipparchus was probably never surpassed. Of course he wrought with rude instruments, affected by large errors; but all that the Observer himself had to do, was achieved with highest probity and sagacity, and shaped by a rare philosophic spirit. To collect and describe facts *exactly*, is a service always valuable to Science; more especially when Inquiry is in its infancy; but Hipparchus added the loftier faculty of knowing the precise description of facts, which ought to be observed—the facts pregnant with laws; and he succeeded, therefore, in laying the sure foundation of Astronomical Theory. The Ancients, it is well known, imagined the Earth motionless, and that all celestial bodies move *uniformly in circles* around it; but, as motions had been detected in the sky which are not uniform, it became the question, how, on the ground of these suppositions, can the observed irregularities be explained? A very fertile idea had been started by Plato and Eudoxus, that a heavenly body moving uniformly on a small circle, might be carried round the earth by a larger circle; and that apparent irregularities, would issue from the combination of these uniform motions. (See article PTOLEMY). Hipparchus appropriated the idea, and *realized* it; *i.e.* he laid down the actual machinery which would account for the precise irregularities observed. In this way he constructed a theory of the Sun and Moon; and originated that refined scheme which endured until the period of Copernicus. Knowing where to stop as well as how far to adventure, he only collected materials for the Planetary Theory,—afterwards completed by Ptolemy. We owe besides, to this great Observer the discovery of the *Precession of the Equinoxes*—a first essential to a knowledge of the motions of the Fixed Stars: he may be said to have invented Trigonometry, plane and spherical;

and to have originated our graphical Geography. The reign of Induction in Physical Science properly began with Hipparchus.

[J.P.N.]

HIPPASUS, a Pythagorean philos., 5th c. B.C.
HIPPIAS, an Athenian prince, killed 490 B.C.
HIPPIAS OF ELIS, a sophist, 5th century B.C.
HIPPISELEY, SIR J. C., a magistr., 1765-1821.
HIPPO, a Pythagorean philoso., 5th cent. B.C.
HIPPOCRATES, a Gr. geometrician, 500 B.C.
HIPPOCRATES. A name common to at least four physicians of antiquity, but generally reserved for Hippocrates the 2d, who was in many respects the most celebrated physician of ancient or modern times, and to whom the title of 'Father of Medicine' has been applied. He was the son of Heracleides, a physician of Cos, in which island he was born, in the year 460 B.C. His mother's name was Phænarete, by race a Heracleid, while his father belonged to the Asclepiade, as the descendants of Esculapius were called. His ancestors for generations had resided in Cos, where they all seem to have practised the healing art; but little is known that can be relied upon of the incidents of his own life, and what we have to say of him must be therefore scanty and unsatisfactory.—Hippocrates received his elementary medical education from his father, and subsequently studied under Herodicus, a physician of Selymbria in Thrace, who was one of the first persons to apply gymnastic exercises to the cure and prevention of diseases; and his instructions in general science and philosophy from Gorgias of Leontini, in Sicily, a distinguished sophist and orator of those times, who would appear to have been the brother of Herodicus. The period at which he lived was also favourable to the development of his powers, for he was the contemporary of Socrates, Plato, Pericles, Herodotus, and Thucydides; and we may perhaps attribute to this circumstance, as well as to the complete general and professional education he had received, the purity and elegance of his style. On the death of his father he left Cos, and travelled for twelve years through Greece and Asia Minor, passing much of his time in Macedonia, Thrace, and Thessaly; but as dates are wholly wanting, it is impossible to say in what years of his life these travels were performed. The same uncertainty attaches itself to all the subsequent movements of his life, nor is it possible to determine whether he lived permanently in Cos, the medical school of which he raised to the highest pitch of eminence, or whether he selected some city of extra-Peloponnesian Greece as his fixed place of abode. He died at Larissa, in Thessaly, though in what year is unknown, as his age at the time of his death has been variously stated at eighty-five, ninety, one hundred and four, and one hundred and nine years. He left two sons, Thessalus and Dracon, both of whom were medical men; and a daughter whose name has not been preserved, but who married Polybus, also a medical man.—An account of the medical system of Hippocrates would be unsuited to a work of this kind, but we may state generally that he was a diligent and sagacious observer of nature, and that his practice was regulated very much by the indications which a disease presented; hence he has been considered the founder of the dogmatists, or rationalists, in medicine, a sect of great antiquity and which is not perhaps wholly extinct at the

That the humoral pathology, which maintained its ascendancy in Europe for twenty centuries, was originally derived from his theory of the fluids, which he divided into blood, phlegm, black bile, and yellow bile, is certain; and there can be no doubt that many of his opinions on climate, diet, individual temperament, and the constitution of the atmosphere in the four different seasons of the year, influenced the belief of the medical world down even to the age of Sydenham. He knew little or nothing of anatomy, and was not only unacquainted with the circulation of the blood, but with the distinction between arteries and veins, which he arranges in the same class with nerves and tendons; but in spite of this his name was great, and numerous stories were invented after his death to illustrate his extraordinary celebrity. Thus he was said to have stayed the plague of Athens, though Thucydides, who has described it, and was himself a sufferer from it, makes no mention of him whatever. It has been recorded that he was solicited by the inhabitants of Abdera to visit their city and to cure Democritus the philosopher of insanity, and there extant a letter which is urged as a proof of this, though it be a manifest forgery; and that nothing might be wanting to impress upon posterity a sense of his universal authority, it is related of him that he refused an invitation from Artaxerxes Longimanus, king of Persia, to visit that country, together with a large sum of money, but that he declined to do so because Artaxerxes was the enemy of Greece. These and similar stories are now disregarded, and he is looked upon as the fictions of a subsequent age.—Hippocrates wrote in the Ionic dialect of Greek, and is considered by modern scholars a classical authority in that tongue. His works are generally published in two folio volumes with Latin translations; but there is considerable difference of opinion among critics as to what properly belongs to him in the Hippocratic collection, and what should be assigned to others, probably members of his own family. Those treatises which are believed as the genuine compositions of Hippocrates are—I. The 1st and 3d Books of the Epidemics; II. The Prognostics; III. The Aphorisms; IV. The 1st and 2d Books of the Predictions; V. The Treatise on Air, Water, and Places; VI. The Regimen in Acute Diseases; VII. The Treatise on Wounds of the Head. [J.M.C.]

HIPPOLYTUS. Our space does not suffice to recount the numerous and contradictory theories which have been formed regarding this remarkable man. Eusebius, Jerome, Gelasius, and Photius, in earlier times, have referred to him, but with an indistinct and inaccurate knowledge of him; the Benedictine monks could not dispel the obscurity which hung over him, and the hypotheses of Baronius, Tillemont, Fabricius, Le Moine, Basnage, Cave, and others, still left the subject in mist and confusion. A very common opinion prevailed that he was a bishop in the East, and specially in some part of Arabia. It is now ascertained that he was a disciple of Irenæus, was a bishop of Portus Romanus—the harbour of Rome, after the reign of Trajan; and suffered martyrdom under Maximus about the year 236. His statue was accidentally dug up in 1551, and on its sides were inscribed a list of his works and the Paschal Cycle. All this is confirma-

tory of the description given of him by the Christian poet Prudentius. His works, so called, were published by Fabricius, in 2 vols. folio, and by Gallandi in the second volume of his *Bibliotheca Patrum*. Hippolytus, as attested by all antiquity, was a voluminous writer on a vast variety of subjects, the majority of which were of a polemical character. A list of his polemical, doctrinal, historical, and exegetical works, the greater part of which are lost, will be found in the first volume of 'Bunsen's Hippolytus and his Age.' A MS. was brought from Mount Athos in 1842, which was called a treatise 'On all Heresies,' and was deposited in the royal library in Paris. In 1846, M. Millar having looked into the book, considered it to be a lost work of Origen, and had it printed in 1851 by the Oxford University Press, under the title of 'Origen Philosophumena.' The Chevalier Bunsen eagerly read the publication, and brought to bear upon it the peculiar sagacity and tact of his critical erudition. The result is, that he has proved that the treatise belonged not to Origen as its author but to Hippolytus. In the course of his discussions he has thrown great light on the times and creed of Hippolytus, as well as upon the theology and government of the Roman Church in the times of Severus and Commodus. Hippolytus was more a man of labour than of original thought; rather an honest and learned compiler than a writer of independent vigour. [J.E.]

HIPPONAX, a Greek satirist, 6th century B.C.
HIRAM, a king of Tyre, 1025-985 B.C.

HIRE, L. DE LA, a French painter, 1606-1656. His son, **PHILIP**, cel. as an astronomer, 1640-1719.
GABRIEL PHILIP, son of the latter, and successor in his employments, 1677-1719.

HIRSCHING, F. C. G., a Ger. *savant*, au. of a 'Dictionary of Celebrated Men,' &c., 1762-1800.

HIRT, ALOYS, a Ger. archaeologist, born 1759.

HIRT, J. F., a German theologian, 1719-1783.

HIRZEL, H., a German author, 1766-1833.

HJELM, P. J., a Swed. mineralog., 1746-1813.

HOADLEY, BENJAMIN, a prelate of the English Church, and a chief of the party whose principles were brought into fashion by the revolution of 1688, and the accession of the house of Hanover, was born at Westerham, in Kent, in 1676, and died at his palace in Chelsea, 1761. His ability as a controversialist, and his love of civil and religious liberty, became conspicuous in the strife of parties at the beginning of the last century, when he entered the field against Bishop Atterbury, and the High Church party. His share in this debate, and its intimate connection with the settlement of the new dynasty and the liberties of the country, was recognized by the House of Commons, who addressed the queen in his favour, and thus paved the way for his rapid promotion to the sees of Bangor, Hereford, Salisbury, and Winchester, which he held in succession. In 1717, while bishop of Bangor, he preached the sermon before the king which gave rise to the famous Bangorian controversy, in which Hoadley was assailed by the chiefs of the non-jurors, and with most effect by William Law, the doughty champion of authority, both in church and state. This controversy was brought to a close about 1720, without conciliating either the high church party, on the one hand, or the dissenters on the

other, and without adding much to Hoadley's character for consistency. With a fine intellect, he was constitutionally compliant and easy, and seems to have been wanting in fidelity to his conscientious convictions. In a word, it is most difficult to justify the career of such a man on any other principles than those of a worldly policy, and of that preference for the good and the true which may often be indulged in as a kind of luxury. Besides his numerous controversial publications, Hoadley was author of 'An Account of the Life, Writings, and Character of Dr. Samuel Clarke,' prefixed to the posthumous works of the latter, published 1732; 'A Plain Account of the Nature and End of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper,' 1735; and a 'Letter' Addressed to Clement Chevalier, in 1756. [E.R.]

HOADLEY, BENJAMIN, eldest son of the preceding, was a physician and philosophical writer. He assisted Hogarth in composing his 'Analysis of Beauty,' and is well known as the auth. of a comedy entitled 'The Suspicious Husband,' 1706-1757.

HOADLEY, JOHN, the youngest son of Bishop Hoadley, was educated for the law, but finally entered the church, and enjoyed several valuable preferments. He is the author of several dramatic works and poems, 1711-1776.

HOAI-TSONG, an emperor of China, 1627-44.

HOARE, P., F.S.A., a dram. au., 1764-1834.

HOARE, SIR R. C., a county hist., 1758-1838.

HOARE, W., an English divine, died 1657.

HOARE, W., an ingenious artist, 1707-1792.

HOBBEMA, M., a Dutch painter, 1611-1699.

HOBBES, THOMAS, born at Malmesbury on the 5th April, 1588, died on 4th December, 1679:— 'a great name in philosophy, on account both of the value of what he taught and the extraordinary impulse which he communicated to the spirit of free inquiry in Europe.' Criticism of Hobbes's speculations is here beyond our reach: the statement of a few facts regarding him will enable the student to judge whether the high eulogy just quoted, probably surpasses his deserts. So soon as Hobbes left Magdalen Hall, Oxford, we find those connections beginning which bound him, during a long life, in amity and confidence with the best families of England. Tutor to Lord Cavendish heir of the princely house of Devonshire, he travelled with him through France and Italy. Death struck the pupil only two years after the demise of his father the earl of Devonshire. Hobbes, stung with grief, travelled again; but returned in 1631, at the entreaties of the dowager countess, to teach the young earl, then only thirteen. An inmate of this noble house, which he virtually continued until his own decease, he mingled with all their extensive and distinguished circle; and lived in intercourse with the most celebrated literary men of his own and other nations. Kennet in his 'Memoirs of the Cavendish Family' offers an interesting glimpse of the philosopher's daily life. He dedicated the morning to exercise; the afternoon to study. Having climbed a hill and breakfasted, he went his rounds in the family, waiting also on distinguished strangers, and conversing on the themes which occupied him. At twelve o'clock he dined unceremoniously alone, and then returned to his study, where, with the companionship of his pipe, he devoted the hours to meditation and writing.

The subjects occupying him were the most solemn that engage the human mind; and for the first time had they engrossed the thoughts of a great man in England. Loving truth, in the sense coveting the grounds of it—not in that of acceptance without grounds, and averring without understanding—he sought in an analysis of the human Intellect and Affections, the basis of man's duties, personal, social, and political: in other words, he longed to discern his place in the Universe as a reasonable being, and like a brave and conscientious man to assert it. The enterprise was novel, bold and hazardous: novel, for in psychology he had not one predecessor: hazardous, because no man save one of the first order, would have preserved the necessary freedom, under pressure of the enthroned and inveterate Ignorance amid which he lived, and of influences insidious and therefore more alarming, springing from his social attachments. But Hobbes surmounted all dangers. He can be said of him with perfect truth, that neither in his life nor writings, did he fail in integrity. effect on him of circumstances we discern not trace; he thought as a freeman, irrespective of seductions or frowns; nay,—the chances of life having given him Charles II. as a temporary patron—he perilled the royal favour, as if he made a sacrifice; to the honour of Charles be it recorded that the philosopher's uprightness did not cost him the monarch's regard. It is easy to see that long life of such a kind, thrown into the midst of those ages, could be no welcome apparition; no need Cromwell himself have dreaded a more urgent contemporary appreciation than Hobbes: but it is our grief and shame, that contemporary slander has its voices still; that men in modern times will never read one page of this illustrious thinker, who desire their criticisms to be palatable, persist in making him a bugbear. Surely something more than evil lay at the root of his extraordinary power. No man ever excited a wider and more lasting commotion. Clarendon, Cudworth, Bramhall, Tenison, Harrington, Henry More,—nay, in the words of Warburton—'every young Churchman Militant would try his arms in thundering on Hobbes's stomach.' Now as then, men will repudiate many of his opinions: that searcher for Truth had no help, and he erred like others. Few thoughts are pure—unaffected by much that will perish; but nevertheless, abides the Thinker,—a veritable force of nature, formidable, incorruptible, fresh still after all these centuries, gnarled it may be like an English oak, but also with roots profound—holding by the Earth, while slighter generations flourish and disappear. Hobbes's style is a model of the didactic; clear and deep as the pen of an engraver.' Hallam says truly, that one could no more change a word or expression in it, than in the exactest mathematical formula. It does its duty in distinctly expressing distinct thought; and duty alone is its aim. No more acceptable present has recently been made to the student of English philosophy and literature, than the superb edition of Hobbes's works in 16 volumes 8vo, which we owe to Sir William Molesworth. [J.P.N.]

HOBBS, CHARLOTTE DE, a French poetess, distinguished for her sweetness and sensibility, 1792-1821.

HOBHOUSE, SIR BENJAMIN, a member of the House of Commons and of the government in the

of Mr. Addington, distinguished as the adversary of Pitt, and especially of his action against the French republic, 1757-1831.

OBLE, FRANCIS, the well-known clerk of Mansion House, London, 1766-1844.

OCCLEVE, THOMAS, an English poet, 15th c.

OCHE. LAZARE HOCHÉ was born in 1768 at Montreuil, near Versailles, where his father was master of the royal stag-hounds. Hoche entered the army at the age of sixteen, and studied the military sciences with great diligence. He was a strong supporter of the republican principles which the French revolution called into activity, and he rose rapidly into distinction in the wars against the allied sovereigns. He behaved with peculiar skill and courage at the siege of Dunkirk in 1793, and materially aided General Soult in defending that city from the English army under the duke of York. He then received the command of the army of the Moselle, and on the 26th and 27th December, 1793, gained an important victory at Weissenburg. He now fell under the suspicion of Robespierre and St. Just. He was recalled from his command and sent to prison. The overthrow of Robespierre on the 9th Thermidor, saved Hoche from the guillotine; and he was placed at the head of one of the armies of the Convention, that acted against the Vendéens in the sanguinary civil war by which the west of France was desolated. Hoche here displayed the abilities of a statesman, as well as those of a general. He reorganized his own army, which had become under his predecessors as disorderly as was ferocious. He practised, and he made his troops practise, humanity and good faith towards the peasantry. He won the confidence of the peasant priests; and by these means, and by dealing with the greatest skill and energy against the royalist bands as held out against him, Hoche accomplished the pacification of La Vendée and Brittany; an achievement more difficult, and more truly glorious than the most showy successes of the other French generals of the revolutionary wars. In 1795 Hoche defeated at Quiberon an attempt made by the French emigrants, with the aid of the English, to renew the war in Brittany; and in 1796 he was placed at the head of an expedition by which the French directory deemed to drive the English from Ireland, and to make her a sister republic of France. Hoche sailed on the 15th December, 1796, from Brest with a fleet of forty-three sail, and an army nearly 1000 strong; but this noble armament was shattered by storms, and the frigate on board of which Hoche himself had embarked, was separated from the rest of the squadron, and with difficulty regained the French coast. In 1797 Hoche received the command of the army of the Sambre and the Meuse, and prepared to invade Germany, and to strike as deep blows against Austria in her eastern provinces, as Buonaparte was then dealing to her in the south. Hoche defeated the Austrians at Heffendorf, and was on the point of capturing his opponent, General Kray, and the whole army of the imperialists, when he was struck in the mid career of success by the news of the pacification which Buonaparte and the archduke Charles had agreed on at Loben. Hoche died in 1797 after a short illness, at the

early age of thirty-three. Many attributed his death to poison, but there seems to have been no ground for these suspicions. He was not only one of the bravest soldiers and most skilful generals that the French revolution brought forward, but he was also an accomplished statesman, a sincere patriot, and a man of honour, generosity, and integrity. Napoleon, in speaking of him at St. Helena, truly said,—"Had Hoche lived, I must have subdued him, or he would have subdued me." Unfortunately for France the chance of her being saved by Hoche from Napoleon's despotism, was taken from her by the premature death of the best of the heroes of the republic. [E.S.C.]

HODGES, NATHANIEL, a med. au., 1672-1684.

HODGES, W., a landscape painter, 1744-1798.

HODGSON, JAMES, a mathematician, wr., last cent.

HODGSON, DR. R., dean of Carlisle, a nephew and biographer of Bishop Porteus, died 1844.

HODIERNA, J. B., a Sicilian astro., 1597-1660.

HODY, HUMPHREY, a learned divine, 1659-1706.

HOEDT, GERARD, a Dutch paint., 1648-1733.

HOEL, the first of the name, duke of Brittany, 509-545; the second, killed by his brother, 547; the third, 594-612; the fourth, 953-980; the fifth, 1066-1084; the sixth, 1148-1156.

HOESCHEL, D., a Ger. Hellenist, 1556-1617.

HOEST, G., a Danish navigator, 1784-1792.

HOFER, ANDREW, was chief of the Tyrolese in their heroic war against the French and Bavarians in 1809. The Tyrol had been ceded to Bavaria by Austria at the peace of Presburg. But the Bavarians and their French allies had treated with insult and injury the ancient rights and usages of the Tyrolese, which their Austrian sovereign had always respected. Hence the feeling of loyalty to the Austrian emperor was fervent in the Tyrol; and when Austria renewed war with France in 1809, the Tyrolese rose almost to a man in her cause. These brave mountaineers chose Hofer as their generalissimo. Hofer was at this time about forty-two years of age, and kept an inn in the village of Passayer. He showed himself well worthy of his countrymen's confidence. Under his command the Tyrolese gave the French and Bavarian troops repeated and severe defeats, and for a time expelled them from the whole of the Tyrol. Hofer now acted as viceroy for the Austrian emperor; and throughout his career he was as eminent for moderation and humanity, as for intelligence and valour. When Austria capitulated to Napoleon by the treaty of Schönbrunn, in October, 1809, she again ceded the Tyrol to Bavaria; and the Tyrolese were ordered to submit to their beaten and bitterest enemies as their lawful masters. They resisted gallantly; and it was only after repeated battles that the overwhelming armies of French, Saxons, and Bavarians, which were now poured into the Tyrol, succeeded in quelling the brave mountaineers. Hofer for some time escaped the pursuit of his enemies, but he was at last captured on the 27th January, 1810. He was immediately sent to Mantua for trial before one of Napoleon's military tribunals. He was condemned to death, and ordered to be shot within twenty-four hours. He met his fate as a good Christian and a brave soldier. The spot on the bastion at Mantua, where he fell, is still visited as a holy place by his

countrymen, who cherish with just pride the memory of their hero-martyr. [E.S.C.]



[Monument to Hofer at Inspruck.]

HOFFER, J. A., a Tyrolese juriscon., 1765-1820.

HOFFBAUER, J. C., a Ger. philo., 1766-1827.

HOFFMAN, DANIEL, a Germ. divine, d. 1611.

HOFFMAN, FREDERICK, a disting. German physician and writer on pathology, 1663-1742.

HOFFMAN, F. B., a Fr. dramatist, long time lit. critic of the 'Journal des Débats,' 1760-1828.

HOFFMAN, G., a Ger. medical au., 1572-1649.

HOFFMAN, JOHN JAMES, a literary *savant* of Basle, author of a 'Universal Lexicon,' 1635-1706. JOHN MAURICE, his son, a physician and professor, au. of some valuable works on botany, 1653-1727.

HOFFMAN, MAURICE, a Ger. physician and anatomist, best kn. as a wr. on botany, 1622-1698.

HOFFMANN, C., a Ger. med. author, d. 1648.

HOFFMANN, C. G., a Germ. jurist, 1692-1735.

HOFFMANN, CHR. LOUIS, a German physc. and prof., au. of a 'Theory of Disease,' 1721-1807.

HOFFMANN, ERNEST THEODORE WILLIAM, a Ger. dramatic writer and composer, 1776-1822.

HOFLAND, MRS. This popular authoress was the daughter of Mr. Robert Wreaks, a manufacturer of Sheffield, where she was born in 1770, and where, at the age of twenty-six, she was married to her first husband, Mr. Hoole. That gentleman dying two years afterwards, left her in embarrassed circumstances, and she published a volume of poems by subscription, with the proceeds of which she opened a school at Harrowgate, where she commenced the series of works which have rendered her name so popular, and effected so much good among young people. In 1808, she was married to Mr. Hofland, an admired landscape painter, and the year following she removed to London with him. In a few years, the fame of Mrs. Hofland was so well established that Queen Charlotte became her unsolicited patroness, and 'The Son of a Genius,' published in 1813, was translated into several of the continental languages. The works of Mrs. Hofland are chiefly in the form of novels, or of contributions to the magazines and annuals, but they are all marked by her desire to promote the improve-

ment and elevation of character, and we have testimony of Mr. and Miss Edgeworth, that other book in their time had effected so much good in Ireland, as the novel just mentioned. Mrs. Hofland died in 1844, as justly esteemed her domestic virtues, her happy temper, and conversational powers, as for the talents which have rendered her name familiar to the readers of English literature. [E.]

HOFLAND, THOMAS CHRISTOPHER, a distinguished landscape painter, famous for his scenery and classic subjects, 1777-1843.

HOGARTH, WILLIAM, was born in London 10th December, 1697; he was apprenticed at an early age to Gamble, a silversmith, but at the expiration of his term in 1718, he took to engraving in copper for the booksellers. In 1730 he married the only daughter of Sir James Thornhill, against her father's consent, and set up as a portrait painter with considerable success. He now commenced his remarkable series of satirical paintings reflecting on the social abuses of his time:—The 'H-



[Hogarth's House.]

lot's Progress' in 1734; the 'Rake's Progress' 1735; and the 'Marriage à la Mode' in 1745, now in the National Gallery. In 1753 he appeared as an author in his 'Analysis of Beauty, written with a View of Fixing the Fluctuating Ideas of Taste.' In 1757 he was appointed serjeant painter to the king: he died in London, 26 October, 1764, and was buried at Chiswick. Hogarth was a good painter as well as a great satirist.—(Nichols, *Biographical Anecdotes*, &c., 1781-1782; Ireland, *Hogarth Illustrated*, Boydell, 1791.) [R.N.W.]

HOGENDORP, G. C. VOX, a Dutch statesman who greatly promoted the return of the prince of Orange by the insurrection which he excited, 1813. His brother, THIERRY, a general and minister of war under Louis Buonaparte, 1761-1830.

HOGG, JAMES, the Ettrick Shepherd, claimed—erroneously it is said—to have been born on the 25th of January (Burns's birth-day), 1770. He belonged to the vale of Ettrick, in Selkirkshire, where he followed the pastoral occupation of his ancestors. His first published song, 'Donald Macdonald,' acquired extensive popularity. After several successful literary efforts, the most considerable of which was a volume of ballads called 'The Mountain Minstrel,' Hogg, who had failed in sundry sheep-farming speculations, removed

Edinburgh in 1810, with the view of living by wits. He there published a volume of songs, 'The Forest Minstrel,' and conducted a periodical called 'The Spy,' which existed for about a year. It was not, however, until the appearance of 'The



[Birth-place of James Hogg.]

'The Man's Wake,' in 1813, that he became greatly distinguished as an author. Besides 'The Pilgrims of the Sun,' 'Queen Hynde,' and other literary works, Hogg wrote numerous tales and poems, few of which are now much read. He was on terms of friendship with Scott, Wilson, and other literary magnates of Edinburgh, and it was in which he was made to figure in the celebrated 'Noctes' of Blackwood—although sometimes complained of by himself—contributed not little to his fame. With less masculine sense than Burns, and far inferior in tender and passionate earnestness, he yet possessed a higher poetic fancy; and many of his pieces, such as 'The Kilmeny,' are marked by a certain wild dreamy fascination, unlike anything else with which we are acquainted. Hogg spent his later years at Altrive, on the Yarrow, where he died on 21st November, 1835. [J.H.]

HOHENLOE, ALEXANDER LEOPOLD, prince and bishop of Sardica, celebrated for the surprising cures effected by him, was born in the principality of Hohenloe 1794, and died at Grossradin in Hungary 1849. The mother of the prince was a woman of remarkable piety, and being left a widow when he was only two years of age, she had the entire control of his education. The religious habits induced upon him at an early age were confirmed by his attachment to the Catholic faith when he went to Rome to complete his studies, and he at length embraced the ecclesiastical profession with the enthusiasm of a saint of the middle ages. He commenced his duties at Bamberg and Munich 1817, and his preaching, it is said, drew tears from the most insensible, and brought the most hardened to repentance. In 1821 rumours of his miraculous power of healing began to spread abroad, and it is remarkable that the cures were chiefly effected by prayer, and that many of them are said to have been performed at a distance with as much effect as under his own hand. Space is not afforded us to recite particular instances, but he gave sight to the blind, hearing to the deaf, speech to the dumb, and caused the

lame to walk. The derision which marks the recital of these facts by biographers who cannot dispute them, only proves their own want of that living faith and fervid charity which was the secret of the success of Prince Hohenloe. The flippant explanation of such phenomena by the sudden tension of the spirit, the 'force of imagination,' or by other kinds of mental impressions, is mere verbiage, unless it be understood that the spirit is also *substance*, as implied by Lord Bacon, who writes: 'There is the possibility of an action of one person upon another by the force of the imagination of one of those two persons; because as one body receives the action of another body, so, one spirit is adapted to receive the action of another spirit;' which agrees with what Dr. Heylin declares of touching for the scrofula, that he has 'Seen children brought before the king—some hanging at their mothers' breasts, and others in the arms of their nurses, all touched and cured.' There is every reason to believe that the cures of Prince Hohenloe were magnetic healings, rendered doubly powerful by the religious spirit associated with them; and that the substantive operation is the same in ordinary magnetism and in the cure of disease by faith, with a distinction which is more clearly traced in the article MESMER. It is no disparagement of the mere facts in this case, that they were eagerly promulgated, and in some particular instances, perhaps, exaggerated by the Jesuits, whose re-establishment was greatly aided by them. Whether this 'new Xavier' lost his power, or chose to exercise it in private after the attacks that were made upon him by the sceptics is not known, but the fame of his performances had died away many years before his death. Prince Hohenloe is the author of several devotional treatises published between 1820-30. [E.R.]

HOHENLOE, L. C. F. LEOPOLD, prince of, one of the most ardent enemies of the French revolution, in whose principality the emigrant nobles were permitted to organize their armies, and who furnished them with two auxiliary regiments, 1731-1799. His son, E. ALOYS JOACHIM, distinguished in the same line of policy, and a marshal of France under Louis XVIII., died 1829.

HOHENLOE-INGELFINGEN, FREDERICK LOUIS, prince of, a distinguished general in the wars of the Fr. rev., and commander of the Prussian and Saxon army defeated at Jena, 1746-1818.

HOHENLOE-KIRCHBERG, prince of, a general of artillery in the service of Austria, died while commanding the army on the Rhine, 1796.

HOLBACH, PAUL THYRY, Baron D', a Germ. mineralogist, and wr. on Nat. Religion, 1723-1789.

HOLBEIN, HANS, or JOHANNES, was born at Augsburg in 1498, his father and grandfather of the same name, being also natives of that city: the father, however, when Hans was about seventeen or eighteen years old only, settled in Basle in Switzerland, apparently in 1519. The celebrated Erasmus is said to have been one of the first to appreciate young Holbein, and an unauthenticated story is told that the earl of Arundel, passing through Basle, recommended him to try his fortune in England. He, however, finally made the visit to this country to escape the ill-temper of his wife: he came to London in 1526, bringing letters from Erasmus to Sir Thomas More, who ultimately

HOL

introduced Holbein to Henry VIII., and he became that king's favourite painter, and is not the least glory of his reign. He revisited Basle in 1538, and the municipality of the town awarded him an annuity of fifty florins for two years, with the hope apparently of retaining him there, but he returned to London, where he died in 1554.—Holbein's genuine works are doubtless very numerous, but, as Walpole says, 'as always happens to a real genius, he has been complimented with a thousand wretched performances that were unworthy of him.' His style is manly and correct, but hard and formal; the character, however, and individuality of many of his portraits, are evidently exact and masterly. He painted some religious and historical pieces; his masterpiece is perhaps the 'Family of the Burgomaster, Meyer,' now in the Gallery of Dresden, the father and sons on one side, and the mother and daughters on the other, are kneeling before the Virgin, who holds a dead or sick child in her arms, apparently one of the family. Holbein is also the author of a very celebrated series of designs, known as the 'Triumph of Death,' cut in wood and first published at Lyons in 1538; afterwards copied by Hollar and others.—(Walpole, *Anecdotes of Painting*, &c., ed. Worrum; Hegner, *Hans Holbein der Jungere*, Berlin, 1827; Passavant, *Kunstblatt*, 1846, Nos. 45, 46.) [R.N.W.]

HOLBERG, LUDWIG or **LOUIS**, baron of, a dramatist and popular wr. of Denmark, 1684-1754.

HOLBOURNE, SIR R., a wr. on law, d. 1647.

HOLCROFT, THOMAS, a miscellaneous writer and translator, best known for his dramatic works and translations from the French, 1744-1809.

HOLDEN, H., a Roman Cath. div., 1596-1662.

HOLDER, W., a learned divine of the Church of England, known also as a writer on music, and one of the teachers of Sir Christopher Wren, d. 1697.

HOLDERLIN, F., a German poet, 1770-1836.

HOLDSWORTH, E., a clas. trans., 1688-1746.

HOLDSWORTH, OLDSWORTH, or **OLDISWORTH, RICHARD**, a learned divine, and adherent of King Charles, whose execution is thought to have hastened his death, 1590-1649.

HOLE, RICHARD, an English poet, 1802.

HOLINSHEAD, or HOLLYNSHEAD, RAPHAEL, author of the famous *Chronicles* known by his name, which comprise a history and description of England, Scotland, and Ireland, first published in 1577, and continued after his death by Stowe. Very little is known of his history, but he is supposed to have been steward to an English gentleman. He died about 1580.

HOLKAR. Three Mahratta princes of this name have acquired a distinguished place in the history of India. 1. **MOLHAN RAOU HOLKAR**, distinguished in Portuguese and Affghan warfare, died 1765. 2. **TAKOUDJY, or TUCKAGEE, HOLKAR**, the successor of the preceding, distinguished in many wars with the English, and for the introduction of the European discipline into his army, died 1797. 3. **DJESWANT RAOU, or JESWUNT RAO HOLKAR**, third son of Takoudjy, who maintained a war with the Marquis Wellesley in 1804, and died, after having been insane three years, in 1811. The latter was succeeded by his son, **MULKAR RAO**, and in 1818 the Mahratta power was finally overthrown.

HOL

HOLL, FR. XAVIER, a Ger. canon., 1720-1770.

HOLLAND, HENRY, first Lord. See **FOX**.

HOLLAND, HENRY RICHARD VASSAL FOX, Lord, a British statesman, was born on 2 November, 1773. His claim to remembrance depends more on the respect and affection of party and his personal friends, than on public fame. As the son of an influential statesman, and the nephew of Charles Fox, he had an opportunity of practically knowing political and mingling in public business. A considerable portion of his youth was spent abroad, and acquiring a partiality for Spain, he was mainly instrumental, by translations and other efforts, in exciting a taste for Spanish literature in Britain. He took his place in the House of Lords two years before the commencement of the present century. Save for the short period of the ministry of 18



[Holland House.]

connected with his uncle's name, he was in opposition until the formation of the reform ministry 1830. He was a staunch Whig, sometimes starting almost alone, and recording frequent protests against overwhelming majorities,—for the great body of his political associates were in the House of Commons. He was as steady in his personal as in his political attachments, and was always worshipped by a wide social circle of the first rank of his age. In his classic mansion of Holland House, his easy and munificent hospitality was a great moment in uniting and strengthening party. He joined the cabinet of 1830 as chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. He died on 2 October, 1840. [J.H.]

HOLLAND, SIR N., a painter, died 1811.

HOLLAND, PHILEMON, a classical translator, 1551-1636. His son, **HENRY**, a bookseller and editor, date unknown.

HOLLAR, or HOLLAND, WENCESLAUS, Bohemian engraver, celebrated for his portraits of women and of animals, &c., 1607-1677.

HOLLES, DENZIL, Lord, an English diplomatist and member of the Long Parliament, in which he distinguished himself by his opposition to arbitrary measures of the government. He was one of the five demanded by the king on a charge of high treason in 1641, but was subsequently known as a royalist, and promoted the Restoration 1597-1680.

HOLLIS, THOMAS, an English gentleman

for his republican principles, author of 'Memoirs,' printed shortly after his death, 1720-1774.

HOLLIS, TH. PELHAM, known as a statesman, son of Pelham and duke of Newcastle, d. 1768.

HOLLMANN, S. C., a Ger. philos., 1696-1877.

HOLLOWAY, T., a celeb. engraver, 1748-1827.

HOLMAN, J. G., a dramatic author, d. 1817.

HOLMES, GEORGE, an antiquarian, 1662-1749.

HOLMES, NATHANIEL, a learned div., d. 1678.

HOLMES, ROBERT, D.D., a learned divine and best known for his collated edition of the Magna Charta, of which 73 MS. volumes are deposited in the Bodleian library. He was appointed professor of poetry on the death of Warton, and dean of Winchester, 1749-1805.

HOLMSTIÖLD, THEODORE DE, a Danish physician and botanist, died 1793.

HOLMSTROEM, ISRAEL, a Swedish poet, and also as secretary of Charles XII., d. 1708.

HOLOFERNES, a general of Nebuchadnezzar, king of Assyria, killed by Judith, probably in the 7th century B.C.

HOLROYD, JOHN BAKER, earl of Sheffield, died of the posthumous works of Gibbon, 1741-1821.

HOLSTEIN, C., a Dutch painter, 1653-1691.

HOLSTEIN, J. L. DE, count of Lethrburg, a Dutch statesman, one of the founders of the Academy of Sciences at Copenhagen, 1694-1763.

HOLSTEIN GOTTORP, CHARLES FREDERICK, duke of, a nephew of Charles XII., and son-in-law to Peter the Great, 1700-1739.

HOLSTENIUS, L., a Ger. *savant*, 1596-1661.

HOLT, FRANCIS LUDLOW, a barrister and writer, many years editor of Bell's New Weekly Messenger, author of dramas, died 1844.

HOLT, JOHN, a miscellaneous wr., 1742-1801.

HOLT, SIR JOHN, a famous English judge, celebrated for his patriotic opposition to the measures of James II., and for his acquaintance with the constitutional law of England, was born at Thame, in Oxfordshire, 1642; and on the king's accession in 1685, had risen by his professional eminence as an advocate, to the office of Recorder of London. He had occupied this post about a year and a-half, when he was compelled to retire on consequence of his opposition to the court, and although he was afterwards made serjeant at law, devoted himself so entirely to the popular cause, that he was rewarded on the accession of George William with the appointment of Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and with a place in the privy council. In 1700 he declined the chancellorship which was offered to him on the death of Lord Somers, and remained in the office of judge, which he graced with his firmness, candour, and impartiality, until his death in 1709. Many anecdotes are related of him, illustrating his vigorous opposition to the least exercise of a prerogative superior to the law. On one occasion he solicited to support with his officers a party of the military sent to suppress a riot occasioned by the practice of decoying young men for the stations. 'Suppose,' said the judge to the serjeant, 'the populace should not disperse at my appearance, what are you to do then?' 'I replied the officer, 'we have orders to fire on them.' 'Have you, Sir?' said the judge; 'then I give notice of this, if there be one man killed, and he is tried before me, I will take care that you,

and every soldier of your party shall be hanged. Sir,' he added, 'go back to those who sent you, and tell them that no officer of mine shall attend soldiers; and let them know at the same time that the laws of this kingdom are not to be executed by the sword; these matters belong to the civil power, and you have nothing to do with them.' It is proper to add, that when the officer had retired, Sir John himself repaired to the spot with a party of constables, and dispersed the mob without bloodshed; also, that this incident occurred after the accession of William, which is a still greater proof of Holt's inflexible integrity. His professional remains consist of 'A Report of Divers Cases in Pleas of the Crown in the reign of Charles II.,' published 1708. [E.R.]

HOLTE, JOHN, a Latin grammarian, 15th cent.

HOLTY, LOUIS HENRY CHRISTOPHER, a German poet and translator of English, 1748-1776.

HOLWELL, J. Z., an employé of the East India Company, author of a narrative of his own and his fellow-prisoners' sufferings in the black hole of Calcutta, and of Researches in the History and Mythology of Hindostan, &c., 1711-1798.

HOLYDAY, B., a learned divine, 1593-1661.

HOLYOAKE, FRANCIS, a country clergyman, known as the author of a Latin Dictionary, died 1653. His son, THOMAS, a physician, author of a Dictionary founded on that by his father, 1616-1675.

HOLYOKE, E. A., an American physician, known as a meteorologist and natural philosopher, as well as a professional writer, 1728-1829.

HOLYWOOD, JOHN, of Halifax, (in Latin John Sacrobosco,) an eminent mathematician, d. 1256.

HOMANN, J. B., a Ger. atlas engr., 1664-1724.

HOMBERG, W., a Dutch chemist, 1652-1717.

HOME, DAVID, a Scottish divine, 17th cent.

HOME, SIR EVERARD, a Scotch surgeon, au. of 'Lectures on Compar. Anatomy,' &c., 1756-1832.

HOME, HENRY, a Scotch judge, best known as Lord Kames, and distinguished as a writer of great metaphysical acumen. Besides professional works, elucidating the law of Scotland, he is the author of 'Essays upon British Antiquities,' 'Essays on the Principles of Morality and Natural Religion,' 'Introduction to the Art of Thinking,' 'Elements of Criticism,' 'Sketches of the History of Man,' 'Hints upon Education,' and 'The Gentleman Farmer,' a work addressed to the improvement of agriculture, 1696-1782.

HOME, or HUME, JOHN, a minister of the Scotch Kirk, author of the well-known tragedy of 'Douglas,' and other works, 1724-1808.

HOMER. The personal existence, the birth-place, and the era of the 'Father of Song,' have proved fertile subjects of discussion to literary antiquaries. Some of these have maintained that the Iliad and Odyssey are composed of a variety of legendary ballads, commemorative of incidents connected with the siege of Troy, which were the production of different authors, and were revised and skilfully interwoven in the age of Pisistratus; and that the name Homer was merely the impersonation of the genius of epic poetry. Seven cities at least claimed the honour of having given birth to the poet; and each of them seems to have had some tradition to allege in justification of its claim. The discrepancies of statement respecting the date of his existence are not less remarkable;

for of the eight different epochs assigned to him, the oldest differs from the most recent by a period of 460 years. According to the theory which carries along with it the greatest amount of probability, Homer flourished in the second century after the taking of Troy, from about B.C. 1019 to B.C. 984, or from 165 to 200 years after the Trojan era, having been born about B.C. 1044. He appears to have been an Asiatic Greek, and a native of Smyrna, an Ionian city on the coast of Asia Minor; and from the circumstance of having been brought forth on the banks of the Meles, a river which ran beside the city, is said to have obtained the name *Melissigenes*. It is impossible, however, to come to any satisfactory conclusion on subjects which history has given us such scanty materials to determine. On one point all traditions agree, that he was afflicted with blindness; and his descriptions of external nature warrant the conclusion that this misfortune arose from accident or disease, and not from the operation of nature at his birth. The writers of antiquity unanimously considered the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* as the productions of a certain individual called Homer; and there is no evidence that the question of divided authorship was ever entertained by them. The existence of wandering minstrels is recognized in the early literature of Greece; and it has accordingly been inferred that the minute and accurate geographical knowledge which is displayed in his works, was acquired by the poet as he wandered from court to court, delighting his auditors with the 'Tale of Troy Divine.' 'Homer,' says Bentley, 'wrote a sequel of songs and rhapsodies, to be sung by himself for small earnings and good cheer, at festivals and other days of merriment; the *Iliad* he made for the men, and the *Odysseys* for the other sex.' Such, it is probable, was the state of the Homeric poems till the time of Pisistratus, who, aided by certain literary men, made a collection of the poet's works, superior in extent and accuracy to all that had preceded it, and thus preserved to future generations the noblest monuments of Greek genius. The poems attributed to Homer are the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, to which some have added the Homeric Hymns. The *Iliad* stands first as the oldest, and also the most complete specimen of a national heroic poem. Its subject is the revenge taken by Achilles on Agamemnon for depriving him of his mistress, Briseis, during the siege of Troy, and the evils which in consequence befell the Greeks. The poem is divided into twenty-four books, which detail the movements of the besiegers during the period of Achilles' wrath, and end with the death and burial of Hector. The *Odyssey*, which is likewise divided into twenty-four books, contains the adventures of Ulysses when on his return from Troy to his native island Ithaca. The hymns, epigrams, &c., which are ascribed to Homer, are of very doubtful origin. 'In conception and portraiture of character,' says Colonel Mure, 'and the deeper vein of tragic pathos, Homer may be equalled, if not surpassed, by Shakspeare; in moral dignity of thought and expression by Milton; in the grace and delicacy of his lighter pictures by Petrarch and Ariosto; and in the gloomy grandeur of his supernatural imagery by Æschylus or Dante. But no one of these poets has combined, in a similar

degree, those various elements of excellence in which they may separately claim to compare with him.'

HOMER, H., a classical editor, 1752-1791.

HOMILIUS, G. A., a Ger. composer, 1714.

HOMMEL, C. F., a German jurist, 1722-1791.

HONAIN, ABOU-YEZID, an Arabian physician and translator of learned works, 9th century.

HONDEKOTER, GILES, a Dutch landscape painter, born 1583. GYSBRECHT, his son and pupil, celebrated for the representation of portraits, born 1618.

MELCHIOR, son of Gysbrecht, his superior in the same line of art, 1636-1695.

HONDIUS, or DE HONDT, a Flemish painter, the first of whom, JOST or JODICUS, is distinguished as an engraver, especially of maps, 1611. His son, HENRY, called the Elder, for his portraits and landscapes, 1573-1610; the younger, HENRY, for his portraits of the reformers, 1588-1644. WILLIAM, a son of the preceding, a portrait engraver, born 1601. ABRAHAM, a posed grandson of the first Hondius, distinguished as a painter of hunting pieces, 1638-1695.

HONE, N., an Irish enamel painter, d. 1784.

HONE, WILLIAM, a miscellaneous writer and political satirist, whose 'Every-day Book' is a work of acknowledged value; though prosecuted in earlier part of his career for a parody on the *Literary Digest*, he latterly became sub-editor of the *Patriot* newspaper, 1780-1842.

HONORATUS. There are two saints of this name in the Romish calendar; the *first*, bishop of Arles and founder of the monastery of Lerins, d. 429. The *second*, bishop of Marseilles, a religious writer, born about 420 or 425.

HONORE - DE - SAINTE - MARIE, BLAISE VANZELLE, called the fath., a Fr. theo., 1651-1714.

HONORIUS, son of Theodosius the Great, d. 384, became emperor of the West, and his brother Arcadius emperor of the East, on the death of Theodosius 395; died, after being shamefully betrayed by the Goths under Alaric, 423.

HONORIUS, the *first* of the name, pope of Rome, 626-638; the *second*, 1124-1130; the *third*, distinguished for his political activity, and for confirming the order of St. Dominic and St. Francis, 1216-1227; the *fourth*, 1285-1287.

HONORIUS of AUTUN, professor at that university of theology and metaphysics, died 1140.

HONTHEIM, JOHN NICHOLAS DE, a German Catholic theologian, author of works designed to effect a union among Christians, and opposed to the political system of the Vatican, 1700-1790.

HONTHORST, GERARD DE, a Flemish painter, known in Italy as Gerardo della Notte, 1592-1634. His brother WILLIAM, also a painter, 1604-1634.

HOOGH, P. DE, a Flemish painter, 1643-1710.

HOOD, ROBIN, a chivalrous outlaw of the reign of Richard I., whose exploits in Sherwood Forest are the subjects of many admired ballads. All popular legends celebrate his generosity and skill in archery. The principal incidents of his life are to be found in Stowe, and a complete collection of the ancient poems, songs, and ballads relating to him was published by Ritson in 1795.

HOOD, SAMUEL, Viscount, an English commander, distinguished in several actions at the commencement of the last war, particularly at the bombardment of Havre; the defeat of Admiral

Grasse under Rodney; the siege of Toulon; the capture of Corsica; after which he was Governor of Greenwich Hospital, and promoted to the rank of admiral. Born at Farncombe, Devonshire, 1724, died 1816.

HOOD, SIR SAMUEL, a cousin and companions of the preceding, died in the chief command of the East Indian fleet, 1814.

HOOD, THOMAS, the son of a bookseller in London, was born there in 1798. After receiving a miscellaneous education, he was placed, in his ninth year, in the counting-house of a Russian merchant; but, after an interval of repose on account of ill-health, he learned the art of engraving. In 1821, having already contributed fugitive papers to periodicals, he became sub-editor of the *London Magazine*; and for all the rest of his life he was an author by profession, though he also frequently amused himself and his readers by inserting in his humorous illustrations designed and etched by himself. His career was that of an honourable, industrious, and industrious man, who was never able to rise himself above the necessity of toiling for a livelihood; and who, long suffering under ill health, endured bravely, even on his deathbed, his efforts to provide for his wife and children. Hood's career was of an extremely singular cast. It ended, in an unusual degree, intensely serious and with strength of comic humour; and perhaps his chief defect lay in his incapacity of either blending these elements harmoniously, or giving up to either without the other. As a punster he was inimitable; yet even here his most humorous flights bear with them a burden of thoughtful meaning which is hurtful to their comic effect. Two novels, 'Tylney Hall,' and the uncompleted story called 'Our Family,' are the least successful of his attempts. The chief collections of his witticisms are the 'Whims and Oddities,' 'The Comic Annual.' In a volume containing 'The Plea of the Midsummer Fairies,' and other poems, he indicated the power of rising into a higher sphere of poetry. 'Eugene Aram's Dream' is striking; and yet more pathetic is his well-known 'Song of the Shirt.' This wild and vigorous piece was written shortly before his death, which took place in 1845. [W.S.]

HOOF, CORNELIUS VAN, an eminent Dutch painter and historian, 1581-1647.

HOOGHE, P. DE, a Dutch painter, died 1708.

HOOGHE, R. DE, a Dutch eng., abt. 1638-1720.

HOOGHEVEEN, H., a Dut. Hellenist, 1712-91.

HOOGSTRAATEN, DAVID VAN, a Latin poet, of a Dutch and Latin dictionary, 1658-1724.

HOOGSTRAATEN, JAMES VAN, a Dutch friar, one of the first opponents of the reform., d. 1527.

HOOGSTRAATEN, THIERRY VAN, a landscape painter of Antwerp, 1596-1640. His son, JAMES, a painter and poet, 1627-1678.

HOOK, JAMES, a composer of operas, melodramas and songs, distinguished for his amazing industry, 1746-1827. His son of the same name, John, of Worcester, author of some dramatic writings, but more celebrated as a controversial divine and political pamphleteer, died 1828.

HOOK, THEODORE EDWARD, born in London 1788, was the son of a musical composer. Educated flimsily, he became, in his teens, a writer of farces and farces (some of them successful);

while he was yet more famous for audacious practical jokes. He found his way into gay and aristocratic society through his ready wit and inexhaustible fertility of puns, his musical accomplishments, and his extraordinary feats of extemporaneous rhyming. In 1812, the liking which the Prince Regent had formed for him made him treasurer of the Mauritius, without either knowledge of business or common prudence. In 1818, he was sent home under a guard, being accused of peculation; and, though the criminal charge was dropped, he was held a debtor of government in a very large amount, which he never made any endeavours to discharge. He attempted, however, not unsuccessfully, to serve the ministry of the day, by establishing, in 1820, the 'John Bull' newspaper; and in it appeared his best witticisms, which indeed do not rise above the level of newspaper jesting. He wrote novels, the earlier of which, particularly 'Sayings and Doings,' were once fashionable. But for not a few years his career was both discreditable and really unhappy. He was tasking his mind in authorship, while the greater part of his time was engrossed by the gay society in which his wit made him so acceptable; his affairs were falling into irretrievable disorder through thoughtless extravagance; and his health was giving way under increasing habits of intoxication. He died in 1841. [W.S.]

HOOKE, NATHANIEL, a native of Ireland, known as a zealous catholic and historian of Rome, and as the assistant of Sarah, duchess of Marlborough, when compiling her memoirs, died 1763.

HOKE, ROBERT, a mathematician and experimental philosopher, dist. for his numerous mechanical inventions and discoveries in science, 1635-1703.

HOOKER, JOHN, a learned historian and antiquarian, born about 1524, died 1601.

HOOKER, RICHARD, the famous author of the 'Ecclesiastical Polity,' was born about 1553, at the village of Heavitree, near Exeter. His own parents were in narrow circumstances, but the family had given several mayors to that city, and Richard was nephew of John Hooker, the historian, by whom he was introduced to Bishop Jewel. The latter provided for his education by sending him as clerk to Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and settling a pension upon him. In 1577 he was received Master of Arts, and two years later appointed professor of Hebrew. Having taken holy orders in 1584, he was presented to the rectory of Drayton-Beauchamp, in Buckinghamshire, and about a year afterwards became master of the temple in London, where, at that time, Walter Travers, a zealous puritan, was afternoon lecturer. The opposition between the doctrines taught by Hooker, a staunch episcopalian, in the morning, and those of the presbyterian in the afternoon, soon grew to an open controversy. Travers was at length put to silence by the court of High Commission, and published his appeal to the Privy Council, the answer to which by Hooker, was the germ of the work on which his celebrity now rests. The extensive learning and eloquent command of the resources of the English tongue displayed in that work have been the admiration of some of the greatest names in literature. It is hardly necessary to state that its principles are a defence of the English establishment, but it is

remarkable at the same time for its anticipation of the political doctrines of the Whigs, deriving all government from the implied consent of the people, or the free choice and judgment of the governed. The 'Ecclesiastical Polity' is to this day the armoury of the Anglican Church. Its author died in the rectory of Bishopsbourne, Kent, 1600. His life was written by Isaac Walton, and published with the second edition of Hooker's works in 1666, and has since been frequently reprinted with them.

[E.R.]

HOOKER, TH., an English divine, 1586-1647.

HOOLE, CHARLES, a schoolmaster, author of several introductory works in Latin, 1610-1666.

HOOLE, JOHN, a celebrated dramatic writer, translator of Ariosto and Tasso, &c., 1727-1803.

HOOPER, GEORGE, bishop of Bath and Wells, distinguished as an Oriental scholar and ecclesiastical antiquarian, 1640-1727.

HOOPER, HOPER, or HOUPER, JOHN, bishop of Gloucester under Edward VI., author of many pious works, burnt in the time of Qu. Mary, 1555.

HOORNBECK, J., a Dutch divine, 1617-66.

HOORNE, J. VAN, a Dutch physician, 1621-70.

HOPE, CHARLES, a distingd. Scottish lawyer—Lord President of the Court of Session, 1763-1851.

HOPE, JOHN, a Scotch botanist, 1725-1786.

HOPE, THOMAS, celebrated for his works in illustration of art, especially of ancient costume and the life of the Greeks, died 1831.

HOPE, SIR TH., a Scotch lawyer, died 1646.

HOPITAL, MICHAEL DE L', a French statesman and diplomatist, cel. for his integrity, died 1573.

HOPITAL, WM. FRANCIS ANTHONY DE L', Marquis De St. Mesme, a Fr. mathem., 1661-1704.

HOPKINS, EZEKIEL, a learned English prelate, 1633-1690. His son, CHARLES, a dramatist, 1664-1699.

JOHN, brother of the latter, author of 'Amasia,' a collection of poems, born 1675.

HOPKINS, LEMUEL, an American physician, distinguished as a political writer, 1750-1801.

HOPKINS, SAMUEL, an American sectarian, au. of a 'Treatise on the Millennium,' 1721-1803.

HOPKINS, STEPHEN, an American statesman, dist. as an economist and mathematician, 1707-85.

HOPKINS, W., an English divine, 1647-1700.

HOPKINS, W., an Arian writer, 1706-1786.

HOPKINSON, FRANCIS, a distinguished political writer of America, and an active promoter of American independence, 1738-1791.

HOPPERS, J., a Dutch diplomatist, 1523-76.

HOPPNER, J., a portrait painter, 1759-1810.

HOPTON, ARTHUR, a mathemat., 1588-1614.

HOPTON, RALPH, Lord, an Engl. general dist. in the Low Countries, and as a royalist, d. 1652.

HOPTON, SUSANNA, a religi. wr., 1627-1709.

HORACE. QUINTUS HORATIUS FLACCUS, was born near Venusia (now Venosa), a town on the confines of Apulia and Lucania, in the south of Italy, on the 8th of December, B.C. 65. The materials for his life are derived almost entirely from his own works. His father, who was a respectable freedman, exercised the profession of a collector of payments at auctions; and having, by this comparatively humble calling, realized a competency, which he invested in the purchase of a house and farm in the neighbourhood of Venusia, there settled as a small farmer. In this house the poet was born, and here he spent the years of his boyhood.

When he was about twelve years of age, his father, not satisfied with the provincial school of Venusia, had him removed to Rome, and placed under the care of Orbilius, an old military man, whose duty was to bring up his son in the manner of a Roman. Though by no means rich, he had a tender regard for the feelings of his son who was to mix with boys of the highest class; and accordingly provided him with the requisite books, and attendance of slaves, he himself watching his morals with gentle severity. At the school of Orbilius, Horace was instructed in grammar in the Latin and Greek languages; Livius Andronicus being the class-book in the former, and Homer in the latter. Athens was at this time regarded as the university of the world; and though Horace, in accordance with the prevailing practice, repaired in his eighteenth year, B.C. 46, to complete his education by a course of philosophy and science under Greek masters. The advantages which he derived from his residence there are evinced by his familiarity with the whole range of Greek literature, and especially with the terse and pointed language of the Comedians. But the civil wars which followed the death of Julius Cæsar, B.C. 44, interrupted him in his studious and peaceful career. The arrival of Brutus at Athens, and the patriotic feelings of the youthful Romans, along with others, Horace ardently embraced the cause of the Republic. Though entirely inexperienced in war, he was promoted to the rank of military tribune, with the command of a legion, and in this character shared in the defeat of Philippi, B.C. 42. After the battle, having forfeited his estate, he returned to Rome, and his poverty perhaps saved him from proscription, and by acting as a clerk in the quaestor's office, and practising the strictest economy, he continued to live till he found means of making his name known to the poets Varius and Virgil, by which his name was first mentioned to Mæcenas. At his first interview with his future patron and friend, it seems not to have been satisfactory; for it was not till after nine months had elapsed that Mæcenas requested him to repeat his visit. This appearance was an unpropitious beginning, however, was soon followed by a friendship which speedily ripened into intimacy; and which introduced the poet to the highest and most refined society in Rome. A friend of the prime minister found easy access to the emperor; Horace was soon on terms of familiarity with Augustus, and enjoyed his friendship and patronage during the remainder of his life. But the friendship of Mæcenas brought some more substantial to Horace than the mere intimacy of acquaintance in the higher circles—his patron made him independent for life by the gift of an estate in the Sabine territory, about thirty-four miles from Rome. The estate was not large, but it was prettily situated, and entirely suited to the tastes and wants of the poet. His admiration of the beautiful scenery in the neighbourhood of Tivoli, induced him to hire or purchase a country house in that romantic town; and all the later years of his life were passed between these two residences and Rome. Horace died on the 16th of November, B.C. 8, at the age of fifty-seven—thirteen months after the death of his friend and patron Mæcenas. His works consist of two books

res, a book of Epodes, four books of Odes, two books of Epistles, and a treatise on the Art of Poetry. Want of space prevents us from offering a sketch of Horace's character as a man and as a poet. Though living on terms of intimacy with great, he retained through life his cherished independence, and complimented his powerful patrons without the servility of flattery. His works commanded the admiration of all succeeding ages; and though deficient, perhaps, in some of the highest elements of poetry, will continue to be read and studied as models of simplicity and cultivated taste. [G.F.]

ORAPOLLO. See ORUS APOLLO.

ORBERG, M., a learned English divine, author of a 'Treatise on Hell Torments,' 1707-1773.

ORBERG, P., a Swedish painter, died 1814.

ORDT, COUNT DE, a Swedish officer in the service of Russia, author of 'Historic Memoirs,' d. 1785.

ORMAN, W., a botanical author, died 1535.

ORMISDAS, pope of Rome, reigned 514-523.

ORMISDAS, the first of the name, king of Persia, reigned 271-272; the second, 303-311; the third, usurped the throne, 457-460; the fourth, and successor of the great Chosroes, 579-592.

ORN, the name of a distinguished family in Sweden, the best known of whom are GUSTAVE, Count Horn, one of the lieutenants of Gustave Adolph, and field-marshal and constable of Sweden during the reign of Christina, born 1592. ARVID

ORNARD, Count Horn, of the same family, principal instigator of the revolution of 1719, and chief of the English party, 1664-1742. FREDERICK

ORN, a general in the service of France, afterwards counsellor to Adolphus Frederick and

Charles III., 1715-1796. The son of the latter, Count HORN, a man of letters, banished for his

involvement with Ankerstroem, died 1823.

ORN, CHARLES EDWARD, a ballad and opera composer, author of 'Cherry Ripe,' 'I've been

in love,' and similar songs, 1786-1849.

ORN, F. CHR., a German critic, 1781-1837.

ORN, G., a Bavarian historian, 1620-1670.

ORN, J. VAN, a Swedish physician, 1662-1724.

ORN, or HORNES, PHILIP DE MONTMORENCI-NIVELLE, Count, a Spanish general of the

Low Countries, executed for conspiring with the king of Orange 1568. His son, FLORIS DE

MONTMORENCI, executed in Spain 1570.

ORNE, GEORGE, a learned English prelate, well known as the author of 'A Commentary on

the Book of Psalms,' was born 1730, and was

highly distinguished as a diligent Hebrew scholar, and a partizan of John Hutchinson. His first

publication was an ironical attack on Newton, in 1711, entitled 'The Theology and Philosophy in

Newton's Somnium Scipionis Explained; or a Brief

Attempt to Demonstrate that the Newtonian

System is agreeable to the Notions of the Wisest

Antients, and that mathematical principles are the

most sure ones.' This was followed by several

works of a similar character in the course of the

next ten years, including attacks on Dr. Shuck-

leton, and Dr. Kennicott, with the latter of whom,

the young scholar, at a later period, became

intimately acquainted. Horne took orders in

1738, was successively president of Magdalen

College 1768, chaplain to the king 1771, vice-

chancellor of the university of Oxford 1776, dean

of Canterbury 1781, and bishop of Norwich 1790. He died in 1792, and was buried at Elham, in Kent. There can be no hesitation in pronouncing that Bishop Horne was a great biblical scholar, but too much inclined perhaps to write on subjects of which he had no true understanding. In proof of this it is enough to say, that the same hand which wrote in support of John Hutchinson, wrote against William Law. He is the author of many works besides the 'Commentary,' on which he bestowed nearly twenty years' labour, and the latter must always hold a distinguished place in biblical literature. [E.R.]

HORNECK, A., a German divine, 1641-1696.

HORNECK, O., a Ger. poet and hist., 1250-1310.

HORNEMANN, FREDERIC CONRAD, a celebr.

Ger. traveller employed by the African Soc., 1772-97.

HORNER, FR., a political economist, 1778-1817.

HORNIUS, GEO., a Ger. historian, 1620-1670.

HORNSBY, TH., an Eng. astronom., 1734-1810.

HORNTHORST, GERARD, a distinguished Dutch painter, 1592-1660.

HORREBOW, P., a Danish astron., 1697-1764.

HORREBOW, V., a Danish navigator, 1712-60.

HORROX, JEREMIAH, a distinguished discoverer in astronomy, author of a theory of lunar

motion, afterwards verified by Newton, 1619-1641.

HORSBURY, J., a Sc. hydrograph., 1762-1836.

HORSLEY, JOHN, an antiq. savant, 1685-1731.

HORSLEY, SAMUEL, an English prelate, celebrated for his numerous works in theology, science, and classical literature, 1733-1806.

HORSTIUS, JAMES, a German physician, author of a work on Sleep-walking, 1539-1600. His

nephew, GREGORY, a physician and medical author, 1578-1636. The son of the latter, of the same

name, published his father's works in 1660, and his brother, DANIEL JOHN, was a writer on anatomy and editor of several medical works.

HORSTIUS, J. M., a Germ. editor, 1597-1644.

HORT, or HORTE, J., an Engl. div., d. 1751.

HORTA, GARCIA AB., a Portu. herbal, 16th c.

HORTENSE EUGENIE DE BEAUHAR-

NAIS, daughter of Josephine, the consort of

Napoleon Buonaparte, and of the Vicomte De

Beauharnais, her first husband, was born at Paris

1783, and married to Louis Buonaparte, the

brother of Napoleon, in 1802. The match had

been desired by the consul for political reasons,

and it proved a most unhappy one. In 1806,

Hortense became queen consort of Holland, and about a year afterwards was separated from her

husband after giving birth to three sons:—1. NA-

POLEON CHARLES, who died in infancy, and whose

intended adoption by Napoleon was refused by

Louis. 2. NAPOLEON LOUIS, who was baptized

by the pope Pius VII., and instead of attaining

the high destiny proposed for him, was killed in

an insurrection at Romagna 1832; and 3. LOUIS

NAPOLEON, the present emperor of the French.

On the divorce of her mother, Josephine, Queen

Hortense joined her in her retirement at Malmaison,

and after her death in 1814, so soon followed by

the fall of Napoleon, became an unprotected and

calumniated wanderer, until her residence was

fixed at Angsburg by the king of Bavaria. She

died October 5th, 1837. Her disposition was

modest and retiring: her influence at the court of

Napoleon was generously exercised in favour of the

distressed, and her affectionate solicitude for the emperor was fully manifested after the disaster of Waterloo. Hortense was duchess of St. Leu in virtue of a settlement made by the allies betw. the first fall of Napoleon and the hundred days. [E.R.]

HORTENSIVS, a German classic, 1501-1577.

HORTENSIVS, QUINTUS, a celebrated orator and consul of Rome, died B.C. 50.

HORTON, TH., a learned divine, died 1673.

HORUS APOLLO. See ORUS APOLLO.

HOSEA, a prophet of Samaria, 8th cent. B.C.

HOSEA, the last king of Israel, 8th cent. B.C.

HOSKINS, JOHN, an Engl. poet, 1566-1638.

HOSPINIUS, R., a Swiss contro., 1547-1626.

HOSPITAL, MICHAEL DE L'. See HOPITAL.

HOSSFELD, J. W., a Ger. mathe., 1768-1837.

HOST, N. TH., a German botanist, 1763-1834.

HOSTE, JOHN, a Fr. mathematician, d. 1631.

HOSTE, PAUL, a French engineer, 1652-1700.

HOSTILIAN, a son of the emperor Decius, reigned some months with Gallus, and died 252.

HOSTUS, M., a Germ. antiquarian, 1509-1587.

HOTHAM, H., the admiral intrusted with the blockade of the western coast of France after the battle of Waterloo, and who received Napoleon on board the Bellerophon, 1776-1833.

HOTMAN, F., a Fr. juriconsult, 1524-1590.

HOTTINGER, JOHN HENRY, one of the most learned of the Swiss reformers, especially in the Oriental languages, 1620-1667. JOHN JAMES, his son, also a classical scholar and theologian, author of Theological Dissertations, and an 'Ecclesiastical History of Switzerland,' 1652-1735.

HOTZE, J. C. VAN, an Austrian gen., k. 1799.

HOVARD, D., a Fr. juriconsult, 1725-1802.

HOUBIGANT, CH. FR., a learned French priest, au. of a Latin version of the Bible, &c., 1686-1783.

HOUGHARD, JEAN NICHOLAS, a general of the French revolution, the successor of Custine in the command of the armies on the Moselle and the Rhine, executed on a charge of treason, 1740-93.

HOUDON, J. A., a French sculpt., 1741-1828.

HOUDRY, VINCENT, a Fr. Jesuit, 1631-1729.

HOUEL, J. P. L., a French painter, 1735-1813.

HOUGH, JOHN, bishop of Worcester, celebrated for his opposition to James II., 1651-1743.

HOUGHTON, MAJOR, an African trav., d. 1791.

HOULAGOU, a Mogul prince, died 1265.

HOUMAIOUN, the second Mogul sultan of Hindostan, born 1509. Being defeated in 1541 by Chir-Khan, he reconquered his kingdom in 1555, and died the following year.

HOUNG-WOU, a Chinese emperor, 1327-1398.

HOUSTON, W., a disting. botanist, died 1733.

HOUTEVILLE, C. F., a French ecclesiastic, author of 'La Vérité de la Religion Chrétienne, Prouvée par les Faits,' 1688-1742.

HOUTMAN, CORNELIUS, founder of the first Dutch factory in the East Indies, 1550-1608. His brother, FREDERIC, governor of Amboine, and author of a Malay dictionary, 1607.

HOVEDEN, ROGER DE, an English historian, of the times succeeding the annals of Bede, namely, from 731 to the third year of King John, 1202. His work is held in the highest esteem by the learned for its faithfulness.

HOW, WILLIAM, a botanist, 1619-1656.

HOWARD. The Howards are well known as one of the noblest families of England, and many

of them have arrived at distinction. The principal are—THOMAS HOWARD, earl of Surrey, and third duke of Norfolk, an eminent statesman and naval and military commander, distinguished at the battle of Flodden, 1488-1554. EDWARD, younger brother of the preceding, and admiral of England, killed in action with the French, 1511. HENRY, earl of Surrey, eldest son of Thomas, accomplished chevalier, and the first polite writer of love verses in the English tongue, beheaded on a trumpety charge of high treason, 1516-16. HENRY, second son of the poet, and earl of Northampton, known as a trimmer at court and as a man of letters, implicated in the murder of Oxbury, 1539-1614. CHARLES, known as Lord Effingham and earl of Nottingham, and grandson of the duke of Norfolk, commander of the channel fleet on the invasion of England by the Spanish Armada, 1536-1624. THOMAS, earl of Arundel and earl marshal in the reign of Charles I., known as a diplomatist and antiquarian, died 1644. HENRY, his second son, and sixth duke of Norfolk by whom the Arundelian marbles, collected by his father, were presented to the university of Oxford about 1668. CHARLES, eleventh duke of Norfolk and formerly earl of Surrey, known as a statesman in opposition to Lord North and Pitt, 1746-1815. HOWARD, CATHERINE, daughter of Lord Edmund Howard, third son of Thomas duke of Norfolk, married to Henry VIII. on his divorce from Anne of Cleves, 1540, beheaded 1549.

HOWARD, EDWARD, a lieutenant in the royal navy, author of 'Rattlin the Reefer,' 'Jack Ashore' and other marine novels, died 1842.

HOWARD, FREDERIC, earl of Carlisle, son of Henry the fourth earl, and grandson of William fourth Lord Byron, known as a poet and a partizan of the government, 1748-1825.

HOWARD, GEORGE EDWARD, a poet, architect, and political writer, died 1786.

HOWARD, H., a miscellaneous writer, author of 'Memorials of the Howard Family,' 1757-1841.



[Birth-place of Howard. Clapton, Middlesex.]

HOWARD, JOHN, the philanthropist, was born at Hackney, London, in 1726. His father left him an immense fortune, but in his will, expressly prohibited his getting the control of it till he had reached his twenty-fifth year. His guardian bound him an apprentice to a grocer. But having purchased his indentures, he left the business

st, and set out on a continental tour. On his way to London, he married his landlady, a widow considerably older than himself, out of pure gratitude for her attentions to him during a lingering illness. But she dying soon after, he again resolved to travel, and went to Portugal with a view to examine the ruins of Lisbon after the earthquake.

The vessel in which he sailed was attacked by a French privateer, and all on board made prisoners. Besides the loss of his liberty, he was subjected to various and severe privations in his state of confinement; and it was the recollection of his personal sufferings that awakened his sympathies for the inmates of prisons. Being released in exchange of prisoners, he returned, and his labours and earnest efforts were made to bring the subject before the public and the parliament in London. He now married a second time, but his wife died in a few years after, leaving him with an only child. For a time he resided on his estate at Wotton, Bedford, dividing his attention between the management of his property, and the domestic education of his son. But this son, being the subject of a hopeless derangement, was obliged to be placed in an asylum; and having no home, he sought occupation in the pursuit of his favourite schemes of benevolence, the amelioration of prisons. With this view, he visited, in 1775, every prison in the United Kingdom, and published the result of his inquiries. The same course of investigation led him to resolve to pursue in foreign countries; and accordingly, in 1778 and the four following years he inspected all the public prisons in France, Switzerland, Germany, and Holland, afterwards extending his tour into the southern countries of Europe. He now entered on a new and different course of philanthropic pursuits, and applied himself into the causes and cure of the plague. His attention was now directed to those countries which were subject to the ravages of that dreaded pestilence, the countries of the Levant. On his return to England, he published an account of the chief epidemics in Europe, and his object was so far aided by the attention of skilful and scientific men, as well as the general public being powerfully excited by his details. Commencing a second tour of inquiry, he resolved to travel through the eastern part of Europe with Egypt and Asia Minor. Leaving the shores of Britain in 1789, he sailed through Holland and Germany, anxious to reach Petersburg, Moscow, and the shores of the Black Sea in the proper season. In his progress through the south of Prussia he had reached Königsberg, when he was seized with malignant fever, which after a few days' illness, terminated his extraordinary career on 20th January, 1790. He was buried in a spot marked by himself about five miles from Kherson, and a rude obelisk is placed over his grave, bearing the brief Latin inscription, 'Vixit proper alios;—he lived for the good of others. His benevolence was not merely that of a warm and feeling heart, which sympathized deeply with the sufferings of humanity, but was based on Christian principles, for he lived and died strong in the faith of the gospel. [R.J.]

HOWARD, SIR R., an Eng. histor., 1626-1698.
 HOWARD, S., a composer of ballads, d. 1783.
 HOWARD, SIR W., a distin. lawyer, 13th cent.
 HOWDEN, JOHN FRANCIS CARADOC, Baron,

a native of Ireland, distinguished in the army, 1762-1832.

HOWE, CHARLES, a religious wr., 1661-1745.

HOWE, JOHN, a nonconf. divine, 1630-1705.

HOWE, JOHN, a noted politician of the reign of William III. and Queen Anne, in office under the latter, and succeeded by Walpole on the accession of George I., died 1721.

HOWE. ADMIRAL EARL HOWE was born in 1725, and was the second son of Lord Viscount Howe. He entered the navy at fourteen, and distinguished himself for courage and seamanship as he rose through the various ranks of the service to that of post-captain. In 1758 he succeeded (by his elder brother's death) to the family estates and honours; but he was true to the sea, and was in constant active employment to the end of the Seven Years' War. When France took part against England in the American war, Lord Howe was admiral of our fleet off the American coast, and gained great credit by successfully keeping the French admiral D'Estaing in check throughout 1778, though Howe's fleet was far inferior to that of his adversary. At the end of that year Howe returned to Europe, and performed the important service of relieving Gibraltar. In 1788 he was made an earl. At the commencement of the war against France in 1793, Howe took the command of the western channel fleet at the king's earnest and personal request. In the next year he succeeded in bringing the main French republican fleet to action, and gained the great victory of 'THE GLORIOUS FIRST OF JUNE.' Lord Howe was now seventy years of age, but he lived to do his country more good service; and it was he who won back, by judicious kindness, many of our seamen to their duty in the alarming mutinies at the Nore and Spithead. Earl Howe died 4th August, 1799. [E.S.C.]

HOWE, SIR WILLIAM, brother of the famous admiral, and successor of General Gage in the command of the British forces in America, d. 1814.

HOWEL, LAWRENCE, one of the non-juring divines, celebrated for his great learning, died 1720.

HOWEL-THE-GOOD, or HYWEL DDA, a famous legislator and king of all Wales, 10th cent.

HOWELL, JAMES, an Eng. hist., 1595-1666.

HOWELL, W., a celebrated historian, d. 1683.

HOWLEY, W., abp. of Canterbury, 1765-1848.

HOWSON, JOHN, a learned prelate, 1556-1631.

HOYLE, E., a writer on whist, &c., 1672-1769.

HUARTE, JOHN, a Spanish philosopher, au. of a curious and valuable work, transl. into English by Carew and Bellamy, and entitled 'The Trial of Wits,' and first publisher of the alleged letter of Lentullus concerning the Saviour, born 1520.

HUBER, FRANCOIS, an eminent naturalist, was born at Geneva in 1750. He died in 1831. —Very early in life Huber manifested a great love for the pursuit of natural history. A cataract, however, showed itself in his eyes while he was still a youth, and before he arrived at manhood he had become totally blind. Before his eyesight failed he had had his attention drawn to the examination of bees. Having read the works of Reaumur and Bonnet, he believed that many of the statements made by those authors with regard to their history, were at variance with what he had himself observed; and to ascertain the cor-

rectness of his opinion became the chief object of his life. Huber was fortunate in finding an affectionate wife and an attached servant, who devoted their lives to him with the greatest tenderness and assiduity. Not being able to see himself, he made use of their eyes; and under his directions, and assisted by the invention of several kinds of glass hives, Madame Huber and the faithful Burnens were enabled to carry on their observations undisturbed and at leisure. By these means he succeeded in collecting together an immense number of facts with regard to the economy of bees which were before that time unknown. These he published at various times, and his different memoirs were collected by him and published in 1814. This rendered his name famous throughout Europe; a fame which was increased by the knowledge of the fact, that these accurate observations had been made by a man totally blind from his youth. M. De Candolle has named a genus of plants after him, *Huberia*. [W.B.]

HUBER, J., father of the preceding, au. of 'Observations on the Flight of Birds,' 1722-1750.

HUBER, JOHN, a native of Geneva, known as an artist in paper and writer on balloons, 1722-1790.

HUBER, JOHN JAMES, a native of Basle, cele. for his works in anatomy and botany, 1707-1778.

HUBER, JOHN RUDOLPH, a distin. painter, called the Tintoret of Switzerland, 1668-1748.

HUBER, MARY, a Swiss philos. wr., 1694-1759.

HUBER, MICHAEL, a native of Bavaria, translator of Gellert, Gesner, and Winckelmann into French, 1727-1804. LOUIS FERDINAND, his son, a journalist, 1764-1804. THERESE, a daughter of Heyne, and wife of the preceding, distinguished as a novelist, 1764-1829.

HUBER, SAMUEL, a Swiss divine, 16th cent.

HUBER, ULRIC, a Dutch *savant*, 1636-1694. His son, ZACHARIAS, also a learned wr., 1669-1732.

HUBERT DE L'ESPINE, a French traveller in Tartary, author of 'Description des admirables regions de Tartarie,' published at Paris, 1558.

HUBERT, F., a French engraver, 1744-1809.

HUBERT, M., a Fr. preac. and au., 1640-1717.

HUBERT, ST., the apos. of Ardennes, 7th cent.

HUBNER, JOHN, a German geographer and historian, 1668-1731. His son, of the same name, known as a man of letters, died 1758.

HUBNER, MARTIN, a Danish publicist, 1725-95.

HUDDART, J., a distin. navigator, 1741-1816.

HUDDE, JOHN, a Dutch mathem., 1640-1704.

HUDESFORD, G., a burlesque poet, last ct.

HUDESFORD, W., a naturalist of last cent.

HUDDLESTONE, ROBERT, a Scottish antiquarian, editor of a new edition of 'Toland's History of the Druids,' 1776-1826.

HUDSON, HENRY, an able English navigator, to whom we owe many important discoveries in the northern regions. Nothing is known respecting him till 1607, when he was sent out by a company of London merchants to seek a passage to India directly across the pole, many previous expeditions having failed to discover either a north-east or a north-west passage. Leaving the Thames on the 1st May, in a small vessel, with only ten men and a boy, he sailed for Greenland, which he reached in lat. 70°. Before he was stopped by ice, he had succeeded in advancing along the E. coast beyond the 80th parallel, considerably to the north

of Spitzbergen, and returned by Nova Zembla to the North Cape. He made several other voyages in pursuit of the same object, during one of which he was in the service of the Dutch, and discovered the North American river which bears his name. In his last voyage, undertaken A.D. 1610, he discovered the large gulf or inland sea named after him, and which, three years later, was carefully examined by Sir Thomas Button. Hudson was obliged to pass the winter in the southern part of it, so that on the return of summer his provisions were nearly exhausted, and his men were exposed to great hardships, being obliged to subsist upon moss and frogs. His men became mutinous, and resolved to turn him and those faithful to him adrift, that the limited stock of provisions might last the longer. The ringleader was a young man named Green, of respectable connections, who had been benevolently brought out by Hudson in order to separate him from his vicious companions, with whom he was leading a profligate life. The conspiracy broke out on the 2nd of June; the captain was seized and bound, with eight others, his staunchest friends, most of whom were sick or lame, was turned adrift on a floating ice, in the strait which bears his name. Some meal, and an iron pot, a fowling-piece, and ammunition, were the only means allowed them of preserving their lives; and there can be no doubt that they soon perished miserably. Among the fourteen who remained on board were Robert Bylot and Habbakuk Pricket, to the latter of whom we owe the only account there exists of the latter part of Hudson's voyage. The wrecker, Green, was killed soon after in an affray with the natives; Robert Ivett, the next most guilty of the crime, died of starvation. Most of the rest reached the west coast of Ireland, after dreadful sufferings. [J.L.]

HUDSON, DR. JOHN, a critical au., 1662-1717.

HUDSON, TH., a portrait painter, 1701-1777.

HUDSON, W., a distin. botanist, 1730-1793.

HUE, FRANCIS, a valet of Louis XVI., author of a narrative of his last years, 1757-1819.

HUERTA, VICENTE GARCIA DE LA, a Spanish tragedian, editor of a critical edition of the Spanish plays, 1729-1797.

HUET, PETER DANIEL, a French prelate, distinguished as a philosopher and biblical scholar, 1630-1727.

HUFELAND, C. W., a Ger. phys., 1762-1812.

HUFNAGEL, G., a Flemish poet and naturalist, skilled as a painter of animals, 1545-1600.

HUGFORD, IGNAZIO, a painter, 1703-1778.

HUGH, or HUGUES, the name of several princes of the middle ages, the most distinguished of whom are—HUGH THE GREAT, son and successor of Robert as *count of Paris*, and father of Hugh Capet, died 956. HUGH CAPET, son of the preceding, and founder of the third dynasty of kings of France, born 939, crowned at Rheims 987, died 996. HUGH OF PROVENCE, king of Italy, died 947. HUGH I., duke of Burgundy, reigned 1075-1078, died 1093. HUGH II., reigned 1102-1142. HUGH III., a distinguished warrior and crusader, succeeded 1162, died in Asia 1191. HUGH IV., a crusader and companion-in-arms of St. Louis, 1218-1272. HUGH V., the last of the dukes of Burgundy of this name, reigned 1363-1365. Besides these, four kings of Cyprus

tioned:—**HUGH I.**, reigned 1205-1218. **HUGH** 1253-1267. **HUGH III.**, called 'The Great,' 1276. **HUGH IV.**, king of Cyprus and Jerusalem, suc. Henry II. 1324, abdicated 1361.

HUGH, SAINT. The earliest saint of this name is a French prelate who administered the diocese of Paris and Bayeux, died 730. Next in order of time is **HUGH OF CLUNY**, abbot of the monastery of that name, flourished 1023-1109. The third **SAINT HUGH**, a bishop of Grenoble, famous for having located Bruno and his companions in the Grande Chartreuse, lived 1053-1132.

HUGH OF AMIENS, a native of that place, afterwards prior of Cluny, kn. as a theologian, d. 1164.

HUGH OF BREGI, a bard of the 13th century.

HUGH OF FLAVIGNY, abbot of that place in 17, and author of the 'Chronicle of Verdun.'

HUGH OF FLEURY, abbot of that place, and of 'De La Puissance Royale,' &c., 11th century.

HUGH OF POITIERS, a chronicler, 12th cent.

HUGH OF ST. CHER, a learned monk and biblical au. of a Bible Concordance, died 1263.

HUGH OF ST. VICTOR, a theologian, died 1140.

HUGHES, JOHN, a poet and miscellaneous writer, translator of Fontenelle's 'Dialogues of the dead,' &c., 1677-1720. **JABEZ**, his brother, a biblical translator, and miscel. writer, 1685-1731.

HUGHES, JOHN, a learned editor, 1682-1710.

HUGHES, GRIFFITH, a naturalist, last century.

HUGO, C. L., a French *savant*, 1667-1739.

HUGO, HERMAN, a Ger. Jesuit, 1588-1629.

HUGONET, W., a Fr. statesman, exec. 1477.

HUGTENBURGH, JAMES VAN, a Dutch landscape painter, born 1639. **JOHN**, his brother, distinguished as a painter of battle-pieces, 1646-1733.

HUGUES, VICTOR, French governor of Guadeloupe during the first revolution, 1770-1826.

HUGUET, M. A., a Fr. prelate, executed 1796.

HULDRICH, JOHN, a Swiss divine, 1683-1737.

HULL, THOMAS, a dramatic writer and actor, member of the Theatrical Fund, 1728-1808.

HULLIN DE BOISCHEVALIER, L. J., a French writer, author of 'Repertoire Historique de la Revolution,' and 'De l'Empire,' 1742-1808.

HULLIN, P. A., a French general, 1758-1841.

HULLOCK, SIR JOHN, a disting. lawyer and judge, author of the 'Law of Costs,' 1764-1829.

HULME, NATHANIEL, a med. wr., 1732-1807.

HULSE, SIR S., an Eng. officer, died 1837.

HULSEMANN, J., a Ger. divine, 1602-1661.

HULSIUS, ANTHONY, an Oriental scholar and theologian of Holland, 1615-1685. **HENRY**, his son, a learned divine and professor, 1654-1723.

HULST, P. VANDER, a Dutch painter, famous for his flowers and insects, 1652-1708.

HULSWIT, J., a Dutch painter, 1766-1822.

HUMANN, J. G., a French minister of finance, member of several cabinets, 1780-1842.

HUMAYUN-NESIR-ED-DEENY MOHAMMAD, second Mogul emp. of Hindostan, 1508-56.

HUMBERT, the first French cardinal, 11th cent.

HUMBERT, J. A., a French general, 1767-1823.

HUMBOLDT, WILLIAM VON, the brother of the illustrious author of 'Cosmos,' was born in Berlin 1767, when his father was chamberlain to the Princess Elizabeth of Russia. In his youth like all the young people of Germany at this period—he was influenced by the sentimental enthusiasm of which Goethe's 'Werter' still remains

the literary monument; and besides entering into friendly alliances with his fellow-students, he cultivated an intimacy with the most distinguished women of the age. Of the latter amiable sentiment, his 'Letters to a Female Friend'—translations of which have appeared in English—are a pleasing memorial. It is as the philosopher and statesman, however, that the name of William Humboldt has acquired an European reputation. The intimate friend of Schiller and Goethe, his name is imperishably associated with the revival of philosophy and letters in Germany; and, as a statesman, with the political history of the court of Berlin. In 1800, two years after publishing his æsthetic essays under the title of 'Hermann and Dorothea,' he was appointed Prussian minister at Rome; and during the eight years that he resided there, acquired a wide reputation as an archæologist, and a master of historical philology. On returning home, he was appointed councillor of state, and minister of worship and education, and at once applied himself to the reform of existing institutions, and the organization of the university of Berlin,—a task of no slight consequence in the chaos of philosophical speculation with which he found himself surrounded. The wishes of the king being accomplished in this respect, Humboldt resumed his diplomatic career as ambassador to Vienna; and from 1810 to the congress of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1818, his name is associated with every important transaction in the politics of Europe. In 1819 his connection with the court of Prussia was broken off, in consequence of his attachment to constitutional principles, and his opposition to the decrees of Carlsbad, which introduced the censorship of the press, and certain measures controlling the universities. The agent in these transactions was the chancellor Hardenberg, who had become the tool of Metternich; and Humboldt having been dismissed from the ministry, henceforth devoted his whole time to literature. The remainder of his days were passed at his seat near Berlin, where he died on the 8th of April 1835, deeply regretted by the whole German nation. His works, which are of a miscellaneous character, generally bearing on history, archæology, and philology, including the remains of Eastern civilization, have been published at intervals since his death by his brother, Alexander von Humboldt, who is still the honoured friend and counsellor of the king of Prussia, and is revered as the patriarch of philosophy throughout Europe. William von Humboldt may justly be taken as a pattern of the depth and diversity of the German mind, and as the promise of a richer future for the German nation. He stands like the representative of the change from spirit to life, from idea to reality, in which the German mind is engaged; for he was one of the first and ablest who took this step. He adhered to the past, advanced boldly forward, and put his trust in humanity and his country.—(*Lives of the Brothers Humboldt from the German of Klencke and Schlesier.*) [E.R.]

HUME, SIR A., a naval officer, 1748-1838.

HUME, DAVID, born in Edinburgh, 26th April, 1711; died there on 25th August, 1776: unquestionably the most remarkable personage of the Augustan era of Scotland. Referring for the ex-

ternal details of Hume's life to his charming Autobiography, we shall require more than our usual space to characterize, however succinctly, the Philosopher, the Historian, and the Man.—I. The place and functions of the metaphysical speculations of this great Thinker, are not only peculiar but unique in the History of Modern Philosophy. At the period in question, Mental Science had fallen into the lowest possible state, not in Britain merely, but over Europe—that, viz., of a conscious inconsistency: principles were accepted and conclusions evaded; beliefs timidly relied on, betwixt which, and all grounds of certainty then acknowledged, lay an impassable hiatus. The sensational philosophy—always agreeable to the practical tendencies of the English mind, had just reached its culmination under guidance of the genius and earnestness of John Locke; and we were undergoing its consequences in the dwarfing of systematic morals, and the gradual impoverishment of religion; saving ourselves as to the mere form of Faith, by refuge in tradition, or, what is worst of all, willing subjection to gross paralogsms. When Science exists only through paltering with Reason, when it accepts as its function, the office, not of discerning Truth, but of finding excuses for Beliefs, it is Science no longer, but a corruption and hypocrisy; and however it may come, its destruction is a blessing. Hume appeared as the Destroyer. Gifted with an Intellect clear and fearless, he carried principles remorselessly to their consequences; and proved beyond question, that on the grounds of the existing philosophy, all Belief must disappear. If he reached Universal Scepticism, it may be said that he yet had a faith sounder than any in the Philosophy he destroyed; he trusted in the only ground of human certainty, viz., in our Human Reason; and had the rare courage to follow where it seemed to lead. It is not easy to conceive the degree of consternation spread through every region of existing speculation, by the 'Essay on the Idea of Necessary Connexion,' the 'Enquiry Concerning the Principles of Morals,' the 'Natural History of Religion,' and their other companions. Hume had divested himself by this time of the scholastic rudeness of the author of the 'Treatise on Human Nature,' and become one of the most pleasing and accomplished writers of any period. His blows resounded accordingly through all cultivated society: it was heard everywhere with amazement, that by a Logic apparently invincible, the basis of all certainty respecting Man, Nature, and God had been destroyed, and that doubt irremediable was the sole inheritance of our Race! It is needless to say that the resting-place of Humanity was saved; but not by invalidating the reasoning of the trenchant Scotchman. Hume's triumph was complete; only, it was the *existing Philosophy* that he laid in ruins. His logical demolition of the Idea of Cause, awoke in the spirit of the illustrious KANT that train of thought which has illumined Germany until now; and DR. REID, moved by the same influence, wrought less systematically, but in a corresponding direction, towards the foundation of the School which has played so wholesome a part in the re-edification of Mental Science.—In something of this light will History regard the Metaphysician Hume.

—II. The clearness of Intellect and penetrating sagacity that distinguished Hume, shine out where more brightly than in his political historical writings; although we discern here perhaps more palpably, those defects which fit him for his task as Destroyer. Eager to generalize, skilful as sagacious, and incapable of being influenced by surrounding opinions, we find him in his political essays steadily surveying and defining most of those great truths regarding commerce which Adam Smith afterwards elaborated in 'Wealth of Nations,' and which the civilized world at length accepts as its guide: nor will a time come when the general reflections strewn through every page of the 'History of England' will cease to instruct and elevate the Statesman. The position of the 'History' indeed, is that of a rich philosophical treatise; not that of *History* in the true significance of that term: can anything be imagined more incongruous than its usual connection on the book-shelf, with a set of continuations and chronicles, more or less accurate in dates, but dry in wisdom as in style. When Hume wrote, History as a critical science was not known as it is now; and unfortunately had not the industry, accuracy, nor the general impartiality of his compatriot Gibbon. If worse, he had no sympathy with the most powerful of the springs of action moving the times he depicts: had he comprehended these, his name would not have been known in Philosophy merely as the name of a Destroyer. His narrative of the reign of the Stuarts and of the struggles which freed England is simply fictitious, and should be read as such. His picture of Cromwell by the documents recently brought under light of the sun by Thomas Carlyle.—III. The character of this distinguished person has been misunderstood and misrepresented alike by friends and foes. His nature was a great one, but not developed in some most vital directions. No man of his time had a stronger understanding, a larger intellectual capacity, finer tastes, higher courage, or a more rooted love of independence. His temperament, too, was greatly enviable: he had no violent passions, so that he was tried by temptations; he was delicate, and modest; he was no malignity; he was candid and kindly. Still it is impossible to concur with Adam Smith, 'that he approached as nearly to the idea of a perfectly wise and virtuous man as perhaps the nature of human frailty will permit.' His fatal deficiency has been already adverted to,—he had no sympathy with the largest, the profoundest portion of Human Nature. He treated the Puritans as he treated the Catholics, not through malignity, but because he could not appreciate them: he knew nothing of the value of sacrifice to the Unseen: the morals he understood were simply calculations of visible consequences. In this respect Hume was a wise man; but we must not set down his dislike of Enthusiasm to the repose and tranquillity of Wisdom. The highest wisdom is indeed, seldom enthusiastic, because it has discerned the meaning of the *Law of Limitation*: that in this various and complex Universe, no principle acts singly, or ought to enjoy absolute rule. Hume had not this wisdom; he merely disliked enthusiasm because he had no part or parcel in the principle which sustained those enthusiasts with their life-blood they purchased the liberties

HUM

land.—See *Mr. Burton's* excellent volumes on
ne. His philosophical works are out of print:
last and best edition, in 4 volumes, was pub-
lished by Mr. Black of Edinburgh. [J.P.N.]



[Tomb of Hume, Edinburgh.]

HUME, DAVID, a nephew of the great historian,
a writer on the Scotch criminal law, 1756-1838.
HUME, J. D., a disting. financier, 1774-1842.
HUMMEL, J. N., a Ger. musician, 1778-1837.
HUMMELIUS, J., a Ger. mathem., 1518-1562.
HUMPHREY, LAURENCE, a learned divine,
author of a 'Life of Bishop Jewel,' &c., 1527-1590.
HUMPHREYS, JAS., an eminent jurist, d. 1830.
HUMPHRY, OZIAS, a painter, 1743-1810.
HUNAULD, F. J., a Fr. anatomist, 1701-1742.
HUND, W., a Bavarian historian, 1514-1588.
HUNERIC, a king of the Vandals, 477-485.
HUNNIADIES, JOHN CORVINUS, valde of
Transylvania, and general of the Hungarian armies,
distinguished against the Turks, died 1456.
HUNNIS, W., a poet, age of Elizabeth.
HUNNIUS, GILLS, a German divine, 1550-1603.
son, **NICHOLAS**, also a dist. theolog., 1585-1643.
HUNNOLD, FR., a German Jesuit, last century.
HUNT, HENRY, an active English politician,
born about the year 1773. His name was
of great notoriety during the first quarter of
the nineteenth century, but little will probably be
remembered of him at its end. Yet he had some
qualities of a peculiarly English and sterling char-
acter. His name is associated with the mob and
anarchy, but he had considerable ancestral claims,
and one of the few of his remembered sayings is
a retort on Sir Robert Peel as the first of a
family of tradesmen who became a gentleman,
while he himself was the first of a race of gentle-
men who had become a tradesman. In early life he
was a high Tory, but during the greater part of his
public career he expressed extreme Radical doc-
trines. Whatever he did, whether in selling his
comparable blacking and his roasted corn, in-
stead as a substitute for coffee, or offering his
services to represent a county, he spread his doings
before the world with liberal profuseness, and was
satisfied with any kind of notoriety, provided it
was abundant. In 1830 he succeeded in entering

HUN

parliament, where he remained for a short time
as member for Preston. If not attended to in
parliament, he always made himself heard. His
voice possessed a peculiar shrillness which made
it audible amidst all other ordinary sounds, and
it was remarked that over all the shuffling and
coughing of an impatient House, his speaking
was as clearly heard as the ringing of a factory
bell through the murmurs of a crowd. He died
in 1835. [J.H.B.]

HUNT, JEREMIAH, a dissenting divine, au. of
'An Essay towards expl. the History and Revelations
of Scripture in their several Periods,' 1678-1744.

HUNT, TH., a learned Hebraist, 1696-1774.

HUNTER, ALEX., a Scotch phys., 1729-1809.

HUNTER, ANNE, wife of John Hunter the cele-
brated anatomist, distinguished as a writer of
lyrical poetry, 1742-1821.

HUNTER, CHR., an antiquarian, 1675-1757.

HUNTER, HENRY, a Scotch divine, author of
'Sacred Biography,' a translation of Lavater's
Physiognomy, 'Lectures on the Evidences of Chris-
tianity,' &c., 1741-1802.

HUNTER, JOHN, a Scotch classic, 1747-1837.

HUNTER, JOHN, a Scotch commander and
vice-admiral, distin. under Lord Howe, 1738-1821.

HUNTER, WILLIAM, a distinguished anat-
omist, physiologist, and physician, was born at
Long Calderwood, in the parish of East Kilbride,
in the county of Lanark, Scotland, on the 23d
of May, 1718. He was the seventh of ten children,
and being destined for the church was sent to the
University of Glasgow at the age of fourteen,
where he remained for five years. He now resolved
to abandon the study of theology and to apply
himself to medicine, and with this view became
the private pupil of Dr. Cullen at Hamilton, with
whom he remained for three years. He then pro-
ceeded to Edinburgh with the design of qualifying
himself to become the partner of Cullen; but, in
1741, he repaired to London in search of fame and
fortune, and found both. After studying under
various masters of acknowledged ability he com-
menced as a lecturer on anatomy in 1746. In
1747, he became a member of the corporation of
surgeons; in 1750, he graduated as a doctor of
medicine at the University of Glasgow; and in
1756, he became a licentiate of the College of Phy-
sicians. He was afterwards successively elected
physician to the Lying-in-Hospital; fellow of the
Royal and Antiquarian Societies; professor of ana-
tomy to the Royal Academy; physician extraor-
dinary to the queen; and in 1781, president of
the College of Physicians. He died on the 30th of
March, 1783, in the sixty-fifth year of his age.
In the course of a long and laborious life, devoted to
the highest objects of science and humanity, Dr.
Hunter had collected a magnificent anatomical
museum, a valuable library of rare and curious
books, and a considerable number of paintings and
coins, all of which he bequeathed to the University
of Glasgow, with a sum of £8,000 to support and
augment the collection. This fine museum was
transferred to Glasgow in 1807, where a very ele-
gant building from a design by Stark had been
erected for its reception at a cost of £12,000. Dr.
Hunter was an active and zealous contributor to
the medical literature of his time, and was engaged
in some sharp controversies with several of his

contemporaries on disputed points in anatomy and physiology; but the work by which he will be chiefly remembered is, 'The Anatomy of the Human Gravid Uterus,' one of the most splendid publications that ever issued from the press, and in collecting the materials for which he spent thirty years. It consists of thirty-four plates engraved by the most eminent artists of the day, with explanations in English and Latin, and appeared in 1776; but the treatise illustrative of it he did not live to publish. That duty was undertaken by his nephew, Dr. Baillie, who published in 1794 'An Anatomical Description of the Human Gravid Uterus and its Contents,' compiled chiefly from the MSS. of his uncle. [J.M.C.]

HUNTER, JOHN, the youngest brother of William Hunter, and one of the most remarkable men of his own or any other age. He was born at Calderwood on the 18th of February, 1728, and lost his father when he was ten years of age. He seems never to have exhibited any aptitude for scholastic learning, and there can be no doubt that his early education was greatly neglected, and that much of the obscurity of his style in after life was attributable to that cause. How he spent the first twenty years of his life is not ascertained, but there is a very general belief, amounting to something like a tradition, that he was apprenticed at the age of seventeen to a Mr. Buchanan, a cabinet-maker in Glasgow, who had married his sister Janet. If so, he must have been engaged in this mechanical occupation for three years, for it was not till the year 1748 that his brother William, now firmly established as a lecturer on anatomy, sent for him to London, and placed him in his anatomical theatre, where he soon became an expert dissector, and a complete anatomist. He studied surgery under the celebrated Cheselden; in 1751 he became a pupil in St. Bartholomew's; and in 1756 he was appointed house surgeon to St. George's Hospital. Notwithstanding the defects of his general education he rapidly surmounted all the difficulties that lay in his way, and by his extraordinary genius and great assiduity had acquired by the year 1761, a fixed position and an established reputation in the anatomical and surgical worlds. But his health began to suffer, and in that year he was appointed to the medical staff of the army, in which capacity he served for three years in France and Portugal, when he returned to London with renovated strength, and began that series of observations and experiments on the inferior animals, which laid the foundation of his fame as a comparative anatomist. He died suddenly on the 16th of October, 1793, in one of the apartments of St. George's Hospital, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. Of John Hunter's contributions to science during the last twenty years of his life it is impossible to give even an outline in this place, but they were numerous and of the highest value, nor is it too much to say that this remarkable man, by the vigour of his own talents, laid the foundation of all those improvements in surgery, physiology, and comparative anatomy, which have been made since his time. After his death, his museum, which had cost him £70,000, was bought by the government from his widow for £15,000, and by it was presented to the Royal College of Surgeons. John Hunter died childless,

and as his brother William never married, direct race of two men possessed of the high genius is extinct. [J.M.]

HUNTER, ROBERT, author of the fan Letter on Enthusiasm, which has been attributed both to Swift and Shaftesbury, appointed governor of Jamaica, 1728, and died 1734.

HUNTER, WILLIAM, a Scotch physician, wr. on subjects connected with Hindostan, &c.

HUNTINGDON, HENRY OF, author General History of England from the Ear Accounts to the Death of Stephen, 12th century.

HUNTINGDON, SELINA, countess of, a famous name in the history of Calvinistic method was the second daughter of Washington, Ferrers. She was born in 1707, and left a widow by Theophilus Hastings, earl of Huntingdon 1746. Previous to her husband's death, she received deep impressions of religion, and attached herself to the ministry of Whitfield—whom she appointed. The ample jointure of which she became possessed was almost wholly devoted to the cause of religion in connection with the Methodist Christians. She founded the college of Trevecka in Wales, in which young ministers were trained—studded destitute localities with chapels, and maintained a band of itinerant preachers to supply them in rotation, carrying all the correspondence herself. On the method body splitting into two, she espoused the Calvinistic party under Whitfield. On the lease Trevecka expiring, she erected a more extensive college at Cheshunt, Hertfordshire. The name of Lady Huntingdon is inseparably identified with the great revival of evangelical religion in the country during the eighteenth century, and it is scarcely possible to estimate her services highly. For although some of her peculiar opinions may be disputed, yet her zeal and piety were unquestionable, and many parts in England this day are reaping the fruits of her Christian liberality and devotedness to the cause of evangelical missions. She died at the advanced age of eighty-four, at her mansion-house in Spafield, her remains were deposited in the family vault at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire.

HUNTINGDON, WILLIAM, a sectarian preacher of the party of Calvinistic methodists, author of many controversial works, 1744-1813.

HUNTINGFORD, GEORGE ISAAC, successor of Gloucester and Hereford, distinguished as a Greek scholar and theologian, 1748-1832.

HUNTINGTON, R., a learned div., 1636-17

HUNTON, PHILIP, a political writer, promoter of the new college erected by Cromwell, died 16

HUPAZOLI, FRANCIS, a native of Sardinia, remarkable for his great age, 1587-1702.

HUQUIER, J. G., a Fr. engraver, 1695-177

HURD, RICHARD, best known as the author of 'Dialogues Moral and Political,' and of 'Letters on Chivalry and Romance,' which were published in a collected edition of 3 vols. 8vo, 1765, was son of a farmer, and was born at Congreve, Staffordshire, 1720. As early as 1742, he obtained a fellowship in Emanuel College, and in 1757 was appointed rector of Thurstaston, Leicestershire. After this he was successively preacher to the society at Lincoln's Inn, 1767, archdeacon of Gloucester, 1767; bishop of Li

and Coventry, 1775; preceptor to the prince of Wales and the duke of York, 1776; and bishop of Worcester, 1781. In 1783 he declined the academy offered to him by George III., and lived contented with the honours already showered upon him till 1808, when he expired in his sleep, after many days' confinement to his bed. Hurd was a brilliant satirist, and a great proficient in polite literature. His *Dialogues* were a covert attack upon the 'big wigs,' and the principles of arbitrary government; but he seems to have outlived the contented vanity, or the earnestness in the love of freedom which dictated them, and to have subsided into the man of learned leisure, and of polite scholar. He was the friend and biographer of Bishop Warburton. A complete edition of his works which he had himself prepared for the press, was published in 1810, in 8 vols. 8vo. Much interesting information concerning the life, character, and works of Bishop Hurd will be found in volume VI. of Nichol's *Literary Anecdotes*. [E.R.]

HURDIS, JAMES, an English poet, 1763-1801.
HURE, CHARLES, a French theologian of the Jansenists, au. of a 'Dict. of the Bible,' 1639-1717.
URET, G., a French engraver, 1610-1670.
USCUSKE, E. T., a Ger. philoso., 1761-1828.
USKISSON, WILLIAM, a British statesman, born on the 11th of March, 1770. He was the son of a country gentleman, and succeeded to the landed property. In spending a few of his early years in France, he not only saw many of the striking events of the revolution, such as the capture of the Bastille, but had a personal intimacy with several of the actors in them, and joined the society called the 'Société de 1789.' Though this was one of the clubs of the moderate party, his connection with it brought on Huskisson a taunt of Jacobinism, at a time when French principles, though they were termed, were received with intense favour by the upper and middle classes in Britain. He showed an early soundness of opinion in economic matters, by offering a warning against the creation of fictitious paper-money by assignats. He returned to England in 1792, and in 1796 entered parliament as member for Morpeth. He held several subordinate ministerial appointments, and made himself valuable by his sagacity and business capacity. He was one of the first practical statesmen, since Pitt had changed his views. His conduct was influenced by the doctrines of free trade, and though his opinions are far behind those which have prevailed in the legislation of the present generation, he was viewed in his own day as a dangerous man, who had treacherous designs on the interests of his country. In 1821 he showed himself favourable to the modification of the corn laws, and in 1823 he carried the relaxation of the navigation act, which sanctioned reciprocity treaties. In 1827 he took the office of secretary to the colonies, and continued to hold it under the duke of Wellington. Having, on a point of etiquette, to offer his resignation, it was so readily accepted that the duke evidently desired to be rid of him. At the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester railway on 15th September, 1825, he stumbled in his stately crossing before a train, which passed over him, and so wounded him that he only survived a few hours. [J.H.B.]

HUSS, JOHN, was born about 1370 at Hussinatz, a village in Bohemia. Though sprung of humble parents, he was sent to the university of Prague, and on completing his studies was admitted to priest's orders in 1400. The opinions of the English reformer Wycliffe having reached Bohemia, Huss, on mature consideration, was led to adopt them, and as a professor and preacher in Prague, he exposed with vehemence the abuses and vices of the Romish Church and clergy. The patronage of the queen Sophia protected him for a season, if not from molestation, at least from personal injury. But the archbishop of Prague was terribly provoked, and so were many of the clergy, by the intrepidity of Huss, and by his opposition in the university to Pope Gregory XII. In some fierce discussions which took place as to the balance of elective power among the youth of various nations attending the university, Huss, urged by his Realistic and national partialities, took the part of the Bohemians so effectively, that the German students, to the number of some thousands, withdrew, retired to Leipzig and founded its university in the year 1409. The reforming energy and perseverance of Huss so enraged his ecclesiastical superiors, that the archbishop of Prague ordered the Bohemian translation of the books of Wycliffe to be burned, and suspended Huss, while Pope John XXIII. solemnly excommunicated him. But the ardent spirit of the reformer did not quail, and both in his native village and at Prague he continued his denunciations of purgatory, indulgences, and clerical corruptions. Having at length opposed a papal bull which had been fulminated against Ladislaus, king of Naples, he excited such tumults that he was summoned to the famous Council of Constance, and though a 'safe conduct' had been granted him by the emperor Sigismund, he was nevertheless impeached, arrested, and cast into prison, and on his refusal to confess his guilt or retract, he was condemned as a heretic, and burnt on the 6th of July, 1415. The causes of this severe and unjustifiable treatment of Huss, may be found in his bold and unflinching honesty of purpose, in the sacerdotal enmity which his sermons and literary labours had stirred up against him, and especially in his avowed Realism, and his hatred of the German Nominalists, some of whom, such as Gerson, were his principal judges. His labours, history, and martyrdom, were not without abundant fruit in the succeeding century. [J.E.]

HUSSEIN-PACHA, a Turkish admiral, surnamed 'the Little,' fav. of Selim II., 1750-1803.

HUSSEIN-PACHA, the last king of Algiers, born 1773, proclaimed dey 1818, dethroned by the French under Marshal Bourmont, 1830.

HUSSEY, GILES, an Eng. painter, 1710-1788.

HUSSEY, SIR RICHARD, a British admiral employed in reducing the Ionian isls., 1776-1842.

HUTCHESON, FRANCIS, born in Ireland 8th August, 1694, died in Glasgow 1747. To Hutcheson must be awarded the honour of reviving speculative philosophy in Scotland. In 1729 he obtained the chair of Moral Philosophy in the university of Glasgow; and he certainly started that line of thinking in Psychological questions which Reid afterwards, with so great success, followed out. Besides manuals for the use of his class, he

published during his lifetime the 'Inquiry into the Origin of our Ideas of Beauty and Virtue,' and an essay 'On the Nature and Conduct of the Passions and Affections.' His 'System of Moral Philosophy,' in 2 volumes 4to, appeared after his death. He energetically asserted the existence of Moral Sense, or a power to discern good in itself, and claimed for our Idea of the Beautiful, the character of originality and independence. Hutcheson's intellect was vigorous, and he evinced in all his writings singular freedom and freshness. There is an excellent life of him by Principal Leechman.

HUTCHINS, JOHN, an Engl. divine, au. of the 'Hist. and Antiquities of Dorsetshire,' 1696-1773.

HUTCHINS, THOMAS, a geographer and general of the United States of America, author of historical and topographical works, 1730-1789.

HUTCHINSON, ANN, a religious enthusiast of New England, banished from the colony by an ecclesiastical synod, and killed, with fourteen others of her family, by the Indians, 1643.

HUTCHINSON, JOHN, was an English gentleman whose name became famous as a speculative philosopher and interpreter of the Bible in the early part of last century, and is now generally mentioned with disparagement. The publication of Sir Isaac Newton's Principia in 1687, in which the philosopher supposed the planets to move through a vacuum, provoked Mr. Hutchinson, who was a great student of antiquity, and of the Hebrew Scriptures, to publish his work entitled '*Moses' Principia*,' which appeared in two parts, 1724 and 1727. The design of Mr. Hutchinson was to demonstrate that a celestial matter pervades the whole creation, spiritual and natural, whereby Jehovah is master of the material worlds, whereas the theory of Sir Isaac Newton supposed a universe without a God, or a God who acts by arbitrary power. This philosophical doctrine, which is supported by the recent discovery of an interplanetary ether, was, in the work of Hutchinson, a pure deduction from the Scriptures, his principle being that the Hebrew language is perfectly formed, so as to convey perfect ideas, without the redundancy or deficiency of letters common to other languages; hence, that it was perfectly adapted to be the medium of a revelation, and that religion and philosophy were united in the system of Moses. Hutchinson attacked Dr. Woodward, author of a 'Natural History of the Earth,' as well as Sir Isaac Newton. He wielded his pen with the hand of a master, and with little respect for the feelings of his opponents. Among his adherents were Bishop Horne, Jones of Nayland, Julius Bate, Drs. Hodges and Wetherall, Parkhurst, Romaine, and Dr. Samuel Clarke. He was born at Springthorn in Yorkshire 1674, and died 1737. [E.R.]

HUTCHINSON, JOHN HELY, an Irish lawyer and statesman of distinguished talents, but remarkable selfishness, 1715-1794. His son, of the same name, a distinguished military officer, and successor of his brother as earl of Donoughmore, 1757-1832.

HUTCHINSON, THOMAS, the historian of the colony of Massachusetts, born 1711, chief justice of that province, 1760, lieutenant-governor 1758-1770, governor to 1774, died 1780.

HUTCHINSON, W., a county hist., 1732-1814.

HUTTEN, JACOB, the founder of the 'Moravian

Brethren,' whose successors are supposed to have been the adherents of Zinzendorf, 16th century.

HUTTEN, ULRIC VON, a German poet, miscellaneous writer, best known as a champion of the reformation, 1488-1523.

HUTTER, ELIAS, a German divine, author of Polyglott of the New Testament in twelve languages, and of a version of the Hebrew Bible, distinguished by many peculiarities, in which the 150th Psalm is given in thirty languages, 1554-1603.

HUTTER, LEONARD, a German theologian and polemical writer of the reformation, 1563-1616.

HUTTICH, J., a German archæologist and numismatist, au. of 'Antiq. of Mayence,' 1480-1515.

HUTTON, CHARLES, LL.D., a very laborious cultivator of Mathematical Science, and a deserving writer; born at Newcastle-on-Tyne 1737, d. 1823. We owe to Dr. Hutton many valuable works on elementary mathematics, especially 'Course designed for Cadets in the Royal Military Academy,' in 3 vols. 8vo; but his important contributions to scientific literature are his 'Dictionary of Mathematics,' in two large 4to volumes, and in another direction, his abridgment of 'Philosophical Transactions in 18 vols. 4to.' Dr. Hutton seems to have been a very successful teacher; and accordingly he was beloved by his pupils. His manners were simple, his temper equable and mild, and his attachments warm and unalterable.

HUTTON, DR. JAMES, born at Edinburgh 1727, died 1797: one of those Inquirers of genius who have power to seize the opportunity of effecting a revolution in Science. Hutton's mind was capable of earning distinction in any department of physical research; and we owe him various important hints—for instance, he was the founder of Psychometeorology but it is in Geology that his name stands as the mark of an epoch. During Hutton's early career geology had not shaken itself free from cosmology and existing theories regarding the formation of the Earth, were modelled on the ideas of his countryman Werner; who, misled by a limited experience, considered all rocks as stratified, produced by the subsidence of matter first diffused through water. Hutton's important achievement consisted in the discovery, through facts, that large class of rocks are igneous; and that the existing forms of the surface of our planet result from two opposing forces constantly in play, and of whose efficiency we know neither the beginning nor the end. The phenomenon thus established the truth of these views, was, after anxious research, discovered by Hutton in Glen Tilt—viz.: a fine instance of granite branching out in veins at its junction with the sedimentary rocks; manifesting thereby indisputable evidence of its igneous origin. Hutton's work on the Theology of the Earth, abounds with philosophical views, many points of geological theory of the kind entitled to the name of *predictions*: to him, first of all, the significance became apparent of the previously well-known fact of *unconformable stratification*. On an occasion, which has become classical, he took his favourite pupils, Professor Playfair and Sir James Hall, to the cliff near St. Abb's Head, where the schists of the Lammer muir are undermined by the sea; at Playfair has left on record, how, interpreted by

sagacity, the simple, and till then barren ble fact of one rock lying on the edges of ether, became witness to enormous intervals successive epochs, until 'the mind grew dy by looking so far into the abyss of time,' the awed listeners became sensible 'how ch farther reason may sometimes go than gination can venture to follow!'—Sustained phenomena at once palpable, numerous, and clusive, Hutton's important views rapidly made among men of science: and, notwithstanding r novelty, and the stupendousness of the a they open into the past, the popular be- has now accommodated itself to them, and olts no more at the notion of the unfathomed tiquity of the Earth, than at the august thought t the myriads of lustres in the Firmament, are lds. This consummation came not without a ggle, but thanks to the 'press,' which could aid Copernicus, the struggle in this case s neither severe nor prolonged. Hutton may said to have revealed the second of the o dimensions of the Material Universe—the pension, *Time*.—The student who has not d the affectionate biography of this philoso- r by Professor Playfair, has still a rare treat in r.

[J.P.N.]

HUTTON, M., an English prelate, 1529-1605.
HUTTON, WILLIAM, a self-educated author, efty of local histories and antiquities, 1723-1815.
HUXHAM, JOHN, a medical writer, died 1768.
HUYGHENS, CHRISTIAN, born at the Hague in April, 1629; died 8th June, 1695: a very cessful and celebrated cultivator of the Mathe- tical and Physical Sciences. It requires a long rative to sum up Huyghen's contributions d discoveries; to appreciate them in their rela- to history and his time, is wholly incompatible h our space. In pure geometry he gave theo- as for the quadrature of the Hyperbola, the ipis, and the Circle; in Mechanics, he laid n the theory of the Pendulum, and its appli- on to the Clock; he discerned the synchronism the Cycloid, invented the theory of Involutes d Evolutes of Curves, and explored the doctrine Centres of Oscillation: most important of all he ounded the law of the motion of bodies revol- in circles, thereby *grazing* the law of gravita- l. In Astronomy, we owe him the memorable covery of Saturn's ring, at that time a most racious solution of very puzzling appearances. Optics he laid the foundation of the theory of dulations, explaining by means of it pheno- na which by the theory of Emanation Newton ld not touch.—Few cultivators of Abstract ence had a clearer, or more correct intellect n Huyghens; he showed this, more especially in ready appreciation and powerful grasp of the etrine of Gravitation: he adopted the new view the sacrifice of his previous attachment to the rtices of Des Cartes, and this at a period of life en men have rarely freshness enough to alter r opinions. His works are collected in four 4to s.

[J.P.N.]

HUYGHENS, C., a Latin poet, 1596-1687.
HUYGHENS, GOMARUS, a Roman Catholic eologian, professor of philosophy at Louvain, and friend and defender of Quesnel, 1631-1702.
HUYOT, J. N., a French architect, 1780-1840.

HUYSMANS, HUYSMAN, or HOUSEMAN, CORNELIUS, a Flem. landscape painter, 1648-1727.

HUYSMAN, JAMES, a Flemish painter, executed the altar piece at St. James's, 1656-1696.

HUYSUM, JUSTUS VAN, called 'the Elder,' a Dutch landscape painter, 1659-1716. His son, of the same name, known as YOUNG HUYSUM, a painter of battles, 1684-1706. His son, JOHN, distinguished as a flower painter, 1682-1749.

HUZARD, J. B., a Fr. agriculturist, 1755-1839.

HVITFIELD, A., a Danish histor., 1549-1609.

HYACINTH, SAINT, a German friar, celebrated as apostle of Poland and Russia, 1188-1257.

HYDE, EDWARD. See CLARENDON.

HYDE, HENRY, a dramatic writer, died 1753.

HYDE, THOS., D.D., a dignitary of the Church of England, kn. as an Oriental scholar and an. of a 'History of the Medes and Persians,' 1636-1703.

HYDER-ALI, an Indian prince of Arabian origin, born in Mysore, 1718, took the field with his brother, who was in alliance with France, 1751, and in the interval between that period and 1780, acquired for himself an independent sovereignty, and nearly brought the presidency of Madras to ruin. His death occurred at a critical period in 1782, and he was succeeded by his son, Tippee Saib, who was driven from the Carnatic in 1783.

HYGINUS, a pope of Rome, about 138-143.

HYGINUS, CAIUS JULIUS, a freedman of Augustus, and keeper of the palatine library, au. of an astronomical poem, and a book of fables.

HYPATIA, daughter of Theon of Alexandria, celebrated for her beauty, illustrious in her genius, and hallowed through all time by her mournful death. She was torn to pieces by the mob of Alexandria, in her earliest prime, in the year 415. Hypatia was a neo-platonist. Charmed by the reflection therein, of the noblest intellect of Greece, and attracted by its mysticism, she professed that philosophy in public lectures; and her purity and elevation of soul enhanced the fame accruing from her eloquence. The period of her teaching was that of the first conflicts of Christianity with Paganism: the religion of brotherly love was then too often a symbol of insurrection to the ignorant and the poor,—insurrection against culture as well as false worship, against intelligence as well as aristocracy and pride. Cyril, of Alexandria, a man of courage, but not averse from turbulence and tyranny on his own side, was Bishop: and he did not enough repress passions certainly not approved in his Evangel. He accounted Hypatia his personal foe; and probably did not regret that with the temples of her deities, a martyr fell. The character of this brilliant victim is traced with genuine sympathy by Mr. Kingsley in his recent romance—one of those fictions which are truer than most histories.

[J.P.N.]

HYPERIDES, an Athenian orator, and partizan of the Byzantines, killed by Antipater, 322 B.C.

HYPERIUS, G. A., a Flemish theolog., 1511-64.

HYPISICLES, a Greek mathematician, 2d cent.

HYRCANUS, JOHN, or HYRCANUS I., succeeded his father, Simon Maccabeus, as high priest and prince of the Jews, B.C. 135, d. B.C. 107. HYRCANUS II., eldest son of Alexander Jannæus, became sovereign pontiff, B.C. 70, was dethroned by his brother Aristobulus, and restored by the Romans as a tributary prince 63, beheaded by Herod 29.

IAC

IACAIA, a Turkish adventurer, 17th century.
IACOB-TCHELEBY, a son of Amurath I., strangled by order of Bajazet, 1389.

IANAKI, a Greek prince of Moldavia, 1708.

IBARRIA, JOACHIM, a Spanish printer, celebrated for his improvement of the art, 1725-1785.

IBAS, a bishop of Edessa in Mesopotamia, supposed to have favoured the doctrines of Nestorius, and deposed on that account by the council of Ephesus, 449. He was reinstated by the council of Chalcedon 451, and died 457.

IBBETSON, AGNES, a botanist, 1757-1823.

IBBETSON, JAMES, a divine and ecclesiastical historian, 1717-1781. His son, of the same name, learned in Saxon and Norman antiquities, 1755-90.

IBBETSON, J. C., a painter, died 1817.

IBBOT, BENJAMIN, a learned div., 1680-1725.

IBEK, an Arabian author, died 1348.

IBEK, AZ-ED-DEEN, sultan of Egypt, 1251-57.

IBN-AL-ATSYN, surnamed ARR-EDDYN, 'the glory of religion,' an Arabian historian, 1160-1233.

IBN-AL-ATSYR-ABOULSAADAT-MO-BAREK, an Arabian grammarian and author, lieutenant to the king of Moussoul, 1150-1268.

IBN-AL-ATSYR-NASZ-ALLAH, an Eastern vizier under the son and suc. of Saladin, author of 'The art of the Writer and the Poet,' 1162-1239.

IBN-AL-COUTHYAH, author of a 'History of the Conquest of Spain by the Arabs,' died 978.

IBN-AL-DJOURY, an Arab. historian, d. 1201.

IBN-AL-FARADHY, a Spanish Arab, author of a 'Chronicle of Spanish Savants,' died 1012.

IBN-AL-FORAT, an Arab. historian, died 1405.

IBN-AL-KHETIB, surnamed 'the Tongue of Religion,' an. of a 'History of the Kings of Grenada,' and 'Lives of Spanish Writers,' 1313-1374.

IBN-AL-MOKAFFA, a Persian writer, d. 757.

IBN-AL-OUARDY, a geograp. writer, d. 1350.

IBN-AYYAS, an Arabian geographer and historian, author of a history of Egypt, &c., 16th cen.

IBN-CADHY-CHOBAB, a Mussulman doctor of the sect of Chafei, 1289-1386.

IBN-COTAIHAH, an Arabian historian, b. 829.

IBN-DJOLDJOL, an Arabian transla., 10th c.

IBN-DOREID, a celebrated Arabian philologist and poet, author of many works, 838-933.

IBN-EL-A'LAM, an astronomer, died 985.

IBN-EL-AWAM, an agriculturist, 12th century.

IBN-FAFEDT, a mystic poet, 1181-1235.

IBN-KHALDOUN, an Arabian magistrate, celebrated as an historian and jurist, author of a 'History of the Arabs and Berbers,' 1332-1406.

IBN-KHILCAN, an Arabian historian, 1211-81.

IBN-WASIL, an Arabian diplomatist, historian, philosopher, and jurisconsult, 1207-1268.

IBN-YOUNIS, an astronomer, 979-1008.

IBRAHIM I., governor of Africa under Haroun-al-Raschid, and founder of a dynasty, died 809. Another of the name in the same line of princes called IBRAHIM II., died 902.

IBRAHIM I., an illustrious sultan of the race of the Ghaznevides, distinguished by the extension of his empire into India, and by the promotion of the arts and sciences in his dominions, reigned

I

IBR

1058-1099. IBRAHIM II., or IBRAHIM I., emperor of Hindostan, succeeded 1517, killed 1526.

IBRAHIM, brother and successor of Amurath IV., as sultan of Turkey, in 1640, killed 1649.

IBRAHIM, a pacha of Egypt, 1585-1590.

IBRAHIM, grand vizier under Soliman I. exec. for treasonable correspon. with Austria, 1517.

IBRAHIM, caliph of Bagdad, 744-750.

IBRAHIM-BEY, a famous Mameluke chief, vanquished by Mehemet Ali in 1805, died 1816.

IBRAHIM-EFFENDI, a Turkish *savant* converted to Christianity, translator of the Scriptures into the Arabian tongue, 1641-1697.

IBRAHIM-EFFENDI, a native of Poland, w. became a dignitary of the Ottoman empire, a introduced printing in 1728.

IBRAHIM-EL-GAUHARY, a minister Ibrahim and Mouradbey, sultan of Egypt, distinguished as a father of the people, died 1791.

IBRAHIM-EL-HALEPY, an imaum of Constantinople, celebrated as a jurisconsult, 1456-1541.

IBRAHIM-MANSOUR-EFFENDI, a German adventurer, who embraced Mahomedanism, introduced the discipline of Europe into the Turkish armies; after serving Ali-Pasha as engineer, he wrote a 'Memoir of Greece and Albania,' and his government; he at length shot himself in Paris, on account of destitution, 1826.

IBRAHIM-MOLLAH, a T. vizier, stran. 1791.

IBRAHIM PASHA, the son and successor Mehemet Ali in the government of Egypt, w. also the chief instrument in establishing his dynasty, and deserves to rank with his father among the founders of empires. He was born at Cavet in Roumelia 1789, and enjoyed his first military triumph at Cairo in 1819, after subjugating the Wahabees, and wresting from their hands the holy towns of Mecca and Medina. In 1824 the sultan, as suzerain, demanded the aid of an Egyptian army to suppress the Greeks, and the glory of Ibrahim, whose name had become famous throughout the East, and who had introduced the European discipline into his armies, pointed him out as commander of the expedition. For nearly 15 years he overran the Morea, which became an extended field of ruin and bloodshed, but he was length compelled to retire by the victory gained at Navarino by the combined fleets of England, France, and Russia, on the 20th of October, 1827. In 1831 he was sent by his father, at the head of 24,000 infantry, four regiments of cavalry, and forty pieces of artillery, to the conquest of Syria, which he effected so completely as to arrive with one hundred and fifty miles of Constantinople, which juncture a Russian army marched to intercept him, and he concluded a treaty of peace, which several provinces were added to his father's government. In 1839, the Porte endeavoured to recover Syria, and on the 24th of June, Ibrahim gained the battle of Nezib, by which the road was again opened to Constantinople; but the combined forces of England, Austria, Russia, and Prussia were drawn up between him and his prize, a Acre being reduced by bombardment, the affa

Egypt and the Porte were settled by their joint masters. After the evacuation of Syria, Ibrahim allied himself to the arts of peace in Egypt, and when Mehemet Ali became incapable of continuing the government, he was made viceroy according to the terms of succession granted in the firman by the sultan in 1841. He enjoyed this dignity for two months and ten days, and died in November, 1848, when he was succeeded by his nephew, Abbas Pasha. Ibrahim Pasha was a man of debauched habits, but a great soldier and successful statesman. As may be supposed, in a country like Egypt, just emerging from the barbarism of ages, and in a family which had fought its way out of obscurity, he was quite unlettered, but nevertheless, well acquainted with the courtesies of European society. [E.R.]

IBRAHIM-TCHAOUICHKEKHIE, a bey of Egypt, raised to the throne of the Mamelukes, 560, poisoned in the attempt to deliver his country from the usurpation of the Turks, 1760.

IBYCUS, an Italian lyric poet, 560 B.C.

IBZAN, judge of Israel after Jephthah.

IDACIUS, a Spanish chronicler, 4th century.

IDES, EVERARDYSBRANTZ, a German traveller, of a 'Journey from Moscow to China,' 18th ct.

IDMAN, N., a Swedish *savant*, 18th century.

IDRIS, GAWR, a Welch astronomer, whose name is borne by one of the highest Welch mountains, date unknown.

INICHEN, G. A., a Ger. *savant*, 1709-1759.

INERMAK, a Cossack chieftain, died 1583.

INETZELER, C., a Swiss architect, 1734-1791.

INEDZEDJERD, the first of the name, a Sassanide king of Persia, reigned 399-419; the second, who endeavoured without success to introduce the religion of Zoroaster into his dominions, reigned 494-507; the third, last king of the Sassanide dynasty, succeeded 632, vanquished by the Arabs, 650, assassinated in his retreat 650.

INFELD, A. W., a German actor, 1759-1814.

INGNARRA, N., a Neapol. antiquary, 1728-1808.

IGNATIUS, patriarch of Constantinople, d. 878.

IGNATIUS, found. of the Jesuits. See LOYOLA.

IGNATIUS, Sr., surnamed THEOPHORUS, one of the apostolic fathers, or first doctors of the church, bishop of Antioch in Syria about 69, suffered martyrdom 107 or 116. He is the author of 'Letters,' which are translated in Archbishop Wake's compilation.

IGOR, the first of the name, grand duke of Russia, 913-945; the second, grand prince, 1146-7.

IHRE, JOHN, a Swedish philologist, professor of poetry and eloquence at Upsala, 1707-1780.

IKEN, CONRAD, a Germ. Hebraist, 1689-1753.

ILDEFONSE, Sr., archb. of Toledo, 607-669.

ILICINO, B., an Italian poet, 15th century.

ILIVE, JACOB, a printer and letter-cutter, remarkable as a controversialist, and author of the aged book of Jasher, 1730-1763.

ILLYRICUS, FLACIUS, the Latinized name of Flavius Flacius, or Francowitz, a German theologian, 1520-1575.

IMAD-EDDALAH, a king of Persia, died 949.

IMAD-EDDYN, a Persian histor., 1125-1201.

IMBERT, B., a French poet, 1747-1790.

IMBERT, J. G., a French painter, 1654-1740.

IMBERT, W., a French author, 1743-1808.

IMBONATI, C. J., an Italian Orient., d. 1687.

IMHOF, G. W., Dutch gov. of India, 1705-50.

IMHOFF, JOHN, or JAMES WILLIAM, a German historian and genealogist, 1651-1728.

IMISON, an English mechanic, died 1788.

IMPERATO, F., a Neapolitan painter, died 1565. His son, JEROME, a painter, died 1620.

IMPERATO, F., a Neapolit. naturalist, 16th c.

IMPERIALE, F., a Genoese poet, 14th century.

IMPERIALI, G. B., an Italian physician, author of some admired Latin poetry, 1588-1623. His son, GIOVANNI, a writer of medical history and biography, 1602-1670.

IMPERIALI, GIUSEPPE RENATO, a Genoese noble, cardinal, and governor of Ferrara, distinguished for his probity, talents, and learning, 1651-1737.

IMPERIALI, G. V., a Genoese poet, died 1645.

IMPERIALI-LERCARI, F. M., doge of Genoa when it was cannonaded by Louis XIV., 1684.

INA, king of the West Saxons, 689-726.

INCHBALD, ELIZABETH, the daughter of a Suffolk farmer, was born in 1753. At the age of sixteen, she eloped from home, with no more blameable design than the foolish one of seeking her fortune. Miss Simpson very soon became the wife of Mr. Inchbald, a respectable London actor, by whom she was brought on the stage, and played for a good many years. After 1784, she wrote plays, amounting to nineteen, several of which were very successful: her comedy of 'Wives as they Were and Maids as they Are' is still acted. She edited three collections of plays. Her best literary works were her two novels: 'A Simple Story,' 1791; and 'Nature and Art,' 1796. She lived prudently and irreproachably, and accumulated several thousand pounds, which she bequeathed chiefly to the Roman Catholic poor. She died at Kensington in 1821. [W.S.]

INCHOFER, MELCHIOR, a Hungarian Jesuit, jurisconsult, historian, and theologian, 1584-1648.

INCLEDON, B. C., a cel. vocalist, 1764-1826.

INEZ DE CASTRO. See CASTRO.

INGE and HALSTAN, joint k. of Sw. 12th ct.

INGE, the younger, a k. of Sweden, 12th cen.

INGE, two kings of Norway, 12th and 13th ct.

INGEBURGE, queen of France, 1193-1236.

INGEGNERI, A., a Venetian poet, 16th cen.

INGENHOUSZ, JOHN, a Dutch physician and chemist, au. of 'Exp. on Vegetables,' 1730-1799.

INGHEW, W. VAN, a Dutch pain., 1651-1709.

INGHIRAMI, CURZIO, an Italian antiquarian, author of 'Etruscan Antiquities,' 1614-1655.

INGHIRAMI, TOMASO FEDRA, an eminent Italian poet and orator, 1470-1516.

INGIALD, a king of Sweden, 7th century.

INGLIS, HENRY DAVID, a miscellaneous writer, first known under the assumed name of Derwent Conway, born in Scotland 1795, d. 1835.

INGLIS, HESTER, the writer of some beautiful manuscripts preserved at Oxford, 16th century.

INGLIS, SIR JAMES, a Scotch officer and partisan of the French, author of the well-known 'Complaint of Scotland,' died 1554.

INGLIS, JOHN, D.D., a Scottish divine, author of a 'Defence of Ch. Establishments,' 1796-1834.

INGOUF, F. R., a French engraver, 1747-1812. His brother, P. CHARLES, an eng., about 1746-99.

INGRAM, ROBERT, a theologian, 1727-1804.

INGRASSIAS, GIOVANNI FILIPPO, a native of Sicily, dist. as a physician and anatomist, 1510-80.

INGUIMBERT, J. D., an Italian theologian, founder of an hospital and pub. library, 1683-1757.

INGULPHUS, abbot and historian of the monastery of Croyland in the time of William the Conqueror, born in London about 1030, died 1109.

INNES, LOUIS, a French priest, secretary of James II., and author of his *Memoirs*, born 1650. His brother, **THOMAS**, an antiq. wr., 1662-1744.

INNOCENT. The popes of Rome of this name are—**INNOCENT I.**, a saint of the Roman calendar, flourished in the time of Alaric, 402-417. **INNOCENT II.**, pope in the age of Abelard and Arnold, with whose doctrines, as well as with rival popes and kings, he was kept in continual conflict, 1130-1143. **INNOCENT III.**, a pope of extraordinary spirit and political sagacity, who arrived at despotic authority over the kings of Europe, and pursued the most sanguinary measures against the Waldenses and other heretics, 1198-1216. **INNOCENT IV.**, pope, 1243-1254. **INNOCENT V.**, one of the most celebrated theologians of the age, succeeded and died 1276. **INNOCENT VI.**, reigned 1352-1362. **INNOCENT VII.**, 1404-1406. **INNOCENT VIII.**, who laboured to promote a union among the Christian princes, in order to withstand the Turks, predecessor of Alexander VI., 1484-1492. **INNOCENT IX.**, elected and died 1591. **INNOCENT X.**, a great enemy of the treaty of Westphalia, and the doctrines of Jansenius, 1644-1655. **INNOCENT XI.**, distinguished for his enmity to Louis XIV., for his extreme austerity, and for having proscribed the teaching of Molinos, 1676-1689. **INNOCENT XII.**, disting. as a good and enlightened prince, 1692-1700. **INNOCENT XIII.**, reigned 1721-1724.

INTERIANO DE AYALA, JUAN, a Spanish monk, known as a poet and wr. on art, 1656-1730.

INTERI, B., an Italian economist, died 1757.

INTORCETTA, PROSPER, a learned Sicilian Jesuit and missionary to China, 1625-1696.

INVEGES, A., a Sicilian historian, 1595-1677.

IOUSAF-ABOU-L-HAXEX, a Moorish king of Grenada, began to reign 1048.

IPHICRATES, a famous general of Athens, defeated the Lacedæmonians 392 B.C., and relieved Sparta when invaded by Epaminondas 368, died some time after 357 B.C.

IPHITUS, king of Elis, celebrated as the founder of the Olympic games, 8th century B.C.

IRAILH, A. S., a French historian, 1719-1794.

IRBY, FR. PAUL, a naval officer, 1779-1844.

IRELAND, JOHN, author of 'The Life of Henderson,' and 'Hogarth Illustrated,' died 1789.

IRELAND, JOHN, dean of Westminster, distinguished as a theological writer and patron of learning, and as a contributor to the earlier numbers of the *Quarterly Review*, 1762-1842.

IRELAND, SAMUEL, a collector and publisher of literary curiosities, disgraced by the publication of the pretended Shakspeare MSS., which appeared in 1796, and had been forged by his son, of whom he was the unconscious dupe, died 1800.

IRENAEUS, ST., a native of Asia Minor, and a disciple of Polycarp. He is supposed, when still a young man, to have come to Gaul along with Pothinus, by whose instrumentality several churches were formed, the most famous of which were those of Lyons and Vienne. On the death of Pothinus, in A.D. 177, he succeeded him as bishop of Lugdunum (Lyons). This high office he continued

to hold till his death about the end of the century. His ministry was a series of active, zealous, devoted personal labours, and he struggled not for the purity and the enlargement of the church. The current controversies, such as that about the proper time of keeping Easter, attracted attention, and in the name of the Gallic churches, resisted with vigour the incipient encroachments of the bishop of Rome. His great literary work is his refutation of the Valentinian form of Gnostic heresy, and is usually named *Adversus Haereses*. The original Greek, with the exception of a few fragments preserved by succeeding writers, has been lost, and the remainder of the work is in a barbarous Latin version. He is also supposed to have written the graphic and pathetic account of the persecution endured by the church of Lyons and Vienne, which is still extant in the form of a letter. The character of Irenaeus is that of an honest, ardent, and amiable Christian pastor—possessed of a well-instructed mind, versant in the various phases of theological error, but often seduced into puerility by the allegorical methods of interpretation then so prevalent and bewitching. The common idea, that Irenaeus was a martyr, rests on no good foundation. None of the writers of his own age, or those immediately after it, ever allude to such an event. The editio princeps of his works was, under the charge of Erasmus, published at Basel, 1526, 8vo.—the excellent edition of Grabe appeared at Oxford in 1702, folio, and in Paris in 1710, under the care of Benedictine Massuet. There are also editions by Grynaeus, Basel, 1571; Galland, Paris, 1570; and Feuardentius, Cologne, 1698. But the best, and most recent edition, is in 2 vols. 8vo, Leipzig, 1853, edited by Stieren, and supplied with the prefaces of the preceding editions, and with ample notes and prologomena. [J.F.]

IRENE, empress of the East, like Mary queen of Scots and some of the Medici, is one of the marked characters in whom the reader of history becomes personally interested to a degree far exceeding his sense of justice in the case, and whose powers of fascination not unfrequently charm to the point of the historian at the distance of ages. Born at Athens of a private family about 752, she was raised to the throne of Constantine by her marriage with Leo IV., who succeeded his father six years after the celebration of their nuptials, in 775. In 780, in consequence of the death of Leo, she became regent of the empire for her son Constantine, then the tenth year of his age, and the court of Constantine was soon a perpetual scene of intrigue and counterplot, which led to the most ruthless crimes. In this struggle, the uncles of the young emperor were fired with as much ambition, and endowed with infinitely less personal grace and love of art than the beautiful Athenian, were ranged on one side with the iconoclasts, and Irene on the other supported the worship of images, and had the address and firmness of purpose to carry her point, which was finally decreed in a council held at Nice, 786. In the meantime, the education of her son, who she never meant to exercise the supreme power, was totally neglected; and when he arrived at maturity, and was put in forcible possession of his father's authority by the troops, he not only proved incapable, but most unscrupulous and cruel in his

ercise of his authority. With a reckless and ambitious woman like Irene on the watch for her opportunity, and his subjects alienated in disgust, it was not surprising that her emissaries were able to seize on the person of the emperor, having done so, they put out his eyes, and proclaimed Irene—the only person that had shown the capability of sustaining the weight of government. She had reigned five years sole empress, and was negotiating a marriage with Charlemagne, which would have united the Eastern and Western empires, when Nicephorus, the grand treasurer, the leader of a revolt, and having brought some of her eunuchs to his party, succeeded in overthrowing her. A few months afterwards, she died in exile at the isle of Lesbos, A.D. 803, still in the vigour of her years, and in all likelihood unrepentant by her fall. We ought to have mentioned that Irene obtained some advantages of the Saracens during her regency, and concluded a treaty of peace with Haroun-al-Raschid. [E.R.]

RETTON, HENRY, son-in-law of Cromwell, distinguished as a parliamentary general in the civil war, and lord deputy of Ireland after the establishment of the commonwealth. He was one of those who signed the warrant for the king's death. Born 1610, died at Limerick 1651.

REGENS, OLANS, a Norway *savant*, last cent.

RICO, J. ANDREW, a learned Italian, disting. as a theologian, philos., and historian, 1704-1782.

RLAND, B., a French juriconsult, 1551-1612.

RNERIUS, called also **WERNERUS, WARNERUS, GUARNERUS**, a lawyer of Bologna, regarded as the restorer of the Roman law in the middle ages, born about 1065, died after 1138.

RVING, REV. EDWARD, was a native of Dumfriesshire, having been born at Annan on 15th August, 1792, of respectable parentage. His eccentricities began to display themselves at school, even in boyhood he was singular in his dress, manner, and phraseology. Of all the branches of education, he excelled in arithmetic and mathematics, and his superiority in these departments appeared so decidedly during his curriculum at the college of Edinburgh, that as the foremost of all competitors, he was appointed mathematical teacher in the burgh school of Haddington, and the year following in the school of Kirkaldy. In the latter situation he held seven years, when he became a licentiate in the Church of Scotland, and going on a visit to Edinburgh, happened to preach in St. George's church. One of his hearers on that occasion was Dr. Calmers, who engaged him to be assistant-minister in the parish of St. John's, Glasgow. Although he was not esteemed there a popular teacher, his great talents and peculiar eloquence were appreciated by a select, but devoted band of admirers, who sounded his praises far and wide, till his fame reached London. In 1822, Mr. Irving was invited to preach in the church of the Medonian Asylum in London, then vacant, and on after elected minister of the chapel, Dr. Chalmer introducing him to his new charge in August of that year. London is so immense a field, that a preacher even of moderate talents can reckon most with certainty on obtaining an audience. Such more a preacher like Irving, who, to high and undoubted talent, united great eccentricity in

sentiment and manner. An eloquent speaker, he yet indulged in a quaint style formed on the model of the Elizabethan age; delivered his discourses with prodigious energy; and made fearless indiscriminate attacks on everything—civil as well as ecclesiastical—he considered wrong or faulty. Such a preacher was soon surrounded by multitudes. It became 'the fashion' to attend Mr. Irving's church. People of all ranks and characters, literary men, philosophers, statesmen, commons, and noblemen of the highest name and influence, flocked to his church. Within a year after his settlement in the metropolis, he published a volume of discourses, which he entitled 'For the Oracles of God, four orations; For Judgment to Come, an argument in nine parts.' So extraordinary was the demand for this volume, that three large editions were sold within six months.—From his great popularity, Mr. Irving was called frequently to plead the cause of many charitable and Christian institutions. In 1824, he preached the annual sermon for the London Missionary Society; and on that occasion, as he had acquired the habit of protracting the services to an unusual length, he exhausted himself so much, that he was obliged to pause twice to rest himself. The discourse was afterwards published under the title: 'For Missionaries after the Apostolic Schools, a series of orations in four parts,' and dedicated to his friend Coleridge. In the following year he preached the annual sermon for the Continental Society, and on that occasion, too, disgusted many even of his friends and admirers by extending the services to more than four hours' duration. He wished to train his own mind to habitual occupation with religious thoughts, and as he thought others should do so too, he refused to abridge his discourses.—Mr. Irving, through the influence of Coleridge, became strongly inclined to mysticism, and, having commenced the study of unfulfilled prophecy, which he preposterously held out as the key to the right interpretation of the Bible, he gradually plunged into a sea of the grossest absurdities. Attaching himself to what was called 'The Albury School of Prophets,' he not only adopted Millenarian views respecting the personal reign of Christ on the earth, but began to entertain some singular opinions of the model Christian church. These opinions, leading him to conceive that it was want of faith that prevented the miraculous gifts of the primitive age from being enjoyed by the church in modern times, he with his flock, being true believers, laid claim to the power of working miracles, and speaking with unknown tongues. These wild extravagances, together with the sad errors in doctrine into which Mr. Irving fell, compelled the courts of the Church of Scotland to interfere. He was at length declared no longer belonging to her communion, and he with his deluded flock, who followed blindly in all his vagaries, withdrew from Regent Square church to a new chapel that was built for his reception. Exhausted by anxiety and incessant labours, Mr. Irving's iron constitution gave way, and, while on a tour through his native country, undertaken for his health, he died at Glasgow, Dec. 8, 1834, in the Cathedral of which his remains were interred.—The Irvingites still form a considerable body, and a scheme is at present being carried out for building churches in all the large

towns of the United Kingdom in connection with this sect. Towards the completion of this scheme, it is reported that Henry Drummond, Esq., the eminent London banker, has given the munificent donation of £100,000. [R.J.]

IRWIN, EYLES, an English poet, 1751-1817.

ISAAC, son of Abraham and Sarah, 2266 B.C.

ISAAC, a patriarch of Armenia, died 1440.

ISAAC, ANGELUS, emperor of the East, proclaimed on the day when Andronicus Comnenus was killed by the populace 1185, dethroned and deprived of his sight by Alexis, his brother, 1195, reinstated by the crusaders, and put to death the same year by Alexis Ducas, 1204.

ISAAC COMMENUS, emperor of the East 1057, abdicated 1059, died in a monastery 1061.

ISAAC KARO, a Spanish rabbi, 15th century.

ISAAC LEVITA, a rabbin of the 16th century.

ISAACSON, H., an Eng. chronolo., 1581-1654.

ISABELLA OF AUSTRIA, daughter of Philip II., king of Spain, and of Elizabeth of France, born 1566, married to Albert, son of the emperor Maximilian, 1598, deprived of the sovereignty of the Low Countries, which she had received after the death of her husband in 1621, died 1633.

ISABELLA OF BAVARIA, daughter of Stephen II., duke of Bavaria, born 1371, married to Charles VI. of France, 1385, died miserably at Paris, after a reign marked by intrigues and crimes, 1435.

ISABELLA OF CASTILE, queen of Spain, daughter of John II. king of Castile, born 1450, married to Ferdinand V., king of Arragon, 1469, died 1504. The reign of Ferdinand and Isabella is the most glorious in the Spanish annals, and from the year 1492, they bore the title of 'king' in common. In her rgn. the inquisition was founded.

ISABELLA OF FRANCE, daughter of Philip the Fair, born 1292, married to Edward II. of England 1308, dethroned her husband with the aid of her paramour, Lord Mortimer, 1326, confined in the castle of Risings by her son Edward III., on attaining his majority, 1330, died 1358.

ISEUS, an Athenian orator, 4th century B.C.

ISALAH, a prophet of the Jews, son of Amos, and nephew of Amaziah, k. of Judah, 7th ct. B.C.

ISCANUS, JOSEPH, a Latin poet, died 1224.

ISELIN, ISAAC, a Germ. philosopher, 1728-82.

ISELIN, J. C., a Germ. Orientalist, 1681-1737.

ISEMBERT OF XAINTES, a French architect, employed to finish Old London Bridge 1209.

ISIASLAV, the first of the name grand duke of Russia, reigned 1054-1078; the second, 1146-1154; the third, 1157-1161.

ISIDORE, archbishop of Thessalonica, 15th ct.

ISIDORE OF ALEXANDRIA, a saint and partizan of Athanasius, b. in Egypt abt. 318, d. 404.

ISIDORE OF CHARAX, a Gr. geographer, 1st c.

ISIDORE OF MILETUS, a Greek architect, employed by Justinian at Constantinople, 6th cent.

ISIDORE OF PELUSIUM, a saint, and disciple of Chrysostom, author of Letters valued for their remarks on Scripture passages, on theological questions, and on church discipline, d. about 440.

ISIDORE OF SEVILLE, a saint, and ecclesiastical writer and historian, distinguished for his piety and erudition, born about 570, died 636. A collection of spurious canons intended to prove that all ecclesiastical authority emanated from the see of Rome, was a long time attributed to him,

but they have been proved to be the forgeries of an ecclesiastical writer of the 8th century, and as ISIDORE MERCATOR, or PECCATOR.

ISLA, J. F., a Spanish Jesuit, 1714-1783.

ISLEIF, an Icelandic historian, 11th century.

ISHMAEL, a son of Abraham and Hagar, the supposed father of the Arabians, 2280 B.C.

ISHMAEL, founder of the dynasty of Sophies in Persia, 1487-1524. ISHMAEL II., grandson, succeeded 1576, poisoned 1577.

ISOCRATES, a famous Athenian orator teacher of rhetoric, was born about 436 B.C., was a contemporary of Socrates. He is reckoned by Cicero among the first to perfect the melody of Greek prose, and was so warmly attached to country, that he took no food after the fatal battle of Cheronæa, and four days afterwards died of starvation and grief in the ninety-eighth year of his age. There are some discourses and epistles still extant under his name; and it is recorded that he never, by writing or accusation, injured a single individual.

ISRAEL BEN AARON, a Prussian rabbi, author of 'The Light of Israel,' published 1701.

ISSELT, M. D., a German historian, d. 1590.

ISTIVANFIUS, NICHOLAS, vice-palatine Hungary, and historian of that country, died 1610.

ISTRIA, VINCENTELLO D., viceroy of Corsica, born 1380, made viceroy 1421, executed 1434.

ITALINSKI, A., a Polish diplomatist, d. 1820.

ITAND, J. M. G., a Fr. physician, 1775-1830.

ITTIGIUS, TH., a Ger. theologian, 1644-1700.

ITURBIDE, or YTURBIDE, DON AUGUSTO, a Mexican officer, born of a distinguished family in 1784, is remarkable for his sudden elevation to the supreme power as emperor of Mexico, and his tragical fate after he had played his part in the drama of Mexican independence. When the yoke of Spain was shaken off by some of the American provinces in 1816, Iturbide was in command of the royal army of the north, occupying Guanaxuato and Valladolid, and a false charge of disloyalty being preferred against him, he retired from active service, in reality, as it appears, to watch events, and to find means in the ruin of the Spaniards for the gratification of his ambitious plans. His plans being matured, and a command offered to him, he declared for the independence of the Mexican people, and having freed his country from the common enemy, he outwitted the republicans, and was proclaimed emperor by a *coup d'état*, March 18th, 1822. Unable to maintain his authority in a state of anarchy, which only a real king could have controlled, he tendered his abdication in the March following, and being handsomely provided for, covenanted to reside in Italy. From Italy, notwithstanding, in the beginning of 1823, he removed to England, and encouraged by the division of parties in Mexico, addressed a letter to the congress, offering his services as a private officer, to restore order—not waiting an answer, however, but embarking for the seat of empire with a magnificent imperial mantle, proclamation crosses, uniforms, and insignia of all kinds, with which to caparison and dazzle the poor Mexican. The message of Iturbide was received and read in congress on the 28th of April, and its writer instantly proclaimed an outlaw; who, ignorant of the fact, arrived in person on the 12th of July.

to be shot on the 19th, and thrown into an honoured grave, without coffin or shroud, like a

It is evident there was no national feeling in favour of this adventurer, as was indeed hardly possible in such a country and under such circumstances, yet the event might have been very different had he returned earlier. The rich and glorious state of Guadalupe, where the military command was in the hands of Bustamanti, was in favour of Iturbide, and in revolt against the same government, but was subjugated by conquest about a month before his arrival. One last piece was thrown in his way by La Garza, under pretext of making him prisoner, but Iturbide had neither the nerve nor the address to profit by it, and the soldiers he might have commanded, had been a Napoleon, led him to execution. [E.R.] IVAN, the first of the name prince of Georgia, began to reign 1057; the second, grandson of the first, distinguished in the war with the Turks 1223; the third, grandson of the latter, reigned at the middle of the 12th century.

IVAN, an Armenian prince in the service of the kings of Georgia, died 1231.

IVANOFF, a Russian dramatist, 1777-1816.

IVAR WIDFAMNE, the founder of a line of Swedish and Danish kings in the 7th century.

IVES, EDWARD, an English traveller, d. 1786.

IVES, JOHN, an Engl. antiquarian, 1751-1776.

IVETEAUX, N. V., a French poet, 1559-1649.

IVO, IVES, or YVES, bishop of Chartres, author of a collection of decrees, canons, &c., 1035-1115.

IWAN. The Russian sovereigns of this name are—IWAN I., who succeeded his father in the principalities of Vladimir, Moscow, and Novogorod, 1328, and died 1340. IWAN II., his grandson, reigned 1353-1358. IWAN III., the conqueror of the Tartars under Achmet Khan, the first to adopt the black eagle, and claim the sovereignty of all the Russias, 1438-1505. IWAN IV., grandson of the preceding, and first czar of Russia, surnamed 'the Terrible' on account of his cruelties, but a great promoter of commerce and civilization, 1530-1584. IWAN V., who, being deaf and dumb, was associated with his brother, Peter I., reigned 1682-1696. IWAN VI., poisoned in infancy, 1740, to make way for Elizabeth, daughter of Peter I.

IXNARD, M., a French architect, 1723-1795.

IXTILXOCHITL, FERDINAND D'ALVA, author of a history of the old Mexican kings, 17th cent.

IZAACKE, R., historian of Exeter, died 1700.

IZIOCALT, the fourth king of Mexico, and real founder of its government, reigned 1433-1455.

IZMAILOV, a Russian journalist, 1780-1832.

IZQUIERDO, DON EUGENIO, a Spanish diplomatist, signed the truce of Fontainebleau, d. 1816.

IZZEN-CHOLLACH, a French poet, last cent.

J

JACOB, a learned Talmudist, 16th century.

JAPHAR-EBN-THOPHAIL, an Arabian philosopher, author of 'The Improvement of Human Reason, exhibited in the Life of Hai Ebn Yokhanan,' a philos. romance, transl. by Ockley, d. 1198.

JABALOT, F. F., an Ital. theol., 1780-1834.

JABINEAU, H., a Fr. eccles. wr., died 1792.

JABLONOWSKI, C. G., a Ger. nat., 1756-87.

JABLONOWSKI, JOSEPH, Count, grandfather of Stanislaus, king of Poland, known as a poet and translator; died commencement of last century.

JOSEPH ALEXANDER, Prince Jablonowski, of the same family, founder of a literary society which bears his name, and author of a biography of the great Polish generals, 1712-1777.

JABLONOWSKI, ULADISLAS, a Polish general in the service of Fr. at St. Domingo, 1769-1802.

JABLONSKI, DANIEL ERNEST, a Hebrew scholar and protestant divine of Germany, 1660-1741.

JOHN THEODORE, his brother, a distinguished lexicographer, 1654-1731. PAUL ERNEST, a Ger. theol., and lear. wr., 1693-1757.

JACKSON, ANDREW, president of the United States, was born in South Carolina, on the 15th March, 1767. His father, a settler of Scottish descent, died early, leaving him, with two older brothers, to the care of their widowed mother. He early showed a hardy self-relying nature, and when at a boy he shouldered a musket in the war of independence. With the versatility of employment peculiar to the progressive character of the new republican empire, he became a lawyer as well as a soldier; and he was at the same time a judge of the supreme court of Tennessee, and a major-general in the army of the United States. This was the character in which he was to reap his great

renewal. He had spent many years in the harassing and inglorious conflicts with the Indians on the frontier, when the second war with Britain called him to more distinguished services. In 1815 he signalized himself by the defence of New Orleans. On this occasion he showed that somewhat haughty disregard of civil rights, which was a conspicuous feature of his character; and perhaps it was well for the constitution of the United States that in the midst of his triumphant popularity he found himself surrounded by legal difficulties and dangers. He was subjected to damages for proceedings affecting private parties consequent on his suspending the constitution, and enforcing martial law at New Orleans. There has been no statesman from whom, had opportunity served him, the constitution of the States was likely to run so much risk. He depended on his military renown and democratic principles for the votes and support of the multitude, and might thus in a less firmly settled government have been a very dangerous man. After having served in various public capacities, he became, in 1824, a candidate for the presidency. Though he had the largest number of votes, no one had a sufficient number to be elected, and Adams was selected by the representatives, according to the constitution. In 1828 Jackson was elected by a large majority. The older party viewed this event as the ascendancy of principles fraught with danger to the United States; and this feeling was echoed from other countries, when it was seen that his policy was connected with territorial aggression, and the aggrandizement of the slave-holding interest. On the renewal of the charter of the United States Bank, a main instrument of influence to the federal government, he

boldly trusted to popular support, and used his veto against the chambers of congress. His presidency lasted until 1837. He died on 8th June, 1845. [J.H.B.]

JACKSON, ARTHUR, a noncf. div., 1593-1666.

JACKSON, CYRIL, an eminent div., 1746-1819. His brother, WILLIAM, bishop of Oxford, a classical translator and mathematician, 1750-1815.

JACKSON, JOHN, a portrait pain., 1778-1831.

JACKSON, JOHN, a famous controver. divine, philosophical writer, and chronologist, 1686-1763.

JACKSON, JOSEPH, a letter-founder, 1733-92.

JACKSON, ROBERT, a physician and profes. writer, especially on the fevers of Jamaica and America, and the use of cold water, 1751-1827.

JACKSON, THOMAS, a learned div., 1579-1640.

JACKSON, WILLIAM, a musical composer and writer; distinguished also as a painter, 1730-1804.

JACKSON, WILLIAM, an Irish protestant clergyman, convicted of a treasonable correspondence with France; d. of poison at the bar, 1795.

JACOB, the patriarch of the Bible, is supposed to have been born abt. 2206 B.C., and d. abt. 2061.

JACOB, a Cistercian monk, and native of Hungary, killed while preaching a crusade, 12th c.

JACOB, AL BARDI, or BURADÆUS, a bishop and apostle of the Monophysites in the 6th century.

JACOB, BEN HAJIM, a rabbi of the 16th cent.

JACOB, BEN NAPHTALI, a learned Jew to whom, in conjunction with Ben Aser, the invention of the Masoretic points is ascribed, 5th century.

JACOB, EDWARD, an antiquar. wr., d. 1788.

JACOB, GILES, a writer of numerous works on legal subjects and in polite literature; among which are his 'Lives and Characters of English Dramatic Poets,' 'Law Dictry,' &c., 1690-1744.

JACOB, HENRY, founder of the first congregational or independent church in England, and author of theological treatises by which that reform was promoted, died about 1624. His son, of the same name, a learned writer, 1606-1652.

JACOB, JEHUDAH LEON, a Spanish Jew, an. of a 'Descrip. of the Temple of Solomon,' 17th ct.

JACOB KOLB, G., a Fr. antiq., 1775-1830.

JACOBÆUS, OLIGER, a Danish antiquarian, naturalist, and literary *savant*, 1650-1701. His son, JAMES, a learned writer, died 1738.

JACOBI, A. R., a Ger. jurisconsult, 1746-1825.

JACOBI, FREDERICK HENRY, born at Dusseldorf, 25th January, 1743; died at Munich, where he was President of the Academy of Sciences, 10th March, 1819. Jacobi, distinguished pre-eminently as a writer—no German in modern times having attained a style of greater lucidity and beauty—led the reaction which followed on the various scepticisms arising in the speculations of Kant, and explained in our article on that philosopher. The scepticisms chiefly related to the question—how far are we entitled to infer the existence of an external reality, from the existence of a primary conception? Jacobi opposed to them an imperturbable dogmatism,—asserting with unshrinking confidence, the legitimacy and sufficiency of such conclusions as the following:—'I think, or have an idea of the Supreme Being—therefore he exists.' It cannot be doubted that this *faith-philosophy*, as it was designated, had considerable, and a very salutary influence in recalling to logicians the

authority of our Intuitions; but Jacobi forgot that a true and philosophic faith is not synonymous with blind confidence in whatever may be found in the mind; it is confidence justified by reflection and defensible on grounds capable of being plain and vindicated. He exceeded in this direction even the excesses of the Scottish School; although his expositions are everywhere distinguished by acuteness, and adorned by so remarkable a grasp that his disciples have named him a modern Plato. The correspondence of this celebrated writer perhaps the most interesting of any recent left us. Goethe declared that it represented and sums up a whole century. Jacobi may be considered the founder of a School; and to have had no slight influence in moulding the illustrious Schleiermacher. [J.P.N.]

JACOBI, JOHN GEO., brother of the preceding, a dist. professor and wr. of polite liter., 1740-1811.

JACOBILLI, L., an Italian *savant*, 1598-1671.

JACOBS, F. C. W., a Ger. critic, b. 1764-1818.

JACOBS, JURIE, a Swiss painter, 1610-1660.

JACOBS, LUCAS, a Dutch painter, 1494-1550.

JACOBS, P. F., a Flemish painter, 1780-1800.

JACOBSEN, M., a Spanish commdr., by whom the *Armada* was saved from total ruin, d. 1633.

JACOBSON, JOHN CH. GOTTFRIED, an. of

'Technological Dict. of All the Arts,' &c., 1726-1813.

JACOPI, J., an Italian anatomist, died 1813.

JACOPONE, or JACOPO DA TODI, an It. monk, whose real name was JACOPO DE BEN

DETTI, author of ascetic writings and hymns which have given him a place among the poets of Italy. The best known of these is the famous 'Stabat Mater Dolorosa;' died 1306.

JACOTIN, PETER, a Fr. geograph., 1765-1818.

JACOTOT, JEAN JOSEPH, celeb. as the an. plan of universal education, successively capt. of artillery under Napoleon, secretary to the minister of war, member of the chamber of representatives 1815, prof. of literature at Louvain, and director of the military school of Belgium, 1770-1841.

JACQUARD, or JACQUART, MARIE JOSEPH, celebrated as the inventor of a loom for the weaving of damasks, was born at Lyons 1752, and d. 1834. He was the son of a common workman and first exhibited his machine in 1801, in which, it has been adopted in every manufacture of Europe and America, and is admitted to mark an epoch in the weaving art. He was appointed by Napoleon to an employment in the 'Conservatoire des Arts et des Metiers,' and the city of Lyons has erected a statue to his memory.

JACQUELIN, J. A., a Fr. poet, 1776-1827.

JACQUELINE, countess of Holland, 1400-1482.

JACQUELOT, ISAAC, a prot. div., 1647-1717.

JACQUEMARD, S., a Fr. poet, 1772-1830.

JACQUEMIN, J. B., a Fr. geomet., 1720-1790.

JACQUEMONT, VICTOR, a celebrated French naturalist and traveller in the East Indies, b. 1748.

JACQUES, M. J., a Fr. theologian, 1736-1818.

JACQUET, EUGENE VINCENT, a Fr. naturalist and an. of works on the East. languages, 1811-1840.

JACQUET, J. C., a Fr. pamphleteer, last c.

JACQUET, LOUIS, a French Jesuit, author of a 'Parallel between the Greek and French tragic writers,' 1732-1794.

JACQUET, PETER, a Fr. jurisconsult, d. 1717.

JACQUIER, F., a learned mathematic., 1711-1780.

ACQUIN, A. P., a French author, 1721-1780.
 ACQUIN, NICOLAS JOSEPH, a Dutch botanist, author of a magnificent work entitled 'Floræ Auscæ,' with 500 coloured engravings, 1727-1817.
 ADELOT, N., a Fr. physiologist, 1738-1793.
 AECK, C., a German engraver, 1763-1809.
 AECK, M., a German juriconsult, 1783-1833.
 AEGER, J. W., a German divine, born 1647.
 AGELLON, a duke of Lithuania, born about 14, united the kingdom of Poland to his own his marriage with Hedriga, and reigned as Sigismund V., 1386, died 1434.
 AGEMANN, C. J., a German *savant*, d. 1804.
 AGO, RICHARD, an English poet, 1715-1781.
 AHN, JOHN, a professor in Vienna, disting. in Oriental and biblical scholar, died 1817.
 AILLOT, HUBERT ALEXIS, a French geographer, born about 1640, died 1712.
 AKOB, L. H. VON, a German economist and philosopher of the school of Kant, 1759-1827.
 ALLABERT, J., a Swiss exp. phil., 1712-68.
 AMBLICUS, a Syrian novelist, 2d century.
 AMBLICUS, a Platonic philosopher, 4th cent.
 AMBLICHUS, or IAMBlichus, the famous Neo-platonist and pupil of Porphyry, was born at Chalchis, and died about the year 333. Platonism was far from pure, for it was adulterated with many orientalisms, and degraded by numerous superstitions. Yet his contemporaries were lavish in their praises of his genius. His treatise on Pythagoras contains a life of that philosopher, full of ridiculous puerilities and poems, and has also several chapters on ethics and poetry. The book 'On the Mysteries,' is an attempt to prove the divine origin and perfection of Egyptian worship, with its theosophic doctrines and mystic ceremonies. Many of his other works, such as his Commentaries on some of Plato's Dialogues, are lost. His treatise on the Mysteries was published by Gale, Oxford, 1678, &c. This Iamblichus is often confounded with another person of the same name. [J.E.]
 AMES. The saints of this name are—1. The father, brother of Saint John, put to death by Herod Agrippa 44. 2. A bishop of Jerusalem, brother of St. Simon and St. Jude, killed by the emperor, 62. 3. A bishop of Mesopotamia, 4th cent.
 AMES. The kings of Scotland of this name are—JAMES I., son of Robert III., born 1394; reigned in England by Henry IV. and Henry V., 1406-1437; succeeded to the throne 1406; murdered 1437. JAMES II., son of James I., born 1430; succeeded 1437; killed at the siege of Roxburgh 1460. JAMES III., son of James II., born 1451; succeeded 1460; killed near the field of Bannockburn 1466. JAMES IV., born 1472; succeeded his father James III. 1488; married Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. of England, 1503; died at Flodden field 1513. JAMES V., son and successor of the latter at the age of eighteen months, 1513; married Madeleine, daughter of Francis I., 1536; died, when his only child, Mary, eight days old, 1542. JAMES VI., grandson of the preceding by his daughter Mary, who was married to Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, born 1566; succeeded at Stirling by the insurgent nobles 1567; Elizabeth as king of England 1603; d. 1625.
 JAMES I., king of England, same as James VI. of Scotland. JAMES II., his grandson, suc-

ceeded his brother, Charles II., 1685; lost his throne and took refuge in France 1688; landed in Ireland, and lost the battle of the Boyne 1690; died 1701.
 JAMES I., king of Arragon, born 1206, suc. 1213, died 1216. JAMES II., reigned 1285-1327.
 JAMES I., king of Majorca, son of James I., king of Arragon, flourished 1248-1311. JAMES II., grandson of James I., reigned 1324-1349.
 JAMES OF BOURBON, count of La Marche, and second husband of Jeanne II., queen of Naples, whom he married after the death of Beatrix of Navarre, his first wife, died 1438.
 JAMES OF MAJORCA, third husband of Jeanne I., queen of Naples, whom he married on being delivered from his three years' imprisonment in an iron cage, 1362; died duke of Calabria 1375.
 JAMES OF VITRI, a French cardinal and historian, persecutor of the Albigenses, died 1244.
 JAMES OF VORAGINE, an Ital. prelate, d. 1298.
 JAMES, JOHN THOS., D.D., bishop of Calcutta after the death of Bishop Heber, 1786-1829.
 JAMES, ROBERT, a physician and professional writer, auth. of a 'Medical Dictionary,' and celeb. for the preparation of a fever powder, 1703-1776.
 JAMES, THOS., auth. of school-books, d. 1804.
 JAMES, THOMAS, a distinguished navigator and discoverer, author of a curious journal, 17th c.
 JAMES, THOMAS, a learned divine and collector of curious MSS., author of a 'Treatise on the Corruption of Scriptures, Councils, and Fathers,' 1571-1632. His nephew, RICHARD, a distinguished scholar, 1592-1638.
 JAMES, WILLIAM, a land surveyor, distinguished as the first projector of the Manchester and Liverpool railway, and regarded as the father of the railway system, 1771-1837.
 JAMES, WILLIAM, a naval historian, d. 1827.
 JAMES, SIR W., an E. Indian officer, 1720-83.
 JAMESON, G., a Scotch painter, 1586-1644.
 JAMESON, W., an English *savant*, author of 'Spicilegium Antiquitatum Ægyptii,' last century.
 JAMET, P. C., a French author, born 1701.
 JAMI, an Oriental poet, 1414-1494.
 JAMIESON, REV. JOHN, a Scottish seceding minister, born at Glasgow 1759, ordained at Forfar in 1786, translated to Edinburgh 1797, author of many popular professional works, but is best known to the world at large by his 'Historical Account of the Culdees of Iona,' his 'Hermes Scythicus,' and above all by his 'Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language.' Died at Edinburgh 1838.
 JAMIN, N., an ascetic of Brittany, 1730-1782.
 JAMYN, AMADIS, a French poet, 1538-1585.
 JANE. See JEANNE, JOAN.
 JANEWAY, J., a nonconform. divine, 1636-74.
 JANI, CH. D., a German philosopher, 1743-90.
 JANICON, FRANCIS MICHAEL, a French protestant, known as a political writer, 1674-1730.
 JANIN, JOSEPH, a French historian, 1715-94.
 JANITIUS, C., a Polish historian, 1616-1643.
 JANNES and JAMBRES, the name by which Paul calls the magicians who resisted Moses in Egypt, and supposed to be the same as *Janne* and *Jotape* mentioned by Pliny, and as the *Jo-hanni* and *Mamre* of the Talmud.
 JANOSKI, J. D., a Polish *savant*, 1720-1786.
 JANSEN, H., a French translator, 1741-1812.
 JANSENIUS, CORNELIUS, bishop of Ghent, author of a 'Harmony of the Gospel,' 1510-1576.

JANSENIUS, JAMES, professor of divinity at Louvain, au. of Scripture Comment., 1547-1625.

JANSSEN, CORNEILLE, (CORNELIUS JANSEN-
IUS), was born in a hamlet called Accoy, close upon
Leerdam, in Flanders, in A.D. 1585. In 1602 he
went to study at Louvain, but his severe industry
brought on a malady which required change of air,
and the young student repaired to Paris, where he
formed a friendship with Jean du Verger de Hau-
ranne, better known as the Abbé St. Cyran in the sub-
sequent history of Jansenism. The two friends re-
turned to Bayonne, where they spent several years
in earnest study and meditation. On returning to
Louvain, Janssen was elevated to the principality
of the college of St. Pulcheria, became doctor of
theology in 1617, and was added to the number
of professors in ordinary. Twice was he sent by his
college to Spain on business of moment. He was
raised to the bishopric of Ypres in 1635; a work writ-
ten by him against France for forming alliances with
protestant states having contributed to secure him
such patronage from the court of Spain. He died
of the plague in 1638, in the fifty-third year of
his age. A large part of his life—at least twenty
years of it—had been spent in studying and col-
lecting the works of Augustine. The result of his
labours—his 'Augustinus,' scarcely finished at his
decease—he submitted to the judgment of Pope
Urban VIII. His friends published the posthumous
volumes at Louvain in 1640. The Jesuits, who
were favourers of Pelagianism, were its bitter and
truculent opponents. Five propositions were se-
lected to be condemned, and after many scenes of
strife and papal anathema, the Bull Unigenitus
was issued by Pope Clement XI., which put under
ban the evangelical doctrines of Quesnel, Janssen,
and the whole party. Port-royal, the happy
abode of so many of them, had before this time
been razed to the ground by Jesuit malice and
intrigue. [J.E.]

JANSSEN, or JOHNSON, CORNEL., a Dutch
portrait painter, disting. in England, 1590-1685.

JANSSENS, A., a Flemish painter, 1569-1631.

JANSSENS, VICTOR HONORIUS, a Flemish
painter, disting. in historical subjects, 1664-1739.

JANTET, A. F., a Fr. mathematic., 1747-1805.

JANUARIUS, a bishop and saint of the Romish
Church, beheaded in the persec. under Diocletian.

JANVIER, ANTIDE, a French mechanician and
writer on the chronometer and orrery, 1751-1835.

JANVIER, DOM RENE AMBROISE, a learned
French monk and editor of Hebrew, 1614-1682.

JAPHETH, the third son of Noah, and the
Japetes of profane history, ancestor of the Greeks.

JAQUELOT, ISAAC, a Fr. divine, 1647-1708.

JAQUOT, BLAISE, a Fr. jurist, abt. 1580-1632.

JARCHI, SOLOMON BEN. See RASCHI.

JARD, FRANCIS, a Fr. preacher, 1675-1768.

JARDEL, a Fr. archæologist, died after 1793.

JARDIN, N. H., a Fr. architect, 1720-1799.

JARDINE, G., a Scotch philosopher, 1743-1827.

JARDINIER, C. D., a French engr., 1726-74.

JARDINS, MARY CATHERINE DES, a French
novelist, best kn. as Madame de Villedieu, d. 1683.

JARDYN, KARL DU. See DUJARDIN.

JARNOWICK, G. M., a cel. violinist, 1745-1804.

JAROPOL or JAROPOLK, the first of the
name, grand duke of Russia, reigned 973-980; the
second, grandson of the preceding, 1132-1138.

JAROSLAW, or JAROSLAV, GEORGE, gra-
duate of Russia, a great patron of learn., d. 1054.

JARRIGE, PETER, a French Jesuit, 1605-61.

JARRY, LAWRENCE GUILHARD DU, a French
preacher, kn. as a poet and relig. wr., 1658-1768.

JARS, FRANCIS DE ROCHECHOUART, Chev-
De, a French officer, disting. in the annals of the
Bastille for his singular courage, died 1670.

JARS, GABRIEL, a Fr. mineralogist, 1732-61.

JARVIS, JOHN, an Irish artist, distinguish-
ing as a painter on glass, born about 1749, died 1813.

JASON, a tyrant of Thessalia, 4th cent. B.C.

JAUCOURT, LOUIS, Chevalier De, a French
med. wr., and contrib. to the Encyclo., 1704-1772.

JAUGEON, N., a Fr. archæologist, died 1721.

JAULT, AUG. FR., a Fr. translator, 1700-1772.

JAUREGUI-Y-AGUILAR, JUAN DE, a Span-
ish painter, poet, and translator, 1566-1607.

JAUSSAUD, L. DE, a Fr. Hellenist, 1580-1611.

JAUSSIN, L. ARNAUD, a Fr. histor., d. 1717.

JAY, JOHN MICHAEL LE, an Oriental scho-
lar and advocate of the parliament of Paris, d. 1677.

JAY, JOHN, an Ameri. statesman, 1745-1822.

JAYADEVA, a cel. Hindu poet, 12th to 15th cent.

JEACOCKE, CALEB, a tradesman of London,
celebrated as a debater; author of a 'Vindication
of the Moral Character of the Apos. Paul,' d. 1717.

JEAN EVANGELISTE, LE PERE, was
Capuchin of Louvain, who was known to be liv-
ing in 1639. He is the author of a work entitled

'De Regno Dei in Anima,' which is the first
introduction to the understanding of mystical sub-
jects ever written, and is the only work at present

comparable to Boehmen's 'Divine Vision.' In
this eulogium we must be understood to include

second part, added to the editions of Frankfurt
in 1690 and 1692, and entitled 'De Separatione
Animæ et Spiritus,' or 'The Separation of the

Soul and the Spirit, illustrating the in-
crease of the Bride through the degrees of Per-

Love.' In support of his thesis concerning the
soul's gathering in to herself, of her introversion,
and of her drawing near and exalting herself to

God, the author cites many famous names, and
admitted integrity. It is altogether a curious and
valuable treatise on the state of ecstasy. [E.]

JEANES, HENRY, an Eng. theolog., 1611-1688.

JEANNE D'ALBRET. See ALBRET.

JEANNE, queen of Naples. See JOAN.

JEANNE, HENRIQUEZ, queen of Castile and
Aragon, wife of John II., died 1468.

JEANNE-LA-FOLLE, queen of Castile, daugh-
ter of Ferdinand the Catholic, wife of Philip, arch-
duke of Austria, and mo. of Chas. V., 1482-1555.

JEANNE OF NAVARRE, daughter of Henry IV.,
king of Navarre, and wife of Philip the Fair, king
of France, 1272-1305.

JEANNE OF VALOIS, or ST. JEANNE, daughter
of Louis XI., founder of a relig. order, 1464-1521.

JEANNIN, PETER, kn. as President Jeannin,
a Fr. financier, minister of Henry IV., 1540-1612.

JEANROI, D., a Fr. med. writer, 1750-1812.

JEANSON, B., a French architect, died 1812.

JEATURAT, E. S., a Fr. mathematician, founder
of the observatory at the mil. school, 1724-1812.

JEBB, JOHN, an Irish prelate, author of an
'Essay on Sacred Literature,' &c., 1775-1832.

JEBB, JOHN, a learned divine and Oriental
scholar, who became a physician on profession.

cinanism, 1736-1786. SAMUEL, his uncle, a learned editor of the nonjuring party, afterwards physician, died 1772. SIR RICHARD JEBB, son of Sam., physien. to Geo. III., 1729-1787. JEDAAIA, H., RABBI, surnamed Habbdrasci, Jewish poet and theologian of Spain, 13th cent. JEFFERSON, THOMAS, an eminent American statesman, was born in 1743, at Shadwell, in Virginia. He was educated as a lawyer, and combining with his professional training great scholarship, and a capacity of expressing himself with ease and precision, he became of eminent service in drawing documents connected with the establishment of American independence, and otherwise aiding the arrangements connected with that great event. He prepared the first draught of the Declaration of Independence, which was revised by Franklin and Adams. In a document relating to the disposal of his estates in his old age, he gave his brief and distinct account of his history:—'I came of age in 1764, and was soon put into the nomination of justices of the county in which I lived, and at the first election following I became one of its representatives in the legislature; was once sent to the old Congress; then employed two years with Mr. Pendleton and Mr. Wythe on the repeal and reduction to a single code of the whole body of the British statutes, the acts of our assembly, and certain parts of the common law; then elected governor; next to the legislature, and to Congress again; sent to Europe as minister-plenipotentiary; appointed secretary of state to the new government; elected vice-president and president; and, lastly, a visitor and rector of the university of Virginia.' His opinions were strongly expressed on the principles of government and the legislation of the United States. He was a thorough republican, and the opponent of the conservative party; but it requires to be kept in view that this opposition was derived from the old American school of abstract republicanism, and a reality of citizenship, and had little harmony with the later anti-federalism, and its appeals to the influence to accomplish conventional purposes. Thus, while he abolished primogeniture and the church establishment, he also restrained the slave trade, and his sentiments were in favour of the abolition of slavery. In 1801 he succeeded the elder Adams as president, by choice of the House of Representatives, who had to decide between him and his opponent, on account of an equality of votes. There is no doubt that this choice was eminently propitious to the stability of the constitution, when it is known that his rival was the unscrupulous and clever Colonel Burr. Jefferson filled the office eight years, and from the year 1809 he lived in retirement in Virginia, until his death on the 4th of July, 1826, the anniversary of the declaration of independence, and the day on which his friend and rival, the elder Adams, died. [J.H.B.] JEFFERY, J., a div. and moralist, 1647-1720. JEFFERY, TH., a nonconfor. divine, last cen. JEFFREY, FRANCIS, one of the most masterly critics and most eloquent writers in the English language, was a very remarkable instance of the combination of different and dissimilar faculties, as well as of indefatigable energy and rapid versatility in the employment of mental powers. During the twenty-five years when his literary labours

would have seemed to be incessant, he was practising the legal profession with activity and increasing success: he was the leading barrister in the Scottish courts, while he continued to vindicate his place as the first literary critic of his time; and in his declining years, when literature had ceased to be for him anything more than an amusement, he gained, by his knowledge and acuteness and industry on the bench, an eminent reputation among the best judges that have administered the law of Scotland. He, too, the good lawyer and celebrated writer, was a singularly eloquent and effective speaker; fluent, refined, and masterly in public oratory, and in private society one of the most brilliant of talkers. In his writings, again, to say nothing of the variety of information involved in the diversified fields over which he expatiated, there is an admirable union and an harmonious balancing of vigorous thought with impressive representation: gay and graceful wit, sometimes luxuriating too keenly to be good-natured, alternates with the natural expression of serious feelings which are always refined and not infrequently profound; and an imagination almost fertile and original enough to have made him a poet, throws over all his writings a wealth of felicitously illustrative imagery hardly ever employed to garnish so much of active and sagacious thinking.—Francis Jeffrey was born at Edinburgh in October, 1773. His father, a lawyer by profession, was one of the deputy-clerks or registrars of the Court of Session, the supreme law-court of Scotland. After having passed six years at the High School of Edinburgh, he studied at the university of Glasgow for two sessions of six months each, and afterwards, in his eighteenth year, resided for a few months at Oxford. His youth was spent in industrious reading, which embraced classics, history, ethics, criticism, and the *Belles Lettres*: he was indefatigable in practising composition, and in early manhood wrote many verses. At the age of twenty-one, he was admitted to the Scottish bar, where, for not a few years, he was so little employed as to have full leisure for literary pursuits. The first number of the *Edinburgh Review*, which contained five papers of Jeffrey's, appeared in October, 1802, when he was just twenty-nine years old; and he became its editor after the first two or three numbers. The celebrity which the *Review* at once attained was owing more, in an incalculable degree, to him than to any other of the contributors: the papers which he furnished to it were for many years very numerous, and were those on which its critical authority rested; and his skill and industry in editing were very valuable. At first considerably open in its politics, the *Review* soon became decidedly Whiggish; and the *Quarterly* was established as a rival. But, for a good many years after this, its energy suffered no perceptible diminution; and the exertions of its editor were unrelaxed, in spite of the claims of a professional practice, which was now becoming very great. In the meantime, in 1802, he had married a relation of his own, whom he soon lost, to the deep grief of a heart keenly awake to the domestic and friendly affections. In 1813 he married a grand-niece of John Wilkes, crossing to the United States to bring her home. In 1815 he became the occupant of the beautiful villa of Craighcrook, near Edin-

burgh, which, improved by his fine taste, became a place of meeting for many of the most distinguished persons in Europe. In 1816 Jeffrey's



[Craigcrook Castle.]

eloquence as a public speaker found for the first time an adequate field; trial by jury, which had hitherto been confined in Scotland to criminal causes, being then extended to civil questions. From this time till he ceased to practise, he was the acknowledged leader of the Scottish bar. In 1820, and again in 1821, he was elected Lord Rector of the university of Glasgow by the students, an honour which has since been cordially accepted by some of our most eminent literary men and statesmen. In 1829 his professional brethren authoritatively acknowledged his standing, by appointing him Dean or President of the Faculty of Advocates. He immediately resigned the editorship of the *Review*, which had long been burdensome and undesirable. At this point his literary life may be said to close. During the twenty-seven years, he had contributed to the *Review* about two hundred articles. A new stage in his history opened with the accession of the Whigs to political power. In December 1830, he was appointed Lord Advocate, an office which, besides many other duties, involves those of a secretary of state for Scotland. He necessarily entered parliament, but too late for eminent success, being now in his fifty-eighth year, without adequate training for the peculiar arena, and with a voice already broken so far as to deprive him in a great measure of the advantages which had belonged to his powers of oratory. His chief speeches in the House of Commons were made in support of those measures of reform in parliamentary representation and civic government, which it was his official duty to introduce. In May, 1834, he was raised to the bench as one of the judges in the Court of Session, assuming, according to the Scottish fashion, the honorary title of Lord Jeffrey. He delighted in his judicial duties; and no man ever performed them better. The remaining years of his life were spent in peace and honour. Never was old age more kindly or more placid; and, when the last scene arrived, the regrets of a whole community were poured on his grave. In 1841, an attack of bronchitis, the disease which had often distressed and at length destroyed him, compelled him to seek repose for some months. In 1843 he pub-

lished, with unfeigned reluctance, three volumes containing selections from his 'Contributions to the *Edinburgh Review*.' He died at Edinburgh on the 26th of January, 1850, leaving a widow who survived him but for a very short time, and daughter, whose husband, Mr. Empson (also since dead), became the third editor of the *Edinburgh Review*. [W.S.]

JEFFREYS, GEORGE, Lord, an English lawyer, whose name, though he was a man of considerable ability, is better known by the infamy than the capacity of its owner, was born in the year 1648. He was the sixth son of a moderately wealthy country gentleman, unable to give him more than a good education as a barrister, and he had thus to fight his way in the world—a function to which he brought abilities, perseverance, and a utterly unscrupulous nature. Until he had shattered his nerves by dissipation, he was not destitute of courage, and he first obtained notice by attending an assize at Kingston during the plague, when other members of the profession were frightened away. He became recorder of London, and gradually rose, until, in 1683, he became chief justice of the King's Bench. In this capacity, after Monmouth's rebellion, he lent himself more in the spirit of a savage chief than of an English judge to the exterminating policy of the court, and his judicial condemnations obtained the characteristic name of Jeffreys' campaign. He was immediately rewarded with the office of lord high chancellor, when he transferred his services to a less sanguinary sphere. His wild recklessness, demeanour, his dissipated life, and his unscrupulous perversion of the judicial function in political matters, mixed up with an able discharge of his duty in other questions, make a curious and varied narrative in the memoirs of Jeffreys by Woolrich. Conscious of danger, if not of guilt, at the Revolution, he disguised himself as a sailor, and lurked at Wapping to attempt an escape. A man, who he had terrified from the judgment-seat, recognized his ferocious eyes glaring from a tavern window, and gave the alarm. He was with difficulty rescued from popular vengeance, and removed to the Tower, where he died, on the 19th Apr. 1689. [J.H.E.]

JEFFREYS, GEO., an Eng. poet, 1678-1755.
JEFFRIES, JOHN, an Am. phys., 1744-1813.
JEGHEN, CHR., a Ger. engraver, 1578-1638.
JEHAN-GHIR, ABUL MUZAFFER NOUR-DEEN MOHAMMED, emperor of Hindostan, and successor of Akbar, 1605, died, after a reign dist. by the encouragement of art and literature, 1627.
JEHOAHAAZ, king of Judah, about 609 B.C.
JEHOAHAAZ, king of Israel, 848-832 B.C.
JEHOIACHIN, king of Judah, about 594 B.C.
JEHOIAKIM, king of Judah, 608-597 B.C.
JEHORAM, a king of Judah, 888-885 B.C.
JEHOSHAPHAT, king of Judah, 913-888 B.C.
JEHU, a prophet of Israel, about 932 B.C.
JEHU, a king of Israel, reigned 876-848 B.C.
JEKYL, or JEKYL, SIR JOSEPH, a W. lawyer and statesman of the reign of George 1664-1738. His brother, THOMAS, a clergyman and author, dates unknown. Their descendant JOSEPH, an eminent barrister, solicitor-general to the prince of Wales, 1752-1837.

JELAL ED DEEN ROUMI, a Per. poet, 1318

JELGERHIUS, J., a Dutch paint., 1776-1836.
JELLINGER, C., a Germ. theolog., 17th cen.
JENISCH, BERNARD, Baron De, a German diplomatist, and historian of Persia, 1784-1807.
JENISCHIUS, P., a Flem. *savant*, 1558-1647.
JENISID, or GIARNSCHID. See **DJEMCHID.**
JENKIN, R., a learned divine, 1656-1727.
JENKIN, W., a nonconfor. divine, 1612-1685.
JENKINS, DAVID, a famous judge and royalist, of 'Reports and Polit. Tracts,' &c., 1586-1667.
JENKINS, HENRY, a native of Yorkshire, who died in poverty when 169 years of age, 1670.
JENKINS, SIR LEOLINE, a native of Glamorganshire, ambassador at the Hague in the reign of Charles II., and a distinguished civilian, 1625-85.
JENKINSON. See **LIVERPOOL.**
JENKINSON, ANTHONY, an English gentleman who was sent out (1558-1559) to inquire into the commercial resources of Central Asia. He was the first Englishman who crossed the Caspian, and the first person who in modern times has given an account of that sea. He reduced its dimensions to longitude; and made many other accurate determinations of geographical positions.
JENKS, BENJAMIN, a clergyman of the Church of England, author of 'Prayers and Offices of Devotion,' 1646-1724.
JENNENS, CHARLES, a gentleman of fortune, and suggestor of oratories in England, died 1773.
JENNER, CH., an English poet, 1737-1774.
JENNER, EDWARD, M.D., F.R.S., the discoverer of vaccination, was born at Berkeley, in Gloucestershire, on the 17th of May, 1749. He was the son of his father, who was vicar of Berkeley, early in life and the direction of his education devolved on his brother, the Rev. Stephen Jenner. He played at an early age a taste for natural history, and being destined for the profession of medicine he was apprenticed to Mr. Ludlow of Sodbury, near Bristol, a respectable provincial practitioner; and subsequently removed to London in 1770, where he became for two years a house pupil to the celebrated John Hunter. On the completion of his education in London he returned to his native place, where he began business as a general practitioner, and soon acquired an extensive and well-deserved reputation. In 1798, he made a discovery with which his name is now permanently associated, namely, that a pustular eruption on the teats of cows, and supposed to be identical with the disease called the 'Grease' in the heels of horses, had such a relationship to the matter of small-pox, that if inserted into the human constitution it would be protected against the terrible disease. This great fact was announced publicly by Dr. Jenner in 1798, but it was coldly received, and both the public and the profession were extremely sceptical as to its truth. It is now too firmly established to be shaken, though the amount of protection is not so great as at one time supposed; still the saving of human life from this discovery has been immense, and assuredly scientific medicine has never benefited upon humanity a more precious gift than the practice of vaccination. It was proposed to reward this distinguished physician by a grant of £10,000, but the House of Commons would only give £10,000, and even that with difficulty. It is melancholy to be obliged to state that Jenner's

life was embittered by the controversies to which his discovery led, and that an amiable, a virtuous, and an accomplished man, was disturbed by petty squabbles, to which his nature was utterly abhorrent. He died on the 26th of January, 1823, in the seventy-fourth year of his age, and was buried on the 3d of February in the chancel of the parish church of Berkeley. [J.M.C.]

JENNINGS, DR. DAVID, a dissenting minister of great learning, author of 'An Appeal to Reason for the Truth of the Holy Scriptures,' and a posthumous work on 'Jewish Antiquities,' 1691-1762.

JENNINGS, HENRY CONSTANTINE, a celebrated collector of antiquities and objects of vertu and natural history, author of works connected with religious and philosophical inquiries, 1781-1819.

JENSON, N., a French printer, 1420-1483.

JENYNS, SOAME, a country gentleman, known in the political world as a member of parliament, and partizan of Sir Robert Walpole, and distinguished in literature as one of the most elegant and ingenious writers of his age. Besides poems, essays, and political tracts, he is the author of 'A Free Inquiry into the Nature and Origin of Evil,' published 1757, and 'A View of the Internal Evidence of the Christian Religion,' which became the subject of a considerable controversy, born in London 1704, died 1787.

JEPHSON, R., an Irish dramatist, 1736-1803.

JEPHTHAH, a judge of the Hebrews, 1243-37 B.C.

JEREMIAH, one of the Jewish prophets, 630 B.C.

JEREMIAH, patriarch of Constantinople, 1572.

JERNINGHAM, EDWARD, an English poet and dramatist, author of 'The Rise and Fall of Scandinavian Poetry,' &c., 1727-1812.

JEROBOAM, the first of the name king of Israel, 962-943 B.C. The second, 817-776 B.C.

JEROME, or according to his full Latin name, **EUSEBIUS HIERONYMUS SOPHRONIUS**, was born of Christian parents at Stridon, a town of Dalmatia, about the year 331. After enjoying high educational advantages under his father, he was sent to Rome to prosecute his studies. On being baptized he made a tour into Gaul, and remained for a few years at Treves, carrying out his likings for Christian and ecclesiastical literature. On leaving Gaul, the probability is that he returned to Rome, and at Aquileia, in 370, he composed his earliest theological essay—the first-born of a numerous progeny. Here also he formed his intimacy with Rufinus, a friend whom afterwards he so heartily abused. In 373 he carried himself, his library, and some friends to the East, passed through Thrace and the other provinces on his line of journey, and on his arrival at Antioch one companion died, and himself was visited with an alarming illness. This malady seems to have darkened his spirit, and deepened his resolution to live in cloistered solitude. Soon after he retired to a desert east of Antioch, and spent four years in ascetic torture, hard literary labour, and self-education. His retreat was at length invaded by controversy, for Meletius and Paulinus fought for the pre-eminence in the church at Antioch, and he espoused the interest of the latter. In 379 he returned to Antioch, and was ordained a presbyter. The next year he visited Constantinople, where for three years he enjoyed the friendship and patronage of Gregory of Nazianzus.

Here he translated the Chronicon of Eusebius, and portions of the works of Origen. The contests at Antioch still raged, and Meletius being dead, Pope Damasus summoned Paulinus and his party to Rome, in order to ascertain the bearings of the quarrel. In the conferences held on the subject, Jerome officiated as secretary, and the pope became so interested in him, that he retained him in the Western capital, and urged him especially to the revision of the Latin version of the Bible. But his passion for a monastic life led him to describe its virtues and glories in such impressive pictures, that the ladies of Rome were filled with his enthusiasm, and so much did the furor spread, that husbands, brothers, and fathers denounced Jerome, and the very populace insulted him. On the death of Damasus, his discretion prompted him to leave Rome, and he returned to the East in 385. There immediately followed him two wealthy devotees, the widow Paula, and her daughter Eustochium. With these ladies and their female attendants, Jerome travelled through the Holy Land, and having visited Egypt, he finally settled at Bethlehem, in 386, where Paula erected four religious establishments, three for nuns, and one for monks. This latter monastery Jerome governed for many years, and spent the remainder of his life in the composition of many religious works. In the great controversies of the period he bore no inactive share. The Pelagians, whom he had so bitterly castigated, were at length tempted to retaliate with secular hostility, and a band of them invaded his retreat, and so endangered his life, that he was obliged to spend two years in secrecy and exile. Safety being restored, he returned in 418 to his cell; but his exhausted nature at length sunk amidst unceasing labours and mortifications, and he died at the age of ninety, on the 30th September, 420.—The life of Jerome was a busy one. He wrote on almost every subject. Biography, history, theology, biblical translations, polemics, and commentaries on a very large portion both of the Old and New Testaments, kept him in incessant toil. His Latin style is pure and terse on the whole. He excelled all his contemporaries in erudition. He wanted the glowing fancy of Chrysostom, and the serene temper and symmetrical intellect of Augustine, but he was beyond them both in critical skill and taste. His faults lie upon the surface; a hot and hasty disposition, which so resented every opposition, and magnified trifles, that in his towering passion, he heaped upon opponents opprobrious epithets and coarse invective. Haste, eagerness, and acerbity, appear also in his letters and expositions. His mode of life must have greatly aggravated this touchiness and irascibility, as it deprived him of the mollifying influence of society and friendship. His heart was estranged from human sympathies; and save when lighted up by the ardours of his indignant passion, it was like his own cell, cold, gloomy, and uninviting. The works of Jerome will always maintain for him the esteem of Christendom. There is in them a great deal that is baseless, fanciful, and one-sided, but very much that is useful and instructive in exegesis and theology. In the Vulgate, the Old Testament was translated by him directly from the Hebrew, and the New Testament is a revision of previous trans-

lations. The first of those works, great meritorious as it is, was received with some suspicions, under which the translator was very patient and fretful. The first edition of Jerome's work was that of Erasmus, Basel, 9 vols. f. 1516. The Benedictine edition appeared in 5 folio, 1693-1706. The best edition is that of Larsi, in 11 vols. folio, which originally appeared at Verona, 1736-1742, and was reprinted in quarto at Venice in 1766-72, in 24 parts, unbound in 11 volumes.

JEROME EMILIANI, a Venetian officer in Austrian service, afterw. a rel. founder, 1481-1511.

JEROME OF PRAGUE, an intimate friend of John Huss, and like him a martyr of the truth, said to have copied the writings of Wickliffe at Oxford, and to have studied at the universities of Paris, Heidelberg, and Cologne. His career reformer dates from 1400 to his death at the age of 41 in 1415, and the scenes of his activity were Bohemia, Poland, and Hungary. He was a man of great learning and dignity of manner, and endured his fate so courageously as to excite the admiration of his enemies, who have also testified to the superiority of his character.

JEROME OF SANTA FE, a Spanish Jew, remarkable for his conversion to Christianity, and his writings against the errors of the Jews, 15th c.

JERUSALEM, **J. FR. WILLIAM**, a German divine, author of 'Letters on the Mosaic Religion and Philosophy,' on 'German Literature,' 1709-1789. The suicide of his son, 'Young Jerusalem,' suggested to Goethe the story of Werther.

JERVAS, **CHARLES**, an Irish portrait painter, who became fashionable as an artist. He published a translation of Don Quixote; died 1733.

JERVIS, **JOHN**. See **ST. VINCENT**.

JESSEY, **HENRY**, an eminent clergyman, suffered imprisonment at the Restoration for nonconformity. He was a learned Oriental scholar, and distinguished for his biblical knowledge. Minister of St. George's, Southwark, during the Commonwealth; died 1633.

JESUA, **LEVITA**, a Spanish rabbi, 15th c.

JEUFFROY, **R. V.**, a French gem and engraver, 1749-1826.

JEWEL, **JOHN**, bishop of Salisbury in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, is distinguished as one of the ablest and most eloquent writers against the Romish Church. His 'Apology for the Church of England' is the work by which he is best known, but he is the author of many controversial treatises, equally learned and judicious, and most of which are rendered agreeable reading by the historical and antiquarian notices dispersed throughout them. The most important of these is the controversy with Dr. Harding, arising out of a sermon preached by Bishop Jewel at St. Paul's Cross, and usually called his 'Challenge Sermon.' The works of this eminent prelate have been recently published by the Parker Society.

JEZZAR or **DJEZZAR**, a common Manikiee who rose to be pacha of Acre and Saidia. He held the former place, under the direction of Sir Samuel Smith, against the whole force of Napoleon's army, was compelled to raise the siege 21st May, 1800. Jezzar died in 1804.

JOAB, the general of King David, d. 1000 b.c.

JOACHIM, a relig. founder of Spain, 1180-1200.

JOACHIM, GEORGE, a *savant* of the Tyrol, st known as an astronomer, 1514-1596.



[House of Joan of Arc.]

JOAN OF ARC. The proper name of this roic and pure-hearted woman was JEANNE ARC, and her birth-place the village of Domini, on the borders of Lorraine. Here she first saw the light in 1410, and being the child of poor parents, she was inured to servitude, and acquired an extraordinary skill as an equestrian, which was afterwards so valuable to her, by riding the horses to water. She was piously educated, and when about thirteen years of age—as appears from her own history, which is best collected from the process of her trial at Rouen—she began to have visions, and to be informed of her mission for the deliverance of France. In 1428-9, the forces of all Europe were turned upon the city of Orleans, the siege of which was closely pressed by the English, in alliance with the Burgundians, while Charles VII., despairing of his throne, had assembled the deputies of the French towns still remaining under his government, at Chinon, to deliberate upon their approaching ruin. This was the critical moment chosen by Jeanne Darc, or ways pointed to, as she averred, by her celestial assistants, for the deliverance of her country. She presented herself to Baudricourt, the governor of the neighbouring town of Vaucouleurs, and demanded to be conducted to the French court. His persuasions, and the extreme danger of the journey were urged in vain, and in due course she arrived at Chinon, inspired the phantom of a young man with a share of her own spirit, and was presented to the assembly. The popular enthusiasm rose to the highest pitch when Joan appeared at the head of the troops in armour, her beautiful hair hanging in ringlets upon her shoulders, her soldier's bonnet adorned with white feathers, and the sword of St. Catherine to point the way to victory. In due time, on the 29th of April, 1429, La Pucelle entered the city of Orleans, and finally accomplished the strange passages of her early life by conducting the king to Rheims, where he was crowned in her presence on the 17th of July. Here, according to all that is stated afterwards, her mission was ended, at Dunois, the French commandant, commonly called the bastard of Orleans, persuaded her to remain with the army, as a consequence of which,

she was taken prisoner by the English at Compeigne, after performing prodigies of valour, on the 24th of May, 1430. Her trial and condemnation on a charge of sorcery is one of the foulest blots in history, and is to be attributed, not to the English authorities only, but at least in as great a degree to the ecclesiastical party, headed by Pierre Cauchon, the bishop of Beauvais, who had a quarrel with Charles VII., and chose this method to revenge himself. It is pitiable to read in the process of her trial the exquisite mental torture to which this poor girl was subjected—after being bound with iron chains—by a crowd of subtle theologians, who had prepared their questions beforehand, with a view to entrap her into contradictions, in order to sustain the charge of demoniac intercourse. Her answers, however, were wonderfully consistent. She declared that her mission was from God, because she had been prepared for it for years past by celestial agents, the chief of whom were Saint Marguerite and Saint Catherine, who appeared richly clothed, and crowned, and always accompanied with a brilliant light. She called them her holy protectresses. To the question, how they could speak, being pure spirits, without members, she answered she knew not, it was the will of God; she only knew that their voices were sweet, and their language beautiful, their counsel holy! It was again objected that they were mere appearances, without reality: 'Whether they be apparent or real,' said the heroine, 'I have proved them, and I would rather lose my head than deny their being. I am as sure of it,' she added, 'as I am of my faith in Jesus Christ.' She was asked what they advised her in regard to the process: she answered, 'To reply without fear.' 'Whether they hated the English?' She said 'They desired them to return to their own country.' One of her judges tried the purity of her imagination, by asking her if St. Michael had appeared clothed or naked. 'Think you,' she said, 'that God has not the means of clothing his spirits?' Such questions were multiplied and twisted into every variety of form, to disconcert her if possible, but she preserved her dignity and modesty through all, and ended by an admonition addressed to the infamous Cauchon, 'Oui, je suis envoyée de Dieu—yes! my mission is of God! You say that you are my judge. Have a care what you do, for you stand in great danger!' She knew her fate, as she told the earl of Warwick, who visited her in prison, and she was prepared to die whenever God pleased, but she would fain have returned to her father and mother, and kept their flocks again, and her sister and her brothers would have been so glad to see her! She was burnt alive, the virgin-martyr of French liberty, on the 31st of May, 1431, in the twenty-first year of her age, and it is remarkable that her dying predictions in regard to the final expulsion of the English were literally accomplished. Jeanne Darc never shed any blood with her own hand, but rode into the midst of the enemy at the head of her troops, who followed her with unbounded confidence in her supernatural powers. [E.R.]

JOAN OF NAPLES. This accomplished and ill-fated princess was the daughter of Charles, duke of Calabria, and granddaughter of Robert,

king of Naples, to whose authority she succeeded in right of her deceased father 1343. In order to unite the claims of the two branches of the house of Anjou, and secure the tranquillity of her reign, King Robert had married her to Andrew, youngest son of Carobert, king of Hungary, when they were both children. The match was not a happy one, either for the princess or her subjects, by whom Andrew, a man of unamiable and gross disposition, was about equally beloved, and a conspiracy being formed against him, he was murdered in 1345. In 1347 the queen married her kinsman Louis of Tarentum, who had been her lover, and was the principal instigator of the conspiracy; and the circumstances led to a war in which Charles III., duke of Durazzo, became a principal actor, and Avignon with its territory was ceded to the pope by Queen Joan. Louis survived these events till 1362, when Joan was married again to James of Arragon, and for a fourth time, in 1376, to Otho of Brunswick. Eventually, Charles of Durazzo usurped the throne of Naples, and caused the queen to be suffocated in 1381. The daughter of Charles, known as JOAN II. of Naples, who succeeded to his ill-gotten power in 1414, and died 1435, was married successively to William, the son of Leopold of Austria (1404-6), and to James, count of La Marche (1415). She was a woman of profligate character, and no redeeming virtues are recorded of her. Joan I., on the other hand, who possessed commanding talents, and governed her dominions with great skill, has had many apologists, and Laharpe has made her history the subject of one of his tragedies. [E.R.]

JOAN, POPE, the subject of a scandalous story which relates that a woman was elected to the papacy under the name of John in the middle of the 9th century, and that she reigned for nearly two years and a-half, when she was taken with labour-pains in the way to the Lateran Basilica, and compelled to discover her sex. It is held by some that the story has been clearly disproved, but even grave historians assert that women of scandalous lives had great influence over the papal councils at that period, and perhaps there are few historical events truer than this story if it be understood by metonymy—one thing being put for another not altogether unlike it. Pope Joan is understood to have been an English woman, and to have acquired her reputation by teaching divinity, disguised in man's clothing. The first to mention this delectable piece of scandal was Marianus Scotus, a monk of the abbey of Fulda, who died in 1086, and a full account of her life, attributed to F. Durant, was published at Geneva, in 1578. Its refutation, if it may be considered such, is due to the learned protestant David Blondel, who displeased the protestants thereby as much as he had gratified them by his book 'De Episcopis et Presbyteris.' In 1785, however, a work was published by Humphrey Shuttleworth, entitled 'A Present for a Papist, or the History of the Life of Pope Joan, proving that a woman called Joan really was Pope of Rome.' See JOHN. [E.R.]

JOANES, VICENTIO, a Sp. painter, 1523-1579.

JOASH, a king of Israel, 832-817 B.C.

JOASHI, a king of Judah, 870-831 B.C.

JOAZAR, high priest of the Jews, 614-630 B.C.

JOBELOT, J. F., a Fr. juriconsult, 1620-1700.

JOBERT, LOUIS, a Fr. antiquarian, 1637-1700.

JOCONDUS, JOHN, an Ital. archit., 16th c.

JOELLE, S., a French dramatist, 1532-1570.

JODRELLE, R. P., an En. dramatist and critic, au. of 'Illustrations of Euripides,' 1745-1831.

JOECHER, C. T., a Ger. historian, 1694-1770.

JOECK, C., a Ger. map engraver, 1763-1809.

JOFFRID, an abbot of Croyland, supposed to be the original founder of Cambr. univer., 12th c.

JOHANNOT, C. H. A., a Ger. pain., 1800-1850.

JOHN, the forerunner of the Saviour, commenced his preaching to the Jews and baptizing 2 and was executed by Herod Antipas, 32.

JOHN, the apostle and evangelist, commenced preaching the gospel, shortly after the crucifixion in Asia Minor and among the Parthians. He was the first bishop of Ephesus, and the writer of the gospel kn. by his name and of the Apocal., d. 90.

JOHN, the first saint of the name, commonly called CLIMACHUS or SCHOLASTICUS, was abbot of the monastery of Mount Sinai, and lived from 5th to the early part of the next century. Another JOHN was patriarch of Alexandria, and lived about 550-619. A third was a native of Provence and founder of a monastic order, 1161-1218.

JOHN, fourth, surnamed 'De Dieu,' was a native of Portugal, and celebrated as a founder of charitable institutes, 1495-1550. A fifth, commonly called John De Santa Crusa, or John De Yopez, known as the associate of St. Theresa in reforming the Carmelites, 1542-1591. And besides these, the first pope of this name.

JOHN, the name of several ecclesiastics and prelates, the most celebrated of whom are—JOHN SCHOLASTICUS, patriarch of Antioch, a compiler of canons, &c., died 578. JOHN OF SALISBURY, bishop of Chartres in 1164, author of a life of Becket, died 1182. JOHN OF PARIS, a learned Dominican and theological writer, died 1306. JOHN OF RAGUSA, a popish prelate, known as a public character and disputant against the Hussites, about 1426-1443. JOHN DE CHELIN, popish bishop and reformer, 16th century. A JOHN, bishop of Chiemeese in Bavaria, author of 'Onus Ecclesiae,' same period.

JOHN I., elected pope 523, and sent ambassador to Constantinople by Theodoric, the Arian king of Italy, after which he was imprisoned and died in confinement, 526. JOHN II., reigned 533-548. JOHN III., 560-573. JOHN IV., 640-642. JOHN V., 685-686. JOHN VI., 701-705. JOHN VII., 705-707. JOHN VIII., author of many letters which are still preserved, 872-882. JOHN IX., 898-900. JOHN X., distinguished as a military leader by the conquest of the Saracens in Italy, elected 914 or 915, imprisoned and put to death 928. JOHN XI., elected at the age of twenty-five, 931, died in prison 933. JOHN XII., born 928, elected 956, deposed on account of his debauchery, 963, died 964. JOHN XIII., reigned 965-972. JOHN XIV., succeeded 964, died in prison 978. JOHN XV., elected and died 985. JOHN XVI., succeeded 986, and died, after a pontificate of 6 years, disturbed by the pretensions of Crescentius who proclaimed himself consul, 996. JOHN XVII., elected and died 1003. JOHN XVIII., reigned, as nearly as can be ascertained, 1004-1009. JOHN XIX., 1024-1033. JOHN XX., or XX.

ceeded 1276, and died by an accident 1277.
 IN XXII., author of works on medicine and
 ymy, reigned 1316-1334. JOHN XXIII.,
 ted 1410, deposed 1415, died 1419. An
 pope, named JOHN XVII., was inhumanly
 rdered, 998; and Pope Joan, whose story is
 sidered fabulous, is sometimes called JOHN IX.
 OHN, king of England, youngest son of Henry
 born 1166, succeeded his brother Richard
 ur De Leon, and is supposed to have murdered
 ace Arthur, 1199; invaded France 1214, signed
 great charter 1215, died 1216.

OHN, king of France, the *first* of the name,
 sthumous son of Louis X., born and died 1316.
 IN II., son of Philip V., born 1319, succeeded
 0, taken prisoner by the Black Prince at the
 ous battle of Poitiers 1356, died 1364.

OHN, king of Jerusalem, and regent em-
 or of Constantinople during the minority of
 win II., flourished 1204-1237.

OHN I., emperor of the East, surnamed
 isces, succeeded 969, poisoned 975. JOHN
 MMENUS) II., son of Alexis Comnenus, born
 8, succeeded 1118, and died after a glorious
 n, 1143. JOHN (DUCAS) III., surnamed Va-
 s, born 1193, succeeded 1222, died after a
 n of thirty-three years, distinguished by his
 quests and good government, 1255. JOHN

See LASCARIS. JOHN V. See CANTACU-
 US. JOHN VI. and VII. See PALÆOLOGUS.
 OHN I., king of Castile and Leon, born 1358,
 eeded his father Henry II. 1379, died 1390.
 IN II., born 1405, succeeded his father Henry
 1406, died 1454.

OHN I., king of Portugal, born 1357, usurped
 throne 1384, died 1433. JOHN II., born 1455,
 eeded 1481, died 1495. JOHN III., succeeded
 I, died 1557. JOHN IV., chief of the house
 raganza, born 1604, delivered his country from
 Spaniards and proclaimed king 1640, died
 3. JOHN V., born 1689, succeeded 1705,
 1750. JOHN VI., born 1767, became regent
 onsequence of the mental incapacity of his
 ber, the queen regent, 1793, returned to
 ail, and took the title of emperor on the inva-
 of the French, 1808, succeeded his mother
 3, returned to Portugal 1821, died 1826.

OHN I., king of Sweden, called JOHN SVER-
 son, reigned 1216-1222. JOHN II., same as
 a, king of Denmark. JOHN III., born 1537,
 eeded 1568, abdicated 1592.

OHN, king of Denmark, born 1455, succeeded
 father, Christian I., 1481, king of Norway
 k, king of Sweden 1497, dethroned by the
 des 1512, died 1513.

JOHN ALBERT, k. of Poland, reig. 1492-1496.

JOHN OF AUSTRIA, a natural son of the em-
 per Charles V., distinguished in the service of
 p II. of Spain at the bat. of Lepanto, 1546-78.

JOHN OF GAUNT, or GHENT, du. of Lancaster,
 son of Edward III., and father of Henry IV.,
 of England, born at Ghent 1340, died 1399
 prince greatly distinguished himself in the
 ch wars, and acquired great popularity in Eng-
 as the patron of Wickliffe. See LANCASTER.

JOHN HIRCANAS, son of Simon Maccabæus,
 a he succeeded as high priest and prince of
 ewa, B.C. 135, died, after a reign of 29 years,
 ughished by his victories and reforms, B.C. 106.

JOHN OF PISA, a dis. architect, 13th century.
 JOHN OF UDINO, an Italian painter, d. 1564.
 JOHNES, THOMAS, a gentleman of Shropshire,
 distin. as a man of taste and letters, 1748-1816.
 JOHNSON, CH., a dramatic wr., died 1748.
 JOHNSON, JOHN, one of the nonjuring divs.,
 known as a learned and religious wr., 1662-1725.
 JOHNSON, M., a painter, reign of James II.
 JOHNSON, M., an antiquarian, died 1755.
 JOHNSON, R., a grammarian, died 1720.



[Birth-place of Samuel Johnson.]

JOHNSON, SAMUEL, the son of a bookseller,
 was born at Lichfield in 1709. Beginning his
 studies at Oxford in 1728, he was obliged by poverty
 to retire after three years without taking a degree.
 He became successively, an usher in Leicestershire,
 the drudge of a bookseller in Birmingham, and the
 head of a school established with some money he
 acquired by marrying, in 1736, a widow who was
 much older than himself, but to whom he was
 sincerely attached. The school speedily failed;
 and, in 1737, removing to London, Johnson entered
 on his long course of literary toil. His reputation
 rose very slowly: the greater part of his time was
 wasted, for many years, on desultory and occa-
 sional efforts; he had an unhealthy constitution,
 and a strong tendency to hypochondriac melan-
 choly. For the twenty-five years during which
 he struggled for a livelihood, he had no leisure
 either for systematizing his knowledge, or for con-
 centrating his thoughts; and when, at length, he
 obtained a small competency, he was already fifty-
 three years of age, with decayed strength and
 soured temper, and with a weariness of labour
 which made him too glad to enjoy in indolent re-
 pose the fame he had so hardly won. The works
 which, in these adverse circumstances, Johnson
 produced, were celebrated beyond measure in the
 latter half of his century; and, though they add
 disappointingly little to our stock either of solid
 knowledge or of literary invention, they are extra-
 ordinary monuments both of vigour and originality
 in thinking, and of great though ponderous power
 of expression.—During his long period of hard
 labour, the mere quantity of his writings was very
 great. A large proportion of them appeared in

'The Gentleman's Magazine' or as pamphlets; and most of these are quite forgotten. His two poetical satires, 'London,' and 'The Vanity of Human Wishes,' are striking specimens of reflection and diction; but neither they nor his tragedy of 'Irene' entitle him to be considered as a poet. 'Rasselas,' written in a week to pay for his mother's funeral, is one of the most interesting and characteristic of his works. His two sets of periodical essays, 'The Rambler' and 'The Idler,' are in no respect comparable to their models of Queen Anne's time. For eight years from 1747, Johnson's attention was chiefly engaged by his 'Dictionary of the English Language,' a work highly honourable to the author in the circumstances in which it was produced, but possessing little of real philological value.—In 1762, after having, though a devoutly religious man, refused to take orders, Johnson obtained, through Lord Bute, a pension of three hundred a-year. Not long afterwards he was received into the house of Mr. Thrale. He was thenceforth the dictator of a large society of accomplished persons, and the acknowledged chief of the literature of his day. In 1765 appeared his edition of Shakspeare, the preface to which, with all its shortcomings, is a very fine and instructive contribution to the philosophy of poetical art; his 'Journey to the Hebrides,' the liveliest of his writings, was published in 1775; and his 'Lives of the Poets,' the last of his works, appearing in 1781, is remarkable alike for its impressive composition, and for its mixture of valuable truth and strong prejudice in criticism. Johnson died in 1784, at his famous house in Bolt-Court. In 1790, his reputation was revived and extended by Boswell's 'Life.' This curious collection of sayings, the most minute record that was ever taken down from any man's lips, is now generally held to convey a more favourable impression of his real strength, both in thought and in language, than anything in the works which he wrote and published. [W.S.]

JOHNSON, SAMUEL, a learned divine, famous for his zeal against popery, in the reign of James II., for which he underwent many penalties and cruel personal suffering; author of 'Julian the Apostate,' &c., 1649-1703.

JOHNSON, SAMUEL, a dramatic writer and actor, au. of 'All Alive and Merry,' &c., d. 1773.

JOHNSON, T., an eminent herbalist, d. 1644.

JOHNSON, T., a classical editor, last century.

JOHNSON, SIR W., an Irish officer, d. 1774.

JOHNSON, ARTHUR, a Scotch physician, distinguished as a Latin poet, author of 'Delicia Poetarum Scoticorum,' &c., 1587-1641.

JOHNSTON, C., an Irish wr., au. of 'Chrysal, or the Adventures of a Guinea,' died about 1800.

JOHNSTON, JOHN, a physician of Poland, distin. as a naturalist and historian, 1603-1675.

JOHNSTONE, BRYCE, D.D., a Scottish divine, author of a 'Commentary on the Revelation,' 1747-1805. His nephew, JOHN, a Scottish min., and ed. of Dr. Johnstone's Sermons, 1757-1820.

JOHNSTONE, CHEVALIER DE, a military adventurer in the service of Charles Edward the Pretender, au. of 'Mem. of the Rebellion,' b. 1720.

JOHNSTONE, G., a member of parliament, and political agent of the English government, author of 'Thoughts on our E. Ind. Acquisitions,' d. 1787.

JOHNSTONE, JAMES, a Scottish physician and physiological inquirer, 1730-1802. His son JOHN, a med. wr., and biogr. of Dr. Parr, d. 1833.

JOHNSTONE, J. H., an Ir. actor, 1750-1828.

JOINVILLE, JOHN, Sieur De, a Fr. historian whose 'Life of St. Louis' is one of the most valuable documents of the middle ages, 1228-1318.

JOLIVET, JEAN BAPTISTE MOYSE, Count, a French statistician and financier, 1754-1848.

JOLLY, ALEX., a Scotch prelate, 1755-1833.

JOLY, CLAUDE, a Fr. writer, au. of 'Maxims for the Education of a Prince,' 1607-1700.

JOLY, CLAUDE, a Fr. rel. writer, 1610-1678.

JOLY, GUY, the confidential secretary and biographer of Cardinal De Retz, 17th century.

JOLY, J., a Fr. poet and translator, d. 1840.

JOLY, J. R., a French historian, 1715-1805.

JOLY, M. A., a Fr. comic writer, 1672-1758.

JOLY, M. E., a French actress, 1761-1798.

JOLY, PH. L., a Fr. lexicographer, 1680-1758.

JOLY-CLERC, N., a Fr. naturalist, died 1817.

JOLY-DE-BEVY, LOUIS PH. JOSEPH, a Fr. lawyer and theologian, author of 'Le Parlement Outrage,' 1736-1822.

JOLY-DE-FLEURY, W. F., a French jurisprocureur-général after D'Aguissan, 1675-1756.

JOMELLI, NICOLÒ, a celebrated composer and musician of Naples, 1714-1774.

JON-ARESON, an Icelandic poet, 1484-1550.

JONE or JONAS, RUNOLPH, an Icelandic scholar, author of philological works, died 1654.

JONAS, a Jewish prophet, died about 761 B.C.

JONAS, ARNGRIM, a learned historian and antiquarian of Ireland, 1545-1640.

JONATHAN, a high priest and leader of the Jews, dist. in the war with Syria, killed 144 B.C.

JONES, DAVID, a Welch poet, died abt. 1780.

JONES, EDWARD, a Welch musician, d. 1821.

JONES, GEORGE MATTHEW, a naval officer au. of 'Travels in Norway, Sweden,' &c., d. 1833.

JONES, GRIFFITH, a Welch minister, distinguished by his zeal for religion and education, 1684-1761.

JONES, GRIFFITH, a miscel. writer, connected with Dr. Johnson and Goldsmith, 1721-1786.

JONES, HENRY, an Irish dramatist, d. 1770.

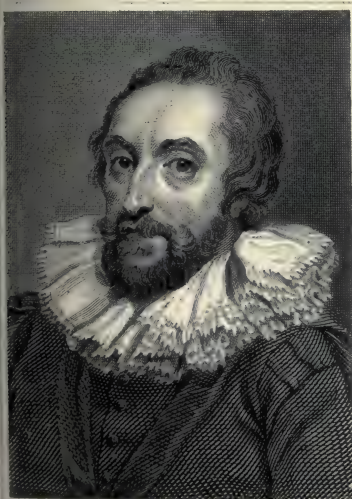
JONES, INIGO, was born in London about 1572. He was patronised in early youth by William earl of Pembroke, who is supposed to have sent him to Italy to study landscape painting: he took up architecture later, about 1600 after his return. The little attention he paid to this art in his first visit to Italy is shown by Crewe Hall, Cheshire, positively attributed to Jones, and St. John's College, Oxford, or the Grotto at Wilton; the first in what is called the Elizabethan style, and the latter, abortive attempt at the classical. The Elizabethan, a modification of the Renaissance imported from the Low Countries, supplanted the Tudor in England, the last remains of ecclesiastical style, which had become generally obnoxious after the persecutions against all such religious expressions by the Regent Somerset, and after the fires of Smithfield yet in the comparatively distant times of Inigo Jones, attempts at the Gothic were rare from indifference or neglect, rather than from any religious animosity.—Jones was himself the great pioneer to the revival of classical taste in this country, which was thoroughly established by



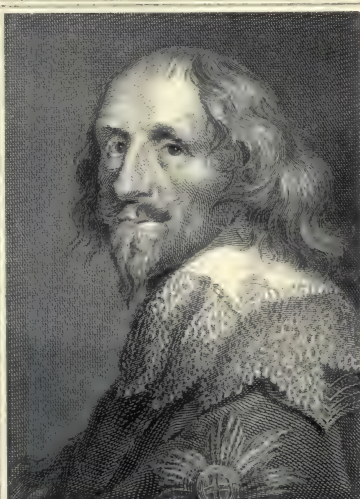
George Jones.



David Hume.



*Thomas Howard,
Earl of Arundel.*



*Philip Herbert,
Earl of Pembroke.*



Christopher Wren, though both committed the most inconsistencies of style in their own restorations of old buildings.—Jones visited Italy a second time in 1613-14, and on this occasion went to have completely mastered the principles of the Italian Renaissance, as exemplified in the buildings of Palladio and others, of which in Whitehall Banqueting House we have a noble monument of his own production, but yet only a small fraction of the magnificent palace, which report gives to Jones I. the credit of having wished to carry out the opportunity afforded: the whole design of this royal palace may be seen in several sheets in Raynolds's 'Vitruvius Britannicus;' it was to have had seven courts, and its extreme dimensions were to have been 1,152 feet by 720 feet; a scale of magnificence which perhaps may be termed necessary, in spite of the experience of any age, and the time of the Roman emperors. The building at Whitehall was executed in the reign of Charles I., 1619-21; he was surveyor of works, and he was appointed about the same time to restore the old St. Paul's Cathedral, to which old Norman and Gothic structure he added some years afterwards (1639) a Corinthian portico and other Renaissance features, the whole of which, however, was destroyed in consequence of the great fire of 1666. Jones was but little more fortunate in St. Peter's, Covent Garden; this absurdly overrated structure, little better than a barn as regards any ornamental feature, was built for the earl of Bedford in 1631, and was destroyed by fire in 1794, but was faithfully restored by Hardwick in the following year: it is valuable as an example of extreme simplicity and agreeable proportions. Greenwich Hospital is another, and one of his most successful works, erected by his nephew and son-in-law, Webb.—Jones died in London in 1682, aged eighty. Webb, who married his only daughter, published some of his designs; and a complete edition of his works was published by Kent, 1770. Jones's copy of 'Palladio,' with which he travelled into Italy, and containing his own marginal notes, is still preserved in Worcester College, Oxford.—(Noble, *Anecdotes of Painters*, &c., Bohn, 1836.) [R.N.W.]

JONES, JEREMIAH, a learned div., 1693-1724.

JONES, JOHN, an English divine, last century.

JONES, JOHN, a medical writer, 16th century.

JONES, JOHN, a Hebrew scholar, 1575-1636.

JONES, JOHN, an American phys., 1729-1791.

JONES, JOHN, LL.D., a philological writer, a minister of the unitarians, died 1827.

JONES, JOHN GALE, a celebrated political character of the period of the French revolution, distinguished as a leading member of the London Corresponding Society, 1771-1838.

JONES, JOHN, a Welsh lawyer and man of letters, au. of a 'History of Wales,' &c., 1772-1838.

JONES, JOHN, a Welsh antiqu., 16th and 17th c.

JONES, LESLIE GROVE, aid-de-camp of the duke of Wellington in the peninsular war, and commandant of Brussels during the battle of Waterloo, afterw. kn. as a poli. writer, 1779-1839.

JONES, OWEN, a Welsh antiquary, 1740-1814.

JONES, PAUL, a naval commander in the interest of the colonists during the American war of independence, was born at Selkirk, in Scotland, 1736, and died in poverty at Paris, 1792. He

was a man of dauntless courage, and great ability as a sea captain, and was for a long period the terror of the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland. His principal action was a combat off Flamborough head with the convoy of the Baltic fleet in 1779, in which he proved the victor, and captured the two frigates opposed to him. He was complimented for his success on this occasion by an invitation to Paris, where the cross of military merit and a sword of honour were presented to him by the king. The congress of the United States also voted him a golden medal for his services during the struggle for independence, but though his valour merited such an acknowledgment, it is difficult to find any trace of republican virtue in his conduct, unless an intense hatred of the English be esteemed such. At the conclusion of the war he entered into the service of the Russians, and retiring in disgust solicited a command from Austria and France, which, however, he did not obtain. 'Full of vanity,' says a French writer, 'he believed that only a king was worthy of such an admiral!' His career is at once an example and a warning, for it points to the unhonoured grave which awaits all those, whatever their present reputation and talents, who are led by their selfish passions, instead of principle, even in the path of glory. Paul Jones had neither the wisdom nor the ambition to adopt the country that he had so well served, and instead of the Washington of the seas, it is difficult to regard him in any other light than that of a bold buccaneer. [E.R.]

JONES, RICE, a Welch poet, 1715-1801.

JONES, THOMAS, a Welch divine, 1756-1807.

JONES, WILLIAM, an em. mathe., 1680-1749.

JONES, WILLIAM, commonly called 'Trinity Jones,' or 'Jones of Nayland,' and well known for his public spirit and ability as a writer, was a clergyman of the Church of England, born at Lowick, in Northamptonshire, 1726, and appointed perpetual curate of Nayland, in Suffolk, where he went to reside about 1776. He was the intimate friend and biographer of Bishop Horne, to whom in early life he had presented the doctrines of John Hutchinson, of which they were both distinguished advocates. His works are—'A Full Answer to Bishop Clayton's Essay on Spirit,' 1753; 'The Catholic Doctrine of the Trinity Proved from Scripture,' 1757; 'An Essay on the First Principles of Natural Philosophy,' 1762; 'Remarks on the Confessional,' 1764; 'Physiological Disquisitions, or Discourses concerning the Natural Philosophy of the Elements,' 1781; 'A Course of Lectures on the Figurative Language of the Holy Scripture,' 1787; and, when the French revolution broke out, a series of tracts well known by their title of 'The Scholar Armed against the Errors of the Times;' and 'A Letter from Thomas Bull to his brother John,' written in support of government. His 'Memoirs of Bishop Horne,' to whom he became private chaplain after his elevation to the see of Norwich, were published in 1795, with an introductory exposition of the theological and philosophical doctrines of Hutchinson. Jones of Nayland was the original projector of the British Critic; and besides his literary endowments was a great proficient in church music. He died in 1800. [E.R.]

JONES, SIR WILLIAM, whose researches in Oriental literature, and his surpassing genius as a translator from the Eastern languages, have rendered his name illustrious throughout Europe, was born in London, 1746, son of Mr. William Jones, an eminent mathematician, and devoted himself to the study of the Oriental languages while a student at Oxford. When twenty-four years of age, he translated the life of Nadir Shah from the Persian into French, and, in 1771, published a grammar of the Persian language, which still maintains its ground as a work of standard value. Between this period and 1783, when he received an appointment as judge in the supreme court of judicature in Bengal, this laborious student published his commentaries on Asiatic poetry, written in Latin; and we may here remark, that it is difficult to say whether his fine taste for poetical composition, or his extensive learning and philosophical insight, is the more admirable characteristic of his genius. On his arrival in India, he established an Asiatic Society for the purpose of collecting materials to illustrate the history, learning, and antiquities of the East; and as he succeeded in rallying the learned around him, the publication of their transactions commenced almost immediately. He died suddenly in the heat of this career, so new to English learning, in 1794; and his collected works, with a life by Lord Teignmouth, have since been published in an edition of 13 volumes 8vo. To Sir William Jones belongs the merit of a great originator, as well as that of an unrivalled linguist. Until his appearance, and the impetus given by him to the study of Asiatic literature, the English scholar might well blush for the little that had been achieved in that direction by our own countrymen. The encouragement, indeed, has been miserably small, compared with the necessities of the case; and, at this moment, the officers of the Asiatic Society can tell us what volumes of invaluable matter must remain buried in obscurity, even on their own shelves, for want of funds. We ought to add, that Sir William Jones was an accomplished lawyer, a warm lover of freedom, and, as an Indian judge, indefatigable and irreproachable. [E.R.]

JONGE, L. DE, a Dutch painter, 1616-1697.

JONGE, N., a Danish geographer, born 1727.

JONIN, G., a French poet, 1596-1638.

JONSIUS, JOHN, a German *savant*, 1624-1659.

JONSON, BENJAMIN, was born at Westminster in 1573. His father, a Scotsman by descent, dying in his boyhood, the widow married a bricklayer; and Ben Jonson is said to have been taken from Westminster school and obliged to work at his stepfather's trade. We read also of his having enlisted as a soldier, and served in the Low Countries. On the other hand, the obscure accounts we have of his youth represent him as having studied both at Oxford and at Cambridge; and it is certain that, in one way or another, he had obtained a good education, and was especially a ripe and exact Latin scholar. He cannot have been much older than twenty, when, like so many men of genius in the later part of Elizabeth's reign, he attached himself to the theatres. He became an actor, but was a bad one; and his life was chiefly spent in play-writing, amidst the fluctuations of success incident to that pursuit, and the alternations of poverty with something little better, which

made up the history of almost every one of our dramatists. But his fame stood very high in his own time. In the most brilliant period of Shakespeare's career, Ben Jonson was the only man who contested the palm with him; and, in the whole history of the Old English drama, none but



[The Globe Theatre]

Beaumont and Fletcher come nearer, or so near, to the excellence of the great master. He is vigorous, not graceful, a skilful and reflective artist rather than an impulsive or imaginative poet; but there is great force in his comic pictures of character, and a striking pomp of eloquence in his tragic dialogue.—In 1598, he exhibited his first successful piece, the prose comedy of 'Every Man in His Humour;' after several other plays, his dignified tragedy of 'Sejanus' appeared in 1603; 'Volpone a comedy in blank verse, abounding both in eloquence and poetry, was played in 1605; in 1605 came 'The Silent Woman,' a comedy constructed with great regularity and admirable skill; and the roll of his good plays was closed in 1610, by the lively and energetic comedy 'The Alchemist.' In 1619, he was appointed poet-laureate. But his later years were spent in poverty; and his natural gloominess of temper was aggravated both by the failure of his popularity and by ill-health. He died in 1637, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. His uncompleted 'Sad Shepherd,' a pastoral drama, and many of his lyrics, show a delicacy both of poetical feeling and of diction, beyond anything that appears in his other works; and his learning, especially in philology, is proved by several prose dissertations. [W.S.]

JORAM, a king of Israel, 887-876 B.C.

JORDENS, J., a distin. Flemish painter, pupil of Adam Van Vort and Reubens, au. of many works in the churches in the Netherlands, 1594-1678.

JORDAN, CAMILLE, a political orator and statesman of the French revolution, and member of the chamber during the hundred days, 1771-1821.

JORDAN, C. S., a Prussian writer, 1700-1746.

JORDAN, DOROTHEA, an eminent English actress, born in the neighbourhood of Waterford 1762, was the daughter of Captain Bland, an Irish gentleman. She adopted the stage for a profession as the means of support for her mother, a lady of Wales, with whom her father had eloped. She first appeared at Dublin in the character of Phoebe in 'As You Like It;' and afterwards gained con-

le reputation as a juvenile tragedian. Her next engagement was at the York theatre; where she remained for three years, and took the name of Mrs. Jordan, though never married, by which name she was thenceforward known. Her *débüt* in London was in the part of *Peggy*, in 'The Country Girl,' in which, and in *Nell* in 'The Devil's Pay,' she proved equally successful. Her business was now fixed; but she also occasionally appeared in the pathetic characters of *Prig*. Her celebrity betrayed her into an acquaintance with a royal duke, with whom she for some time resided in great splendour; but (such is the uncertainty of such connections) she died at London, (died, 5th July, 1816, in poverty and obscurity, notwithstanding a long and brilliant theatrical career.) The circumstances attending her seclusion are mysterious, and are not cleared up by Mr. Madden's biography, notwithstanding the means of information possessed by him. The impression left upon the mind by his narrative is, that Mrs. Jordan did not die at the first time stated; but lived probably under another name in England for seven years longer; after which, a liquidation of her debts was publicly advertised. Be this as it may, her theatrical career was one of the most illustrious; and her example that natural sort which commands the approbation of the best judges. As a woman, too, her life seems to have been of the kindest, and her domestic duties have been performed with extraordinary attention and devotion to the best interests of her family. [J.A.H.]

JORDAN, J. C., a Bohemian scholar, d. 1740.

JORDAN, SIR JOSEPH, an English admiral, and a victory over the Dutch, 1672.

JORDAN, T., a dramatic wr., time of Charles I.

JORDANO. See GIORDANO.

JORDEN, E., an English chemist, 1569-1632.

JORDENS, G., a Dutch juriconsult, last cent.

JORDANDES, a Gothic historian, 6th cent.

JORTIN, DR. JOHN, flourished about the middle of last century, having been born in 1698, and died 1770. He, and his patron Archbishop Herring, are fair exponents of the learning and doctrine of the Church of England, and of the spirit by which it was animated at that time. Jortin was rector of St. Dunstan's in the East, and afterwards of Kensington, near Chelsea. He is the author of 'Discourses Concerning the Truth of the Christian Religion,' 'Remarks upon Ecclesiastical History,' 'Remarks upon the works of Erasmus,' 'Miscellaneous Observations upon Authors, Ancient and Modern,' various other criticisms and learned tracts. His private character was most estimable; and his public life marked in a high degree by independence and integrity. This is saying a good deal of a minister of the Church of England in an age of compromise and difficulty, and such, it is well known, was the first generation or two which witnessed the revolution of 1688. [E.R.]

JOSEPH, son of Jac. and Rachel, 2113-2003 B.C.

JOSEPH I., emperor of Germany, born 1676, died Hungary 1689, king of the Romans 1690, succeeded his father, Leopold I., as emperor, 1705, died 1711. JOSEPH II., son of the emperor, Leopold I., and of Maria Theresa, born 1741, king of the Romans 1764, emperor after the death of

his father 1765, but did not really govern until the death of Maria Theresa, when he became king of Hungary and Bohemia, 1780, died 1790. JOSEPH II. was the brother of Marie Antoinette, and was remarkable for his ambition and activity as a reformer and statesman.

JOSEPH, or JOSEPH EMMANUEL, king of Portugal, born 1714, suc. his father, 1750, d. 1777.

JOSEPH-ALBO, a Spanish rabbi, 15th cent.

JOSEPH OF EXETER, a Latin poet who accompanied Richard I. to Palestine, au. of heroic poems on the Trojan war and the crusades, 12th c.

JOSEPH, MEIR, an Italian rabbi, 1496-1554.

JOSEPH OF PARIS, or FATHER JOSEPH, whose proper name was FRANCIS LE CLERC DU TREMBLAY, an agent of Cardinal Richelieu, 1577-1638.

JOSEPHINE, first wife of Napoleon Buonaparte, and empress of the French, was by birth a creole, and was born at Martinique, 1763. Her maiden name was MARIE JOSEPH ROSE TACHER-DE-LA-PAGERIE, which she exchanged for that of Madame de Beauharnais, when she married the viscount of that name at the age of fourteen, for which purpose she was brought to France by her father, in terms of a previous betrothal. As the pretended memoirs of her life cannot be trusted, we omit the scandal connected with her residence at the court of Marie Antoinette, and simply record the fact that she became the mother of two children, Eugene and Hortense—the latter of whom became queen of Holland. In 1787, her mother then suffering from illness, she returned to Martinique, and remained in the island till her safety was threatened by the insurrection, three years later, when she escaped to France, and rejoining her husband, who was a chief of the constitutionalists, made her house the rendezvous of the politicians and men of letters belonging to his party. The viscount de Beauharnais was executed under the ascendancy of Robespierre in 1794; and Josephine, saved with difficulty by Tallien, met Napoleon soon afterwards at the house of Barras, and was married to him in 1796. From that period till her divorce in 1809, her history is identified with the emperor's, not only personally but politically. Passionately devoted to him as a man, his glory as a sovereign was also dearer to her than her own happiness, and the unbounded influence she exercised over him was never abused, as Napoleon himself acknowledged, by a word of bad counsel. It had been predicted twice over, at Martinique and in France, that Josephine would be queen; and as stormy scenes would sometimes occur between her and the emperor, she has been heard to exclaim, 'They speak of *your star*, but it is my star that rules these events!' And, in fact, Buonaparte was greatly indebted to her political talents and her fascinating manners, if not for his elevation to the throne, at least for his welcome among the influential circles of Parisian society. Her divorce was urged by the family of Napoleon, and by such statesmen as Fouché and Talleyrand, for the sake of an heir to the throne and the consolidation of the new dynasty; and, when resolved upon, Josephine meekly retired to Malmaison, and was succeeded by the Austrian bride of her husband. She saw the emperor for the last time in January, 1814; on the 4th of April he abdicated, and, on the 29th of the month following, Josephine breathed her last

in the arms of her children. Like her husband, she was born for empire; and he, however blinded by dynastic ambition, must have lived to feel that her divorce was as mistaken in policy as it was indefensible in principle, and cruel in the execution. It is singular, and only poetical justice to add, that Josephine, after all, should have given an heir to Napoleon in the person of her grandson, the present emperor, Louis Napoleon. [E.R.]

JOSEPHUS, FLAVIUS, the historian of the Jews, descended, on his father's side, from the high priests of his nation, and, on his mother's from the Asmonean princes, was born at Jerusalem in the year 37. He was remarkable from boyhood for the promise of those high qualities which he afterwards displayed as a commander and man of letters; and after studying in every school of learning, submitting himself to the initiation of the Essenes, and even mortifying his flesh in the desert, he attached himself to the Pharisees, and acquired a high reputation among them for his prudence and wisdom. After a visit to Rome at the age of twenty-six, to intercede for some of his countrymen who had been condemned by Felix, he was appointed commissioner from Jerusalem to the disturbed district of Galilee, and shortly after became its governor. Unable to prevent the internal dissensions which prevailed among the Jews from ripening into a revolt against the Romans, Josephus reluctantly undertook the conduct of a war of which he foresaw the issue, and for forty-seven days defended Jotapata against the whole force of Vespasian and Titus. After the fall of the city, Josephus saved his life by a stratagem worthy of Machiavel, and saluted his conquerors as the future masters of the world,—the issue of the war, and the elevation of Vespasian and Titus, he avers, having been shown to him in dreams. He accompanied Titus to the siege of Jerusalem, and endeavoured to act as mediator, but was repulsed by his countrymen as a traitor. Finally, he lived in honour at Rome, and is supposed to have died about the year 95. The works of Josephus are his 'Jewish Antiquities,' the defence of his history 'Against Appion,' 'The Martyrdom of the Maccabees,' and his noble 'History of the Jewish Wars,' which is that of an eye-witness of all he relates. Besides these, which are among the most interesting and valuable remains of antiquity, he wrote his own 'Life,' the public portion of which is further amplified in the 'Wars.' We learn from the former that he was thrice married, first, at the instance of Vespasian, to a captive virgin, who soon afterwards left him; second, to a lady of Alexandria, whom, he says, 'I forsook, because her manners pleased me not, although she was the mother of my three children!' and, thirdly, to a native of Candy, 'endowed with as laudable manners as any other woman whatsoever.' Opinions differ as to the reliability of some things that Josephus relates, but in matters personal, his disclosures are as candid as they are edifying. The politic shrewdness of Jacob, the learning of the ancient priesthood, and the valour of his ancestors, the Maccabees, were all united in him. It is no slight proof of his worldly wisdom, that he survived the destruction of his people, the last unexceptionable Jew of the whole race. [E.R.]

JOSEPIN, a painter of Naples, 1560-1640.

JOSHUA, the successor of Moses as chief and leader of the Jews, abt. 1534-1424

JOSI, HENRY, a connoisseur in art, late keeper of the prints in the British Museum, 1802-18

JOSIAH, a king of Judah, 639-608 B.C.

JOSQUIN-DEPROZ, a Flem. musician, 16

JOUBERT, BARTHOLOMEW CATHARIN, general of the French republic, born 1769, killed at the battle of Novi when fighting against the Russians under Suwarrow, 1799.

JOUBERT, F., a learned Fr. priest, 1689

JOUBERT, L., a Fr. med. writer, 1529-15

JOUFFROY, J. DE., a Fr. cardinal, d. 14

JOUFFROY, THEODORE S., a Fr. philosopher, translator of Reid and Dugald Stewart, and author of 'Leçons sur le Droit Naturel,' 1796-18

JOUFFROY D'ABBANS, CL. F. D., Marquis de, a French mechanician and capt. of infantry to whom the Academy of Sciences has awarded the honour of having first applied steam to navigation, contrary to the received opinion in England and America in favour of Fulton, 1751-18

JOUIN, A., a Jansenist and poet, 1684-17

JOURDAIN, ALPHONSE, count of Toulouse, and founder of the city of Montauban, 1103-18

JOURDAIN, AMABLE L. M. MICHEL BRÉLLET, a French dentist, afterwards an Oratorian scholar, author of 'Tableau de L'Histoire du Gouvernement, de la Religion, et de la Littérature de la Perse,' 1788-1818.

JOURDAIN, F. C., a Fr. archæol., 1690-18

JOURDAN, A. J. L., a Fr. jurist, 1791-18

JOURDAN, JEAN BAPTISTE, a general of the French revolution, born 1762, appointed general of division 1793, general-in-chief of the army of Italy, and marshal of France, 1803-1804, lost the battle of Vittoria, fought in support of Jos. Buonaparte, 1813, gov. of the 'Invalides,' 1830, d. 18

JOURDAN, MATHIEU JOUVE, commonly called 'JOURDAN COUPE TÊTE,' a monster in human shape, who became a leader of brigandage, murdering during the French revolution, and exercising supreme power at Avignon till the arrival of the republican forces under Choisey and Dumas, 1791, executed 1794.

JOUSSE, DANIEL, a Fr. lawyer and mathematician, au. of 'Traité de la Sphere,' &c., 1704

JOUVANCY, J., a Jesuit hist., 1643-1690

JOUVENET, J., a French painter, 1644-18

JOVELLANOS, GASPARD MELCHIOR, distinguished literary *savant*, statesman, and dramatic poet of Spain, born 1744, minister of justice 1799, killed in an insurrection, 1812.

JOVIANUS, FLAVIUS CLAUDIUS, born 260, succeeded Julian the Apostate as emperor of Rome, and restored Christianity 363, died 364.

JOVINIAN, an Italian reformer, 14th cent.

JOVINUS, a native of Gaul, consul of Rome 367-370. His grandson, of the same name, obtained the title of emperor 411, killed 412.

JOVIUS, PAUL, an Italian hist., 1483-1550

JOY, RT. HON. H., an Irish judge, 1767-18

JOY, JOYE, or GEE, JOHN, a biblical scholar, dist. as a promoter of the reformation, d. 1550

JOYCE, J., a miscel. writer, 1764-1816.

JOYNER, W., an English poet, 1622-1706

JUAN OF AUSTRIA. See JOHN OF AUSTRIA

JUAN OF AUSTRIA, a natural son of Philip IV., king of Spain, dist. as a general, 1629-16

JUAN Y SANTACILIA, DON GEORGE, or DON JORGE JUAN, a Spanish mathematician and engineer, 1712-1774.

JUBA, the first of the name, king of Numidia, succeeded his father Hiempsel, B.C. 50, joined Sulpicius and Cato against Cæsar 49, died by his own hand when the cause was lost by the defeat of Hiempsel, B.C. 46. The second of the name, second successor of the preceding, was led a captive to Cæsar's triumph, but afterwards made king of Mauritania, and married to the daughter of Cleopatra and Antony. He distinguished himself as a naturalist, historian, and philosopher, d. A.D. 23.

JUBBE, AUGUSTUS, a Fr. historian, 1765-1824.

JUDA, LEO DE, a Ger. reformer, 1482-1542.

JUDA, HIRSH, a Jewish rabbi, 11th century.

JUDAH, the fourth son of Jacob and Leah, and the father of the existing race of Jews.

JUDAH HAKKADOSH, or the holy, a learned rabbi, born in Galilee about 120, distinguished as the founder of the school of Tiberius, and as the compiler of the Mishna, died 194.

JUDAS LEVITA, a Spanish rabbi, 1090-1140.

JUDAS MACCABÆUS, a valiant leader of the Jews in the persecution of Antiochus Epiphanes, succeeded his father Mattathias, in the line of the Maccabean princes, B.C. 166, fell, heroically fighting against overwhelming numbers, B.C. 160.

JUDITH, a heroine of the Jewish nation, whose story is recorded in the well-known book of that name, the date and the authorship of which are both uncertain, but which probably dates after the Babylonian captivity.

JUEL, NICHOLAS, a Danish admiral, 1629-97.

JUENIN, G., a French theologian, 1650-1713.

JUENIN, P., a French historian, 1667-1749.

JUGLARIS, A., an Italian Jesuit, died 1653.

UGLER, J. F., a Ger. philologist, 1714-1791.

JUGURTHA, a king of Numidia, vanquished the Romans and starved in prison, 106 B.C.

JULIA, a martyr of Carthage, killed 440.

JULIA, the only daughter of the emperor Augustus, and wife of Marcellus and Agrippa, equally celebrated for her beauty, her debaucheries, and her genius, starved to d. by order of Tiberius, 14.

JULIA, daughter of Germanicus and Agrippina, a victim to the intrigues of Messalina, 17-41.

JULIA, a daughter of Julius Cæsar and Cornelia, and wife of Pompey the Great, d. B.C. 53.

JULIA DOMNA, second wife of the emperor Marcus Aurelius, and mother of Caracalla and Geta, distinguished by the patroness of arts and letters, 170-217.

JULIAN, an Italian theologian, 5th century.

JULIAN, a Spanish prelate and theologian, and saint of the Roman calendar, died 690.

JULIAN, FLAVIUS CLAUDIUS, emperor of Rome, nephew of Constantine the Great; famous in history because of his effort to re-establish the rites and worship of Paganism; hence named the Apostate. He was born at Constantinople in 331, and died at the age of thirty-two, of a wound received near Ctesiphon, in the midst of his contest with Sapor, king of the Persians. The life of this remarkable person was altogether singular. Facing death,—always imminent during his earlier years,—chiefly through protection of the security to which the jealousy and avarice of his uncle, the possessor of the purple, had doomed him, he grew up a philosopher, first instructed by

Christian bishops, and then an attached pupil of the school of Athens. The necessities of Constantius recalled him to the capital, and procured his adoption as Cæsar: but, haunted by guilty terrors, the Emperor virtually banished him to Gaul, under guise of assigning him that exhausted and perturbed region as a Province. In a position thus inauspicious, the extraordinary military and administrative talents of Julian first burst forth. Repression had not broken the spring in him; neither had a life of study unfitted him for action. He restored discipline, consolidated and inspired the legions, overthrew the Germans and pacified Gaul. Deprived of his government by the sleepless enmity of Constantius—for the hatred of the timid is never asleep—he was proclaimed Augustus by the soldiery, and had just entered on civil war, when the death of his unworthy relative opened his path to the throne. Then Julian began the work for which he imagined that Fate had prepared him,—a work in itself impracticable; and the attempt to perform it involved him in controversies so bitter, and actions so questionable, that it would have been vain now to attempt to disentangle his motives, even had the history of these times been much more reliable than any early history is. It is alleged that he revolted from the unjust repugnance of the Church to Philosophy as such, and hated its intolerance. Unfortunately, the early Church was intolerant, and had learnt too soon the process by *anathema*. and it is equally true, that intolerance was especially foreign alike to the religion of Rome, and the philosophy of Athens; the first having ever admitted without scruple, new gods to seats on its Olympus; and the latter, inspired by the Alexandrines, endeavouring at that period to discern the secret meaning of all forms and modes of Mythology,—resolving them into symbols. But if Julian had been moved solely by a respect for liberty, he would have remained firm by his earliest measures—viz., the restoration of the old gods, and the equal protection of their worship. On the contrary, he persecuted those he blamed as persecutors, closed their schools, and launched into all the excesses of REACTION. The great and catholic moral pointed by his history is this—*no Power can revive in this world, that which even a REVOLUTION has destroyed*. The destruction of ancient systems, although by apparent violence, is never possible, unless new moral elements, and forces, have been born and risen into efficiency,—in other words, until these systems have ceased to represent the life of the world, and become unfit to evolve the future. In matters of Religion especially, reaction can, on this account, replace the *form* only: the faith has gone, and the husk—the ceremony and the dogma—can never be propped up as a verisimilitude.—Julian had much activity, and as already stated, singular administrative skill; but the weakness inherent in every Reactionist, passed with him too, into its usual, if not unfailing issues—fanaticism and frenzy. [J.P.N.]

JULIANA, a woman of remarkable talents and military courage, who possessed great influence at the courts of the Mogul emperors of Hindostan. She was the daughter of a Portuguese named Augustin Dias D'Acosta, and was born in Bengal, 1658. Died 1733.

JULIANA, a devotee of the reign of Edward III., who immured herself in a stone cell at Norwich, and having suffered from extreme mortification, wrote a book of devotion entitled 'Sixteen Revelations of the Love of God,' containing an account of her visions, or the 'Showings' by which her reflections were illustrated. The MS. of this work was preserved by the monks, and published by a learned catholic named Cressy, in 1670, who could discover nothing concerning her history beyond the hints which are scattered through the work itself. It appears, however, that she was about thirty years of age when the principal of her visions occurred, in the year 1373, and that she was severely tempted, and deeply experienced in what the mystics regard as the spiritual life. Her book was reprinted in the quaint language of the period in which it was written, by G. H. Parker, in 1843. The most interesting of her visions is one of the Virgin Mary, which Juliana has related with an artlessness and sense of wonder which it is impossible to accuse either of insincerity or extravagance. [E.R.]

JULIEN, P., a French sculptor, 1731-1804.

JULIEN, S., a Swiss painter, 1736-1799.

JULIO ROMANO. See **ROMANO**.

JULIUS, the *first* of the name, pope of Rome, a partizan of Athanasius, and a saint of the Roman calendar, reigned 337-352. The *second*, one of the most unscrupulous political intriguers that ever occupied the papal chair, distinguished as a soldier and a magnificent patron of arts and letters, born 1441, reigned 1503-1513. The *third*, in whose time the council of Trent was re-opened, reigned 1550-1555.

JULYAT, FLEURY, a French poet, 16th cent.

JUMELIN, J. B., a French chemist, 1745-1807.

JUNCKER, CHR., a Ger. philolo., 1668-1714.

JUNCKER, G. H., a Ger. med. wr., 1680-1759.

JUNG STILLING. See **STILLING**.

JUNGE, JOACHIM, a native of Lubeck, eminent as a math. and natural philosopher, 1587-1657.

JUNGER, J. F., a Germ. dramatist, died 1797.

JUNGERMANN, GODFREY, a Ger. translator and commentator, died 1610. His brother, **LOUIS**, a botanist, 1572-1653.

JUNIUS, ADRIAN, a Dutch *savant*, 1512-1575.

JUNIUS, FRANCIS, a French scholar, professor of divinity at Leyden, and fellow-labourer with Tremellius upon his Latin version of the Old Testament, author of commentaries and theological works, 1545-1602. His son, of the same name, born at Heidelberg, em. as a philolo., 1589-1677.

JUNKER, G. A., a German Jesuit, 1716-1805.

JUNOT, ANDOCHE, a marshal of the French empire, and duke d'Abrantes, born 1771, entered the army as a volunteer 1791, distinguished at the siege of Toulon 1793, general of division in Egypt 1801, governor of Paris 1804, commander of the army in Portugal 1806, lost the battle of Vimiera, and compelled to capitulate, 1808, afterwards gov. of the Illyrian provinces, and d. 1813.

JUNOT, LAURA PERMON, wife of the preceding, and duchess of Abrantes, distinguished as a novelist, but chiefly by her 'Memoirs,' 1784-1838.

JURAIN, CL., a French antiquarian, died 1618.

JURET, FR., a French poet, 1553-1626.

JURIEU, PETER, a famous protestant theologian, born at Men, in the Orléannais, 1637;

died at Rotterdam, where he occupied a chair of theology, and was pastor of the Walloon church 1713. He was a great partizan of William and engaged protestants and catholics in controversy with about equal animosity. The ablest of his works is a 'Critical History of Doctrines and Modes of Worship.'

JURIN, JAMES, an English physician, distinguished as a mathematician and natural philos., 1684-1751.

JURINE, L., a Swiss naturalist, 1751-1819.

JUSSIEU, ANTOINE DE, an eminent botanist, was born at Lyons in 1686. He died in 1758, possessed an extensive knowledge of botany, filled the situation of professor of that science in the Jardin du Roi at Paris.

JUSSIEU, BERNARD DE, a celebrated botanist, and a younger brother of the above, also born at Lyons, in 1699, and died in 1777, derived his taste for botany from his brother, through his interest was nominated, in 1722, official demonstrator at the Jardin du Roi. In 1735, wishing to make an extensive botanical garden at Trianon, intrusted the execution and superintendence of it to Bernard de Jussieu. He left behind him very few writings, but he nevertheless exercised a great influence upon the science of botany in France; and his arrangement of plants cultivated in the garden of Trianon, shown by his catalogues, proves that he had commenced practically demonstrating the natural method so beautifully and fully carried out afterwards by his celebrated nephew.

JUSSIEU, ANTOINE LAURENT DE, nephew of the above, and upon whom his uncle's mission seems to have fallen, was born at Lyons in 1733. He died in 1836. He was appointed, in 1761, assistant to Lemoignon, the professor of botany, and, in 1777, obtained the general administration of the Jardin du Roi. In his lectures, and in his memoir of the new arrangement of plants in the royal garden, he explained for the first time clearly and with precision, the fundamental principles of the natural method of arrangement of plants, and, in 1789, he published his 'Genera Plantarum' work which employed him four years in bringing to light. In this excellent work, he has carried satisfactorily the first principles of the natural classification of his uncle Bernard, and the manner in which he has applied these principles to the institution of natural families has caused the Jussieuan method to be adopted by almost all botanists throughout the world. In 1793, when the royal garden was remodelled, and became the Jardin des Plantes, Jussieu was appointed professor of rural botany, and afterwards was chosen by his colleagues as director and treasurer of the museum of Natural History. Like his uncle, Bernard, he had become almost totally blind for some years before death.

JUSSOU, H. C., a Ger. architect, 1754-1819.

JUSTEL, CHRISTOPHER, a French *savant* and ecclesiastical antiquarian, whose works illustrate the history of France in the middle ages, 1580-1649. His son, **HENRY**, editor of some of his father's MSS., 1620-1693.

JUSTI, JOHN HENRY THEOPHILUS, a German mineralogist, author of a 'Treatise on Mineralogy,' 'Chemistry,' &c., 1720-1771.

JUSTIN, surnamed 'The Martyr,' but anciently 'the Philosopher,' was born about the beginning of the second century, of pagan parents, at Flavia Neapolis (Nablous), the ancient Shechem or Sychar in Samaria. He was brought up in the religion of his parents, and studied in succession the Stoic, Peripatetic, Pythagorean, and Platonic philosophy. But none of them fully satisfied his restless and inquisitive mind, though the last greatly inflated him. Meeting with an old and venerable Christian in one of his solitary walks by the sea-side, he was surprised by the conversation, and won his own ignorance of many things, and used to read the Hebrew Scriptures. This interview led at length to his conversion, when he was still but a young man. His subsequent life was spent in the earnest diffusion of the faith which he had embraced. He visited Alexandria, and was no stranger in Rome. He suffered death under Marcus Antoninus, in A.D. 165 or 166; and is usually recorded, his prime accuser was a Cynic philosopher of the name of Crescens. The mode of his martyrdom is uncertain; some affirming that he was scourged and beheaded, and others that he was put to death in secret. The best works of Justin are in the form of apologies—one, probably in A.D. 150, addressed to Antoninus Pius, and a second to Marcus Aurelius about the year 164. The 'Dialogue with Trypho the Jew,' a tract, the genuineness of which has been unsuccessfully attacked, is a defence of Christianity against Jewish assaults and prejudice, and is founded on a personal discussion. The argument is drawn from the types and prophecies of the Old Testament, but the interpretation is often fanciful and inexact. Doubts are entertained about the genuineness of other works ascribed to him, such as the 'Oration,' and 'Cohortation to the Greeks,' the famous Epistle to Diognetus, and the tract 'On the Monarchy of God.' Some other spurious titles are assigned to him, and many of his writings have been lost. As Justin continued to wear the garb of a philosopher, so he never relinquished the philosophizing spirit. His Platonic notions gave peculiar colouring to his views and doctrines of many Christian doctrines, and some of his arguments were not learned in the school of the apostles. His erudition, however, is always subservient to Christianity; but his style is often rugged though expressive. His works in whole or in parts have often been published. The principal works were published by Robert Stephens, Paris, folio, 1551. A better edition appeared under the care of Maranus, Paris, 1742. Thirlby published the Dialogues, London, 1722, in a tall and handsome folio, and the last and best edition, edited by Otto, was issued from the press at Jena, 1833, in 3 volumes 8vo, 1844. The separate pieces have often been reprinted, and not a few of them have been translated into English. Useful information on the life, times, and theology of Justin, may be got in Bishop Kaye's 'Writings and Opinions of Justin Martyr,' Cambridge, 1829, and especially in two German works of Semisch on the subject, published at Hamburg, 1842-1848. [J.E.]

JUSTIN, a Roman historian, 2d century.
JUSTIN I., emperor of the East, born 450, succeeded Anastasius 518, made Justinian his colleague in the empire, and died 527.

JUSTIN II., son of Vigilantia, sister of Justinian, suc. the latter, 565, died in retirement, 578.

JUSTINIAN I., emperor of Constantinople, was the son of a farmer, and of the sister of Justin, who from entering the army as a simple soldier, had become emperor, and was succeeded by his nephew, then in the forty-fifth year of his age, 527. Some months before the death of his uncle, Justinian had persuaded him to consent to his marriage with Theodora, a well-known actress and courtesan, who was declared Augusta, and crowned the same day as her husband. About the same time, Belisarius, the friend and future general of the new emperor, was married to Antonina, a professional companion of Theodora; and to the intrigues and jealousies stirred up by these two women is to be attributed the principal part of the untoward circumstances which have cast a stain on the personal character of Justinian. The political events of his reign may be summed up in the wars of Belisarius and the eunuch Narses, who obtained splendid successes over the Persians in the East, and the Vandals and Goths in Italy, and in the terrible sedition which broke out at Constantinople in 532, and was extinguished in the blood of thirty thousand persons. In the latter case, Justinian would have fled from his capital, and in all probability have lost his crown, but for the courage and talents of Theodora, whose vices were gilded by some of the rare qualities befitting an empress. The glory of his reign is the famous digest of the Roman law, known generally as the *Justinian Code*, which was compiled out of the Gregorian, Theodorian, and Hermogenian codes, by ten of the ablest lawyers of the empire, under the guiding genius of the juriconsult, Tribonian. Their labours consist—1. of the 'Statute Law,' or Justinian code, properly so called; 2. the 'Pandects,' a digest of the decisions and opinions of former magistrates and lawyers,—these two compilations consisted of matter that lay scattered through more than two thousand volumes, now reduced to fifty; 3. the 'Institutes,' an abridgment, in four books, containing the substance of all the laws in an elementary form; 4. the laws of modern date, including Justinian's own edicts, collected into one volume, and called the 'New Code.' These labours, which a Caesar had not been able to accomplish, were completed by the year 541; and we can only lament that Christianity was not in its prime at that epoch, whereby the spirit of natural right and equity had been infused into them, in place of the dogmas of authority. Besides this important work of imperial reform, Justinian was a great builder and engineer, and works of public utility were kept constantly in progress in all parts of the empire. He was remarkable for temperance and chastity, and not less so for his great learning and diligent application to business; but his religious bigotry, and his weakness in the hands of Theodora, marred all his good qualities. Died in the eighty-third year of his age, 565. [E.R.]

JUSTINIAN II., surnamed 'Rhinotmetus,' became emperor of the East on the death of his father, Constantine, 686, when he was about sixteen years of age. He was deposed and banished for his cruelty, by his general, Leontius, 695; regained his throne ten years afterwards, and, exhibiting the same ferocious disposition, was assassinated, 711.

JUSTINIANS, THE, or, GIUSTINIANI OF VENICE, descended from the emperors of that name, form a long roll of famous names. The principal of these are—**LORENZO**, or **St. LAURENT**, the first patriarch of Venice, a man of remarkable public and private virtue, author of sermons, letters, and ascetic tracts, 1380-1465. **LEONARDO**, his younger brother, distinguished as an Oriental scholar and poet, procurator of St. Mark, 1388-1446. **BERNARDO**, his son, procurator and member of the council of ten, author of a life of Lorenzo Giustinian, and of letters and speeches delivered by him on various occasions, 1408-89. **BERNARDO**, uncle of the latter, a learned ecclesiastic and dignitary of the order of St. George, author of a 'History of the Military Orders,' published 1692. **SEBASTIAN**, ambassador to England in the reign of Henry VIII., 1515-1519. **ORSATTO**, a Greek translator and poet, 1588-1603. **POMPEIUS**, a celebrated general and historian of the Flemish wars, 1569-1616. **MARC-ANTONIO**, elected doge of Venice 1684, died, after sustaining a war with the Turks, 1688. **NIC.-ANTONIO**, a learned theologian, who became bishop of Padua, and edited an edition of Athanasius, and a chronology of the bishops of his see, 1712-1796. **ANGELO**, proveditor of Treviso when the state was invaded by Buonaparte in 1797. [E.R.]

JUSTINIANS, THE, or, GIUSTINIANI OF GENOA, assumed the name without the right of descent. The principal of the family are—**AUGUSTIN**, bishop of Nebo, or Nebbio, and the most learned man of his age, 1470-1536. **JEROME**, a tragic writer, born about 1560. **HORACE**, a learned cardinal, risen from a poorer branch of the family, died at Rome 1649. **MICHEL**, a learned ecclesiastic, author of many works left in MS., 1612-1680. **VINCENT**, a famous connoisseur, whose collection of engravings forms the 'Giustinian Gallery,' published 1640. **FABIO**, a learned prelate, adopted into the family when a youth, 1579-1627.

The name occurs in other parts of Italy besides Venice and Genoa; of these we may mention **GIOVANNI**, a native of Candy, distinguished poet, died about 1556; and **LAURENT**, or **RENZO**, a professor at Naples, author of historical works, &c., 1760-1825.

JUVARA, F., a Sicilian architect, 1685-1770. **JUVENAL, DECIUS JUNIUS**, a celebrated man satirist, was born at Aquinum, in Campania at the beginning of the reign of Claudius. His first satire being directed against Paris, a favourite of Domitian, Juvenal was exiled to Egypt on pretence of an appointment, and died there at an advanced age, 128. Only sixteen of his satires remain, most of which are considered masterpieces of that class of writing. They have been translated by Dryden, Gifford, and others.

JUVENAL, the name by which a grammarian named W. Jouvvenneaux is known, abt. 1460-1470.

JUVENAL, or JOUVENAL DES URSES, a French statesman who owed his elevation to reigning Charles VI., born about 1350, died 1431. son, of the same name, archbishop of Rheims, historian of Charles VI., died 1473.

JUVENCUS CAIUS VECTIUS AQUILINUS, one of the earliest Christian poets, b. in Sp., 4th century.

JUVENEL, F., author of a 'History of the Crusade under the Pontificate of Urban II.' 'History of the Moors in Spain,' and a 'History of the Popes,' 17th century.

JUXON, WILLIAM, successively bishop of Exeter, bishop of London, and archbishop of Canterbury, was a prelate of great learning, chiefly remembered for his fidelity to Charles I., who attended at the Isle of Wight, and whose last requests he received on the scaffold. He is the author of a sermon, entitled 'The Subject's Sorrow and Lamentation on the Death of Britain's Josiah, Charles,' published 1649, and 'Some Considerations upon the Act of Uniformity,' 1662. Died 1664.

K

KAAB. See **CAAB.**

KAAS, NICHOLAS, the principal of the four regents appointed to govern Denmark during the minority of Christian I., born 1585, chancellor 1578, regent 1588, died 1594.

KAAÛ-BERHAAVE, ABRAHAM, a Dutch anatomist and physician, nephew of the illustrious Boerhaave, and court physician at Petersburg, 1713-1753.

KABBESE, J., a Dutch painter, died 1660.

KABEL, A. VANDER, a D. pain., 1631-1695.

KACUFFER, C. T., a Ger. hist., 1757-1830.

KADLUBEK, or KODLUBKO, VINCENT, a Polish historian, and bishop of Cracow, died 1223.

KAEMPF, J., a Bavarian physician, 1733-87.

KAEMPFER, ENGELBERT, (1651-1716), a traveller and naturalist, was a native of the principality of Lippe-Detmold in Germany. In the service of Sweden and the Dutch he visited most countries of the East; and has recorded his many curious and interesting observations in two works, 'Amoenitates Exoticae,' and a 'History of Japan.' In 1693 he returned to Amsterdam, and the following year took the degree of Doctor of Physic at Leyden; and settling in his native place was appointed physician to the prince. This brought

him into extensive practice, which he enjoyed to his death. A genus of the ginger tribe, (*Sesuvium mima*), is named after him.

KAESTNER, ABRAHAM GOTTHELF, a mathematician and astronomer, author of numerous works in pure and mixed math., and a 'Demonstration of the Immortality of the Soul,' 1719-1804.

KAFOUR, a sultan of Egypt, died 968.

KAHLE, L. M., a Ger. juriconsult, 1712-1780.

KAHLER, W. or J., a Ger. divine, 1649-1710.

KAI-KAOUS, a king of Ivan or Persia, whose history is not well ascertained, 7th century.

KAI-KAOUS, a Turkish sultan, 1210-1211.

KAI-KAOUS II., a Turkish sultan, 1244-1258.

KAI-KHASRON, the name of three sultans, the first of whom reigned 1192-1210; the second 1237-1244; the third, 1266-1283.

KAIN, H. L. C., a French actor, 1728-1770. **KALB, JOHN**, Baron De, a French officer, became major-gen. in the American army, killed in action under General Gates, 1782-1780.

KALCREUTH, COUNT ADOLPH. FREDERICK, a field-marshal of Prussia, distinguished in seven years' war under Frederick the Great, and in the wars of the French revolution, 1737-1818.

ALDI, GEORGE, a learned Jesuit of Hungary, of theology at Olmutz and Presburgh, d. 1634.

ALE, or KElf, W., a Dutch paint., 1630-93.

ALKBRENNER, CHRISTIAN, a Prussian Jew, known as a musical composer and historian, 1755-1816. His son, CHRISTIAN FREDERICK, distinguished as a pianist, 1784-1849.

ALL, ABR., a Danish historian, 1743-1821.

ALL, J. CHRISTOPHER, a Prussian philologist and Oriental scholar, 1714-1775. His son, NICHOLAS CHRISTOPHER, the same, born 1749.

ALLGREW, a Swedish dramatist, 1751-1795.

ALM, PETER, a Swedish naturalist, professor of bot., author of 'A Naturalist's Tour in North America,' and of 'Dissertations on the Agriculture and Commerce of Sweden,' 1715-1779.

ALRAAT, ABRAHAM VAN, a Dutch painter and sculptor, 1643-1699. His brother, BERNARD, distinguished as a landscape painter, 1650-1721.

AMBLI, M., a Ger. sculptor, about 1717-86.

AMENSKI, COUNT, a Rus. general, last ct.

AM-HI, or KHANG-HI, a Chinese emperor, was a patron of arts and letters, reig. 1661-1722.

AMPEN, J. VAN, a Dutch painter, 17th cen.

AMPENHAUSEN, BARON BALTHAZER DE, a German historian and publicist, 1772-1823.

ANDJATOU, a khan of the Moguls, 1291-95.

ANDLER, J. J., a German artist, dist. for the beauty of his figures on porcelain, 1706-1776.

ANNI, J. A., a Ger. Orientalist, 1773-1824.

ANT, IMMANUEL, born at Königsberg, 21st Aug. 1724; in which city he spent a long life of eighty years in the tranquillity so acceptable to a philosopher; he died on 24th February, 1804.—It has been ascribed to two of Europe's most illustrious thinkers since the revival of Philosophy, to undertake the same momentous problem regarding the Grounds and Limits of Human Knowledge: twain, almost contrasted in character, but each in relation to his age, offering a solution so profound and suitable, that his works stand as an era from which, as its commencement, a spacious time of Metaphysical History will ever be dated: the Inquirers were KANT and JOHN LOCKE. Contrasted in mental character—for, while Locke, participating in the peculiar genius of his country, did not to adventure beyond the concrete—the practical—the objective,—the intellect of Kant manifested an analytic power, an ability to pierce through abstractions and construct Systems, certainly never surpassed since the days of Aristotle, these two great men were so placed, that in the common revolt against scepticism and dogmatism, it fell to them as if through necessity, to look at their common subject from those separate points of view, which in philosophy, he stood for the most part also as contrasted. Ruled by the dogmatism of less discreet Cartesians, who were ever inclined to arrest inconvenient Inquiry, by interposing the obstacle of so-called Innate principle or truth—Locke asserted our harmony with the External World, hastened to vindicate for its action on Mind, the important part which that action plays in the construction of human knowledge: Kant, on the other hand, lived in times when the claims on behalf of Sensation—instituted by Locke—had risen to excess; when the figurative expression of the Englishman, that the mind is a *tabula*

rasa had become accepted as a literal maxim; and the unrelenting scepticism of Hume had driven from systematic philosophy all recognition of Energy in Mind, Personality in Man, or of Permanence Substance and Truth, in Nature or anywhere. Accordingly, it was his distinctive vocation to reassert the Force of the Thinking principle, to re-establish it as a Power, co-ordinate, and at least coequal with the External Universe: and he accomplished his task so thoroughly, that the despotism of mere Sensationalism can never reappear in the progress of modern thought. Inevitably, perhaps, from his position, Kant's tendencies lean unduly towards Idealism: nevertheless, profiting by his long posteriority to Locke, the solution offered by the profound and penetrating German, is assuredly the completest which our human Intellect has yet elaborated; and, however surprising to the English reader, it may be also asserted, that by no one, since the Stagyrte wrote, has clear and definite thought been expressed more clearly, or more conscientiously guarded from possible misapprehension. We shall endeavour as distinctly as we can—encumbered by the necessary brevity—to offer an appreciation of Kant's remarkable labours.—I. Two considerations are essential to a right apprehension of the achievements of the sage of Königsberg: *First*; as it is necessary to repeat, his effort was to establish the *grounds and limits* of Human Knowledge—destroying scepticism on the one hand, and discrediting dogmatism on the other: and *Secondly*; He sought to accomplish this double object by defining exactly the spheres of those two *factors* of all knowledge—the *Mind* and *Nature*; thus rescuing Truth from doubt, although *Sensation* alone might not account for it, and by rigorously appreciating and surveying the action of the purely *Mental Force*, warning us not to mistake for *real*, what is merely *notional*. To carry out the foregoing aim was the effort of Kant's life; and his philosophy was hence rightly designated the *Critical Philosophy*: although he has surveyed many departments of *Doctrine*, his efforts point everywhere rather to *Criticism*, than to *Doctrine*; he has shown rather how Philosophy may become a Science, than filled in the matter of the Science. Taking his writings as a whole—even allowing that the whole is a composite of isolated parts—they go with the strong light of Criticism nearly around all possible knowledge. The mind manifesting its energies mainly under *three Modes*, usually discriminated as the Intellect, the Emotions, and the Will (see article KRAUSE),—KANT has tracked its corresponding laws and methods of action, in his classical treatises—the *Critique of the Pure Reason*—the *Critique of the Judgment*—and the *Critique of the Practical Reason*. To complete the two latter works, several of his smaller treatises are needful as a supplement; but, with this addition, they may be justly esteemed as contributions yet unsurpassed, to the disentangling of difficulties in theoretical and practical *Morals*, and to the establishment of fundamental canons in *Æsthetics*. Both works abound in passages of noble Eloquence: the Critique of the Practical Reason presents the best appreciation offered by any modern Thinker, of the system of Epicurus, and the morality of

Stoicism: the Critique of the Judgment achieved an influence in Germany which even the superficial student of the literature of that country will not fail to recognize; and in the section on Teleology, the philosophical rudiments appear, of that recent method in Natural History, which will constrain a reconstruction of all the Sciences of Organization.—It is, however, of the *Critique of the Pure Reason* only, that, in illustration of Kant's manner, we shall here give any particular account.—II. As the foundation of this memorable *Critique*, Kant inquires, what characteristics must attach to Knowledge drawn simply from *Sensation*, or from *Experience*? Sensation, or experience, can inform the mind of *facts* only, of things that *are*, because they are felt; it never can show that a thing *must be*, or that it is *universally*. The characteristics of *necessity* and *universality*, then, cannot come from experience; the products of which must be empirical, and can never rise higher than *generalizations*: so that whenever either characteristic inheres in a *notion*, we are obliged to infer that the said *notion* is, in thus far, not a pure product of experience, but an experience viewed and modified by some quality or energy of the thinking faculty. The *criterion* obtained, let the Intellect, or the Pure Reason be examined; and the *factors* of the whole separated, after a full analysis of its contents. The Pure Reason, or the Faculty of Knowing, operates in three different modes—*First*, that of *SENSIBILITY*, or our power to construct representations of objects by means of the sensations they produce: *Second*, the Faculty which co-ordinates, unites, and discerns the relations of these representations, or the *UNDERSTANDING*: and *Third*, that loftier Faculty which bestows on Knowledge its highest Unity—passing beyond Sensibility and the Understanding, and seeming to descry Ultimate and Eternal Laws;—this faculty is the *REASON*.—Of the contents of the *Sensibility* then, what are the *à posteriori*, and what the *à priori* elements? What portion of a perception is Empirical, and what Necessary and Universal? The perception of a fact or thing as existing, is clearly empirical; but we cannot perceive anything without conceiving it as necessarily existing in *Space* and *Time*: these conceptions no mere apprehension of empirical existence can supply; therefore they are *Forms* of our *Sensibility*,—qualities or forces belonging to the perceiving agent, by which a new nature, so to speak, is impressed on the thing perceived. With regard to the *Understanding* again, we discern that it universally classes objects under certain determinate *relations*, which relations it considers *universally* applicable: these relations, therefore, or the *Categories*, are the Laws, or Formal principles of the Understanding—its constituent elements—or rather the *Conditions* under which alone, in virtue of its structure, it can work. In his determination of the *Categories*, Kant analyses alongside of Aristotle; nor, if the works of the two great men are compared, will it appear, that, to the philosopher of Königsberg, thought had advanced for so many centuries, in vain. One of the *Categories* of the Understanding is the relation of *Cause* and *Effect*: the Student will at once discern how easily under this view of it, the German disposed of the otherwise bewildering

speculations of Hume. Beyond Sensibility and Understanding lies the *Reason*, governed by *a priori Ideas*, one of which elevates us to a conception of the Soul, or to the transcendent Unity of Man; a second, the ground of all rational Cosmology; and a third, that constructs the notion of God.—How limited the glimpse afforded by these abrupt words, of the amplitude and perb proportions of the *Critical Philosophy*! let the Student be assured that for the first time in History the problem it undertook has been entirely solved: no longer does the region of *Subjective* Human Knowledge contain dark, unvisited, or unexplored corners.—III. The Kant now ventured as to the labours of Kant, is now pronounced in ignorance of the questionings to which they have given rise. Numerous the modifications proposed on his table of the *Categories*; as exceptions to other interior peculiarities of the system: but these—whatever their plausible weight—little affect the merits of his gigantic symmetrical scheme. We have said, however, that its tendencies lean unduly towards Idealism, and it is necessary now, to show in what manner the foregoing speculations open and in the *questio vexata* of modern thought, the supreme difficulty of existing metaphysics. *Critical Philosophy*, has indeed saved all *sary Truths* by referring them to Laws of the Mind—*conditions* under which alone the Thinking Organism can operate: but, *what is the relation between these Laws subjective, and external objective Realities? Space and Time—the elements of the Sensibility—do they not exist in the Universe as well as for Us? Is that representation purely Ideal, by which the marvels of matter are placed before the mind, sparkling with Infinity and evolving through all Time? The Categories of the Understanding, again—themselves for instance of Cause and Effect—also they are necessitated through the nature of the Understanding itself, are they all purely subjective? Is there not a world of phenomena, regular laws which are their exact counterparts, bringing us into whose presence, our Intellectual nature is the instrument? So, finally of the Idea—the Idea of God is a necessity with it, only a subjective necessity,—does not that necessity conduct us towards a Real, ever-living, creating, all-sustaining Omniscience? They will not learn without dismay that Kant denounces the legitimacy of every attempt to effect a transition from Reality, from the region of the Speculative to the Region of the Practical. By a process that at least is ingenious, which he is supported by our own Sir V. Hamilton, he did effect a bridge towards the realities of Ontology; he assumed the existence of God as a consequence of the Law of Morality; nevertheless, it is his dictum, that the representations of the Sensibility and the verities of the Intellect, authorize our belief in no objective Reality; and that Existence, as recognized by us, is a mere *Noumenon*—a thing originating a notion, but unknown as to its qualities, and its nature. Doubtless one is startled by such a conclusion, but it were folly to underrate the difficulty of the task, or to check the advance of Kant. Many and varied efforts to remove it; with what success, this is the place to declare: with not a few Inquir-*

ire to accomplish the feat seems to have passed its accomplishment. Nevertheless, on the occurrence of such difficulties, even when they seem to approach the insuperable, it is something to discern that their existence need not surprise us; and that on their appalling magnitude is no reason for imitate despair (article *LEIBNITZ*). The question in which Inquiry is here impinging, has to do with the lowest down—the least accessible portion of our human Nature. As we have remarked elsewhere, the faculty of Intuition, the power to look beneath Sensation into Realities—*INTUITION*—is, though the most educable, the most difficult to apprehend, and the least educated of all the forms of energy appertaining to Mind. It acts, indeed, in every mind, but it acts imperfectly; rarely does it act through *reflection*, or, as yet, so that we can explain its operations. Let the student turn to Sir William Hamilton's celebrated memoir on *Representation and Representation*; he will find there how sadly men have erred, and how toilsomely they have laboured, before that single act of Intuitive Perception could be described! That act of Intuition, as we now understand it, is simply the act constraining our acceptance of a subjective reality, corresponding to Kant's subjective Laws or Forms of the Sensibility: is it not only then, that a deeper and clearer view, in the way to remaining and corresponding directions, shall enable us to assert as authoritatively, concerning the Objectivity of Laws which we apprehend in the meantime, simply as regulating Forms of the understanding and the Reason? Between these two classes of Forms or constituent elements, and the Forms of Space and Time, there is much in common; especially this vital characteristic—no speculative doubt can destroy our practical belief that they have real correlatives. Nay, it may be alleged even—as Kant rightly asserts with regard to the Practical Reason, or the Law of Morality—that without that belief, or rather that *INTUITION*, the faculties would not operate. Perception indeed involves no conscious voluntary act; the working of the Understanding and the Reason, on the other hand, do involve one; and it appears safe to aver that unless for the conviction, that we are concerned about a great and real Universe, apart from the Thinking Subject, the Human Will would cease to urge the Understanding to evolve its relations, or the Reason to aspire after that highest Unity which, in obedience to its nature, it struggles to attain.—It were unsuitable to close this imperfect notice of the Philosophy of Kant, without a word concerning the character and aspects of the philosopher. We have said that he lived in tranquillity, devoted to meditation. But it were wrong to fancy him the abstracted sage. His benevolence and simplicity were great; he much relished society, mingling with its innocent gaieties; and he was beloved by the young. He was a man of unimpeachable probity; and that sincerity which is the right arm of Genius in its contests for Truth, was inseparable from his nature. His ideas in morals have been surpassed in elevation by no writer in history; he never uttered a word or committed a sentence to the world, derogatory to man's highest nature, or which the sternest virtue would recall. A pure lover of Truth, he proclaimed and vindicated liberty of Thought and Speech: Philosophy,

with Kant, was no make-believe—neither the formula of a School, nor an affectation of the *Salon*—but an earnest discernment of the rights and duties, the functions, privileges and position of Humanity, and therefore a reverential offering by our Human Reason to the august Power that formed it.—There are now excellent editions of Kant's collected works in German, by his pupils; good French translations of several of them; an English version of the Critique of the Pure Reason by Mr. Hayward, and one of his Ethics by Mr. Semple. [J.P.N.]

KAO-TSOU-OUTI, a Chinese emp., 355-422.
KAO-TSOU, the first of the name, emperor of China, founder of the Tang dynasty, reigned 619-626, d. 635; the second, founder of the Haou-Fein dynasty, reigned 935-942; the third, founder of the Haou-Han dynasty, reigned 947-951.

KAO-TSOUNG, the first of the name, emperor of China, reigned 648-684; the second, 1127-1161.

KAPNIST, VASILY V., a Rus. poet, 1756-1813.

KARAMSIN, NICHOLAS MICHLELOVITCH, historiographer-royal of the empire of Russia, councillor of state in 1826, author of a History of Russia, and works in polite literature, 1765-1826.

KARNKOWSKI, S., a Polish hist., died 1603.

KAROLI, J., a Hungarian divine, 16th century.

KARPIUSKI, F., a Polish dramatist, d. 1825.

KARSTEN, W. J. G., a German physician and mathematician, 1732-1787. His brother, F. C. S. KARSTEN, an agriculturist, 1751-1829. Their nephew, DIDIER L. GUSTAVE KARSTEN, a learned mineralogist, 1768-1810.

KATE, L. T., a Dutch grammarian, last cent.

KATER, H., an Eng. mathematician, 1777-1825.

KATONA, S., a Hungarian hist., 1732-1811.

KAUFMANN, MARY ANNE ANGELICA CATHERINE, a French lady remarkable for her talents in painting and music, 1741-1807.

KAUNITZ-RIETBERG, WENCELAUS ANTHONY, prince of, an Austrian states, 1710-1794.

KANTZ, CONSTAN. F., an Aus. hist., 1735-97.

KAY, or CAIUS, THOMAS, head master of University College, Oxford, author of a work written in vindication of the superior antiquity of Oxford, in a controversy with Dr John Kaye of Cambridge, died 1572.

KAY, or KEY, W., a Dutch painter, 1520-1568.

KAYE, KEYE, CAY, or CAIUS, JOHN, a learned physician, founder of Caius College, Cambridge, of which he was the first master, author of professional works, and a Hist. of Cam., 1510-73.

KAYSSLER, A., a Ger. philosopher, d. 1822.

KAZWINI, ZACHARIAH BEN MOHAMMED BEN MAHMOUD, an Ar. geogra. and nat., d. 1283.

KEACH, BENJAMIN, a baptist wr., 1640-1704.

KEAN, EDMUND, one of the greatest tragic actors of which England can boast, and possessed of decided genius for the drama, was, on his mother's side, great-grandson of Harry Carey, reputed author of 'God save the King.' The date of his birth is dubious, but he is stated to have been born in Castle-Street, Leicester Square, in November, 1787; but to have himself asserted that 17th March, 1790, was his birth-day. He seems to have been placed on the stage when an infant, and to have thus appeared in processions and pageants both at Drury Lane and the Haymarket theatres. At these periods he was remarked for his shyness,

but attracted the sympathy of Miss Tidswell, an actress of some standing, who was able to recommend him to a manager in Yorkshire, where he acted under the name of Carey. *Hamlet*, *Lord Hastings*, and *Cato*, were the parts which even then he was capable of filling; and he showed besides much elocutionary skill in recitations from Milton and Shakspeare, which attracted the attention of Dr. Drury, who sent him to Eton school, where he remained three years, and acquired considerable knowledge of Latin. After this, he played *Hamlet* and *Shylock*, first on the Birmingham stage, and afterwards at Edinburgh, Sheerness, Sevenoaks, Tunbridge Wells, and Swansea. At about the age of nineteen, we find him at Waterford, in Ireland, where he acted *Douglas*, and obtained a wife, remaining there two years, after which he visited Weymouth, Exeter, and Taunton. At Dorchester, he is said to have performed, not only in tragedy and comedy, but in opera and pantomime. By the intervention of Dr. Drury, he was ultimately recommended to the committee of Drury Lane theatre; at which theatre he made his *début* 26th January, 1814, as *Shylock*, to a meagre house, but the few who were present became convinced of his genius; the critics were in his favour, and on waking the next morning the young actor found himself famous. His *Richard the Third*, *Hamlet*, and *Othello*, confirmed the favourable impression. His career was thenceforth assured, and his successes were of the most brilliant description. As a contrast to the classical style of the Kemble school, his acting was impulsive, fiery, and startling. After several seasons of triumph in England, Scotland, and Ireland, he visited America, being induced to that step by some private circumstances which permit not detail. On his return to England, he became manager of the Richmond theatre, and died in the house attached thereto, 15th May, 1833. His funeral was numerously attended by distinguished persons, and he was interred in the cemetery belonging to the old church at Richmond, near the grave of Thomson and Burbage. A cenotaph has since been placed on the church wall by his son, Mr. Charles Kean, the present manager of the Princess's theatre. Had the father been as prudent as the son has proved, his life would have been happier, and his ultimate triumph more decided. His genial aptitude for acting was indisputable, and the lightning-flashes frequent during his extraordinary performances, astonished the critic as much as the ordinary spectator. We have certainly had no performer whom the conscientious biographer can cite as his superior in tragic effect and passionate elocution.

[J.A.H.]

KEANE, JOHN, Lord, son of Sir John Keane of Belmont, dist. as an officer in the peninsular war, and for his capture, in 1839, of Ghuznee; 1780-1844.

KEATE, GEORGE, a poet and miscel. writer, au. of an 'Account of the Pelew Islands,' 1729-97.

KEATING, G., an Irish historian, d. abt. 1625.

KEATS, JOHN, was born in London in 1796. Some years of his boyhood were spent in a school at Enfield. There he received classical impressions which moulded the form of his youthful fancy and feelings, producing a singularly interesting, though anomalous, kind of images, by their mixture with the romantic ideas which modern poetry afterwards

inspired. When he was about fifteen years of age was apprenticed to a surgeon in London; poetry had taken close possession of his mind, the art was enthusiastically practised. In 1810 he published a volume of poems, which was noticed. Next year appeared 'Endymion, a Romance.' This poem displayed a predominance of imagination over judgment, so decided, that it prompted a doubt whether even maturer years would have qualified the writer to attain very high excellence; but it has an affluence of imagery, an idealism, and an exquisite grace of feeling, which make it to poetical minds one of the most attractive of all poems. It was criticised by Gifford in the *Quarterly Review* with savage severity. The attack affected the young poet very deeply, and has even been said to have caused or accelerated the consumptive symptoms which soon shrouded themselves. He published, however, in 1818, a new volume, containing, among other poems, 'Hyperion,' 'The Eve of Saint Agnes,' 'La Belle Dame sans Merci,' and 'Isabella.' In a paper on his former volume which now appeared in the *Edinburgh Review*, it was justly said by Jeffrey, that, with all its faults, both of matter and of diction, no book could more fitly put into the hands of a reader, as a test to ascertain whether he had 'a native religious poetry and a genuine sensibility to its intrinsic charm.' The poetry of Shelley, and that of Keats, may be pointed to as the earliest indications of those poetical tendencies which have been further developed by Tennyson and his school. The poet sought renovation of health in Italy, but in 1820 he died at Rome in December, 1820, when he had recently completed his twenty-fourth year.

KEATS, SIR R. G., a naval officer, 1757-1811.
KEBLE, JOSEPH, an Eng. lawyer, 1632-1705.
KEDER, N., a Swedish antiquarian, 1659-1725.
KEENE, EDMUND, bishop of Ely, 1713-1783.
KEILL, JOHN, a Scotch mathematician, 1705-1721. His brother, JAMES, a physician and medical author, 1673-1719.

KEISAR, W. DE, a Flem. painter, 1647-1707.
KEISER, R., a German musician, 1673-1741.
KEITH. See ELPHINSTONE.

KEITH, GEORGE, a Scotch sectarian, a zealous worker for and against the Quakers, d. abt. 1740.

KEITH, JAMES, youngest son of William Keith, earl marshal of Scotland, distinguished as a general and marshal in the service of Prussia, 1696-1758.

KEITH, THOMAS, a professional astronomer and mathematician, author of 'Introduction to Works in Geometry,' &c., 1759-1824.

KELAOUN, sultan of Egypt, 1279-1290.
KELGREN, H., a Swedish poet, 1751-1795.

KELLEHOUN, MORITZ, a Ger. pain. and engraver, director of the academy at Munich, 1768-1838.

KELLER, J. B., a Swiss statuary, 1638-1705.

KELLER, G., a German historian, 1750-1817.

KELLER, D. L. CHR., Count, a Prussian diplomatist, kn. at the congress of Vienna, 1757-1824.

KELLERMANN, FRANCIS CHRISTOPHER, duke of Valmy, a famous general of the French revolution, was born at Strasburgh 1735, and embracing the military profession when a youth, risen to the rank of camp-marshal, besides serving in several political missions, before the commencement of the revolution. In 1791, he was appointed to a command in the army of the Moselle, and

died himself in organizing the defence of the frontier against the emigrants and the duke of Brunswick. On the 19th of September, 1792, he acted, by forced marches, at the head of twenty thousand men, his famous junction with Durnitz, and, the following day, intrenched on the heights of Valmy, resisted an attack of forty-five thousand Prussians and twenty thousand Austrians. This famous victory was the first in the series of successes which marked the career of the republic and the empire, and was gained by the ill-provided levies of the patriots over experienced troops. On the same day the national convention was assembled in Paris. On the morning, the republic was proclaimed, and the news arriving in the camp of Valmy after their victory, was the occasion of great rejoicings, in the midst of which the duke of Brunswick with his army crossed the frontier. Escaping the denunciations of Custine, who sought his ruin, Kellermann was appointed, in 1795, commander-in-chief of the army of the Alps and Italy, and in a short time found himself auxiliary to Napoleon, whose star rose over him. His position afterwards was that of a savior and peer of France; and, like many others in his order, he made peace with the Bourbons on the fall of the emperor. He died in 1820. [E.R.]

KELLEY, EDWARD, the seer and companion of Doctor Dee in his alleged intercourse with spirits, was born in Worcester 1555, and is said to have been educated at Oxford, but, leaving the university abruptly, was captured in Lancashire, and for some time, it is supposed, lost his ears. It must have been soon afterwards that he made the acquaintance of Dr. Dee, who was at first persuaded that Kelley 'had been brought into unison with him by mediation of the angel Uriel,' for as early as 1589 they had separated again. The cause of their disagreement was Kelley's indulgence in magical practices for the sake of gain, which the Doctor could not tolerate; and, left to himself, our adventurer not only lived handsomely upon his profits, but retained the honour of knighthood from the Emperor Rodolph. It was the popular belief that Kelley outlived the time of his compact with the evil, and was carried off bodily by infernal spirits; the sight of his wife and children—but according to unadorned history he was imprisoned for knaveries, and died of the injuries he received while endeavouring to escape, in 1595. He is the author of poems on chemistry and on the philosopher's stone, and was the penman of several discourses, which are printed in Casaubon's 'Relation of What Passed for Many Years Between Dr. Dee and Some Spirits,' published 1639. Some curious particulars concerning him will be found in Leaver's 'Funeral Monuments;' and there are MSS., both of his and Dr. Dee's, in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. [E.R.]

KELLISON, M., a catholic divine, died 1641.

KELLY, HUGH, an Irish dramatist, 1739-77.

KELLY, JOHN, an English clergyman, author of 'A Practical Grammar of the Ancient Gaelic Language of the Isle of Man,' 1750-1809.

KELLY, MICHAEL, an Irish singer, 1762-1826.

KELP, JUSTUS J., a Ger. philologist, 1650-1720.

KEMBLE, GEO. STEPHEN, a popular actor and manager, br. of the cel. J. P. Kemble, 1758-1822.

KEMBLE, JOHN PHILIP, next to Garrick, the

most eminent of English actors, but in style, the contrast of his great predecessor, being as reflective as he was impulsive. His father, Roger Kemble, was theatrical manager at Prescot, in Lancashire, and in that county, John Philip was born, February, 1757. He was educated first at the Roman Catholic Seminary of Sedgeley Park, Staffordshire; and afterwards at the college of Douay, being intended for one of the learned professions. His own course, however, had been already determined on, and he commenced active life as an actor at Liverpool, after which he visited York and Edinburgh. At Liverpool he acted in a tragedy of his own composition, called 'Belisarius;' and soon after published a volume of 'Fugitive Pieces,' which, however, he sought to suppress. His appearance in London took place 30th September, 1783, at Drury Lane, when he performed 'Hamlet,' with extraordinary applause; though it was five years before he became leading tragedian. About that period, too, he succeeded to the management of the theatre, which he conducted till 1801, during which he restored some good old plays, and produced some original pieces, including a musical entertainment of his own, entitled 'Lodoiska.' Next year, he became the manager and the purchaser of a sixth share of Covent Garden theatre, but the destruction of the edifice by fire in 1809, caused him much trouble, which, after its rebuilding, was increased, in consequence of the prices being augmented, and the boxes arranged too exclusively for the accommodation of the aristocracy. Public disturbances, known by the name of the O. P. Riots, ensued, and continued for several nights. On his retirement from the stage, 23d July, 1807, Mr. Kemble was complimented with a public dinner, which was attended by persons of rank and talent. He died at Lausanne, in Switzerland, 26th February, 1823, of a paralytic attack. Mr. Kemble's style of acting was eminently regulated by art; his performances were premeditated, and as little as possible was left to natural impulse. This style was most suited to the artificial characters of the drama, such as *Cato*, *Coriolanus*, *Hamlet*, *King John*, *Jaqes*, and *Penruddock*. In his different managements, Mr. Kemble brought his learning to bear on the business and decorations of the stage, which is, accordingly, indebted for some of its earliest reforms to him. But he preferred building his reputation on the old drama, to risking it in the production of novelty—the ill consequences of which mode of proceeding, ultimately resulted in the total fall of the two patent theatres, which are now superseded by smaller establishments. [J.A.H.]

KEMBLE, PRISCILLA, widow of the preceding, formerly wife of the actor Brereton, 1755-1845.

KEMENI, prince of Transylvania, 1660-1662.

KEMP, JOSEPH, a dist. composer, 1778-1824.

KEMP, J. T., a Dutch missionary, 1748-1811.

KEMPELLEN, WOLFGANG, Baron, a Hungarian dramatist and mechanician, inventor of the famous automaton chess-player, 1734-1804.

KEMPER, J. M., a Dutch juriscion, 1776-1824.

KEMPIS, THOMAS A, whose real surname was HEMMERKEN, or HAMMERLEIN, was born at Kempen near Cologne in 1380, was educated at the school founded by Gerhard Groote at Deventer, to which he was sent at the age of thirteen; en-

tered seven years afterwards the convent of St. Agnes, formally assumed the monastic habit in 1406, and finally became the superior of the same establishment. His was an earnest practical piety, and his writings are deeply imbued with his peculiar devotional spirit. A tinge of ascetic mysticism is very apparent in his so-called works. The work by which he is best known in this country is the 'Imitation of Christ,' (*De Imitatione Christi*), which is but the title of the first book of a larger treatise, (*De Contemptu Mundi*). It is, however, suspected not to be of his composition, the probability being that the work was only translated by A Kempis, but in reality composed by the Chancellor Gerson of the university of Paris. Thomas A Kempis died in 1471, aged ninety-two; not one of those Titans who win immortality by intellectual prowess, but one of those humbler saints whose calm and meditative piety surrounds their memory with an undying fragrance. [J.E.]

KEN, TH., bp. of Bath and Wells, and one of the seven sent to the Tower by James II., 1687-1711.

KENDAL, G., a Calvinistic divine, died 1663.

KENDRICK, J., an Amer. navigator, d. 1800.

KENICIOUS, P., arbp. of Upsala, 1555-1636.

KENNAWAY, SIR J., an East Indian officer and diplomatist, time of Tippoo sultan, 1758-1836.

KENNEDY, JAMES, a relig. founder of Scotland, bishop of St. Andrews, and lord chancellor, and one of the regency time of Jas. III., 1405-66.

KENNEDY, J., a chronologist, d. about 1770.

KENNEDY, J., a Scotch antiquarian, d. 1760.

KENNEDY, WILLIAM, a Scottish lawyer and antiq., an of the 'Annals of Aberdeen,' 1759-1836.

KENNET, WHITE, an English prelate, dist. as a political partizan in the time of Atterbury and Sacheverel, author of historical and antiquarian works, 1660-1728. His brother, BASIL, a learned divine and antiquarian, 1674-1714.

KENNETH, the first of the name, king of Scotland, 604-606; the second, reigned 823-854; the third, succeeded 978, assassinated 994.

KENNEY, J., an Irish dramatist, d. 1849.

KENNICOTT, BENJAMIN, an Eng. div., dist. as an Orient. scholar and biblical critic, 1718-83.

KENRICK, W., a miscellaneous wr., d. 1779.

KENT, EDWARD AUGUSTUS, duke of, fourth son of George III., and father of Queen Victoria, born 1767, commander of the British forces in North America 1799, governor of Gibraltar 1802, married to Victoria Maria Louisa, widow of the hereditary prince of Leiningen, and youngest daughter of the d. of Saxe-Coburg, 1818, d. 1820.

KENT, JAMES, was born at Winchester, in 1700, where at an early age, he was admitted into the choir of the cathedral under the tuition of Mr. Vaughan Richardson, then organist. He afterwards became one of the children of the Royal Chapel, where, under the care of Dr. Croft, he laid the foundation of his future greatness. The first situation which Kent obtained was organist of the chapel of Trinity College, Cambridge; and his next and last was organist of Winchester chapel and college, where he continued to his death, which occurred in 1776. As a composer of sacred music Kent's fame stands on a secure basis, and many of his anthems will take rank amongst the most sublime musical works of any age or country. [J.M.]

KENT, WILLIAM, a Eng. painter, 1685-17

KENYON, LLOYD, Lord, chief justice of King's Bench, first distin. as counsel for George Gordon along with Mr. Erskine, 1733-

KÉPLER, JOHN, a distinguished astron was born at Wicl, in Wirtemberg, on the December, 1571. His father, Henry Kepler, an officer in the army who had reduced him poverty by his extravagance. His mother, erine Guldemar, gave premature birth to John Kepler, who was a sickly child. After covering with difficulty from small-pox, he sent to school in 1577. Having become bankrupt his father was obliged to keep a tavern at Elldingen, and his son John was taken from school to perform the functions of a servant in father's house. When he was in his fifteenth year, he was received into the school at monastery at Maulbronn, established at the refectory as preparatory for the university of Tübingen where he was admitted as Bachelor in 1588; returning to the school to complete the course of study, he took his degree of Master in 1591, holding the second place in the examination. While attending the mathematical lectures of Mästlin, a disciple of Copernicus, he adopted opinions of his teacher, and wrote an essay to prove that the primary motion was produced by the rotation of the earth. In 1594 he was willingly made to accept the astronomical chair at Graz, though he knew little of the subject. He was thus forced to study astronomy, and in the devoted all his leisure time, and all his energy to study the size and the motions of planets, and their orbits. Finding no reliable law in the planetary distances, he made numerous attempts of the wildest and most speculative character, but though he ventured to publish in 1596 in his 'Prodromus of Cosmographical Dissertation,' he obtained no results, and was satisfied with the little reputation which his ingenuity had procured for him. In 1597 he made a foolish marriage with a widow, and in addition to pecuniary difficulties which this involved him, he was obliged to flee into Hungary to escape from the persecutions of the Catholics. Though he was soon recalled to his professorship by the states of Styria, he did not occupy it long. Tycho, whom he visited in Prague in 1600, induced him to become his assistant, but he was not fairly settled in this office till he was attacked with a quartan and embroiled in a quarrel with Tycho. Kepler came to Prague in 1601, Tycho pressed him to the emperor, who gave him the title of Imperial Mathematician on the condition of assisting Tycho in his calculations. Their first work was the computation of the Rudolphine Tables, the expense of which was defrayed by the emperor. Upon the death of Tycho, in 1601, Kepler succeeded him as principal mathematician to the emperor, with a handsome salary, partly from the imperial treasury, and partly from the States of Silesia. In 1606, Kepler published a 'Summent to Vitellio,' in which he treats of the optics part of astronomy, and had very nearly succeeded on the law of refraction, afterwards discovered by Snellius. In 1611, he published his *Dioptrics*, an admirable work, which laid the foundati

science of optics. In this work he gives the story of the telescope,—describes the astronomical one with two convex lenses,—expounds spherical aberration of lenses, and the law of reflexion at the second surfaces of bodies. His work, however, on which his fame rests, is 'New Astronomy, or Commentaries on the Motions of Mars,' published in 1609. In this work he proves that Mars moves in an elliptical orbit, in one of the foci of which the sun is placed, and that the Radius Vector, or the line joining the planet and the sun describes equal areas in equal times. These two great discoveries, the first in physical astronomy, he extended to all the planets in the solar system, and it was through them that Newton, Hooke, Halley, and Wren, independently arrived at the great law of the attraction of gravity with the square of the distance. In the midst of the studies which led Kepler to these fine discoveries, he was harassed by pecuniary difficulties which were the bane of his existence. His salary was ever in arrears, and the treasury of Rudolph was always empty. On the death of the emperor, however, in 1612, Kepler's arrears were paid. Mathias, the brother and successor of Rudolph, re-appointed him imperial mathematician, and he was permitted to accept of the professorship of mathematics at Graz, in Austria. He had lost his wife and one of his children by small-pox in 1611, and his family now consisted of a daughter born in 1602, and a son born in 1607. He married a second time in 1615, and added to his family three sons and two daughters, who, along with their mother, survived him. About this time, Kepler was summoned to Ratisbon to give his opinion on the reformation of the calendar, a subject upon which he published a short essay. His pension was again in arrears, and in order to support his family he was obliged to compose what he calls 'vile prophesying almanack,' which, he adds, 'scarcely more reputable than begging, unless in its saving the emperor's credit, who abandons me entirely, and would suffer me to perish with hunger.' In 1617, there appeared one of the best interesting of his works, entitled 'The Harmonies of the World.' It is dedicated to James I. of England, and is remarkable as containing the celebrated law that the squares of the periodic times of the planets are as the cubes of their distances. This law occurred to him on the 8th of March, 1618, but from a blunder in his calculations he rejected it. Having discovered his error on the 15th May, he recognized with transport the absolute truth of a principle which for seven years had been the object of his incessant pursuit. He was almost frantic with joy; 'the light is cast' he exclaimed, 'the book is written to read, either now or by posterity, I care not which. It may well wait a century for a reader. God has waited 6,000 years for an observer.' The same year Kepler published the three first books of his 'Epitome of the Copernican Astronomy,' the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh appearing in 1622. In 1620, Sir Henry Wotton, the English ambassador at Venice, visited Kepler while passing through Germany. He urged the astronomer to take up his residence in England, offering him of a welcome and an honourable

reception; but neither the welcome nor the reception, which is all the encouragement he would have got, would have released him from his pecuniary difficulties. 'If the imperial mathematician, therefore,' as Sir David Brewster (*Martyrs of Science*, p. 243) has remarked, 'had no other assurance of a comfortable home in England than that of Sir Henry Wotton, he acted a wise part in distrusting it, and we rejoice that the sacred name of Kepler was thus withheld from the long list of distinguished characters whom England has starved and dishonoured.' Notwithstanding his own pecuniary difficulties, the emperor Ferdinand, in 1622, ordered the whole of Kepler's arrears to be paid, including those due by Rudolph and Mathias, and he supplied also the necessary funds for completing the Rudolphine Tables. The wars of the reformation, however, interfered with this and with every peaceful pursuit. Kepler's residence at Linz was blockaded by the catholic peasantry, and his library sealed up by the Jesuits; and it was not till 1628 that the *Rudolphine Tables*, founded on the observations of Tycho, and his own laws, appeared at Ulm in a folio volume. The Grand Duke of Tuscany sent him a gold chain in testimony of his approbation of this great work, and Albert Wallenstein, duke of Friedland, munificently invited him to reside at Sagan, in Silesia. With the emperor's permission he accepted this offer, took his family to Sagan in 1629, and by the duke's influence obtained a professorship in the university of Rostock. Finding it difficult in this remote locality to obtain payment of his imperial pension, the arrears of which were 8,000 crowns, he went to the imperial assembly at Ratisbon, to obtain them. The vexation which the failure of this attempt occasioned, and the fatigue of his journey, threw him into a catarrhal fever, which was accompanied with an imposthume in his brain, the result of excessive study. Medical skill failed, and he died on 5th November, o. s., 1631, in the sixtieth year of his age. His remains were interred in St. Peter's churchyard, at Ratisbon, and on his tombstone was placed an inscription written by himself. This monument was destroyed in the wars which desolated Germany, and it was not till 1803 that the prince bishop of Constance erected a handsome monumental temple near the place of his interment, surmounted by a marble bust of Kepler. Between 1594 and 1630, Kepler published 33 separate works, and he left behind him 22 volumes of MSS., four of which contained his correspondence. The correspondence was published by Hansch, in 1718, but no part of the other MSS. now in the library of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, have been thought worthy of publication. See Mr. Drinkwater Bethune's *Life of Kepler*, and his life in Sir David Brewster's *Martyrs of Science*, second edit. [D.B.]

KEPPEL, AUGUSTUS, an English admiral, son of William, earl of Albemarle, distinguished in action with the French off Ushant, 1725-1786.

KERALIO, L. FELIX GUINEMENT DE, a Fr. *savant*, historian of the war between Russia and Turkey, 1731-1793.

KERCKRING, T., a Dutch anatomist, d. 1693.

KERESSTUNG, ALOYS J. DE, a Hungarian *savant*, au. of a 'Comp. of Univ. Hist.,' 1763-1825.

KERGUELIN-TREMAREC, YVES JOSEPH DE, a French navigator and naval hist., 1745-97.
 KERI, F. B., a Hungarian historian, d. 1769.
 KERI, J., a Hungarian philosopher, died 1685.
 KERL, J. C., a German organist, 17th century.
 KERN, VINC. DE, a Ger. surg. wr., 1760-1829.
 KERR, ROBERT, a surgeon of Edinburgh, distinguished as a naturalist and historian, died 1814.
 KERRICK, THOMAS, an English divine, au. of 'Observations on Gothic Architecture,' d. 1828.
 KERSAINT, ARMAND GUY SIMON, Count De, a French naval officer and public writer, attached to the Girondins, executed 1793.
 KERSEY, JOHN, an Eng. mathemat., 17th ct.
 KESSEL, JOHN VAN, a Flem. pain., 1626-1690.
 His son, FERDINAND, also a painter, 1660-1696.
 His nephew, NICHOLAS, same profes., 1684-1741.
 KESSEL, T. VAN, a Dutch engraver, b. 1620.
 KESTNER, C. W., a Ger. med. wr., 1694-1747.
 KETEL, C., a Dutch painter, 1548-1602.
 KETT, HENRY, an English divine, 1761-1825.
 KETT, WILLIAM, leader of an insurrection in the reign of Edward VI., defeat. by Warwick, 1549.
 KETILMUNDESON, MATTS, or MATHIAS, administrator of Swed. on the flight of Birger, 1317.
 KETTLEWELL, JOHN, a pious and learned div., au. of 'Measure of Chr. Obedience,' 1653-95.
 KEULEN, J. VAN, a D. pain., 1580, d. 1656.
 KEULEN, J. VAN, a D. map engr., last cent.
 KEULEN, L. VAN, a D. mathemat., d. 1610.
 KEYM, PAUL, a mystic writer, on the principles of Jacob Boehmen, one of a numerous class who have treated of mystic subjects scholastically, without the experience of intuition and temptation. He is briefly alluded to by Poiret in his epistle, *De Auctoribus Mysticis*, § 47. [E.R.]
 KEYSER, J. J., a Ger. antiquary, 1689-1743.
 KEYZER, A. and H. DE, D. painters, 17th ct.
 KHADIJAH, first wife of Mahomet, died 628.
 KHAIN-BEG, a pacha of Egypt, died 1522.
 KHAISANG, a Chinese emperor, 1281-1311.
 KHALED, an Arabian general, surnamed by Mahomet 'The Sword of God,' dist. 630-642.
 KHOSROU, king of Persia. See CHOSROES.
 KICKX, J., a Flem. botanist, 1772-1831.
 KIDD, SAMUEL, a divine and Oriental scholar, au. of 'Illustra. of Chinese Symbols,' 1801-1843.
 KIDDER, R., a learned prelate, died 1703.
 KIEFFER, J. D., a Fr. Orientalist, 1767-1838.
 KIEN-LONG, emperor of China in the time of Lord Macartney's embassy, a poet and patron of literature, born 1710, reigned 1735-1800.
 KIERINGS, A., a Dutch painter, 1590-1646.
 KIERNAN, G., a Swed. statesman, last cent.
 KIERNANDER, JOHN ZACHARIAH, a Swedish missionary to the East Indies, 1711-1799.
 KIESEWETTEN, CHRISTOPHER GOTTFRIED, a Ger. musician, dist. as a violin player, d. 1827.
 KIESEWETTER, J. G. C. CHRISTOPHER, a German philologist and philosopher of the school of Kant, died about the end of last century.
 KILBYE, R., an English divine, died 1617.
 KILLIGREW, CATHERINE, wife of Sir H. Killigrew, an ambassador, dist. for her skill in the learned languages and poetry, abt. 1580-1600.
 KILLIGREW, MARGARET, second wife of William Cavendish, duke of Newcastle, au. of the life of her husband, and 'Miscellanies,' d. 1673.
 KILLIGREW, WILLIAM, a courtier and dra-

matic writer of the reign of Charles II., 1600.
 His brother, THOMAS, a famous humourist favourite of Charles II., author of several and sometime political resident at Vienna, 1610.
 HENRY, a third brother, also a writer of and chaplain to James, duke of York, born date of his death unknown. ANNE, wife of latter, dist. for her beauty, her unblemished and her skill in hist. painting, au. of poems, &c.
 KILMAINE, C. J., a French general, 17th ct.
 KIMBER, ISAAC, a dissenting minister, &c. as a biographical and historical writer, 1692-1769.
 His son, EDWARD, author of a 'History of land,' and miscellaneous works, died 1769.
 KIMCHI, DAVID, a famous rabbi of Spanish high reputation among all denominations of scholars, as a Scripture commentator and grammarian, was born at Narbonne, where he passed the greater part of his life, towards the end of 12th century. His father, JOSEPH KIMCHI, flourished about 1160, and his brother, MORDECAI, were eminent Oriental scholars, and expositors of Scripture, to which character the latter added that of a moralist; but neither of them acquired reputation comparable with that of rabbi David, in respect in which he is held by the Jews is greatly enhanced by his defence of Maimonides, as arbitrator between the French and Spanish Jews in their philological works furnished Buxtorf with materials for his 'Thesaurus' and 'Lexicon'; his commentaries have been largely incorporated with the Bibles of Venice and Basle. For catalogue raisonné of his writings, which is in a Talmudic Dictionary, see the 'Bibliotheca braica' of John Ch. Wolf, published at Hamburg 1715-1733. Kimchi died in Provence at an advanced old age, 1240.
 KING, EDWARD, a youthful poet, who drowned on his passage to Ireland in 1637, whose fate is cel. by Milton in his poem of Lycidas.
 KING, EDWARD, a biblical critic and antiquary, author of 'Munimenta Antiqua,' 'Remarks on Signs of the Times,' 'Hymns,' &c., 1724-1800.
 KING, GREGORY, an engraver and heraldic painter, author of 'Natural and Political Observations and Conclusions upon the State and Condition of England,' and distinguished for the he took in state ceremonials, 1648-1712.
 KING, JOHN, D.D., a controversialist of the Church of England, 1652-1732. His son, the same name, a physician, 1696-1738.
 KING, JOHN, a learned prelate, distinguished as a preacher and speaker in the Star Chamber about 1559-1621. His son, HENRY, chaplain to Charles I., and dean of Rochester, author of 'Sermons and Poems,' 1591-1669. JOHN, brother of the latter, a dignitary of the church, and author of 'Sermons,' &c., died 1639.
 KING, JOHN GLEN, an eccles. antiq., d. 1810.
 KING, PETER, nephew of the illustrious John Locke, distinguished for his ecclesiastical learning, born 1669, lord chancellor 1725, died 1733.
 KING, PETER, great grandson of the preceding, distinguished for his speeches and writings on subjects of political economy, 1775-1833.
 KING, CAPTAIN PHILIP PARKER, made several voyages (1817-1822) to the coast of Australia and added greatly to our knowledge of the tropical portions of that continent.

NG, RICHARD, a polemical writer, 1749-1810.
 NG, SIR RICH., a naval officer, 1771-1834.
 NG, RUFUS, an Am. statesman, 1755-1827.
 NG, THOMAS, a cel. dramatic wr. and actor,
 or of 'Love at First Sight,' &c., 1730-1805.
 NG, WILLIAM, LL.D., a humorous writer
 of remarkable fertility in the reign of Queen Anne,
 as for his satires on the characters and
 of the day, 1663-1712.

NG, WILLIAM, an elegant writer, 1685-1763.
 NG, DR. WILLIAM, successively dean of St.
 Peter's, bishop of Derry, and archbishop of Dub-
 lin, was born at Antrim in Ireland, but descended
 from a Scottish family, in 1650, and commenced
 his career, as a divine, as chaplain to the archbishop
 of Dublin in 1676. He died in 1729, and is now
 chiefly remembered for his treatise, 'De Origine
 M' on the origin of evil, which produced ani-
 mations from Bayle and Leibnitz, which be-
 lie, in fact, together with his 'Discourse on Pre-
 dication,' &c., to a widely-extended controversy
 on the attributes of God, continued through many
 years at the commencement of last century, and
 including the names of the most eminent church-
 men and freethinkers of the day. Archbishop
 Ke did not reply to the censures of Bayle in his
 lifetime; but, after his death, answers were found
 in S., and were embodied in the notes upon a
 new edition of the work, published by Edmund
 L., who was opposed to him on his fundamental
 principle of analogy. The endeavour of the Arch-
 bishop had been to reconcile the existence of evil
 with the goodness of God, without supposing a
 co-existence of evil co-eternal with Deity; and his
 method of argument was to represent the divine attri-
 butes as essentially different from the moral attri-
 butes of the human mind, which are used as their
 basis; while the opposite writers held them to be
 the same, but infinitely greater. The key to this
 controversy will be found in Clissold's lectures on
 the 'Connection between Theology, Psychology,
 and Physiology.'

INGSBOROUGH, EDWARD, Viscount, a fel-
 low of the Antiquarian Society, an. of a valuable
 work on 'The Antiquities of Mexico,' 1795-1837.

INGSMILL, ANDREW, a puritan divine and
 moralist, 1538-1569. His relation, THOMAS, pro-
 fessor of Hebrew at Oxford, from 1569 to 1579.

INGSTON, ELIZABETH CHUDLEIGH, duch-
 ess, a profligate woman of the court of George
 II., 1720-1788.

INNAIRD, THE HON. DOUGLAS, known as a
 friend of Byron, and a patron of letters, 1786-1830.

INSKI, F. J., an Austrian general, 1739-1805.

IPING, N. M., a Swed. trav., 1630-1667.

IPPLING, THOMAS, dean of Peterborough, a
 professor of divinity at Cambridge, author of a
 pamphlet on the Thirty-nine articles, &c., d. 1822.

IPPING, H., a German philologist, died 1678.

IPPIS, ANDREW, D.D., an English Socinian
 minister, kn. as a biographical and miscellaneous
 writer, founder of the 'New Annual Register,' and
 author of a 'History of Knowledge, Learning, and
 Literature in Great Britain.' The best known of his
 works is the 'Biographia Britannica,' 1725-1795.

KIRBY, JOHN JOSHUA, an artist patronised
 by George III., author of 'The Perspective of
 Architecture,' and father of the celebrated Mrs.
 Hemmer, 1716-1774.

KIRBY, REV. WILLIAM, an eminent entomo-
 logist, was born in Suffolk in 1759. He died in
 1850. He was educated at Cambridge, and in the
 year 1782, was admitted into holy orders. In
 1796, he became rector of Barham, having done
 the duties of curate of that parish for fourteen
 years. He first studied botany, and while collect-
 ing the plants of the neighbourhood in which he
 lived, he had his mind directed to the study of
 entomology. A little 'lady bird' or 'lady cow'
 (*Coccinella 22 punctata*), one day attracted his
 attention on the window, and his admiration was
 so much excited, that he began to collect insects
 with as much zeal as he had already done plants.
 He has published many valuable papers and me-
 moirs on various entomological subjects, in the
 'Linnæan Transactions' and 'Zoological Journal'
 —but his great fame as an entomologist is derived
 from his 'Monographia Apum Angliæ,' or History
 of English Bees—his 'Introduction to Entomo-
 logy,' in conjunction with Mr. Spence, and his
 description of the insects in the 'Fauna boreali
 Americana' of Sir John Richardson. The first of
 these works at once stamped him as one of the
 best entomologists of the day; and had he written
 nothing else, his fame would have been established.
 The second has been translated into German and
 French, and has gone through six or seven edi-
 tions in this country, and combines the popular
 form with great scientific merit. Mr. Kirby con-
 scientiously performed his duties as a clergyman;
 he was beloved by his parishioners, and enjoyed
 the esteem and friendship of most of the natural-
 ists of his own country, as well as of the continent
 of Europe and America. He was honorary presi-
 dent of the Entomological Society of London,
 fellow of the Royal, Linnæan, Zoological and Geo-
 logical Societies, and honorary member of several
 societies abroad. His life was prolonged to the
 venerable age of ninety-one. [W.B.]

KIRCH, GOTTFRIED, a celebrated German as-
 tronomer, 1639-1710. His wife, MARY MARGARET
 WINCKELMANN, assistant of her husband, and
 author of astronomical works, 1670-1720. CHRIS-
 TIAN FREDERIC, son of the preceding, an astro-
 nomical observer and author, 1694-1740.

KIRCHER, ATHANASIUS, generally called 'Fa-
 ther Kircher,' was a Jesuit of great learning and
 varied abilities, born at Geysen, near Fulda, in
 Germany, 1601; died at Rome, in the situation of
 a professor of Hebrew and mathematics, 1680.
 His accomplishments seem to have ranged from
 the lowest to the highest point of the scale of hu-
 man ingenuity; including many useful discoveries
 in his experimental philosophy, and some of the
 most abstruse subjects of inquiry in his speculations.
 His works, which were written in Latin, consist of
 thirty-six volumes, twenty-two of which are in
 folio, and nearly all the rest in 4to. In such a
 mass of writing and learned research, it may be
 supposed there is a good deal of trifling import;
 but in his case, as in others of a similar kind, the
 extent of his labours has been the greatest obstacle
 to the due appreciation of them. Kircher's fa-
 vourite subject was the hieroglyphics of Egypt,
 and the school of Champollion glory over his
 dark guesses, as so many detected crimes against
 their new canon of criticism. It may be said,
 however, that he made the best he could of his

traditional and other materials used scholastically; collecting with much labour, and putting together with marvellous ingenuity, the scattered notices which he found in ancient writers, and sparing no pains in making his own observations. Besides his literary and professional labours, Kircher travelled in China. He also collected a valuable museum of antiquities, which he bequeathed to the college of Rome. [E.R.]

KIRCHER, CONRAD, a Germ. divine, 17th ct.

KIRCHER, H., a Ger. missionary, 1608-1676.

KIRKALDY, W., a partizan of Mary Stuart, queen of Scots, executed at Edinburgh 1573.

KIRKLAND, T., a medical author, 1721-1798.

KIRKPATRICK, JAS., an East Indian officer, known for his works in Oriental learning, d. 1812.

KIRMANI, an Arabian author, 14th century.

KIRSTEN, KIRCHSTEIN, or KIRSTENIUS, G., a German physician and botanist, 1613-1660.

KIRSTEN, M., a philologist, 1620-1678.

KIRSTEN, PETER, an Arabian scholar, physician to Queen Christina, b. in Prussia 1577-1640.

KIRWAN, RICHARD, born in Galway in the middle of the last century, died 1812. A distinguished chemist, was originally, it is said, destined for the bar, but ultimately prosecuted chemistry and mineralogy. He published a work on the 'Temperatures of Different Latitudes,' 'Elements of Mineralogy,' 'Essay on the Analysis of Mineral Substances,' 'Essay on Phlogiston,' 'Essay on Geology,' 'on Manures,' &c. It was his work on 'Phlogiston' which gained him most notoriety. It was distinguished by the able defence which he made of a bad cause; but which was thoroughly refuted by Lavoisier, who succeeded in banishing for ever this myth from the field of chemistry. He was undoubtedly the first chemist who appreciated the importance of inorganic substances as manures, and who advocated a knowledge of the constitution of minerals as being the only criterion of their true position in nature. [R.D.T.]

KIRWAN, W. B., an Irish divine, celebrated for his pulpit oratory, dean of Killala after his conversion to protestantism, 1754-1805.

KITCHENER, WM., an eccentric physician, author of 'The Cook's Oracle,' &c., 1775-1827.

KITE, CHARLES, a medical author, died 1811.

KLAPROTH, HEINRICH JULIUS VON, son of the famous chemist of that name, distinguished as an Oriental scholar and critic, was born at Berlin in 1783. He abandoned the pursuits of his father, after making considerable progress in them, for the fascinating studies connected with the history and antiquities of the East; and as early as 1802, commenced the 'Asiatic Magazine' at Dresden. In 1805 he accompanied a Russian embassy to China; and in the three years, 1807-1810, was employed by the Academy of St. Petersburg in exploring the Caucasian mountains. On returning to Germany in 1812, he was appointed professor of the Asiatic languages at Berlin. In 1815 he visited Paris with the allies, and was so charmed with its attractions, that France became his adopted country, and the remainder of his days were devoted to the propagation of Asiatic literature, including the organization of the Asiatic Society, in that capital. The works of Klaproth embrace nearly all the subjects of interest connected with Eastern learning,—races, languages, monuments, and gene-

ral history. We may mention among those of his, a Criticism of Champollion, a Memoir on Chemistry translated from the Chinese, a Dissertation on the Roots of the Semitic Languages, his editorial labours on the 'Asiatic Journal,' &c. He died at Paris 1835.

KLAPROTH, MARTIN HENRY, born at Wergede, 1743, died 1817. A student in various laboratories at Quedlinburg, Hanover, &c., without any very distinguished instructor, Klaproth became in his twenty-eighth year assistant to Valentine Rose, who, however, dying in a few months, he established a laboratory and class of his own at Berlin, and afterwards, when a university was established, he became attached to it. His was one of incessant labour, and he left volumes, with materials for a seventh, consisting of upwards of 200 analyses of mineral species executed with such accuracy, that his results even to the present day, with all the advantages of subsequent improvements, are quoted as models. He was the discoverer of uranium, zirconia, titanic acid, &c. (although anticipated by Gregor) strontian, &c. (anticipated by Crawford and Hope) tellurium, &c. (oxide of cerium, which he termed ochroita). His contributions to processes of analytic chemistry were invaluable; probably no chemist having developed more of the characters of inorganic substances. Klaproth was modest, generous, unselfish, and exhibited the benevolent tendency of his character, by the honourable care which he bestowed on the education of the children of Valentine Rose. He was also distinguished by his religious principles, which directed his conduct, and enabled him to avoid superstition on the one side, and infidelity on the other. [R.D.]

KLASS, FRED. CHR., a Ger. landscape painter, d. abt. 1800. His brother, CHRISTIAN, d. 1781.

KLAUBER, J. S., a Ger. engraver, 1753-1818.

KLEBER, JEAN BAPTISTE, a famous general of the French revolution, distinguished for his services in Egypt, where he was assassinated 1800.

KLEIN, B., a German composer, 1794-1833.

KLEIN, E. F., a Ger. juriconsult, 1743-1818.

KLEIN, F. A., a Ger. theologian, 1793-1818.

KLEIN, G. M., a Ger. philosopher, died 1818.

KLEIN, J. T., a Ger. naturalist, 1685-1755.

KLEIST, E. C. VON, a Ger. poet, 1715-1772.

KLEIST, H. VON, a German poet, 1776-1811.

KLEIST VON NOLLENDORF, COUNT FRIEDRICH.

H. FERDINAND EMILIUS, a distinguished Prussian general, 1763-1823.

KLENKER, J. F., a Ger. theologian, 1749-1818.

KLINGEMANN, A., a Ger. dramatist, b. 1749.

KLINGENSTERN, SAMUEL, a Swed. philosopher and mathematician, au. of Memoirs upon Optics, an edition of Euclid, &c., 1689-1753.

KLINGER, F. M. VON, a Rus. dram., 1753-1818.

KLINGSTET, C. G., a Rus. pain., 1657-1718.

KLINTBERG, C., a Swed. financier, 1767-1818.

KLOCKER, D., a German painter, 1629-1718.

KLOPPSTOCK, FRIEDRICH, a German

was highly celebrated till the public taste received a new direction from the more brilliant genius of the greater versatility and ease of Göthe. He was born in 1724, at Quedlinburg, in Prussia. After receiving a regular education, studying theology, he abandoned all professional views, and devoted himself entirely to literary

He left his residence from place to place, residing a considerable time at Copenhagen, whither he had been invited with a pension; and the last years of his life were passed at Hamburg, where he died in 1803. His greatest work, the epic called 'The Messiah,' was published in 1748, but not completed till 1773. Its strained dignity, its overflow of feeling, and its artificiality of diction, have long ceased to receive the admiration which was once lavished on them. His studies, especially those of a religious cast, are still much valued by his countrymen, in spite of the frequent obscurity. He made himself known especially also by philological writings. [W.S.]

LOPSTOCK, MARGARET, wife of the preceding, author of a tragedy entitled 'The Death of Abel,' and 'Letters from the Dead,' d. 1758.

LOSE, F. J., an English composer, d. 1830.

LOTZ, C. A., a German critic, 1738-1771.

LUBER, J. L., a Ger. juriconsult, 1762-1840.

LUGEL, G. S., a Ger. mathema., 1739-1812.

LUIT, A., a Dutch historian, 1735-1807.

LUPFEL, E., a Ger. theologian, 1733-1811.

LUTHE, D., a Hun. astronomer, 1783-1825.

LAPP, G. C., a Ger. theologian, 1753-1825.

LAPTON, GEO., an Eng. pain., 1698-1788.

LARSKI, S., a Polish *savant*, 1700-1775.

LEIP, CHR. H., a Germ. painter, 1748-1825.

LELLER, SIR GODFREY, a famous portrait painter, who was born at Lubeck about 1648, and secured great distinction in England in the reigns of Charles II., James II., and William III. Many of his portraits are at Hampton Court. He died in prosperous circumstances 1723.

LEJENIN, J. B., a Russian poet, 1742-91.

LEIB, REV. WILLIAM, distinguished for his exertions in the cause of negro emancipation, was born in 1800. He arrived in Jamaica in 1824, to labour as teacher of a baptist school, and in 1829 became pastor of the mission church at Falmouth. His efforts to improve their condition secured the gratitude and affection of the poor negroes, he provoked the jealousy and hostility of the planters. After suffering many indignities in Jamaica, he returned to England to advocate his favourite cause, and his heart-stirring appeals in favour of total emancipation no doubt had their due of influence in inducing the British legislature to pass the great measure of 1833. He afterwards returned to Jamaica, and died of yellow fever in 1845.

NIGHT, E., a comic actor, 1774-1826.

NIGHT, G., a speculative philosopher, last c.

NIGHT, HENRY GALLY, M.P., distinguished as a man of taste and letters, author of 'Ecclesiastical Architecture of Italy,' 'Architectural Tour in Normandy,' and many works in classical and popular literature, 1786-1846.

NIGHT, RICHARD PAYNE, a gentleman of fortune, distinguished for his taste, his knowledge of classical literature and antiquities, and as a patron of the arts, author of 'A Discourse on the Shipwreck of Priapus, in Sicily,' 'An Essay on the Greek Alphabet,' &c., 1750-1824.

NIGHT, S., a learned divine, died 1746.

NIGHT, TH., a dramatic writer, died 1820.

NIGHT, TH. AND., brother of R. P. Knight, died in veg. physiology and horticulture, 1758-1838.

NIGHTON, HY., an old chronicler, 15th ct.

KNIGHTON, SIR W., a physician and courtier, finally private secretary to George IV., d. 1836.

KNITTEL, F. A., a Ger. minister, 1721-1792.

KNOES, O. A., a Swedish *savant*, died 1804.

KNOLLES, R., an English historian, d. 1610.

KNOLLES, SIR ROBERT, a famous warrior of the reign of Edward III., called by French historians Canolle; he is said to have built Rochester bridge with his spoils acquired in France, 1317-1407.

KNOLLIS, SIR F., an Eng. statesman, d. 1596.

KNORR, G. W., a German engraver, 1705-61.

KNORR-A-RUSENORTH, CHRISTIAN, a famous Oriental scholar and cabalistic wr., 1636-89.

KNOTT, ED., a learned Jesuit, 1580-1656.

KNOWLER, W., an English divine, 1699-1767.

KNOWLES, T., a learned divine, 1723-1802.

KNOWLTON, T., an antiquarian, 1692-1782.

KNOX, JOHN, a tradesman of London, author of 'A Systematic View of Scotland,' written from his own observations, which had for their object the settlement of new towns in connection with a herring fishery on the N. E. coast of Scotland, d. 1790.

KNOX, JOHN, was born at Gifford in East Lothian in 1505. In his boyhood he attended the grammar school of Haddington, and in the year 1522 he was sent by his father to the university of Glasgow, and the name of Johannes Knox stands among the *incorporati* of that year. His preceptor was Mair, or Major, at that time professor of philosophy and theology, who removed in the following year to St. Andrews, whither Knox seems to have followed him, and where he taught the current philosophy. Before his twenty-fifth year Knox was ordained to the priesthood. But his examination of popish theology as usually taught did not satisfy him, and from the writings of Jerome and Augustine he turned to the study of the Scriptures themselves. By degrees he renounced scholastic theology as useless and unsound; and about the year 1535, his mind began that decided process of scrutiny and repudiation which ended in his withdrawal from St. Andrews, and the vengeful arm of Cardinal Beaton, and in his formal avowal of protestantism about the year 1542. He soon found an asylum at Langniddrie, in the house of Hugh Douglas, to whose sons he acted for a short time as tutor. The principles of the reformation had now been spreading for some time—the stake had been consuming its victims—the murder of Cardinal Beaton had produced an immense excitement, the conspirators still held the castle of St. Andrews, and as it was reckoned a place of safety, Knox and his pupils took refuge in it at Easter, in the year 1547. Here he taught and exhorted, and being called to the ministry, exercised also the functions of a Christian pastor, and solemnly dispensed for the first time in public in Scotland the ordinance of the Lord's Supper, after the primitive and protestant mode. But in the month of June, a French fleet came to the assistance of the Regent Arran, invested the castle, and forced it to capitulate. Knox and some others were transported to Rouen, confined on board the galleys, and loaded with chains. After a severe and unhealthy imprisonment of nineteen months, he was liberated in February, 1549, and repaired to England, was at once recommended to the English council, and sent by Cranmer to preach in Berwick. For two

years he continued there, labouring with characteristic ardour, exposing the delusions of popery with no unsparing hand, and gaining hosts of converts to the cause of the reformation. Tonstall, bishop of Durham, cited him to Newcastle, and the undaunted Knox delivered a public vindication in presence of the bishop and the learned priests of his cathedral, and so increased his fame, that the privy council in London appointed him one of King Edward's chaplains, with a salary of £40 a-year. He was consulted also about some changes in the Book of Common Prayer, and general form of service for the English Church. His plain speech in the north of England made him many enemies, so that he was summoned to appear at London, where he had already declined a living, and commanded to vindicate himself; and he was there in full enjoyment of the royal patronage, when King Edward died, 6th July, 1553. After the accession of Mary he left the capital, preached in various parts of the country, and was married at Berwick to Marjory Bowes, a young lady to whom he had been long and warmly attached. Finding himself in increasing jeopardy, he left the kingdom and landed at Dieppe, on the 20th January, 1554; set out the next month and travelled through France to Switzerland, was cordially received by the leading divines of the Helvetic churches, returned to Dieppe in order to gain information from his native land; went back to Geneva and won the friendship of Calvin; was again at Dieppe to learn still more of his family, and the cause of truth in Scotland; took charge for a brief time of a disturbed church at Frankfort, revisited Geneva, and recrossed the channel in 1555. After visiting his wife at Berwick, he preached in Edinburgh and various parts of the country, patronised by many of the nobility and gentry; dispensed the Lord's



[Knox's Pulpit at St. Andrews.]

Supper in Ayrshire, the region of the Scottish Lollards; was in consequence of his zealous labours ordered to sist himself before a convention of the clergy, in the church of the Blackfriars at Edinburgh, but the summons was set aside, and the 'diet deserted.' Being about this time chosen

pastor of the English congregation at Geneva with his family departed for Switzerland, remained in Geneva for the two following years. The English version, usually called the Geneva Bible, was made at this time by the English exiles, and here, too, Knox blew 'The First of the Trumpet against the Monstrous Regiment of Women.' A series of changes favourable to the reformation had in the meanwhile been made in Scotland, the protestants had multiplied, the prospect of coming persecution had banded them together, and Knox, on an invitation, landed at Leith 2d May, 1559. It was soon after it known to the terrified priests that the ardent reformer had returned, that he was proclaimed an outlaw. Joining his brethren, he repaired to Perth, and preached zealously against idolatry, while the chicanery of the Queen Regent, and the accidental folly of a priest so enraged the mob, that they pulled down several religious houses and churches, overthrew the altars, and defaced the pictures and images. This tumult, the origin of which has been misrepresented, Knox distinctly ascribes to 'rascal multitude.' The Queen Regent mustered her host to quell these riots; and the protestant leaders, aware of her ultimate design, raised an army in self-defence, but a treaty prevented a hostile engagement. The 'lords of the congregation' were now alarmed into activity. Knox went down to St. Andrews, and soon, as the effect of his instructions, the popish worship was abolished, and the church stripped at once of its idolatrous symbols. This example was quickly but not as peacefully followed in many other parts of the kingdom; and so there perished many valuable works of art, which had been preserved by their application to superstitious purposes. When his party had obtained temporary possession of Edinburgh, Knox was chosen minister of the city, but he retired with the protestants. On the approach of the regent, made an excursion, and preached in many of the larger towns. After being formally ordained at Edinburgh in 1560, he pursued with ceaseless zeal the cause of reformation: a Confession had been already drawn up, a Book of Discipline was added to the organization of the church was so far made that the first General Assembly of the Church of Scotland was held at Edinburgh, on the 1st of December, 1560. No sooner had Queen Mary arrived in Scotland, than she had a long interview with the stern reformer, after a sermon which offended her. This was followed by several meetings, but to no purpose. Knox's sermons at this time were bold, defiant, and mighty; his tongue was a match for Mary's sceptre. He was accused of high treason, but acquitted in spite of all the malignant influence of the queen and court. After being about three years a widower, he married in March, 1564, Mary, daughter of Lord Ochiltree, and connected with the royal blood of Scotland. His dispute with the abbot of Crossraguel about this period is familiar to most readers. The reformer perished amidst growing difficulties—the marriage of the queen with Darnley, and its melancholy consequences—the attempt to restore popery—the assassination of Rizzio—his own virtual

ment, and the queen's refusal of permission to return to Edinburgh. Darnley was overthrown—Mary wedded Bothwell—soon resigned in favour of her son, appointed the earl of Murray regent during his minority, and fled to England. The good regent was assassinated, but Knox kept his post at Edinburgh. Yet the reverse of death, and his own multifarious anxieties and labours during these critical times preyed on his constitution, and in October, 1570, he struck with apoplexy. In the course of a few weeks he was able to preach again, but not with his wonted vigour. In the meantime the queen's party gained strength by the weakness of Knox, the abilities of Maitland, and the defection of Kircaldy of Grange; and when the civil war broke out he retired to St. Andrews, still living on by tongue, pen, and counsel, the great support to which his life had been devoted. During the cessation of arms he returned to Edinburgh, and shone out in his pristine style when, on the morning of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, he denounced in glowing terms Charles IX. of France. His illness, however, soon seized his emaciated frame, and after a very brief period of increasing vitality, he died 24th November, 1572. Two days afterwards his body was interred in the churchyard of St. Giles. The funeral was attended by an immense concourse of weeping and afflicted people, as well as of the resident nobility, and the Regent Morton pronounced over him the well-known eulogium, 'There lies he who never shed the face of man.' Knox was of small stature, and by no means of a robust constitution. His character has been portrayed very differently by various writers. Indiscriminate eulogy would here as much out of place as sweeping censure would be unjust. The reformer was cast upon an age of violence and change, and he needed a despondent energy. Elegance and delicacy of language were not common at the period, and would have been crushed in the tumult. Knox wrote his honest thoughts in transparent plainness, in terse and homely simplicity, and with less of uncouthness and solecism than might be imagined. He was obliged to appear not like a scholar in the graceful folds of an academic toga, but as a warrior clad in mail, and armed at all points for self-defence and aggression. It must have been a mighty mind that could leave its impress on an entire nation, and on succeeding ages. He was inflexible in maintaining what he deemed to be right, and intrepid in defending it. His life was menaced several times, but he moved not from the path of duty. The genial affections of friendship, and kindred, often stirred his heart amidst all his sternness and decision. In deportment, he resembled the hills of his native country, rough with their tall and splintered precipices, with shaggy sides, and wild sublimity of aspect, but often conceal in their bosom green valleys, and streams, and luxuriant pastures. [J.E.]

KNOX, ROBERT, an East Indian officer, an author of 'History of the Island of Ceylon,' pub. 1681.

KNOX, VICESIMUS, a clergyman of the Church of England, distinguished as a theological writer and essayist, was born in 1752; and, though educated at Oxford, received his degree of D.D. from Philadelphia. He was considered an eloquent

preacher, and much in vogue for preaching charity sermons, &c.; died 1821. His son, Rev. **THOMAS KNOX, D.D.**, succeeded him as master of Tunbridge grammar school, and in the rectories of Rumwell, and Ramsden Crays, in Essex. Died suddenly, 1843.

KNUPFER, N., a German painter, 1603-1660.

KNUTSSON, TORHEL, grand marshal and senator of Sweden, beheaded at Stockholm 1305.

KNUTZEN, or KNUZEN, MATHIAS, a German fanatic and atheist, in great notoriety about 1674.

KNUTZEN, M., a Ger. philosopher, 1713-51.

KOB, J., a German philosopher, 1598-1661.

KOCH, C. W., a native of Strasburgh, distinguished for his researches in middle age antiquities, and author of 'The Revolutions of Europe,' 1737-1813.

KOECHER, H. F., a Ger. Orient., 1747-1792.

KOECK, P., a Flemish engraver, 1490-1550.

KOEGLER, J., a Jesuit missionary, 1680-1746.

KOEHLER, J. B., a German critic, 1742-1802.

KOEHLER, JOHN DAVID, a learned German, author of laborious works in history and archaeology, 1684-1755. **JOHN TOBIAS**, one of his fifteen sons, a learned numismatist, 1720-1767.

KOENIG, E., a naturalist of Basle, 1658-1731.

His son, of the same name, a mathematician, 1678-1752.

KOENIG, F., a Ger. mechanician, died 1833.

KOENIG, G. M., a German *savant*, author of a Latin Biographical Dictionary, &c., 1616-1699.

KOENIG, H. G., a Ger. bibliopole, 1697-1757.

KOENIG, J. G., a dist. Ger. botanist, 1728-85.

KOENIG, S. H., a Swiss theologian, 1670-1750.

His son, **DANIEL**, translator of Arbuthnot on Ancient Coins, killed by a mob at the age of twenty-two, 1725-1747. **SAMUEL**, brother of the preceding, prof. of philosophy and ethics, 1712-57.

KOEPPER, J. H. J., a Ger. Hellenist, 1755-91.

KOERNER, CHR. GODFREY, a literary *savant* of Saxony, kn. as a wr. on æsthetics, 1756-1831.

KOERNER, THEODORE, son of the preceding, celebrated as a lyrical poet and dramatic author, and for his patriotism and courage as a soldier, born 1788, shot on the plains of Leipzig when fighting against the French, 1812.

KOES, FREDERIC, a Danish astr., 1684-1766.

KOETS, R., a Flemish painter, 1655-1725.

KOHL, J. P., a German historian, 1698-1778.

KOIALOWICZ, ALBERT, a learned Polish Jesuit, au. of a 'History of Lithuania,' 1609-1674.

KOLBE, or KOLBEN, PETER, a German astronomer, author of a 'Description of the Cape of Good Hope,' 1675-1726.

KOLLER, BARON F., an Aus. gen., 1767-1826.

KOLLMAN, A. F. C., a Ger. com., 1756-1829.

KONIGSMARK, MARIA AURORA, countess of, celebrated for her share in the political transactions of the period, as the mistress of Augustus II., king of Poland, and mother, by the king, of the famous Marshal Saxe, 1678-1768.

KORTHOLT, CHRISTIAN, a Lutheran divine, flourished in Germany, 1633-1694. His grandson, of the same name, also a theologian, 1709-1751.

KOSCIUSKO. THADDEUS KOSCIUSKO was born in 1756, of a noble but not wealthy Lithuanian family. He was educated for a military life; and, while young, he went to America with other volunteers, and served the United States in their war of independence against England. He acquired high credit there for skill and courage, and rose to the rank of general in the American army. At

the end of this war, Kosciusko returned to Poland. When the crowned conspirators of Prussia, Russia, and Austria, attacked Poland in 1792, 1793, and effected the second partition of that unhappy country, Kosciusko signalized himself at the head of one of the national armies, until the treacherous cowardice of the Polish king Stanislaus paralyzed all the efforts of the defenders of the land. Kosciusko now became a refugee; but when the Poles rose against their oppressors in 1794, Kosciusko returned to serve his country. He was rapturously welcomed. The Poles made him their generalissimo, and their dictator. Never did a nation trust a great man more generously; and never was a trust more nobly and disinterestedly fulfilled. He maintained order; he strove to ameliorate the condition of the serfs. He summoned an assembly of representatives of the nobles, and of representatives of the cities. And he gave a brilliant example of an enthusiastic lover of liberty, who was stained by no deed of violence or injustice, and who was never hurried by democratic favour into forgetfulness of the shortcomings, as well as of the capabilities, of the age and nation in which he lived. In the field, Kosciusko struggled long and gallantly against adverse fortune and overwhelming numbers. Simple in his habits, unaffected in his manners, amiable and mild to his comrades and associates, chivalrously bold in danger, and sternly resolute when duty required, he was the idol of his soldiers' hearts; and he commanded esteem even from his foes.—After many alternations of success, Kosciusko was at last wounded and taken prisoner by the Russians at the fatal battle of Maciowice (1st October, 1794), and the complete downfall of his country soon followed. He was for some time kept in prison by the Russians; but, in 1796, the emperor Paul released him, and offered him rank in the Russian armies, which was declined. Kosciusko passed some time in the United States and in England, and he then lived in retirement near Paris. He saw through the selfish ambition of Napoleon, and refused to become a soldier of fortune under the French Eagle. In 1814, he exerted himself to obtain for Poland, from the Russian emperor Alexander, a free constitution like the English, an amnesty for all exiles, and the institution of schools for the education of the serfs. Disappointed in the hopes which he formed respecting Alexander's treatment of his country, Kosciusko retired into complete privacy at Soleure in Switzerland, where he closed his unstained and noble life in 1817.

[E.S.C.]

KOSEGARTEN, B. C., a Dutch theologian, 1722-1803. His son, LOUIS THEOBALD, a dramatic writer and translator, 1758-1818.

KOSTER, H., an English traveller, 1793-1820.

KOSTROW, E. L., a Russian poet, died 1796.

KOTTER, CHR., a German prophet, 1585-1647.

KOTZEBUE, AUGUST VON, born at Weimar in 1761, became an advocate. In 1781 he received the first of a series of appointments under the Russian government. Public business divided his time with literary composition, especially dramatic: he was for two years poet of the court theatre at Vienna; and his place of residence was changed several times, partly through feuds into which he became entangled with Göthe and his

adherents. In 1817, he received from the Russian court an appointment more lucrative than honorable, being charged with the duty of communicating to his employers information as to the state of opinion in Germany. He aggravated the popularity of this employment by scoffing at liberal and constitutional opinions in a weekly paper, which he conducted; and, in 1819, Sand, an ardent student, seeking him out in Mannheim, did violence to him, thinking that he was doing good service to the fatherland by assassinating the Russian spy. Besides a number of other works, Kotzebue wrote ninety-eight plays. The best of these are to be found among the comedies, some of which have lively wit and exact observation of manners; but he is best known in England, and not to the credit of German literature, by some of his serious plays, such as 'The Stranger,' and 'Lovers' Vows.' His countrymen would be very unwilling to have his productions accepted as fair specimens of dramatic poetry.

KOTZEBUE, OTTO VON, son of the celebrated German dramatist, went with Krusenstern as midshipman in a voyage to Japan in 1803, the object of which was to establish a trade between Russia and that country. In 1815 he sailed from Plymouth on a voyage round the world as lieutenant in command of a Russian ship of 180 tons, and made some important discoveries on the north-west coast of America. Disabled by an accident, he abandoned the idea of penetrating the Polar Sea, and returned home in 1818. He was captain of a ship of war in the same service, and made a second voyage in 1824-1826, and covered some islands in the Pacific. Accounts of both voyages have been published; of the first by himself; of the second by Escholtz, the well-known naturalist who accompanied him.

KOULNEFT, J., a Russian gen., 1773-1818.

KOUMAS, C. M., a philosopher, mathematician and gram., b. in Thessaly 1775, d. at Trieste 1818.

KOURAKIN, BORIS IVANOVITCH, a Russian diplomat and ambassador to Paris and London, 1677-1752.

KOURAKIN, PRINCE, a Russian diplomat, 1752-1818.

KOUTOUSOFF, SMOLENSKOI, field-marshal of Russia, distinguished in the late war, 1745-1818.

KRACHENINNIKOW, STEPHEN, a Russian naturalist, and writer on Kamtschatka, 1712-1781.

KRAFFT, J. C., an Austrian designer, 1764-1818.

KRAFFT, J. L., a Flemish engraver, lived in the 18th century.

KRAFT, GEORGE WOLFGANG, a German physician, distinguished as an experimental philosopher, 1701-1754. His son, W. LOUIS, astronomer, 1743-1814.

KRAHE, L., a Flemish painter, died 1790.

KRANACH, LUCAS SUNDER of, a distinguished painter, time of Luther and Melancthon, v. portraits by him are still in existence, 1475-1551. His son, of the same name, also a painter, d. 1571.

KRANTZ, A., a German historian, died 1818.

KRANTZ, G., an ecclesiastical historian, 1660-1731.

KRASICKI, IGNATIUS, prince bishop of Poland, born 1735, died at Berlin 1801.

KRAUS, G. M., a German painter and engraver, 1745-1818.

KRAUS, J. ULRIC, a German engraver, 1645-1718.

KRAUS, M., a German philologist, 1526-1606.

KRAUSE, CHARLES CHRISTIAN FREDERICK, born at Eisenberg 6th May, 1781, died on

ember, 1832. Mention of this ingenious and profound metaphysician is introduced here, with the simple view of recommending to the English student one of the most judicious successors of Kant. His writings are altogether fertile. In so far as the writer is aware, he is the first who has thoroughly supplanted the old division of the mind into *faculties*, by proposing to examine it under its normal modes of action—as it *thinks, feels, and wills*. In itself a great reform, suggested perhaps by Kant's scheme of three *Critiques*; Krause has many other claims that would happily be recognized by a thoughtful Englishman. [J.P.N.]

KAUSE, F., a German painter, 1706-1754.
 KAUSE, G. F., a Prus. officer, 1768-1836.
 KAUSE, G. F., a Ger. juriconsult, 1718-84.
 KAUSE, J. C., a Prussian historian, 1749-99.
 KAUSE, J. C. H., a Prus. *savant*, 1757-1808.
 KAUSE, J. G., a Ger. philologist, 1684-1736.
 KAUSE, KRAUSS, or KRAUS, J. BAPTISTE, earned prelate of the Benedictine order, 1700-62.
 KAUSE, S. A., a Dutch painter, 1760-1825.
 KAY, BARON DE, a native of Hungary, dist. general in the Austrian service, died 1801.
 KEBEL, T. F., a Ger. geographer, 1729-93.
 KEUTZER, RODOLPH, a celebrated musical composer and performer on the violin, 1767-1831.
 KEYSIG, F. L., a Ger. physician, 1770-1839.
 KUDENER, BOURCARD ALEX. CONSTANCE, son De, a Russian diplomatist, 1744-1802. His daughter, JULIETTE VIETINGHOFF, Baroness De Rudener, authoress of 'Valerie,' a romance founded on her own life, and afterwards celebrated as a prophetess, time of Napoleon, 1766-1824.
 KUMMACHER, F. A., a rel. wr., 1768-1845.
 KUNITZ, J. G., a German compiler, 1728-96.
 KUSE, CH., a German *savant*, 1753-1827.
 KUSEMARK, BARON DE, a Prussian general, afterwards political ambas. to France, died 1821.
 KUSINSKI, J. T., a Polish mission., d. 1754.
 KUHN, C. G., a Ger. med. author, 1754-1840.
 KUHN, M., an Austrian *savant*, 1709-1765.
 KUHN, E. M., a German poet, 1731-1790.
 KUHL, H., a German naturalist, 1797-1821.
 KUHLMAN, QUIRINUS, a native of Prussia,

celebrated for his prophecies, for which he was burned alive in Russia 1689. A list of forty-two works written by him is given in Adelung's 'History of Human Folly.'

KUHN, J., a Prussian *savant*, 1647-1693.
 KULM, J. A., a German anatomist, 1680-1745.
 His brother, JOHN GEORGE, a physician, d. 1731.
 KULMANN, E., a Russian poetess, 1808-1825.
 KUNCKELL, J., a German chemist, 1630-1702.
 KUNRATH, H., a Ger. alchymist, died 1605.
 KUSTER, G. G., a Ger. historian, 1695-1776.
 KUSTER, L., a German critic, 1670-1716.
 KUTTNER, C. G., a German trav., 1755-1805.
 KUTUSOFF. See KOUTOUSOFF.
 KUYCK, J. VAN, a Dutch painter on glass, born 1530, suffered at the stake 1572.
 KUYP, or CUYP, A., a Dutch pain., 1606-67.
 KUYPERS, G., a Dutch Orientalist, last cent.
 KYDERMYNSTER, or KIDDERMINSTER, RICHARD, a learned eccles. and antiquar., d. 1531.
 KYNASTON, SIR FRANCIS, a courtier of the reign of Charles I., dist. as a poet, 1587-1642.
 KYNASTON, JOHN, an Eng. divine, 1728-83.
 KYRLE, JOHN, a distinguished benefactor, immortalized in the writings of Pope as 'The Man of Ross,' died at the age of ninety in 1754.



[Kyrle's Summer House.]

L

LAAN, H. VANDER, a Dutch engrav., b. 1690.
 LAAR, or LAER, PETER VAN, a Dutch painter called, from his style, Bamboccio, 1613-1675.
 ABACO. See ABACO ANTHONY.
 ABADIE, JOHN, a French Jesuit, who became remarkable as a preacher of new doctrines, and had many followers in France and Germany, 1610-1674.
 ABAN, the father of Rachel and Leah, and the grandson of Nahor, about 1800 B.C.
 ABARRE, S., a French architect, 1764-1824.
 ABARTHE, P., a Fr. traveller, 1760-1824.
 ABASTIE, JOSEPH BERNARD, Baron De, a French archaeologist, editor of a new edition of Marten's 'Science des Médailles,' 1703-1742.
 ABAT, JOHN BAPTIST, a French missionary, son of several relations of his travels, 1663-1738.
 ABBE, C., a French juriconsult, 1582-1657.
 ABBE, P., a French antiquarian, 1594-1680.
 ABBE, PH., a learned Fr. Jesuit, 1607-1667.

LABBEY, F., a French antiquarian, 1653-1727.
 LABE, LOUISE, surnamed 'the beautiful rope-maker,' a native of Lyons, distinguished for her extraordinary talents and courage in arms at the siege of Perpignan; besides her poems in three different languages, she is the author of a dramatic piece, entitled 'Débat de la Folie et de l'Amour,' 1526-1566.

LABEDOYERE, CHARLES ANGELIQUE FRANCOIS HUCHET, Count De, one of Napoleon's generals, shot for rejoining the emperor, 1786-1815.

LABEO, the surname of several Roman families, the most celebrated members of which are—QUINTUS FABIVS, consul, 197 B.C. ANTISTIVS, a senator and juriconsult, died 31 B.C. CAIVS ANTISTIVS, son of the preceding, a juriconsult and historian. ANTISTIVS, a proconsul and painter, of the 1st century; and ATTIVS, a poet, and contemporary of Nero, 1st century.

LABERIUS, a Roman dramatist, died B.C. 44.
 LABEY, J. B., a French geometr., 1750-1825.
 LABIENUS, TITUS, a Rom. general, k. 45 B.C.
 LABORDE, A. DE, a French poetess, last cen.
 LABORDE, H. F., Count De, a Fr. officer, d. 1833.
 LABORDE, JEAN BAPTISTE, a French Jesuit,
 and writer on the mechanism of electricity, d. 1777.
 LABORDE, JEAN JOSEPH DE, a gentleman of
 fortune, who became banker to the court of France,
 and was executed 1794. His son, F. G. JOSEPH,
 a deputy to the constituent assembly, died in Eng-
 land 1801. His third son, A. L. JOSEPH, count
 de la Borde, a liberal deputy of the restoration,
 aid-de-camp to the king after 1830, author of an
 itinerary of Spain, and of several political and
 antiquarian works, 1774-1841.

LABORDE, JOHN BENJAMIN DE, first valet
 de chambre to Louis XV., distinguished as a com-
 poser and writer on the hist. of music, exec. 1794.

LABORIE, J. B. P., a Fr. physician, 1797-1823.

LABOULLAYE-MARILLAC, P. C. MADE-
 LEINE, Count De, a French chemist, 1774-1824.

LABOUREUR, J. LE, a Fr. historian, 1623-75.

LABRADOR, J., a Spanish painter, died 1600.

LABRE, B. J., a monk of La Trappe, 1748-76.

LABROUSSE, CLOTILDA SUSANNA COURCEL-
 LES DE, born 1741, was an ascetic of the order of
 St. Francis, who became greatly celebrated by her
 prophecies at the period of the French revolution.
 Her impulse was to travel over the world, in order
 to convert the whole human race by her preaching,
 but her superiors refused their consent, and she
 addressed a memorial on the subject, with an ac-
 count of her life, to M. Pontard, the constitutional
 bishop of Dordogne. This document came into the
 hands of Dom Gerle, once a monk, who in 1759
 entered into a correspondence with her, and in
 1790 endeavoured to introduce her into the na-
 tional assembly. She afterwards went to Rome,
 preaching to the populace on her way, and propos-
 ing to herself the conversion of the pope, but she
 was arrested in Italy, and imprisoned in the castle
 of St. Angelo till 1796, when the directory procured
 her liberation. Two years later she returned to
 Paris with the French troops, and was surrounded
 with a circle of believers till her death in 1821.
 The duchesse de Bourbon published some curious
 particulars concerning her in 1791, and her works
 were collected by Bishop Pontard in 1797. La-
 martine has perpetuated the mistaken belief that
 she died in the castle of St. Angelo, while the
 chair of the illuminée was occupied by Catherine
 Theos, the new flame of Dom Gerle, at Paris. [E.R.]

LABRUNE, J. DE, a French historian, d. 1743.

LABRUYERE. See BRUYERE.

LA-CAILLE, NICOLAS LOUIS DE, born March
 15, 1713, died March 21, 1762; a celebrated
 French astronomer; one of the best Observers in
 modern times. He had no superior in industry,
 activity, and honour; and few men have ever
 handled instruments, equal to him in that en-
 viable power, which enables the Observer to produce
 exactness of result, even though his instrument
 be imperfect. La-Caille was honourably connected
 with that measurement of the degree of the meridian
 in France, which rectified Picard's erroneous esti-
 mate, and went to establish the true shape of the
 Earth; but his principal achievements lay at the
 Cape of Good Hope, where he remained four years

surveying the southern heavens. After fixing
 places of about ten thousand stars, he returned
 Paris and published the results of his voyage. His
 works are numerous, the chief being the *Fundam.*
Astronomia and the *Cælum Australe*. His prin-
 cipal catalogue has recently been recomputed with
 every care, and republished. No name in Obser-
 vation ranks higher than La-Caille's. [J.P.]

LACARRY, GILES, a French Jesuit, and
 fessor of polite literature, philosophy, and
 logic, celebrated as a numismatist, 1605-1684.

LA-CATHELINIERE, NICHOLAS RIPAU
 DE, one of the most daring of the Vendean chiefs,
 born 1760, executed at Nantes 1794.

LACAZE, L. DE, a Fr. medical writer, 1703-

LACEPEDE, BERNARD GERMAIN ETIEN-
 NE DE LA VILLE SUR ILLON, Count De, a celebra-
 French naturalist, pupil of Buffon and Daubenton,
 author of 'Histoire Naturelle des Quadrupèdes
 Ovipares et des Serpents,' 'Histoire Naturelle
 Poissons,' 'Histoire Naturelle des Cétacés,' &c.
 1756-1825.

LACHAN, G. DE, a French antiquarian, last

LACKMAN, A. H., a Germ. philol., 1694-17

LA-CLOS, PETER AMBROSE FRANCIS C
 DERLOS DE, a French officer after the revolution,
 editor of the 'Journal des Amis de la Constitution'
 and author of 'Les Liaisons Dangereuses,'
 'Poésies Fugitives,' 1741-1803.

LACOMBE, F., editor of the 'Letters of Chri-
 stina Queen of Sweden,' a 'Dictionary of
 French,' &c., 1733-1795.

LACOMBE, J., a miscellaneous writer, author
 of a 'History of Christina, queen of Sweden,'
 1801. His brother HONORE LACOMBE

PREZEL, a writer on jurisprudence, born 1725.

LACOMBE-SAINT-MICHEL, JEAN PIERRE
 a French officer, and conventionalist, 1749-180

LA-CONDAMINE, C. M. DE, a Fr. astron-
 au. of travels in the interior of America, 1701-1

LACRAIX, S. F., a Fr. geometrician, 1765-1

LACRETELLE, P. H., a French author,
 distinguished for his writings on jurisprudence,
 the reform of the criminal code, 1751-1824.

LACRUZ, J. DE, a Spanish painter, 16th c.

LACRUZ, J. INEZ DE, a relig. poetess, 1614

LACRUZ, M. DE, a Sp. his. painter, 1750-

LACRUZ-Y-CANO, R., a Sp. dramat., 1728-

LACTANTIUS. LUCIUS CAECILIUS LAC-
 TIUS FIRMIANUS, was in all probability a na-
 tive of Italy, and born about the middle of the 3d
 century. He studied rhetoric in Africa, as the p-
 of Arnobius. His own fame as a teacher of the s-
 art was so extensive, that Diocletian invited him
 settle at Nicomedia, and open a school of orat-
 But his career in this Greek city was by no m-
 so successful as might have been anticipated f-
 imperial patronage; and therefore he devoted
 hours, not to rhetoric, but to literary composi-
 When an old man, he superintended the educa-
 of Crispus, son of Constantine, and he seem-
 have died in Gaul, perhaps about 330. The p-
 cipal work of Lactantius is his 'Divine Institu-
 divided into seven books; designed to re-
 paganism, and show, in various ways, the sup-
 purity and lustre of the Christian faith. Lac-
 tius wrote also two tracts 'On the Anger of G-
 and 'On the Workmanship of God,' along with
 Symposium, an Itinerary, and numerous Epi-

poems. The disquisition 'On the Death of the Persecutors,' which many critics have assigned to Caecilius, describes the miserable fate of those who attempted to suppress Christianity by sword and fire. The style of this Father has often been admired, and he has been called the Christian Cicero. Certainly he excels all his contemporaries in the classical form of his style, in the graceful and rhythmical construction of his periods, and the easy and lucid sequency of his ideas. His knowledge of theology was very superficial and inaccurate. The editio princeps of his works was printed at Subiaco, in 1465, and other editions have followed at various times and in various places. His book 'On the Death of the Persecutors' has been twice translated into English, by Gilbert Burnet 1687, and by Sir David Dalrymple 1792. [J.E.]

LACY, DON Sr., a Spanish general, 1775-1817.

LACY, JOHN, a dramatic wr. and actor, d. 1681.

ACYDES, a Greek philosopher, B.C. 241.

ADERCHI, J., an Italian historian, d. 1738.

ADERCHI, J. B., an Ital. jurist, 1538-1618.

ADISLAUS, k. of Bohemia. See ULADISLAS.

ADISLAUS, k. of Poland. See ULADISLAS.

ADISLAUS I., king of Hungary, born 1041,

succeeded 1079, died 1095, and was canonized for

piety by Celestin III., 1198. LADISLAUS II.,

called the infant, succeeded and died the same

year 1200. LADISLAUS III. succeeded 1272, assassi-

ned, after a life of debauchery and a disgraceful

reign, 1290. LADISLAUS IV., the same as

ADISLAUS V., king of Poland, succeeded his fa-

ther in the latter dignity, 1435, and was elected by

the Hungarians, 1440, killed in battle by the Sul-

tan murath, 1444. LADISLAUS V. succeeded in the

24th year of his age, 1444, and died suddenly 1458.

LADISLAUS VI., son of Casimir IV., king of Po-

land and called, according to the Polish form of

his name, Uladislav II., became king of Bohemia

34 and king of Hungary 1490, died 1516.

ADISLAUS, or LAUNCELOT, king of Naples,

1376, suc. his father Charles (Durazzo) III.

13, defeated by Louis of Anjou 1411, died 1414.

ADVOCAT, J. B., a Fr. Hebraist, 1709-1765.

ADVOCAT, L. F., a Fr. philoso., 1644-1735.

ELIANUS, a Rom. emp., procl. and kil. 266.

ELIUS, CAIUS, a Roman commander, com-

mand-in-arms of Scipio Africanus, consul B.C. 190.

ELIUS, of the same name, surnamed 'THE WISE,'

was an orator and man of letters, consul B.C. 140.

ENNEC, R. T. H., a Fr. physic., 1781-1826.

ER, PETER DE. See LAAR.

EVINUS, MARCUS VALERIUS, a naval com-

mander of Rome, opposed to Philip of Macedon,

who he defeated B.C. 214, consul 210, died 205.

EVINUS, PUBLIUS VALERIUS, con., B.C. 280.

EVNIUS, TORRENTINUS, archbishop of Meck-

lenburg, distinguished as a Latin poet and ed., d. 1595.

FAAGE, R. DE, a Fr. des. and engr., 1654-84.

FAAYE, A. DE, a Swiss minister, died 1618.

FAAYE, J. ELIE LANIGET DE, a French ma-

thematician, 1671-1748. His brother, JEAN FRAN-

COIS, a diplomatist and man of letters, 1674-1731.

FAFAYETTE, GILBERT MOTIER DE, a French

military, dist. in the wars with the Engl., b. 1428.

FAFAYETTE, LOUISE MOTIER DE, maid of

honour to the queen of Louis XIII., and founder of

the convent of Chaillot, where she died, 1665.

LAFAYETTE, MARIE MADELEINE POCHE
DE LA VERGNE, Comtess De, a cel. novl., 1632-93.

LAFAYETTE, MARIE PAUL JEAN ROCH
YVES GILBERT MOTIER, Marquis De, one of the
most illustrious names in the annals of modern
history, was born at Chavagnac, in Auvergne,
1757, and commenced his career at the court of
Louis XV., at the period when hostilities were
commencing between Britain and her American
colonies. At the age of twenty he left the arms
of his bride, and, fitting out two vessels with arms
and provisions, sailed for Boston; was received by
Washington and his army with acclamations, and,
joining their ranks as a volunteer, was wounded
in his first action near Philadelphia, and com-
manded the vanguard of the patriot army at the
capture of New York. On returning to France,
when peace was concluded with the mother coun-
try, Lafayette found himself in possession of an
immense popularity, and presently took his seat
with the notables, convoked in 1787. The ques-
tions of public right in ferment at this crisis are
matters of history. Lafayette embraced the popu-
lar cause, and was the first to demand the convo-
cation of the estates-general. Elected deputy to
the latter body in 1789, he proposed the 'Declara-
tion of Rights,' which he had brought from the
free soil of America, as the preliminary of a con-
stitution. Proclamation of this world-renowned
document was made July 22, and it furnished the
French people with the metaphysical reasons for
the 'sacred right of insurrection'—a well-known
phrase of Lafayette's. Meanwhile the Bastille had
been taken July 14, the national guard organized,
and Lafayette appointed to the command. In this
capacity he rode a white charger, and shone the
impersonation of chivalry, and twice the royal
family owed their preservation to his address and
courage—the greatest of these occasions being the
march on Versailles, 5th and 6th of October. Some
months later, 12th May, 1790, he joined Bailly in
forming the club of Feuillants to counteract the
Jacobins—formerly 'the friends of the constitu-
tion,' to which his party had belonged before its
final transformation. The arrest of the king at
Varennes, being followed by the petition for his
deposition on the field of Mars, Lafayette lost
much of his popularity by assisting Bailly to dis-
perse the people, which was not accomplished with-
out bloodshed. In the lull of the popular enthu-
siasm he returned to his native fields, the national
guard, on his retirement, presenting him with a
bust of Washington, and a sword forged from the
bolts of the Bastille. When the coalition was
formed, and their armed troops threatened the
frontier, he was appointed general of one of the
armies opposed to them. While in this command,
the progress of the Jacobins, and the outrages
committed upon the royal family, provoked him to
address letters of remonstrance to Paris, and these
not producing any effect, he was chivalrous enough
to leave his troops and appear at the bar of the
assembly. Before leaving the capital on this oc-
casion, he had arranged with the king for a review
of the national guard, when the 'constitution' was
to be saved by a *coup de main*; but the review was
countermanded in the night, Lafayette rejoined his
army, was burnt in effigy by the sansculottes of
Paris, and, at length, endeavouring to escape from

France, was captured by the Austrians and imprisoned at Olmutz. He was confined from the failure of the constitution to the assumption of power by Buonaparte, and released in 1797. Lafayette had no share in any of the events connected with the death of the king and the reign of terror, and, in the years following, rejected every overture of the consul and emperor. His first movement in public was made after the battle of Waterloo, when he endeavoured to preserve the chamber of representatives in being, on the principle that it derived its authority from the electors—not from Buonaparte, by whom it was convoked—and with the view of restoring the public liberties. These arguments were urged upon Blücher and Wellington without effect, and Lafayette returned to private life. In the year 1818, he became a member of the chamber of deputies, and, resuming his career as an advocate of constitutional principles, had the satisfaction of seeing the dream of his life realized in 1830. It was to Lafayette, intrusted with the power of a dictator, in his original character of commander of the national guard, that Louis Philippe owed his elevation to the throne. Time, wiser or more capricious than he, allowed him to see the stone hurled at the feet of his idol, and he carried this saddest of all lessons with him into eternity, 1834. [E.R.]

LA-FERTE-IMBAULT, MARIA THERESA GEOFFRIN, Marchioness De, celebrated for her literary abilities, 1715-1791.

LAFFITTE, JAMES, the principal of a famous banking establishment at Paris, distinguished in political history as an Orleanist, 1767-1844.

LAFON-LADEBAT, a political writer of the legis. assembly and council of elders, 1746-1829.

LAFITAU, J. F., a French Jesuit, distinguished by his accounts of the North American Indians, and the discoveries of the Portuguese, died 1740. His brother, PETER FRANCIS, a French prelate and ecclesiastical historian, 1685-1764.

LAHITE, MA. ELIZ. DE, a Fr. writer, 1750-94.

LAFOND, C. PH., a Fr. violinist, 1776-1842.

LAFONT, JOSEPH DE, a dramatist, 1686-1725.

LAFONTAINE, AUGUSTUS HENRY JULIUS, a celebrated German romance writer, 1756-1831.

LAFONTAINE, JOHN DE. See FONTAINE.

LAFOREY, SIR F., a Brit. admiral, 1767-1835.

LAFOREY, J. DE, a French poet, 17th century.

LAFOSSE, C. DE, a French painter, 1640-1716.

His nephew, ANTHONY, a drama. poet, 1653-1708.

LAFOSSE, J. B. J. DE, a Fr. engrav., b. 1721.

LAFOSSE, J. F., a Fr. preacher, 1734-1813.

LAFOSSE, STEPHEN W., and his son, PHILIP STEPHEN, dist. as veterinary surgeons, last cent.

LAGARAYE, CLAUDE TOUS. MAROT, Count De, dist. as the founder of schools for the young, and hospitals for the aged and sick, 1675-1755.

LAGARDE, ANTHONY ESCALIN DES AIMARS, Baron De, a cel. naval tactician and diplom., d. 1578.

LAGARDE, PHILIP BIDARD DE, a French dramatic writer and man of letters, 1710-1767.

LAGARDIE. See GARDIE.

LAGERBRING, S., a Swed. historian, 1707-88.

LAGERLOEFF, PETER, professor of eloquence at Upsala, and historian of N. Europe, 1648-1699.

LAGERSTROEM, MAGNUS VON, a Swedish *savant*, translator, and natural philos., 1696-1759.

LAGNY, T. F. DE, a Fr. mathema., 1660-1734.

LAGOMARSINI, J., an Ital. *savant*, 1698-1

LAGRANGE, a Fr. classical transla., 1738-

LAGRANGE, JOSEPH DE CHANCEL DE, a dramatist, cel. for his precocious talents, 1675-1

LAGRANGE, JOSEPH LOUIS, born at T

25th January, 1736, died at Paris, 10th A

1813; a man prevented only by the rivalshi

LAPLACE, from being held, by common co

the most illustrious geometer of modern

The honourable rivalry of these great men w

most life-long; nor could it be easily declar

any special date which was foremost in the

Living at a time when the exigencies of Sci

demanding, and its possessions pointed to new

thods and great conquests, their united lab

constitute its Modern Epoch: now to one,

then to the other, the glory of the last adv

was due. Speaking of the sum of their ach

ments, this perhaps may, without injustice

said,—if Laplace, to some extent, surpassed

compeer in the range of his view, and manife

more of an encyclopædic force, that high n

which belongs to intensity in the power of

neralizing, and therefore to taste and lucidit

composition, must be awarded to Lagrange.

Analyst ever possessed a finer appreciation of

thod, than the illustrious Piedmontese; w

name accordingly is inscribed among the *Fa*

every department of Inquiry which arrested

notice. This especial characteristic of his genui

best appear through a brief synopsis of his

achievements.—I. In reference to the effort

Lagrange to bestow on the Infinitesimal Calc

a logical place in *pure* Analysis, it cannot po

be asserted that success was complete; never

less his positive success has been underval

Previous to his time, that Calculus had been cl

regarded as a powerful Instrument towards

portant positive results. Indeed, if one ex

that ever-memorable section of the Principi

could not be said that attention had been pai

its philosophical basis, so much as to the eff

of its methods; nor had the expositions eith

Leibnitz or D'Alembert rendered farther res

unnecessary to the solidity and symmetry o

Transcendental Analysis. Desirous to establis

symmetry, Lagrange proposed to discard const

ation alike of *Infinitesimals* and *Limits*; an

attach the new Power to the old Foundation

presenting differentials as co-efficients of the

cessive terms of the Infinite Series represen

a Function in which the variable has received

increment. The validity of his proof that a

function thus modified, must be represented

the series known as *Taylor's Theorem*, has

strongly contested: but apart from such critic

it is very certain that by resting the doctrin

the Calculus, on the doctrine of Infinite Series

do not get rid of the Idea of a *Limit*; seeing

we can attach no notion to an Equation, one s

which is an Infinite Series, except that the c

and apparently definite side expresses the I

of that Series: and besides, in every applicati

the Calculus of Functions thus based—wheth

Geometrical or Dynamical Problems—our Ge

ter was reduced to the necessity of again dir

employing the logic and phraseology of *Lim*

Unless however, as vitiated by this logical an

most technical defect at the threshold, the su

of the *Theorie des Fonctions* cannot be questioned. Lagrange has not succeeded in discarding the consideration of Limits, he has presented Analysis in a greater dependence upon it, than are other branches of Science. After the publication of that remarkable work, it could nowhere be said that the extraneous element inhered in the *Method of treatment*, but only that it belonged to the *nature of the thing treated*: and—as a necessary and immediate effect of this disentangling—every pure and positive Method in Analysis assumed its proper generality, and put forth its natural power. The student who would appreciate the gain thus accruing from the *Theorie des Fonctions*, may refer to what it accomplished in the treatment of Series; or that is yet more special, to its exposition of the nature and treatment of *Contacts*.—II. The greatest achievement of Lagrange in pure Analysis, was equally illustrative of the peculiar character and grasp of his genius,—we mean the discovery of the *Method of Variations*. Almost from the cradle of Geometrical Science, problems of *maxima minima*, had been a favourite and at the same time a difficult exercise with Inquirers: separate solutions varying in ingenuity had through the course of time been attained for specific problems, but was reserved for the differential calculus to place that general method—foreshadowed by Fermat—which diminished the intellectual interest of such problems, by rendering them all easily resolvable. But as this difficulty disappeared, a new class of problems, related to the previous class but much less manageable, gradually absorbed attention; and singularly enough this too became the chosen battle-ground on which the great spirits of Europe contested for superiority. The history of the problem of the *solid of least resistance* is well known; but it was only one incident in the rivalry of mathematical genius. Now the relation between the new class of problems—problems of *Isoperimeters* as they were termed—and the old *maxima and minima*, is the following: a problem regarding a maximum or minimum is this,—to find those values of certain unknown quantities, which constitute a certain specified function or combination of these quantities, a maximum or minimum: an Isoperimetrical problem on the other hand is this,—to determine a function or combination of certain unknown quantities, so that some specified and determinate function of that function, shall be a maximum or minimum. The great access of difficulty and complicity here, is apparent; and to these new problems Lagrange added a new method, as grasping, as exhaustive and the method of the Differential Calculus in the other case. And not only did his Calculus of Variations put an end to all efforts after special solutions; but it became, like the simpler calculus, a general method of immense comprehensiveness and power: even now, its resources and applications are not more perhaps than generally sketched out.—III. Next in order of complicity, if not of difficulty, are the achievements of Lagrange in the methods of Rational Mechanics. This great division of Mathematical Science, also consisted, previous to the publication of the *Mecanique Analytique*, of separate analytic artifices, whose authority rested on a number of separate general principles. Lagrange combined the whole; or rather

he rose above those separate and special principles; producing a method of contemplating mechanics, and a course of procedure, that involved and connected them all. The Principle of Virtual Velocities became in his hands the foundation and summing up of all Statics; and by a dexterous use of D'Alembert's theorem in Dynamics, he succeeded in reducing all Dynamical investigations under the category of strict Statics. His new calculus of Variations was indispensable as an instrument; and it enabled him to realize to the utmost, the grand necessity of his intellect, viz.: to co-ordinate, what he found separate; and so to establish the fixed and final Method of the Science. It is rare that a work like the *Mecanique Analytique* comes to be valued at once; nor has this work been so: nevertheless, it has been of greater service to Dynamical Theory than the achievements of any man since the times of Galileo. Through some strange caprice, Lagrange, after concluding his imperishable volumes, conceived a strong distaste alike at the subject and his own labours. He did not open the printed volume for a long time; and his thoughts found refuge in meditation on the History of Religion and Medicine. His friends have said, that what the Analyst thought, on these apparently incongruous subjects, would have made the fortune of several ordinary writers.—IV. What we have said of Lagrange refers mainly to his remarkable influence on Method in Analysis. His specific discoveries are as remarkable, although unsuited—even an enumeration of them—to a work like this. It were wrong, however, to omit his crowning achievement in reference to the mechanism of our Solar System; especially characteristic as it is, of the commanding genius of the man. He and his compeer had worked elaborately at the problem of *perturbations*—that problem which Newton bequeathed to after time. That the several bodies of the Solar System importantly influence each other, and so affect the arrangements of the system, was a consequence of the Law of Gravitation; but the result, or the harmony of those perturbations had yet to be discerned. Drawing his conclusion from a large induction, Laplace had asserted the invariability of major axes of the Planetary Orbits, and of course, the Stability of the System as a fact: Lagrange, from a higher flight, showed the necessity of that Invariability, and therefore of the permanency of the Planetary Mechanism. It was indeed a great discovery: he proved that because of the *dispositions* of the Planets,—their arrangement nearly in one plane, the uniformity of the directions of their motions, and the proximity of their orbits to the circular form, this stability must exist: so that, if present arrangements come to an end, it will be through no imperfection; but because, that—gorgeous though they are—they are somehow subject to the doom of all finite things, and—notwithstanding their angustness—only part of some development yet more gigantic, beats of the pulse of a still grander life. It is not easy to estimate the amount of this advance beyond the position of Newton, who thought that our system contained the seeds of dissolution, and that, in the words of Leibnitz, a time would come, when Deity, would require to interfere and

re-adjust his worn-out mechanism!—The life of Lagrange had some anxieties, but it was crowded with honours. Called to Berlin by the great Frederick, he early obtained the position due to him. Afterwards, for many years, he resided in Paris, in command of the first employments. By rare fortune he escaped the fate of Lavoisier—when 'in a moment a head fell which the world might not replace in a century:' and with Laplace he shared the early labours and glories of the *Ecole Normale*. Take him as a whole, abstract science has in modern times possessed no other servant so great. [J.P.N.]

LAGRENEE, LOUIS JOHN FRANCIS, a French historical painter, 1724-1804. His brother, JOHN JAMES, called the younger, 1740-1821. The nephew of the latter, ANSELM LOUIS, 1775-1832.

LAGUERRE, L., a French painter, 1663-1721.

LAGUERRE, M. J., a cel. cantatrice, 1755-83.

LAGUILLE, L., historian of Alsace, 1658-1742.

LAHARPE, A. E., a Fr. general, 1754-1796.

LAHARPE, F. C., a Swiss republ., 1754-1838.

LAHARPE, JEAN FRANCOIS DE, born at Paris in 1739, was the son of an artillery captain of Swiss extraction. In early manhood he became an author by profession. His strength lay in literary criticism, which at length became his chief employment. He is a useful and judicious critic, though not a profound one; and his analyses of celebrated works are especially instructive. Much may be learned as to modern literature, and a little as to that of Greece and Rome, from his voluminous 'Lycée, ou Cours de la Littérature,' which contains lectures he delivered in Paris from 1786. He died there in 1803. [W.S.]

LAHIRE, PHILIP DE, a French mathematician and astronomer, 1640-1719. His son, GABRIEL PHILIP, a geometician, 1677-1719. JEAN NICOLAS, brother of the latter, a botanist, 1685-1717.

LAHIRE, S. V. See VIGNOLES.

LA-HUERTA, G., a Span. painter, 1645-1714.

LAHYRE, L. DE, a French painter, 1606-1656.

LAINEZ, ALEX., a French poet, 1650-1710.

LAINEZ, or LAYNEZ, JAMES, a Sp. Jesuit, general of the order after Loyola, 1512-1565.

LAINEZ, S., a French opera singer, died 1822.

LAING, ALEXANDER, a Scotch antiquarian and miscellaneous writer, editor of the 'Eccentric Magazine,' 1778-1838.

LAING, ALEX. GORDON, an African explorer, born at Edinburgh, 1794, murdered on the route from Timbuctoo, 1826.

LAING, MALCOLM, a Scotch hist., 1762-1819.

LAING, W., a Scotch bookseller, 1764-1832.

LAIRE, FRANCIS XAVIER, a French librarian, au. of a 'Catalogue of Printed Books from the Invention of the Art to the year 1500,' &c., 1738-1801.

LAIRESE, G., a Flemish painter, 1640-1711.

LAIS, a Sicilian courtesan, assassina. B.C. 350.

LAISNE, ANTHONY, a Fr. archaeologist, 17th c.

LAJARD, P. A., a Fr. statesman, 1757-1808.

LAKE, ARTHUR, a dignitary of the Church of England, known as a religious writer, died 1626.

LAKE, GEHARD, first Viscount Lake, an English general, distinguished in Germany during the seven years' war, and as commander-in-chief in India, 1744-1808.

LALA, a female painter, 1st century B.C.

LALAMANT, JOHN, a disting. savant, 17th c.

LALANDE, J DE, a Fr. lawyer, 1622-1700.
LALANDE, JOSEPH JEROME LE FRAN DE, born July 11, 1732, died in Paris 4th A. 1807; an observer of much industry, and a minous writer, who contributed something to the vance of astronomy, and much to a diffusion of knowledge of it. He was one of the group of *vans* whom Frederick the Great gathered around him; and he conducted the observatory established by that eccentric monarch at Berlin. On his return to Paris he pursued his researches; often communicating memoirs to the Academy of Science. He assisted Clairaut with materials for his computation of the return of Halley's comet; published an account of the transit of Venus; completed his great work on astronomy, which extends four 4to volumes; and drew up his catalogue of eight thousand stars. He also edited and wrote many elementary treatises. The catalogue of lande has been recently published in this country and is of considerable value. His systematic historical works have given place to others, though the 'Traité' may still be consulted with advantage by the student. We owe also to Lalande the completion of Montucla's valuable History of Mathematics. [J.P.N.]

LALANDE, M. RICHARD DE, a French composer, celebrated for his ballet music, 1657-1710.

LALANE, P., a French poet, died 1661.

LALAUNE, NOEL DE, a Fr. divine, 1618-1680.

LALLEMAND, BARON, a Fr. gen., 1774-1800.

LALLEMAND, J. B., a Fr. painter, 1710-1780.

LALLEMANDET, J., a Fr. theol., 1595-1660.

LALLEMANT, J. P., a learned Jesuit, as a great adversary of the Jansenists, 1660-1720.

LALLEMANT, L., a learned Jesuit, 1578-1640.

LALLEMANT, P., an ascetic writer, 1622-1680.

LALLEMANT, RICHARD COUTERAY, a French printer and editor, known for his fine editions of the classics, 1726-1807. His brother, NICHOLAS, was associated with him in these works, and his other brother, RICHARD XAVIER FELIX LAMANT DE MAUPAS, was vicar-general of Avignon and president of the Academy of Rome, died 1780.

LALLEMENT, W., a journalist, 1782-1820.

LALLI, GIOV. B., an Italian poet, 1572-1640.

LALLOUETTE, A., a Fr. author, 1653-1710.

LALLOUETTE, F. P., a theologian, died 1710.

LALLOUETTE, J. F., a Fr. compos., 1653-1710.

LALLOUETTE, P., a Fr. physician, 1710-1780.

LALLY, THOMAS ARTHUR, Count De, born at Tullendally, or Tollendal, in Ireland, was descended from one of those devoted adherents of the Stuarts who became naturalized in France, who there acquired distinction in the service of the crown. He was born in Dauphiné, 1702, began his military career in an Irish regiment commanded by his uncle, General Dillon, and greatly distinguishing himself at the sieges of Menin, Ypres, and Furnes, and particularly at the battle of Fontenoy (dating from 1733 to 1749) was appointed (1756) commandant-general of French possessions in the East Indies. On his arrival there, at the end of April, 1758, he was declared with the English, over whom he obtained a series of successes, but was at length defeated before Madras, and then besieged in Pondicherry upon which he had been compelled to fall. Here, with less than a thousand men, he re-

the whole English army for several months, and surrendered when reduced to the last extremity, July 16, 1761. He now became the prisoner of the English, but was soon liberated, and, returning to France, was arrested on a charge of treason. All the perils and toils he had undergone were rewarded by the corrupt administration of that expiring monarchy by his judicial murder, in a vain effort to hide from the public eye their infamous dishonesty. He was dragged to the scaffold with a gag in his mouth to prevent him from addressing the people, and was executed May 9, 1766. [E.R.]

LALLY-TOLLENDAL, TROPHIMUS GERARD, Comte de, son of the preceding, was born at Paris, 1751, and though he was ignorant of his parentage until the eve of his father's execution, he devoted himself to obtain the re-establishment of his good name. His filial efforts were virtually crowned with success in 1778, though the last judicial form was never completed in consequence of the troubles of the period, and in 1783 he obtained possession of his estates. In 1789 he became a deputy of the noblesse to the estates-general, and was one of the most popular members of that body when it changed its name to the national assembly, and commenced the erection of a constitution. In the fruitless labours directed towards it he was a warm supporter of Lafayette; but despairing of the monarchy and the constitution, he retired with Necker, in September, 1790, and published an address to the French people. At the 10th of August, 1792, he was arrested by the Jacobins, but escaped the massacres of September, and arrived safely in England; where, as a patriot, and a writer in the interest of the emigrants, he enjoyed a small pension from the government. He was authorized to return to France by the first consul in 1801, but took no part in public affairs till the restoration, when he became a member of the privy council, and, in that capacity accompanied Louis XVIII. to Ghent during the hundred days of 1815. After the second restoration he was made a peer of France; and, remaining true to his principles, resisted the attempts of the Bourbons to resume their arbitrary power. He died a few weeks before the revolution of July, 1830, and has left a name in considerable repute both as an historico-political writer and a poet. [E.R.]

LALONDE, F. R., a Fr. antiquarian, 1685-1765.
LALUZERNE, CÆSAR HENRY, a nephew of Desherbes, min. of foreign affairs under Necker.

LALUZERNE, CÆSAR WILLIAM CARDINAL De, one of the clerical deputies to the estates-general, and the first to propose the establishment of a representative system in France, author of several theological and political works, 1738-1822.

LAMA, J. B., a painter and architect of Naples, abt. 1650-1579. Another of the same name, b. 1660.

LAMA, JULIA, a Venetian painter, last century.
LAMANNA, J., a Sicilian poet, 1580-1640.

AMANON, R. P., a Fr. naturalist, 1752-1787.

LAMARCK, or as his real name is, **JEAN BAPTISTE PIERRE ANTOINE DE MONET,** an eminent naturalist, was born at Bazantine in Picardy in 1744. He died in 1829. A soldier in his youth, he had already begun to distinguish himself, when an accident compelled him to relinquish the army.

Like many other naturalists, Lamarck's first study was botany. The first work he published was the 'Flore Française,' which, appearing at a time when Rousseau had made botany fashionable, met with an astonishing degree of success. Other botanical works soon followed, and for some time Lamarck seemed completely occupied with these, and works of a more speculative kind, which do not now add much to his reputation. In 1793 he was appointed to a chair attached to the museum of natural history at the Garden of Plants, which had for its object the history of insects and the lower animals, which Linnæus had arranged under the general name of worms. At this time he was fifty years of age, and the study of zoology was nearly new to him. Such, however, were his zeal and assiduity in preparing himself for the duties of his chair, that in a few years he had made himself thoroughly master of the subject; and his great and excellent work, the 'Histoire des Animaux sans Vertébrés,' will ever entitle him to take his place in the very first rank of zoologists. As a conchologist, Lamarck's name stands pre-eminent, and the Lamarckian arrangement of shells is still that of the present day. A sad affliction overtook him in his latter days. He gradually lost his sight, and for some years before his death he was totally blind, while an injudicious investment of his money in some swindling schemes, reduced him in his old age to comparative poverty. [W.B.]

LAMARQUE, F., a Fr. conventionist, 1755-1839.

LAMARQUE, MAX., a Fr. general, 1770-1832.

LAMB, LADY CAROLINE, daughter of the earl of Besborough, and wife of the Hon. William Lamb, afterwards Lord Melbourne, distinguished as a novelist and fugitive writer, 1786-1828.



[House of Charles Lamb]

LAMB, CHARLES, the son of a barrister's clerk, was born in London in 1775. He was educated at Christ's Hospital; and, being disqualified by stammering from being sent to college on the foundation, he became, in 1792, a clerk in the India House. He retained this place for thirty-three years, living with a sister, to whom he devoted himself in circumstances of melancholy interest, and indulging those literary tastes which constituted his happiness.

He died in 1834. From the days of his schoolboy friendship with Coleridge, he always continued to associate with men of letters; no one could have been more admired or liked than he was by his friends; and during the last period of his life his name was one of the most famous of the day, though few of those who knew it were really familiar with his works. He was a man of unquestionable though eccentric genius. His sphere of thinking was very confined, but he moved in it with great independence; his fancy was lively and original, but very irregular; he had great power both of pathos and of quiet humour, and oscillated capriciously between the two extremes; and his taste, keenly alive to the beautiful, was gratified not less by the oddest puns which his teeming fantasy suggested to him. His style is characterized by a singular engrafting of modern peculiarities on the diction of our Old English writers; and he took equal delight in rapturously expatiating on the beauties of Elizabethan literature, and in observing and chronicling the oddities of contemporary life in the aspect in which it presented itself to him. His tragedy of 'John Woodvil,' published in 1801, is a disjointed series of beautiful imitations of the old dramatists: some of his smaller poems are strangely touching. He criticised with intuitive fineness of feeling in his 'Specimens of the English Dramatic Poets' (1808); and there are suggestive criticisms, especially on the drama and the stage, in others of his productions. The most notable of these are the fantastically beautiful 'Essays of Elia.' [W.S.]

LAMB, GEORGE, younger brother of Lord Melbourne, a reviewer and sec. of state, 1784-1834.

LAMB, SIR JAMES BLAND BURGESS, Baronet, only son of George Burgess, Esq., known as a journalist and miscellaneous writer, 1752-1825.

LAMBALLE. The Princess Lamballe, whose fate is one of the most piteous stories of the French revolution, was a descendant of the house of Savoy-Carignan, and was born at Turin, 1749. In 1767 she married the Prince de Lamballe, son of the Duc de Penthièvre, and the year following was left a widow at the age of eighteen. Her subsequent history is closely connected with that of Marie Antoinette, who made her the superintendent of her household, and the agent of her bounty. The queen and the princess were passionately attached to each other; and the latter, who had escaped to England at the commencement of the horrors of 1792, hastened back again when she heard that the queen was in prison, and with heroic fortitude asked, and obtained permission to share her misfortunes in the Temple. This indulgence was thought too merciful by the commune of Paris, who ordered her, at the end of August, to be imprisoned separately in La Force. Immense sums of money, and many agents among the dangerous party were set in motion to save her, but even Hébert and Lhuillier could not conduct her in safety through the ranks of the assassins at the outside of the prison, on the fatal 3d September. The circumstances of her murder are too horrible to repeat. Her head was afterwards paraded at the top of a pike before the windows of the Temple, and conveyed in the same manner, in the midst of a drunken saturnalia, to the Palais Royal. The Duc D'Orleans, who was

dining within, went to the window, and, as the writer is assured by a connection of one who was in the room at the time, said to his companion, 'It is only Lamballe; I know her by her beautiful hair!' Writers of all parties agree that the Princess de Lamballe was as good as she was beautiful. Lamartine has given a letter from Marie Antoinette, which was found in the hands of the princess after her assassination, entreating her to provide for her own safety by remaining in the old Duc de Penthièvre. This letter, though unknown, is a touching proof of the friendship which united the unhappy princesses.

LAMBARDE, W., an emin. lawyer and author of a Treatise on the Saxon Laws, 1536-1601.

LAMBECIUS, P., a Dutch historian, 1624-1694.

LAMBERT, a king of Italy, reigned 892-898.

LAMBERT, brother and successor of Guy, Duke of Spoleto in 917, duke of Tuscany also 920-929, deposed and deprived of his sight by his brother.

LAMBERT, a Benedictine chronicler, 11th cent.

LAMBERT, a bishop of Arras, died 1115.

LAMBERT, ANNE THERESE, Marquise de Sade, a lady distinguished for her literary talents and patronage of learning, authoress of writings published after her decease in 1733.

LAMBERT, A. B., an Eng. botan., 1761-1826.

LAMBERT, C. F., a laborious French writer on historical and archaeological subjects, died 1797.

LAMBERT, F., a protestant theol., 1487-1540.

LAMBERT, G., an English painter, 1710-1780.

LAMBERT, JOHN, a general of the parliamentary forces during the civil war, chiefly remarkable for his opposition to the protection of the commons, especially of Richard Cromwell. In the year 1660, when the counter-revolution he was preparing for the contest with Monk, as the chief of the extreme republicans, but was arrested, and after the restoration banished to Guernsey. His taste for the arts of peace was shown in retirement by his devotion to horticulture and flower painting. He was born about 1620, and educated for the law. He became a Roman Catholic, and died 1692.

LAMBERT, JOHN HENRY, a German mathematician and philosopher of Fr. descent, reputed the ablest geometrician of the 18th cent., 1728-1777.

LAMBERT, JOS., a Fr. religious wr., 1654-1728.

LAMBERT, MICH., a Fr. musician, 1610-1680.

LAMBERT, S., a Fr. Jesuit and poet, d. 1680.

LAMBERTI, A., a Neapolitan mission., 17th cent.

LAMBERTI, B., an Italian painter, 1652-1720.

LAMBERTI, L., an Ital. Hellenist, 1758-1820.

LAMBERTY, W. DE, a Fr. polit., 1660-1740.

LAMBESE, CHARLES EUGENE, of Lorraine, colonel of the royal allemands under Louis XIV. and a noted enemy of the revolution, 1751-1820.

LAMBIN, DIONYSIUS, or DENIS, prof. of eloquence and of Greek and Latin literature in the college of France, author of valuable commentaries and translations, 1516-1572.

LAMBINET, P., a Fr. bibliopolist, 1742-1820.

LAMBRECHTS, C. J. M., a juriconsult, political character of Belgium, 1753-1823.

LAMBRUN, MARGARET, the widow of a Scotchman, adherent of Mary Stuart, remarkable for her attempt to assassinate Queen Elizabeth.

LAMBTON, JOHN GEORGE. See DURN.

LAMBTON, WILLIAM, an English officer, director of a great trigono. survey of India, d. 1800.

MESENGERE, P. DE, a Fr. an., 1761-1831.
IMET, ADRIAN AUGUSTINE DE BUSSY DE,
 of the Sorbonne, dist. as a casuist, d. 1691.
IMETH. Three brothers of this name became
 noted characters in the events of the French
 revolution, and all had previously distinguished
 themselves in the cause of American independence,
 falling in the wake of Lafayette.—1. **ALEXAN-**
DER, the most noted of them, born 1760, distin-
 guished himself in the estates-general by his pro-
 posal of organizing the army, which was instantly
 adopted. He served in the army of the north under
 Dumouriez and Lafayette, and, sharing in the flight
 of the latter, was captured by the Prussians, and
 imprisoned at Magdeburgh during the three years
 1793-1795. Being set at liberty, he next entered
 into commercial pursuits at Hamburgh, and re-
 turning to France under the consulate, obtained a
 seat in the Senate. In this capacity he served the state
 continuously to the first restoration, but lost fa-
 vour by accepting office under Napoleon during
 the hundred days. In 1821 he was returned to
 the Chamber of deputies, and was an active mem-
 ber of the opposition till his death, in 1829. He
 wrote a 'History of the Constituent Assembly,'
 which is valuable as the work of an eye-witness.
 2. **CHARLES**, the next in importance, born 1757,
 was one of the first among the noblesse to go over
 to the third estate in the estates-general, when
 they reformed themselves into a national assembly.
 He was at first devoted to the people, and was dan-
 gerously wounded in a duel with Lautrec, fought
 in his interest. At a later period he shrunk
 from the gulf that was opening under his feet, and
 became more decidedly a constitutionalist. He
 served in the army of the north as general of
 cavalry under Lafayette, and fled with the rest of
 his party, in August, 1792. Returning to France
 in 1800, he accepted military service under Napo-
 leon. He was elected to the chamber of deputies
 in 1808, and died a partizan of Louis Philippe 1832.
 3. **THEODORE**, a constitutionalist like his brothers,
 and a member of the legislative assembly, fled to
 Switzerland during the reign of terror, 1793, and
 was only known subsequently as a representative
 during the hundred days. Died, aged 81, 1837.
ALBE LAMETHS possessed military skill and per-
 sonal courage; but they were drawn into the po-
 pular cause by vanity and the example of others,
 and soon lost heart in the movement. [E.R.]
LAMETHERIE, JEAN CLAUDE DE, a French
 politician, dist. as a natur. and phil., 1743-1817.
LA-METTRIE, JULIAN OFFROY DE; born
 at Malo 1709, died at Berlin 1751:—one of
 the group of eccentric, and in the main not
 very reputable persons, whom, under the name
 of philosophers, Frederick the Great collected
 at Berlin. It were needless to enumerate, and an
 idle waste of time, to criticise the works published
 by La-Mettrie, on what he called philosophy: the
 man had neither heart nor head; dissolute, foolish,
 and frivolous, he obtained his degree of repute and
 influence, through a certain reckless insolence and
 devil-gaiety. He belonged to the set which
 proceeded that stupidest and dullest of works the
Systeme de la Nature. For Frederick, some apology
 can be conceived: he brought great men around
 him, as well as persons like La-Mettrie; and his
 position of resistance and contest, induced

him into a certain sympathy with *resistants*, irre-
 spective of any critical appreciation of their worth.
 But for writers and thinkers of the La-Mettrie
 class, there is neither apology nor palliation. Op-
 posing what they term bigotry, they are them-
 selves the most inveterate bigots; attributing re-
 ceived opinions to ignorance, they have never un-
 dergone the labour of acquiring any knowledge;
 without morals, they undertake to dogmatize on
 morality; incapable of earnest thought, they ven-
 ture to propagate systems of philosophy! [J.P.N.]

LAMEY, ANDREW, a Ger. historian, 1726-1802.

LAMI, BERNARD, a Fr. ecclesiastic, dist. as a
 mathematician and religious writer, 1645-1715.

LAMI, F., a French philosopher, 1636-1711.

LAMI, J., an Italian archaeologist, 1697-1770.

LAMIA, governor of Syria, 1st century B.C.

LAMIO, L. M., a Fr. missionary, 1765-1831.

LAMIRAL, DOMINIQUE HARCOURT, a French
 traveller and writer on Africa, 1750-1795.

LAMMA, AUGUSTINE, a Venetian pain., 16th c.

LAMONNE, B. DE, a Fr. *savant*, 1641-1728.

LAMOTHE-LE-VAYER, P. DE, a French *sa-*
vant, member of the academy, and preceptor in the
 royal family, author of works which afford valuable
 illustrations of the remains of antiquity, 1588-1672.

LA-MOTTE, ANTHONY HOUDART DE, a Fr.
 poet, dramatic author, and critic, 1672-1731.

LA-MOTTE, F., an Austrn. musician, 1751-81.

LA-MOTTE, JEANNE DE VALOIS, Countess
 De, an infamous woman connected with the court
 of France, implicated with the pretended Count
 Cagliostro and the Cardinal de Rohan in the fraud
 of the diamond necklace, by which undeserved dis-
 grace was entailed upon the Queen Marie Antoin-
 ette; born of poor parents at Fontette, in Cham-
 pagne, 1757, died in London 1791.

LA-MOTTE-FOUQUE, FREDERICK HEIN-
RICH KARL, Baron De, a German poet and novelist,
 descended from an ancient Norman family, best
 known as the author of 'Undine' and for his war
 songs, 1777-1843. His wife, CAROLINE, also a
 novelist, died 1831.

LA-MOTTE-PIQUET, TOUSSAINT WM., Count
 De, a cel. naval commander of France, 1720-1791.

LAMOURETTE, ADRIAN, a philosophical di-
 vine and constitutional prelate of France, connected
 with Mirabeau in the revolution, 1742-1794.

LAMOUREUX, a French sculptor, born 1674.

LAMOUREUX, JOHN VINCENT FELIX, a
 French naturalist, professor at Caen, 1770-1825.

LAMPE, F. A., a Fr. protes. theol., 1683-1729.

LAMPILLAS, F. X., a Span. Jesuit, 1739-98.

LAMPLUGH, T., an English prelate, 1615-91.

LAMPREDI, U., a Neapol. *savant*, 1761-1836.

LAMPRIDIO, B., an Italian poet, 16th cent.

LAMPRIDIOUS, AELIUS, a Latin histor., 4th c.

LANA, F. DE, an Italian mathem., 1637-1700.

LANA, LUDOV., an Italian painter, 1597-1646.

LANA-PERZI, F., an Italian Jesuit, 1631-87.

LANCAROT, —, a Portuguese navig., 15th c.

LANCASTER. The royal house of Lancaster
 flourished in two lines. The first commences with
 EDMOND, son of Henry III. and Eleonora of Pro-
 vence, and brother of Edward I., employed by the
 latter as ambassador to Philip of France, and
 afterwards as commander in the expedition for the
 recovery of Guienne. Born in London, 1245;
 died at Bayonne, 1296. THOMAS, his son and

successor in the earldom, cousin-german to Edward II., headed the confederacy of barons against Piers Gavaston, and, finally, shared the responsibility of his death with Hereford and Arundel. He was at length taken in arms against the sovereign, and beheaded at Pomfret, 1322. **HENRY** (previously earl of Leicester), brother and heir of Thomas, joined the conspiracy of Isabella and Mortimer against Edward II., and received the king into his custody at Kenilworth. He was freed from this charge on account of his too great humanity; and, when fortune changed, was appointed guardian and protector of the person of his son, Edward III. He died 1345. **HENRY**, his son, (previously earl of Derby,) after vainly endeavouring to make peace with John, king of France, under the mediation of the pope at Avignon, was sent with an army into Normandy, and took part in the victory of Poitiers and the subsequent French wars. About this time his title was changed to duke of Lancaster, this degree of nobility being then newly introduced into England. He died 1362.—The next duke of Lancaster commences a new lineage, that of the princes opposed to the house of York. The first in the line was **JOHN OF GAUNT**, or **GHEENT**, third son of Edward III., born 1339. He was married successively to the daughter of Henry, the last duke, who died without male issue, and to the daughter of Peter, king of Castile. His name is one of the most celebrated in English history, and in the chivalry of the middle ages. Died 1399. **HENRY OF HEREFORD**, the successor of John of Gaunt in the dukedom, was son to him by his first wife. He claimed the crown by descent, by the mother's side, from Edmond the first earl, who was popularly supposed to be the elder brother of Edward I., and to have been deprived of the succession by his father for personal reasons. He became king by deposing Richard II., 1399, and was a prince of great ability and valour. He reigned till his death in 1422, and was succeeded by his son, Henry V. The son of the latter also inherited the crown as Henry VI., and in his reign the feuds of York and Lancaster broke out, which ended in the union of the two houses in the person of Henry VII. See **YORK**. [E.R.]

LANCASTER, **CAPTAIN**, afterwards **SIR JAMES**, had command of one of three ships fitted out in 1591 for the first English expedition to India by the Cape. The object was less to establish trade than to harass the Portuguese; but the result was unfortunate. One of the ships was sent home from the Cape with the sick, another was wrecked on the coast east of the Cape; Lancaster's ship only reached India. On her return, however, she was driven by storms to the West Indies and lost, Lancaster and seven men escaping and returning to England in a French vessel. In 1594 he made a predatory voyage to Brazil against the Portuguese. His most important services, however, were rendered in his conduct of the expedition sent out to India by the East India Company in May, 1601, soon after their charter was obtained. In compliment to his zeal in promoting the discovery of a north-west passage, the existence of which he firmly held, Baffin named after him the sound leading from Baffin's Bay (Sea?) to the Arctic Ocean. His death occurred in 1620. [J.B.]

LANCASTER, **JOSEPH**, well known as a mulgator of the system of national education introduced by Dr. Bell, was born in London of secure parents, of the Quaker persuasion, in 1781. He commenced his career by opening a school for poor children in St. George's Fields, and was publicly known for his enthusiasm in the cause he had adopted. He died at New York in indigent circumstances, 1838.

LANCELLOTTI, or **LANCILLOTTI**, **SEBASTIANO**, a learned Italian writer, historian of the 'Conquest of Mount Olivet,' to which he belonged, and author of 'Impostures of Ancient History,' &c., flourished about 1575-1643.

LANCELLOTTI, **G.**, an It. jur., abt. 1510.

LANCELOT, **A.**, a Fr. antiquarian, 1675-1710.

LANCELOT, **CL.**, a Fr. grammarian, 1611-1680.

LANCHARES, **A.**, a Sp. painter, 1586-1640.

LANCILOTTI, **F.**, an Ital. painter, 16th c.

LANCILOTTI, **J.**, an Italian painter, 1507-1570.

LANCISI, **GIAMMARIA**, or **JOANNES MARIUS**, an Italian physician, eminent as an anatomist and physiologist, was born at Rome in 1654, and after an undisturbed professional career, in 1720. He surpassed the anatomists of his day in generalizing on form; and while demonstrating the fundamental structure of the arterial coats, the joint action of the nerves and the blood in motion of the heart, he drew the attention of students to more remote causes of structure and motion, and recommended the study of anatomy. Having discovered the lost copper plates of Galen, he edited a set of tables from them; besides the value of his own writings to the profession, bequeathed a magnificent library of 20 volumes to the Hospital of the Holy Ghost. He was physician and chamberlain to several popes between 1688 and his death in 1720, and a member of many learned societies, as well as a master of polite literature. [H.]

LANCJEAN, **REMI**, a Flem. painter, died 1610.

LANCON, **N. F.**, a Fr. juriconsult, 1694-1750.

LANCRE, **PETER DE**, a provincial councillor of France, whose name is celebrated in many trials for witchcraft, and as a writer on demonology, d. 1710.

LANCRET, **N.**, a French painter, 1690-1750.

LANCRINCK, **PROSPER HENRY**, a painter of German extraction, employed by Sir Peter Leyster in painting the grounds, landscapes, flowers, and sometimes the draperies of his principal pictures, born about 1628, died 1692.

LANDAIS, or **LANDOIS**, **PETER**, a favourite minister of Francis II., duke of Brittany, formed his tailor, executed by conspirators, 1485.

LANDEN, **J.**, an Eng. mathematician, 1715-1780.

LANDENOLFE, the first of the name, prince of Capua, 884-887; the second, prince of Benevento and Capua, succeeded 982, assassinated 993.

LANDER, **RICHARD** and **JOHN**, who completed the solution of the great problem of African geography left half-finished by Mungo Park, were born in Cornwall—Richard in 1804, his younger brother two years later. The former abandoned the trade of a printer, to which both were brought up, in order to accompany Captain Clapperton on a second journey to Africa, in the capacity of attendant. On the death of Clapperton at Sokoto, 13th September, 1827, he proceeded southwards to Funda, intending thence to trace the course

the river to its embouchure; but meeting with hostile natives, and being without a companion to cheer him, he was obliged to make for Badagry, on the bight of Benin, by the nearest route.

He reached it in safety on the 21st November, two years two months and fourteen days after his departure from it with Clapperton; and after took ship to England. Having submitted to government a plan for exploring the course of the Niger, which was approved of, and confidence being reposed in him, from the intelligence, address, and bravery he had already exhibited, Lander was commissioned, by instructions dated 31st December, 1829, to trace the course of the river from Katunga, to the sea, to Lake Chad, or wherever its stream should carry him. 'My brother,' says Lander in his account of the journey, 'eagerly volunteered to accompany me, which the government refused to allow him to do, or make him even the promise of a reward.' John's name is mentioned in the instructions; and to him was assigned the duty of making inquiries, as far up as Boussa and Yaori, and the books and papers that belonged to M'Go Park, believed to be in possession of the king of that country. Richard himself was provided with all the articles that he asked for his personal convenience during his journey, together with 200 dollars in coin, and leave to draw for 20 more at Badagry if required; his wife was to be paid £100 during the ensuing year, and on his return a gratuity of £100 was to be paid to him. On such slender means, and such slight temptations, did these two enterprising and high-spirited young men undertake one of the most arduous missions, and accomplish one of the most interesting and important discoveries of modern times. 'Science,' says Lieutenant Becher, 'was the object of the question; and all depended on that noble quality of mind, determination of purpose, and a strong feature in the character of our countrymen without which science itself is of little avail.'—Introduction to Journal in Family Library.) The Landers left England on the 9th January, 1830; and departing from Badagry on the 31st March with a small escort, crossed the country from Katunga, following Clapperton's route in his second journey. Thence they turned northwards to Boussa without separating, as originally contemplated, visited the scene of Park's lamented death, and discovered some portions of his property, but not his journal, or any papers of value. At Yaori, on the 2d August, they began the ascent of the river, and without serious molestation reached as far as Kirree. Here they were met and made prisoners, and taken down the river to Eboe, within the delta. At this place, by the promise of a considerable ransom, for which a written promise was given to a friendly chief, King Ibo, they were delivered from the imminent danger of being sold as slaves, and they pursued their onward course. On the 18th November, 1830, the adventurous travellers reached the sea by the River Nun (Brass river of the English), one of the branches of the Niger, which has its mouth on the bight of Benin,—and thus set for ever at rest the long-disputed question of the course of the great river. The feelings of satisfaction and gratitude which now filled their minds at the suc-

cess of their mission, and their deliverance from so many dangers, were speedily changed to those of bitter regret and disappointment, by the disgraceful conduct of a countryman. Captain Lake, of the English brig Thomas, on board of which they were taken at the mouth of the river, peremptorily refused to honour their draft for goods and arms in favour of King Boy; and the kind-hearted chief was driven from the ship with terrible threats. On their return home, however, orders were sent out to pay the proper demand. The Landers found their way home from Fernando Po by Rio de Janeiro, and reached Portsmouth on the 10th June, 1831. On their voyage to Rio, they learned that Lake and his crew met a violent death at the hands of pirates. By the kindness of Lord Gode- rich, then colonial secretary, Richard Lander was placed in circumstances of 'honourable competence,' and a government appointment promised to his brother. To Richard also was awarded the first prize given by the Royal Geographical Society, value fifty guineas; and at the same meeting at which it was presented, the African Association, which had accomplished so much for discovery on that continent, was incorporated with the Geographical Society, and thus no longer maintained a separate existence. In the following year, the Landers returned to Africa with the expedition projected by Mr. M'Gregor Laird and other gentlemen of Liverpool, for the purpose of establishing a settlement on the Upper Niger, and opening trade with the interior. From causes, however, which might have been avoided, and could again be foreseen and met, this expedition proved a total failure. Among the great number who perished were the two Landers; Richard, from wounds received in an affray with the natives, and John, from the effects of the climate. An interesting account of their discoveries, their joint production, published before leaving England, forms three volumes of Murray's Family Library. [J.B.]

LANDI, CHEV. G., an Ital. painter, 1756-1830.

LANDI, Cos., an Ital. numismatist, 1521-64.

LANDI, COUNT J., an Ital. moralist, 16th cen.

LANDI, ORTENSIO, an Ital. wr., d. abt. 1560.

LANDI, VERGUSIO, a military chief, 14th cen.

LANDINO, C., an Italian classic, 1425-1504.

LANDO, a pope, who reigned six months in 913.

LANDO, a prince of Capua, reigned 842-862.

LANDO, CONRAD and LUCIUS, the chiefs of one of the troops of mercenaries that overran Italy in the 14th century.

LANDO, M., gonfalonier of Florence in 1378.

LANDO, P., doge of Venice after Gritti, 1539-45.

LANDON, C. P., a French painter, 1760-1826.

LANDON, LETITIA ELIZABETH, the daughter of an army agent resident in London, became favourably known to poetical readers while she was hardly beyond the years of childhood, by many pieces of verse published in the *Literary Gazette*. In 1824, while she was still very young, appeared, with her early signature of L.E.L., the first of her volumes which attracted general notice. It contained, with smaller pieces, 'The Improvisatrice.' Other poems of considerable extent showed her to possess much affluence of fancy, and excellent power of expressing romantic emotion. Her strength, however, was wasted, like that of Mrs.

Hemans, in a constant succession of small pieces contributed to magazines and annuals; nor did she ever fulfil the promise of high genius held out by her youthful effusions. She was the authoress, also, of three sentimental novels. In 1837 she married Mr. Maclean, the governor of the settlement at Cape Coast; and, accompanying her husband to Africa, she died there in 1838, in consequence of having taken an over-dose of medicine. [W.S.]

LANDUS, an Ital. physician, assassinated 1562.

LANE, SIR RICHARD, a statesman of the reign of Charles I., who made him lord chief baron of the exchequer, and one of the privy council. He is the author of 'Reports' in the court of exchequer in the reign of King James, and in 1640 was counsel for the earl of Strafford. Died in 1650 or 1651.

LANFRANC, archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Pavia in 1005. When but a young man, and after having studied at Bologna, he travelled into France, stayed for a time at Avranches, and entered the monastery of Bec, of which he ultimately became the prior. His teaching here attracted immense crowds of students from all the countries of Europe. William, duke of Normandy, appointed him in 1062 abbot of the monastery of St. Stephen at Caen. He refused the archbishoprick of Rouen, but as counsellor to the Conqueror he came over to England, and was by his influence elected to the see of Canterbury in 1070, and he remained in this high office till he died, May, 1089. Lanfranc was a man of independent spirit, and was no vulgar flatterer of popish pretensions, while he stoutly contested the pre-eminence with Thomas, the archbishop of York. He was also a politician of no mean order, and took an active share in all the business of church and state. He was besides one of the early founders and expositors of the scholastic philosophy. He has left commentaries on the Epistles of Paul, a tract on transubstantiation, and some letters. His works were published by Luc D'Achery, in one volume folio, at Paris, 1648; and in England by Dr. Giles, Oxford, 1844, in two volumes, 8vo. [J.E.]

LANFRANC, an Ital. wr. on surgery, 13th cen.

LANFRANC, or LANFRANCO, GIOVANNI, an Italian painter, pupil of A. Caracci, 1581-1647.

LANFREDINI, J., an Ital. cardinal, 1680-1741.

LANG, CH. N., a Swiss naturalist, 1670-1741.

LANG, or LANGE, JOHN MICHAEL, a German divine and Oriental scholar, 1664-1731.

LANGALLERIE, PHILIP DE GENTIL, Marquis De, a military officer who served thirty-two campaigns in the French army, and, in consequence of a quarrel with his superiors, entered into the service of Austria, and was subsequently known at the courts of Poland and the Hague. He was imprisoned by the Austrians on a charge of intriguing with the Turks, and died at Raab, 1717.

LANGARA, DON J., a Sp. admiral, 1730-1800.

LANGBAIN, GERARD, an English divine, author of several learned works in history and theology, 1608-1658. His son, of the same name, author of 'English Dramatic Poets,' &c., born 1656.

LANGBEIN, A. F., a Ger. writer, 1737-1835.

LANGDALE, LORD, Henry Bickersteth, a celebrated English lawyer, 1783-1851.

LANGDALE, SIR MARMADUKE, an English officer, dist. in the civil wars as a royalist, d. 1661.

LANGE, ANNE FRANCES ELIZARETH, a actress, born at Genoa of Fr. parents, 1772.

LANGE, C., a German philologist, died 1810.

LANGE, F., a French painter, 1676-1756.

LANGE, F., a French writer on law, 1610-1680.

LANGE, J., a Prussian physician, 1485-1550.

LANGE, J., a German juriconsult, 1508-1580.

LANGE, J., a German philologist, died 1810.

LANGE, J. R., a Flemish painter, died 1680.

LANGE, LAURENCE, a Swedish traveller, employed as ambassador to China by Peter the Great, and appointed governor of Irkoutsk on return from his third mission in 1737. He published a narrative of his travels, which contains most interesting information on China and the Chinese.

LANGE, RODOLPH, provost of Munster, distinguished for his learning, and for his zeal in revival of polite literature in Germany, 1440-1500.

LANGE, W., a Danish savant, 1622-1682.

LANGEBECK, JAMES, a learned writer, philologist of Jutland, author of works illustrating Danish history and antiquities, 1710-1770.

LANGELAND. See LONGLAND.

LANGENDYK, P., a Dutch poet, 1762-1810.

LANGERON, COUNT ANDRAULT DE, a French officer in the service of Russia, 1763-1831.

LANGES, N. DE, a Fr. antiquarian, 1525-1580.

LANGETTI, J. B., an Ital. painter, 1635-1700.

LANGHAM, SIMON DE, an English monk, rose to be abbot of St. Peter's, Westminster, finally, archbishop of Canterbury and cardinal name occupies a considerable place in the history of the reign of Edward III., who seized the temporalities of his see, and was a long while at variance with him and his party. He died at Avignon, 1376, but his body was solemnly removed to Benet's chapel in Westminster Abbey, where it still exists.

LANGHORNE, DANIEL, an English divine, as a writer on British history and antiq., d. 1740.

LANGHORNE, JOHN, known as a miscellaneous writer and poet, was born at Kirkby Stephen, Westmoreland, 1735, and lived by his profession as a tutor and curate in the Church of England, was the author of many fugitive pieces, published from about 1759 to 1765, when he became a contributor to the 'Monthly Review,' and, from period to his death, in 1779, enjoyed considerable repute in the literary world—such as it then was. In 1804, his son published an edition of his poems with a life of the author; and his brother, LIAM, who died before him in 1772, had some medical skill, and assisted Langhorne in a translation of Plutarch.

LANGLE, H. M., a Fr. composer, 1741-1810.

LANGLE, J. M., a French divine, 1590-1660. His son, SAMUEL, author of a 'Letter on the differences between the Church of England and Dissenters,' died 1699.

LANGLES, L. M., a Fr. Orientalist, 1763-1810.

LANGLEY, B., an English architect, died 1790.

LANGLOIS, EUSTACE HYACINTHE, a French designer, engraver, and antiquarian, 1777-1810.

LANGLOIS, J., a French journalist, 1770-1810.

LANGLOIS, J. B., a French Jesuit, 1663-1740.

LANGLOIS, M., a Latin poet of the 15th century.

LANGRISH, B., an Eng. med. writer, d. 1810.

LANGTOFT, P., an Eng. chronicler, 14th century.

LANGTON, STEPHEN, an English ecclesiastical writer, 12th century.

ated in France, and appointed to the see of Carbury by Innocent III., in the reign of King John. The quarrel on this occasion, between the pope and the crown, brought the kingdom under interdict, and the king was compelled to yield possession of the diocese, upon which Langton entered in 1213. Langton was a learned man, and wrote commentaries on the Scriptures. He also became a strenuous advocate of the independence of the English Church, and manfully resisted the policy of the pope. Died 1228. [E.R.]

LANGUET, HUBERT, a French diplomatist and political writer, who, being a protestant, narrowly escaped the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and died in the service of the prince of Orange, 1518-1581.

LANGUET DE GERGY, JEAN BAPTISTE JOSEPH, a doctor of the Sorbonne, distinguished as a charitable founder, 1675-1753. His brother, JACQUES JOSEPH, a member of the French Academy, archbishop of Sens, also distinguished for his benevolence, 1677-1753.

LANGUSCO, PHILIP, Count De, a Guelph leader, who held the supreme power at Pavia from 1310 to 1313, died a prisoner at Milan 1315.

LANNIERE, N., an Italian musician, 1568-1646.

LANNINO, B., a Lombard painter, died 1558.

LANJUINAIS, JOSEPH, a French ecclesiastic, converted to protestantism, and an associate of the enlightenmentists, died about 1808.

LANJUINAIS, JEAN DENIS, nephew of the preceding, distinguished as a great Oriental scholar and lawyer, but more especially for his consistent advocacy of constitutional principles, under every regime of the French government, from the assembly of the states-general to the restoration. He is the author of many political and learned works, and was a considerable contributor to the reviews and journals. Born at Rennes 1753, died 1827.

LANNAY, CH. DE, an able general of Brabant, died in the service of Charles V., about 1470-1527.

LANNAY, J. C., a Dutch poet, 1738-82.

LANNEAU, PETER ANTHONY VICTOR MOY DE, a French grammarian and ecclesiastic, 1758-1830.

LANNES, JEAN, Duc De Montebello, one of Napoleon's marshals, was born at Guienne 1769, apprenticed to a dyer. In 1792, he entered the army as a volunteer, and distinguished himself in the first campaign of Italy, and afterwards in the principal actions which have shed such a lustre on the French arms. He was mortally wounded in the battle of Essling, in 1809; and Napoleon paid the remarkable eulogium upon him, that he became greater by every day's experience. At the time he said, Lannes had more valour than genius (it), but his spirit was continually mounting to the level of his courage; and he, whom he had called a pigmy, he lost a giant! [E.R.]

LANOUE, DENIS DE, a Fr. printer, died 1650.

LANOUE, FRANCIS DE, one of the most celebrated Calvinist captains of the 16th century, distinguished in the principal actions fought with the League, and killed at the siege of Lamballe, 1591. He is the author of 'Military and Political Dissertations.' His son, ODET, a man of letters, was also in the military service of Henry IV. and STANISLAUS LOUIS DE LA NOUE, of the same family, served in the French armies in the campaign of 1741 and 1756, and was killed in

the affair of Saxenhausen, 1760. He is the author of 'New Military Constitutions.' His life was written by Toustain.

LANOUE, J. S. DE, a Fr. dramatist, 1701-61.

LANSBERG, J., a Bavarian ascetic, died 1539.

LANSBERGHE, P., a Flem. astron., 1561-1632.

LANSSELUIS, P., a Sp. Hebraist, 1580-1682.

LANTARA, S. M., a French painter, 1745-78.

LANTIER, S. F. DE, a Fr. author, 1736-1826.

LANTZANI, A., a Lomb. painter, 1645-1712.

LANZI, LUIGI, an Italian antiquarian and philologist, and writer on the fine arts, 1732-1810.

LANZONI, J., an Italian *savant*, 1663-1730.

LAO-TSEE, LAO-TSEU, or LAA-KIUN, a Chinese philos., who is regarded as the reformer of the sect of Tao-Tsee, flourished in the 6th c. B.C.

LAPARA, L., a French engineer, 1651-1706.

LAPEROUSE, JEAN FRANÇOIS GALAUP DE, was born at Alby, dep. of Tarn, 1741. At the age of fifteen he was appointed a midshipman in the French navy, and served with great distinction at home, in the East Indies, and in Canada, up till the peace of 1783. Soon after, he was put in command of an expedition destined to explore the Pacific, with instructions admirably laid down, but embracing a range of discovery much too wide for one expedition to overtake in a reasonable time. The French government had been excited by the example of England, and longed to reap such a harvest of glory as had been recently gained for her by her most accomplished and successful navigator.—La Perouse was to determine everything left incomplete by Cook, to fill up every gap in the maritime geography of the globe. Verification of Cook was not contemplated; for the French authorities had full confidence in his accuracy, and La Perouse regarded his memory with 'unbounded veneration.' The expedition consisted of two fine frigates, the *Boussole* and *Astrolabe*, fitted out in the most complete manner, and with such a staff of scientific men as had never before been sent afloat. Yet there is hardly an expedition on record which ended so disastrously, and to which a like melancholy interest has so long attached. On the 1st August, 1785, the expedition sailed from Brest, and proceeded westwards by the straits of Magellan; and after visiting several islands in the Pacific, hastened to fulfil instructions by making the American coast in lat. 59° N., and exploring it southwards from the point where Cook had begun his examination, going north. But as La Perouse found it impossible to reach this latitude earlier than June (1786), and as his instructions obliged him to be in China by February, too little time remained for a satisfactory survey of this broken coast. He arrived at Monterey in September, repaired the ships there, and crossing the Pacific westwards, fixed the position of the Ladrone and Bashee islands, and on 2d January, 1787, cast anchor at Macao. The work appointed for the succeeding summer was an investigation of the coast of Tartary from Corea towards the N.E. This La Perouse successfully accomplished, and was the first to give an accurate coast outline of those regions. From Kamtschatka, with the permission of the Russian governor, he sent M. de Lesseps home to France, overland, with his journals and despatches; a duty which this enterprising young

man safely fulfilled, and was thus the first who crossed through the whole length of the old world. The expedition now sailed south to the Navigator's islands, where twelve persons belonging to the ships, among whom was M. de Langle, captain of the Astrolabe, were killed in an unexpected attack by the natives. La Perouse soon after reached Botany Bay, where he refitted for his third voyage. Before proceeding upon this, however, he fortunately sent home by some English ships the journals and charts of his various discoveries from the time M. de Lesseps had left. His plan of operations for the future was laid down in a despatch, dated 7th February, 1788; this proved to be the last communication ever made by him. He sailed from Botany Bay in the same month, and from that date till the year 1826, all trace of the expedition was lost—its fate was involved in complete mystery. In 1791, an expedition was sent out under D'Entrecasteaux (*q. v.*), in search of the lost navigators; but no intelligence was obtained. No further effort was made by the French: but the fate of La Perouse was a constant subject of inquiry to the voyagers of other nations. At length, in May, 1826, Captain Dillon, in the ship *St. Patrick*, returning from Valparaiso to Pondicherry, and calling at the island of Tucopia, in the northern part of the New Hebrides group, to learn the fortunes of some persons landed there in 1813, from the ship *Hunter*, Captain Robson, on board of which Dillon had been at the time, found in possession of one of those persons who was a Lascar, a silver sword guard, on which he thought he could trace the initials of La Perouse's name. His curiosity was strongly excited, and he at once instituted inquiries among the natives. From some of them who had visited the adjoining isles, he found that two ships had been many years before wrecked on one to the N.W. called Vanikoro, or Recherche isle; and that several articles of French manufacture were in possession of the islanders. With this intelligence he returned to India; and in January, 1827, was sent out in command of a ship, the *Research*, to make a full investigation of the facts. He returned to Calcutta in April; and in February, 1828, reached Paris with many relics of Perouse's ships, collected at the island of Vanikoro. Several brass guns were raised from a coral reef; and many articles were purchased from the natives—as fragments of a theodolite, barometer tubes, iron bolts and bars, pieces of china, the backboard of a ship with the fleur-de-lis carved upon it, a silver candlestick, a ship's bell with the inscription 'Bazin m'a fait,' millstones, &c. Count Lesseps, who was still living, believed the backboard to be that of the *Boussole*, that the guns and millstones were the same as he had seen in the ships; and Sir William Betham determined certain armorial bearings on the bottom of the candlestick to belong to the family of Colignon, the name of the botanist who was on board the *Boussole*. The natives asserted to Captain Dillon that one of the ships had struck, and then gone down in deep water, at a place pointed out by them; and that the other ran on a coral reef, and kept together till the crew had landed upon the island, where they remained five months, and then sailed away in a small vessel of their own construction. It appears clear, therefore, that it was

the *Boussole* which stuck upon the reef, and *Astrolabe* that went down. Whether *La Perouse* was among those who left the island, and what was the fate of those who thus braved the dangers of the sea, must ever remain an impenetrable mystery. Captain Dillon was received with great favour by Charles X., and rewarded with a pension of 4,000 francs. In the following year French navigator Dumont D'Urville confirmed observations of Captain Dillon, and brought additional relics, raised from the reef on which the *Boussole* went to pieces.

LAPIS, GÆTANO, an Ital. painter, 1704-1771.
LAPLACE, PETER DE, a French mathematician, killed at the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and of 'Commentaries on the State of Religion in the Commonwealth,' 'The Use of Moral Philosophy,' and 'The Excellence of the Christian Religion,' 1526-1572.

LAPLACE, PETER ANTHONY DE, a miscellaneous writer, and translator of many English works into French, including a wretched version of Shakspeare and Otway, 1707-1793.

LAPLACE, PIERRE SIMON, Marquis DE, at Beaumont-en-Auge, near Honfleur, in Normandy, 1749, died in Paris on 5th May, 1827. It is vain indeed to propose to present within the rigorous limits of our volume, either the character or the achievements of this titanic Geometer. The works of his illustrious compeer *La Grange* are also, in their detail, utterly remote from the appreciation, unless by masters in mathematical science; but then, through the exquisite taste of that great man, his perfect conception of mathematics, and his eminent possession of that blending of fusing imagination, which—on whatever it turns itself withal—demands, as a necessity, the imposition of unity and symmetry,—the eye of the ordinary onlooker, cannot rest on the achievement of his, without discerning something of its import and beauty, and of its value in tending or rearranging some large domain of Analysis. That *La Place* had nothing of the *Æsthetic Faculty*, it would require indeed something beyond hardihood to assert,—seeing that the *Système du Monde* he has left a *resumé* of all Modern Astronomy, unsurpassed, for perspicuity and elegance, in any Scientific Literature: a verdict scarcely less favourable must be pronounced on parts of the *Essai Philosophique sur les Probabilités* and those exquisite, but too brief sketches of Mathematical History. Nevertheless, it is unfortunately true, that in his massive works—especially in that one which his imperishable monument, the *Mécanique Céleste*—he has shown so great a negligence and disdain of art in composition, that to this day, and chiefly through this defect, it is, to the uninitiated, a heaviest labour to peruse it. Though apparently always of results, and rarely ever of methods, he starts from one mode of position to another, with perplexing rapidity, not caring apparently, provided he can co-ordinate or rather present in successive order the truth, has to expose, from what source his power exhibit them comes, or whether or not they set down as flowing easily and naturally from each other. Something of this apparent negligence ought undoubtedly to be laid to the giv-

er of his enterprise—one that could have
valled in its vastness at no former time,
which no one has ventured to undertake
it was not like that which fell to the lot of
viz.: the privilege to explain and
for ever a grand Law of Nature,—but
suit of that Law through all the intricacies
actual Universe, the tracking of it as
by conditions and circumstances, and
ise evaluation of its effects. Still further;
by no means unlikely, that this over-
—so to speak—of his subject-matter, al-
him to permit himself that supreme indif-
which has so often induced reprehension,
ing the claims and discoveries of his pre-
and rivals. Lagrange's name, for instance,
ly mentions; one of the finest analytic disco-
of that Geometer he simply calls 'the formula
' 21 of the second book of the *Mecanique Celeste*.
he treats more summarily still, the remark-
serts of our own Brook Taylor; nor indeed
any one go to his volumes for information
story, unless he is first in possession of
stantive merits of all our Analysts. If
aly, or any feeling akin to it, gave rise to
ingular reticence, the jealousy must indeed
ween morbid; for, irrespective of the debt
e him for his immense compositions, La-
had achieved enough, of distinct and posi-
discovery, to secure as enduring a fame as
l to any man, since the lifetime of Newton.
strokes, it is true, are apart and rugged; but
ere both wide and deep. With an infelicity
table in him, Napoleon is said to have
omptuously designated Laplace the '*infinitesimal philosopher*.' Infelicitously; inasmuch
reely any epithet could have been selected
pplicable: there is no modern mathema-
whose power of generalizing was more
rang, or in whose mind it more preponderated.
almost at any page, for instance, of the
extraordinary *Theorie des Probabilites*:—from the
one chapter which unfolds the yet unfathomed
Calculus of Generating Functions, down to the
where are sown through it, as if broadcast,
of fresh methods—such as that with regard
to finite integrals—and of wholly unsuspected
naïvetés. It is the same with all writings of his,
dealing on the metaphysics of his subject; ever
when we find the largest views indicated in a
simple or unpretending phrase; and—in still
unpalpable illustration—it may be permitted us
to note that far-famed 'Nebular Hypothesis,'
which, be it exactly accurate or not, leads the
established imagination—searching a solution of
fundamental constitution of our planetary
system—back into the depths of ages, when
organized orbs were not, or existed only in the
thought of the Generic Powers, that were then
bringing their birth! From a mind of such a
depth, and indeed from no other, could have
issued his specific and lustrous contributions to
Astronomy, for instance—the discovery of the
inequality of Jupiter and Saturn—the settle-
ment of the old puzzle regarding the acceleration
of the mean motion of the Moon—the theory of
Jupiter's Satellites—or that earliest indication of
perturbations of stability within our system. Beyond
all these, however, the crowning glory of the

'infinitesimal philosopher' is unquestionably the
power that conceived, and the corresponding fortitude
that executed the *Mecanique Celeste*. This
book, as we have said, had no predecessor; and a
second Laplace must arise, ere it shall be threat-
ened by a rival. Extending to five quarto vols.
of investigation generally abrupt through its over-
condensation, it is divided into the sixteen books
whose general titles we subjoin. 1. The General
Laws of Equilibrium and Motion. 2. The Law
of Universal Gravitation, and the Motion of the
Centres of Gravity of the Celestial Bodies. 3. The
Figure of the Celestial Bodies. 4. The
Oscillation of the Sea and the Atmosphere. 5.
The Rotation of the Celestial Bodies. 6. Partic-
ular Theories of the Planets. 7. Theory of the
Moon. 8. Theory of the Satellites of Jupiter,
Saturn, and Uranus. 9. Theory of Comets. 10.
Miscellanea, Refraction, &c. 11. Figure and Ro-
tation of the Earth. 12. Attraction and Repul-
sion of Spheres, and the Statics and Dynamics of
Elastic Fluids. 13. Oscillation of Fluids covering
Planets. 14. Precession, Libration, and the Ring
of Saturn. 15. Supplement to Book II. 16.
Further views concerning the Satellites.—Within
this immense programme—placed as if paren-
thetically—one finds the most striking notices on
almost every important problem of mechanical
physics; any one of which, would have made the
fortune of an ordinary mathematician. The Stu-
dent, betaking himself to Laplace, must not go,
however, under any delusion. To the best in-
formed we have said, the perusal of this stupen-
dous work is no holiday task: nor should that
valuable assistance be declined, afforded by the an-
notated translation of the *Mecanique*, munificently
presented to the world by the excellent American
DR. BOWDITCH.—In an unhappy hour for the com-
pleteness of his fame, Laplace went aside from
the field of pure science to become a politician.
The cause of Napoleon's displeasure with him is
unknown; certainly the Emperor himself gave no
correct account of it. For many reasons, indeed, we
should consider Laplace quite unlikely to take suc-
cessful part in that great game, in which Empires
were the stakes; but that had signified less, if he
had preserved an ordinary constancy. To the FIRST
CONSUL, he had dedicated the First Edition of the
Mecanique,—not living to publish a second. But
from the Second Edition of the *Theorie des Probabilites*—published after the Restoration—he meanly
struck out the former dedication to NAPOLEON
EMPEREUR. One has required so often to lament
political degeneracy among Scientific men in
France, and their proneness to bend the knee be-
fore existing power, that it is refreshing to turn
to the unsullied integrity of our late illustrious
ARAGO.—Another charge, commonly brought in
this country against our mathematician, we are
constrained in all honesty to repudiate; at the very
least, we demand the verdict of Not Proven. Ori-
ginating, we believe, in Professor Robison's feverish
book on continental Free Masonry, and further sus-
tained by mistaken views as to the relations of the
'Nebular Hypothesis,'—the rumour has gone wide
abroad, among the religious public of Great Britain,
that this great Geometer professed himself, or was
an Atheist. It is scarcely necessary to say that
Laplace never wrote on Ontology: but we deem it

incumbent to add, that after a careful review of his written works, with reference to this interesting point, we are prepared to disallow the title of any one to repeat such an assertion. In the present state of thought and language on such matters, there is no rule which ought to be more sacred than this.—Sentiments ought never to be *imputed*; nor that right tampered with, which belongs to every man—the right to define and designate his own. Concerning those loftier verities of Ontology, vision, alas! does not come equally clearly to all! But one's apprehension of Realities so aweful, must not be measured by his degree of glibness in speech, or that often irreverent aptness in the repetition of words and formulas, which in itself, argues, after all, nothing superior to the parrot's faculty. To the failings of this great French Geometer, the splendour even of his achievements, ought, indeed, in nowise to blind us: in regard to the relations of his inner soul to the Infinite, if we cannot rest without curiosity, at least let us judge justly, in charity, and with hope—recalling, in all humility, his own last words on Earth—*Ce que nous connaissons est peu de chose; ce que nous ignorons est immense!* [J.P.N.]

LAPO, JAMES, or JACOPO, of which it is the diminutive, a distinguished Florentine artist, died 1262. His son, **ARNOLFO**, an architect and sculptor, died 1300. Another **LAPO**, or **JACOPO**, distinguished as a canonist, died 1381; and **RICCIO DI LAPO**, a painter of Florence, and grandfather of Giotto, was born 1330.

LAPPOLI, MATTHEW, an Italian painter, died 1504. His son, **J. ANTHONY**, a painter, 1492-1552.

LARA, a celebrated Spanish family, the founder of which was Ferdinand Gonzalez, count of Castile and Lara, died 970. In 1130, the family was divided into two branches, the *first* with **MANRIQUE DE LARA**, who took the title of viscount of Narbonne, for its stock; and the *second* deriving from **ORDOGNO PEREZ**, and preserving the title of count of Lara, until it became extinct in the latter half of the 14th century. The members of this family played an important part in the civil wars of Castile, under Alphonso X., Sancho IV., Ferdinand IV., and Alphonso XI., with whom they often disputed the crown.

LARCHER, P. H., an eminent French critic and Hellenist, author of remarks on Voltaire's philosophy of history, under the title of a 'Supplement,' &c., 1726-1812.

LARDIZABAL, DON MANUEL DE, minister of Ferdinand VII., 1750-1823.

LARDNER, DR. NATHANIEL, a learned dissenting minister, author of 'Credibility of the Gospel History,' 'Letter on the Logos,' 'A Vindication of Three of our Saviour's Miracles,' 'The Testimonies of the Ancient Jews and Pagans in favour of Christianity,' a 'History of Heretics,' &c. Dr. Lardner was educated among the presbyterians, and, in 1729, became assistant minister at Crutched Friars, 1684-1768.

LA REVEILLERE-LEPEAUX, LOUIS MARIE, described by Napoleon as a hot and sincere patriot, and a fanatic by temperament, was born 1753, and became a member of the constituent assembly, the convention, the council of elders, and the directory. He had a considerable share in the direction of affairs, and was chief of the sect of Theophilanthro-

pists. His peculiar talents led him to give attention to the details of business, while he left Barras the exercise of authority. Died 1824.

LARGILLIERE, N., a Fr. painter, 1656-1

LARIVE, J. M. DE, a Fr. tragedian, 1744-1

LARIVEY, P. DE, a Fr. dramatist, died 1

LARIVIERE, P. J. H., a member of the Fr. assembly and convention, dist. among the Girondists, whose fate he escaped by flight, 1760-

LA ROCHEFOUCAULD. See ROCHEFOUCAULD.

LA ROCHEJAQUELEIN. See ROCHEJAQUELEIN.

LA ROMANA, MARQUIS DE, a Spanish general, against the French in the late war, died 1

LARON, M., a Dutch painter, 1653-1705

LARREY, DOMINIQUE JEAN, Baron, a celebrated military surgeon, and devoted follower of Napoleon Buonaparte, who pronounced him the most virtuous man that he had known, 1766-1

LARREY, ISAAC DE, a French historian and reformed religion, who fled to Holland on the execution of the edict of Nantes, an. of a 'History of England,' a 'Hist. of Louis XIV.,' &c., 1638-1

LARRIVEE, H., a French actor, 1733-180

LARROQUE, MATTHEW DE, a French priest and controversial divine, 1619-1684. His Daniel, a protestant minister, and author of *Véritables Motifs de la Conversion de l'Abbe la Trappe*, 1660-1731.

LARRUYA, E., a Span. statistician, died 1

LARUE, GERVAIS DE, a French ecclesiastic and antiquarian *savant*, author of 'Histoire Trouvères,' &c., 1751-1835.

LARUE, J. S. DE, a Fr. historian, 1765-18

LARUETTE, J. L., a French actor, 1731-1

LA SALLE, ANT. C. L. COLLINET, Count, general of cavalry, killed at Wagram, 1775-18

LA SALLE, H., a French author, 1765-18

LASCA, the assumed name of A. F. GRAZIANI, a burlesque poet and novelist of Florence, b. 1

LASCARIS. Two learned Greeks of this name were among the fugitives who quitted Constantinople in 1454. The *first*, **CONSTANTINE LASCARIS**, died at Messina 1493. He is the author of the first book printed in the Greek character.

The *second*, **ANDREW JOHN LASCARIS**, of the same family, distinguished as a scholar and ambassador, was patronised by Leo X., and became principal of the Greek college founded at his own instance. Died at Rome 1535. Constantine Lascaris is usually called **BYZANTINUS**, and John, or **ANDREW JOHN**, **RHYNDACENUS**.

LASCARIS, A., an Ital. economist, 1776-1

LASCARIS, P., grand mas. of Malta, 1560-1

LASCARIS, THEODORE, a Greek prince, known as **THEODORE I.**, son-in-law of Alexis Angel emperor of Constantinople. After the taking of that city by the crusaders in 1203, Lascaris possessed himself of Bithynia, Lydia, the coast of the Archipelago, and of a part of Phrygia, which he formed into a kingdom, with Nicæa as its capital, and reigned over it from 1206 to his death 1222. The *second* of the same name, born 1201, succeeded his father, John Duca, as emperor of Nicæa 1255, and died 1259. The son of the latter named **JOHN LASCARIS**, succeeded him when a few years of age, and died the same year. His successor was Michael Palæologus.

LAS CASES. The count of this name, **MARIN JOSEPH EMMANUEL AUGUSTE DIEUDONNE**, was a Frenchman of patrician origin, whose history is that of a chivalrous devotion to Napoleon Buonaparte. He was born at the chateau of Las Cases, in the department of the Haute-Garonne, in 1766, and acquired distinction in several actions as a military officer; among these, was the storming of Galtair by the combined fleets of France and Spain. At the outbreak of the French revolution, he joined the emigrants at Coblenz, and after sharing in the fruitless efforts of the Vendean war on the expedition to Quiberon, settled in England. He was among the first of the emigrants to return to France on the invitation of Napoleon; and having engaged himself as a volunteer under Bonaparte, when the English attacked Flushing in 1809, he became known to the emperor, and gradually rose high in his confidence. His loyalty to Napoleon shone the brighter for his reverses in 1810 and the year following, when he accompanied him to St. Helena, and remained in the closest intimacy with him for eighteen months. At the close of each day, Las Cases noted all that transpired, and every thought expressed by the emperor, in a journal, which has since been published as a 'Mémorial de Sainte Hélène;' and in the perusal of which, it must be remembered, that it came under the eye of Napoleon, leaf by leaf, as it was written. This modern Bayard was at length sent a prisoner to England, and treated with every indignity not to say petty spite, by the government of the time, under Lord Castlereagh. The Emperor Francis at last interfered in his favour, and he was allowed to pass the remainder of his days in peace in the vicinity of Paris. Died 1842. [E.R.]

LASCO, or **LASKI**, **JOHN A.**, a Polish theologian, known as a promoter of the reformation, d. 1560.

LASCY, or **LACY**, **PETER**, Count De, an Irish noble, who entered into foreign service after the conquest of Ireland by William III., and became a field-marshal of Russia, and governor of Lithuania, 1640-1751. His son, **JOSEPH FRANCIS MAURICE**, Count De Lascy, born at St. Petersburg 1725, became a marshal in the service of Austria, d. 1801.

LASERNA SANTANDER, **CH. AN.**, a learned Spaniard, au. of 'Diet. Bibliographique,' d. 1813.

LASIUS, **L. O.**, a Ger. philologist, 1675-1750.

LASNE, **M.**, a French engraver, 1596-1667.

LASSALA, **M.**, a Spanish poet, 1729-1798.

LASSALLE, **A. DE**, a Fr. metaph., 1754-1829.

LASSELS, **RICHARD**, an Oxford scholar, who became a convert to Romanism, and wrote 'Travels in Italy,' born 1603, died at Montpellier 1668.

LASSO, **ORLANDO DI**, an eminent musician of Ferrara, author of a great number of sacred compositions, 1520-1596. His works were published by his sons, **RUDOLPH** and **FERDINAND**, both of whom distinguished themselves in the same profession.

LASSONE, **J. M. F.**, a Fr. physician, 1717-88.

LASSUS, a Greek poet, about 500 B.C.

LASSUS, **P.**, a French pathologist, 1741-1807.

LASTESIO, **NOEL**, an Ital. *savant*, 1707-1792.

LASTMAN, **PETER**, a Dutch painter, 1581-1649.

LATHAM, **NICHOLAS**, a painter and engr., b. 1619.

LATHAM, **F. DE PAULE**, a French botanist, author of 'Hortus Burdigalensis,' 1739-1823.

LATHAM, **JOHN**, an English physician, eminent as an ornithologist and antiquarian, author of 'A

General Synopsis of Birds,' in 6 vols. 4to; an 'Index Ornithologicus;' and 'A General History of Birds.' The latter is contained in 10 vols. 4to, and is esteemed his greatest work. Born at Eltham in Kent 1740, died 1837.

LATHAM, **JOHN**, a physician of London, author of several contributions to the Medical Transactions, and of a work on 'Diabetes,' 1761-1843.

LATIL, **J. B. M. A. ANTHONY DE**, cardinal and archb. of Rheims, conf. of Charles X., 1761-1839.



[Birth-place of Latimer.]

LATIMER, **HUGH**, one of the early English reformers, was born at Thurcaston, near Mount Sorrel, in Leicestershire, about 1472. After taking his degree at Cambridge, he entered into holy orders, and was quite a zealot on behalf of popery. The influence of Thomas Bilney induced him to scan the subject more thoroughly, and to study the Bible. His eyes were gradually opened, and at the age of fifty-three he renounced Romanism. His bold opinions against many Romish errors soon made him notorious in his own university and elsewhere. He even ventured to remonstrate with Henry VIII. on the sin and danger of prohibiting the Bible in English. Through the patronage of Thomas Cromwell he was appointed to a living in West Kinton, Wiltshire, where he preached with great earnestness and fervour the evangelical truths of the reformation; and he first became chaplain to Ann Boleyn and then bishop of Worcester in 1535. When the act of the six articles was passed, he dissented, and proved his sincerity by resigning his bishoprick. For his disinterestedness and firmness he was committed to the Tower, where he lay a prisoner for six years; and though the accession of Edward led to his liberation, he would on no account resume the government of his see. No sooner had Mary ascended the throne, than Latimer, as might be anticipated, became a marked object of papal vengeance. He refused to fly from the royal citation, conscious that his hour was come. After a manly vindication of his opinions, he was, along with Ridley, condemned to the flames. On the day of his martyrdom at Oxford, 16th October, 1555, he appeared in a shroud, was, with his fellow-sufferer, bound by an iron chain to the stake, and five bags of gunpowder were fastened round his body. The faggots were kindled, and Latimer, turning to Ridley, cried with prophetic voice, 'Be of good comfort, master Ridley, and play the man. We shall this

day light such a candle, by God's grace, in England, as, I trust, shall never be put out.' Latimer's sermons, which were collected and published, London, 1825, in two octavos, are distinguished by quaint and homely sense, and pointed and vigorous admonition, the offspring of a playful temper, a happy disposition, and a sincere and noble heart. [J.E.]

LATIMER, W., a dist. scholar of the 16th cent.

LATINI, BRUNETTO, a literary *savant*, and partizan of the Gueffs, author of 'Trésor de Toutes Choses,' a species of encyclopædia, written in French, and inventor of the Terza Rima. He was one of the first teachers of Dante, 1220-1294.

LATINI, LATINO, an Italian critic, 1513-1593.

LATOMUS, J., an adv. of Luther, died 1544.

LA TOUCHE-TREVILLE, LOUIS RENE MADELAIN LAVASSOR DE, vice-admiral of France, and deputy of the noblesse, 1745-1804.

LATOUR, THEODORE, a general and count of the Austrian empire, born 1780, appointed minister of war, and barbarously murd. by the popul. 1848.

LATOUR-MAUBOURG, MARIE VICTOR FAY, Marquis De, a royalist general, minister of war in 1820, afterw. gov. of the 'Invalides,' 1756-1831.

LATOUR. See DE LATOUR, TOUR.

LATREILLE, PETER ANDREW, one of the greatest entomologists of France, member of the Academy of Sciences, and professor at the Museum of Natural History, 1762-1833.

LATROBE, B. H., an Eng. architect, d. 1820.

L'ATTAINANT, GABRIEL CHARLES DE, a French ecclesiastic, known as a popular poet and gallant, 1697-1779.

LATUDE, HENRY MAZERS DE, a French courtier, who was liberated from the Bastille in 1784, after an imprisonment of thirty-five years, occasioned by his intrigues against Madame Pompadour. He is the author of 'Memoirs,' which have made his name cel. throughout Europe, 1724-1804.

LAUD, WILLIAM, archbishop of Canterbury, and favourite minister of Charles I., was a prelate of great learning, and in all probability of sincere intentions, but he was carried away by the high sacerdotal and regal doctrines which prevailed under the Stuarts. He was born at Reading 1673, became fellow of St. John's College 1693, obtained a living in the Church of England 1607, and was appointed chaplain to James I. in 1611. With Laud's abilities and doctrines, promotion followed as a matter of course, and it became the aim of his life to unite the three kingdoms in one profession of religion. The power of the Star Chamber, courts of high commission, fines, penances, and all the means he could command, were strained to this purpose. Since the Union, the Scotch presbyterians had infused much of their own spirit into the English puritans, and when Prynne, Bastwick, and Burton, came bleeding from the scaffold, such a spirit was aroused as only the blood of those who had provoked it could allay in the minds of the people. It was in 1628 that Laud succeeded the duke of Buckingham as prime minister; in 1630 he became chancellor of Oxford; in 1633, archbishop of Canterbury, and chancellor of the university of Dublin: and in 1637, he procured that decree of the Star Chamber which destroyed the liberty of the press, and made him the universal censor and demi-gorgon of opinion in

England. With full allowance for all that is urged in favour of his zeal for religion, and cause of learning, it is neither surprising nor regretted that he shared the fate of Strafford. Pity for an infirm old man, and the well-known bigotry of his enemies, would persuade us otherwise. The historian, however, is bound to choose between these emotions and the demonstration of a nation, to be followed eventually by horrors as those of the French revolution. Laud was declared guilty of treason by a bill of attainder, and executed on Tower Hill, January 1645.

LAUDER, SIR TH. DICK, Baronet, a famous novelist and miscellaneous writer, known as a contributor to Blackwood's and Tait's Magazines, for his works descriptive of Scottish scenery, at Edinburgh 1784, died 1848.

LAUDER, W., a Scotch writer, known for false accusations of plagiarism agt. Milton, d. 1700.

LAUDERDALE, DUKE OF, an English statesman, minister of Charles II. from 1670 to 1688.

LAUDERDALE, JAMES MAITLAND, earl, a statesman of the party of Fox, born 1759, succeeded his father as a Scotch peer 1789, to seat in the House of Lords as one of the representative peers of Scotland 1790, created a peer of the United Kingdom, and became chancellor of land 1806, died 1840. The earl of Lauderdale is the author of 'Letters to the Peers of Scotland,' published 1794, and devoted the last ten years of his life to agricultural pursuits.

LAUDIVIO, L., an Italian poet, 15th cent.

LAUDON, GIDEON ERNEST, Baron Von, a distinguished Austrian gen. of Scotch descent, 1710-1790.

LAUDOUNIERE, RENE DE, a French general, distinguished in an attempt to conquer Florida, when nearly all his companions were massacred by the Spaniards, author of 'Histoire Notable de la Floride,' published 1586, twenty years after his adventure.

LAUGIER, A., a French chemist, 1770-1810.

LAUGIER, M. A., a miscel. writer, 1718-1780.

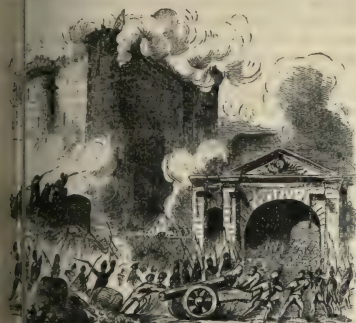
LAUGIER DE TASSY, a Fr. hist., last of the name, 1718-1780.

LAUJOU, P., a French dramatist, 1727-1780.

LAUNAY, or LAUNEY, BERNARD

LAUNAY, Marquis De, governor of the Bastille at the commencement of the French revolution, born in that fortress, of which his father was governor before him, in 1740. The circumstances which he was placed by the attack of the people were so unprecedented, that it is not surprising that the most contradictory charges have been brought against him. Early in July, 1789, he was visited by three strangers above the common rank, who asked him what he intended to do if the fortress should be attacked? 'My conduct,' he replied, 'is regulated by my duty: I shall defend it.' Afterwards, he caused an immense quantity of powder to be transferred from the arsenal to the Bastille, and, on the 14th of the month, the fortress was besieged and taken. Rather than yield, De Launay had seized a cannoner's match to blow up the place, but he was turned back from the match by two of his own officers with fixed bayonets. After the capitulation of the garrison he was murdered, and his head paraded through the streets with six others, elevated on pikes. What part of his body is not known.—The Bastille was

ed in 1383, and when it was destroyed only prisoners were found in it. It was levelled to the ground as the monument of an arbitrary power which had endured for ages; and the Me- of Latude, who had issued from its gloomy cells in 1784, after a confinement of thirty-five years, were in all probability a great provocative to destruction. [E.R.]



[Siege of the Bastille.]

LUNEY, J. B. DE, a Fr. deputy, 1752-1831.
LUNOY, J. DE, a doctor of the Sorbonne, known as a theologian and critic, 1603-1678.

LURA, or LAURI, F., an Ital. paint., 1623-94.
LURAGUAIS, LOUIS LE FELICITE, Duc De Bracas, and Count De, a French dramatist and miscellaneous writer, 1733-1823.

LURATI, P., an Italian painter, 1282-1340.
LUREMBERG, W., a Ger. physician, 1547-1600. His son, JOHN, a mathematician, d. 1658.
LURENBERG, P., a physician, naturalist, astronomer, 1585-1639. His brother, JOHN, a Greek and Latin poet, hist., and math., 1590-1658.

LURENCE, FRENCH, professor of civil law at Orléans, known as a miscellaneous writer, died 1600. His brother, RICHARD, professor of Hebrew, archbishop of Cashel, and a distinguished theologian, 1760-1839.

LURENS, ANDREW DU, a French physician and anatomist, died 1609. His brother, HONORIUS, archbishop of Embrun, under Henry IV., d. 1612.

LURENS, HENRY, an American statesman and ambassador, 1724-1792. His son, JOHN, a diplomat and friend of Washington, killed towards the close of the war at the age of twenty-six.

LURENS, L. DES, a Fr. theologian, died 1671.

LURENT, J. A., a Fr. painter, 1763-1833.

LURENT, P., a French engraver, 1739-1809.

LURENT, PETER JOSEPH, a mechanic of Flanders, celebrated as an hydraulic engineer, and in the construction of artificial limbs, 1715-1773.

LURIERE, E. J. DE, a Fr. jurist, 1659-1728.

LURISTON, JAMES ALEXANDER BERNARD marquis of, a diplomatist and marshal of France, grandson of Law, the financial projector, born 1768. He was distinguished in the wars of the empire, and became ambassador to England as the bearer of the propositions of peace, or preliminaries of peace between Great Britain and France in 1802. He was promoted to the highest rank under Louis XVIII., and d. 1828.

LAUTREC, ODET DE FOIX, Seigneur De, one of the bravest captains of France in the 16th century, died at the siege of Naples 1528.

LAUWERS, N., a Flemish designer, born 1620.

LAUZUN. The Duke de Lauzun, formerly Count Antonine Nompar de Canmont, is the hero of an intrigue with Mademoiselle de Montpensier, the granddaughter of Henry IV., to whom, it was alleged, he was secretly married. Died, after a long imprisonment and exile, 1723.

LAVALETTE, ANTH. DE, a cel. Jesuit, whose shameful practices in the middle of last cent. contributed to the expulsion of his order from France.

LAVALETTE, MARIE CHAMANS, Count De, a distinguished soldier of the French revolution, who was born 1769, and, becoming a favourite of Buonaparte, was appointed director-general of the post office, and counsellor of state under the empire. He shared the misfortunes of the emperor in 1814, but resumed his functions and promoted the cause of Napoleon during the hundred days, for which, after the restoration, he was condemned to death. By the aid of his wife, and three English gentlemen at that time in Paris, he had the good fortune to escape from prison. Died 1830.

LAVALETTE, EMILIE LOUISE DE BEAUHARNAIS, countess of, and wife of the preceding, deserves a separate notice for her conjugal fidelity and courage. Being a niece of the empress Josephine, she was married to Lavalette at the instance of Napoleon towards the close of the last century, and after the condemnation of her husband in 1815, whose execution was fixed for the 21st of December, she exchanged clothes with him in prison, and thus enabled him to escape. For her conduct on this occasion she was accused, along with her accomplices, of a conspiracy against the state; and though the charge could not be supported, the anxiety she had undergone, and the loss of her husband, ended in insanity.

LAVALLEE, JOHN, Marquis De, a Fr. drama. and miscellan. writer in the magazines, 1747-1815.

LAVATER, H., a Swiss physician, 1560-1623.

LAVATER, JOHN GASPAR, the famous writer on physiognomy, was born at Zurich 1741, and died in 1801 of the wounds which he received when his native town was taken by the French, under Massena, when he was busy in the streets animating the defenders and aiding the sufferers. He was pastor of the principal church in his native place, and has left a high character for moral purity and benevolence of disposition. His 'Physiognomy,' consisting indeed only of fragments, or materials, towards a system, was published in 4 volumes 4to, 1775, illustrated with numerous engravings. The popularity it immediately acquired was due, in some measure, to the fact that many of the heads were portraits, and his descriptions often a good-humoured satire upon well-known characters. Some of his hints are very valuable, and his inductions sufficiently supported by facts; but there are many crude observations, and proofs of hasty generalization, which have done much perhaps to prevent physiognomy from making any considerable progress. Besides this popular work, Lavater wrote 'Aphorisms on Man,' 'Jesus the Messiah,' 'Swiss Lays,' 'Spiritual Hymns,' 'A Look into Eternity,' and 'The Secret History of a Self-Observer.' He is unjustly ridiculed for his

belief in spirits, and their agency in human affairs, which is nevertheless a characteristic common to the greatest names in literature and history. His real fault is want of method, without which the greatest philosophical insight must fail to create a system. It cannot be denied, however, that he excels as a moralist, and the more, perhaps, for this very deficiency. As an art-writer he may be more open to criticism, yet his work contains many valuable precepts. [E.R.]

LAVATER, L., a Swiss theologian, 1527-1586.

LAVAU, W. DE, a French author, 1653-1730.

LAVAU, C., a French advocate, 1747-1836.

LAVAU, J. C. T., a Ger. lexicog., 1749-1827.

LAVICOMTERIE DE ST. SAMPSON, LOUIS, a political writer, and partizan of the French revolution, au. of 'Crimes des Rois de France,' d. 1809.

LAVINGHAM, R., a prior of Bristol, au. of an abridgment of Bede's History, close of 14th cent.

LAVINGTON, GEORGE, bishop of Exeter, chiefly known for his 'Enthusiasm of the Methodists and Papists Compared,' was born 1683, and died 1762. This work, possessing singular humour, and marked by much learning, is utterly deficient in a true appreciation of the facts contained in the Diary of Wesley. As the raillery of a gentleman and a scholar, the book may be unexceptionable, but it is a singular production for a prelate of the church, and can only be excused by the extravagances it was intended to correct, and the ignorance of its author. Besides this amusing work, and its continuation applied to the Moravians, Bishop Lavington published some occasional sermons. [E.R.]

LAVOISIER, ANTOINE LAURENT, born in Paris 1743, guillotined 1794. With the advantages of birth and station, Lavoisier acquired an excellent education, distinguishing himself at an early period by the precocity of his talents. Although Lavoisier might probably have gained celebrity by the discovery and determination of the characters of new bodies, he chose a more important field, viz. that of generalization, and of thus explaining the bearings of what appeared to others isolated facts of comparatively little import. It was by making use of the discovery of oxygen by Priestley that he was enabled to supply a theory of oxidation and combustion, which has stood the test of three quarters of a century, although he has laid himself open to the charge of at least want of candour in appearing to deprive Priestley and Rutherford of the credit of their discoveries of oxygen and nitrogen. By this theory he extinguished the idea of phlogiston which had only served to obscure all new discoveries. Another valuable contribution to the science by Lavoisier, was the chemical nomenclature which he is understood to have invented, and which is still retained, having served as the basis of all subsequent improvements in this important branch of the literature of the science. Occupied in his researches on respiration, and in the discharge of his government duties, he was suddenly deprived of life during the horrors of the French revolution. [R.D.T.]

LAW, EDMUND, bishop of Carlisle, was born at Cartmel, in Lancashire, and lived 1703-1787. He was the author of an 'Inquiry into the Ideas of Space, Time,' &c., published 1734 or 1735, in a controversy with Dr. Clark, arising out of a previ-

ous translation by Law of Archbishop King's upon the Origin of Evil. His other work 'Considerations on the Theory of Religion,' reflections on the Life and Character of Christ the works of Locke, with a life and preface. to these his sermons and lesser tracts on physical and theological subjects. Law was posed to the doctrine of analogy assumed by bishop King and Bishop Brown, and held the moral attributes of the human mind the same as those of the divine, only that the greater in the latter case. See KING.

LAW, EDWARD. See ELLENBOROUGH.

LAW, JOHN, the celebrated financial projector was born at Edinburgh, son of a banking smith there, about 1670; and being a clever mathematician and accountant, was employed by government to bring the accounts of the revenue into order. Thus initiated into the knowledge of finances and of public business, and possessing a restless, scheming disposition, it appeared that the industry of the country was languishing for want of money to employ it. This led to a famous project for a *Land Bank*. A vicious mercantile theory prevailed at that time, which its rise from the recent introduction of bank notes and the supposition that a large currency constituted the wealth of a country without regard to commercial wants. The Bank of England, the British banks generally, had acted upon a mistaken notion, and created great disappointments and irritation, by suddenly limiting loans when they discovered the drain of gold it created. It was at this juncture that Law forward with his scheme for issuing paper money equal to the value of all the lands in the kingdom, and on his proposal being rejected by the parliament of Scotland, carried it to the continent, finally procured its adoption by the duke of Orleans, regent for Louis XV., then in his minority. Hitherto bank notes had not been so common in France. Mr. Law commenced his operations in 1717, and between that period and 1720, when the bubble burst, France was converted into one stock exchange, and at last covered with paper money. Our limits do not admit of particulars in so difficult of explanation as financial operations, but the basis of Law's project was the idea that paper money may be multiplied to any amount, provided there be security in fixed stock; the truth is, if the bulk of a currency is increased beyond the actual wants of commerce, all its separate coins and notes, must depreciate in proportion. In the working out of Law's scheme, a trading company was created which had been conveyed to it the whole province of Louisiana, the possessions of France on the banks of the Mississippi, which, besides, obtained by purchase charters and property of the Senegal Company, the India Company, and the China Company, and came the sole public creditor by farming the collection of the taxes and revenues of the kingdom. The ruin of this vast machinery at that particular moment, and with the suddenness that it occurred, was produced by an edict of the regent, in 1720, reducing the value of the notes, in defiance of Mr. Law's protestations, to an equality with the value of the French coinage, which, in former times, had frequently been altered by the government.

inconvenience. This breach of faith instantly checked their circulation, the deplorable results of which went on to produce an insurrection of the people. Law became an exile, and after wandering in England, Holland, and Germany, at last died in Venice, fully convinced of the solidity of his system, 1729. See LAURISTON. [E.R.]

LAW, WILLIAM, one of the most powerful and original of English writers in the interest of religion, was born at Kingscliffe, in Northamptonshire, 1686, and educated for the Church of England at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A., and obtained a fellowship.

11. On the death of Queen Anne, 1714, he refused to take the necessary oaths of allegiance to the new dynasty, and thus cut himself off from all hope of preferment in the church. In 1717, the Augustinian controversy was commenced by the attack of Hoadley on the principles and practices of the nonjurors, and Law defended his cause in 'Free Letters,' remarkable for their logical compactness and command of language. In 1721 and 1722 he made a further exhibition of his principles in remarks on the Fable of the Bees, and 'The Usefulness of Stage Entertainments.' In the latter year he also published his 'Christian Perfection' and in 1729 his 'Serious Call to a Devout and Holy Life.' This work is universally acknowledged to be the most stirring appeal to the practical common sense of mankind, in behalf of religion, ever written, and its 'characters' are not inferior in power and conception to those of La Bruyère. It is the only work by which Law is known to the public at the present day. Our author had now become domesticated in the family of Gibbon, as he is to the historian's father, with whose sister, M. Hester Gibbon, and her friend, Mrs. Hutcheson, he afterwards established himself at Kingscliffe in the capacity of chaplain and almoner. After his 'Serious Call,' he published one of the most original of his logical works, entitled 'The Case of Reason,' in answer to Tindal's 'Christianity as it is in the Creation;' and this, excepting such correspondence as he carried on—in which he was a master—was the last production of his pen before his adoption of the principles of Jacob Boehme. His acquaintance with those works may be traced to the years between 1733-1736. In 1737 he sprang like the eagle from fresh fastnesses, and published his book of the 'Sacrament' in answer to Hoadley, which unfolds his new philosophical divinity in the happiest manner. In 1737 appeared his 'Christian Regeneration,' which is really another 'Serious Call,' written from his own ground, followed by his 'Earnest and Serious Answer to Dr. Trapp,' who had attacked his 'Christian Perfection' and 'Serious Call.' In 1740 his 'Appeal' was given to the public, the aim of which is to confute Arianism and Deism from the nature of things; and, in the same year, a rejoinder to his opponent, entitled, with a fine sense of the humorous, 'Dr. Trapp Vindicated from the Imputation of being a Christian.' In 1741 his 'Way to Divine Knowledge' opened the doors of a positive religion, founded on the principles contained in the writings of his master. It was followed by the 'Spirit of Prayer,' introduced by the 'Spirit of Love,' published 1752, which is a masterly demonstration that the wrath to be

quenched is not in God, but the creature, who can possess no goodness by birth of his natural parents. Law died in 1761, immediately after completing the most eloquent and perfect of all his works, 'An Humble, Earnest, and Affectionate Address to the Clergy.' It is not easy to do justice to his character and influence in few words; but he was the first teacher of Wesley, who afterwards quarrelled with him; and England owes him a great debt in the revival of evangelical religion, and the reaction against the worldliness of the church establishment, which characterized the commencement of last century. However mistaken in the foundations of his mystical system, he was always guided by high principle, even to the matter of his bachelorship, which he maintained to the end of his days. Besides the works we have mentioned, he edited an edition of Boehmen, in 4 volumes 4to, which are embellished with drawings, made by a German named Frere. There are likewise some minor tracts from his pen, not included in our enumeration, and among these is a dialogue on 'Justification,' between a churchman and a Calvinistic methodist, published 1759, in answer to Beveridge. All the memoirs of Law are miserably deficient in appreciation of his genius and consistency. [E.R.]

LAWES, HENRY, the court musician of Charles I., and the composer of Milton's 'Comus,' &c., 1600-1662. His brother, WILLIAM, also a musical composer, the subject of the next notice.

LAWES, WILLIAM, a celebrated composer, was the son of Thomas Lawes, vicar-choral of Salisbury, of which city he was a native. In his early life he was a member of the choir of Chichester, from which place he was called to become one of the gentlemen of the chapel royal in 1602, and afterwards one of the church musicians to King Charles I. He lost his life at the siege of Chester, in the year 1645. [J.M.]

LAWLESS, JOHN, an Irish agitator, 1772-1837.

LAWRENCE, FRENCH. See LAURENCE.

LAWRENCE, J., an Eng. agricul., 1756-1836.

LAWRENCE, S., an E. Indian gen., 1697-1775.

LAWRENCE, THOS., an English physician and medical wr., an. of the life of Harvey, 1711-1783.

LAWRENCE, SIR THOMAS, P.R.A., was born at Bristol, 4th May, 1769. He obtained an early reputation at Bath as a portrait painter in crayons, and as early as 1787 established himself as a portrait painter in oils in London, where four years afterwards, 1791, he was elected an associate of the Royal Academy, and in 1795 an academician; he had previously succeeded Sir Joshua Reynolds as painter to the king. He was knighted by the prince regent in 1815, and in 1820 succeeded West as president of the Royal Academy. He died in London, 7th January, 1830.—Sir Thomas had perhaps, since the days of Vandyck, an unrivalled career as a portrait painter; he, however, owed his chief success to the skilful flattery of his female portraits, the complexions of which left nothing to be desired: his male pictures, as a rule, bear no comparison with his female; besides being ill-proportioned, they are wanting in manly character; still his portraits of the emperor Francis, of Pius VII., and of the Cardinal Gonsalvi, in the Waterloo Gallery at Windsor, are among the greatest masterpieces of the art extant.—

(Williams, *The Life and Correspondence of Sir Thomas Lawrence*, 1831.) [R.N.W.]

LAWSON, SIR JOHN, a naval commander and royalist, killed in action with the Dutch, 1665.

LAX, REV. W., an eminent astronomer, d. 1836.

LAYA, J. L., a French dramatist, 1761-1833.

LAYARD, C. P., a divine and scholar, d. 1803.

LAZARUS, prince of Servia, 1886.

LAZERI, P., an Italian theologian, 1710-1789.

LAZIUS, WOLFGANG, a learned physician, and writer on history and antiquities, 1514-1565.

LAZOWSKI, a Polish refugee, distinguished as an active agent in the Fr. revolution, died 1793.

LAZZARA, N., an Ital. archæologist, 1744-1833.

LEACH, WM. ELFORD, an eminent naturalist, and curator in the British Museum, 1790-1836.

LEAD, JANE, was a mystical writer, whose works date from 1683, or thereabouts, to the close of the century, and who died in 1704. She wrote from her own experience of the spiritual life, and the state of departed spirits, but qualified by a previous acquaintance with the system of Boehmen. Her works are a 'Revelation of Revelations,' explaining a portion of the Apocalypse, 'The Laws of Paradise given forth by Wisdom to a Translated Spirit,' 'The Wonders of God's Creation Manifested in the Variety of Eight Worlds,' &c. This woman, of singular learning and experience, belonged to a society of 'illuminati,' presided over by Dr. Pordage, and, at a later period, to the 'Philadelphians,' among whom Dr. Francis Lee was eminent. The latter has written the life of Jane Lead, and some prefaces to her works. She lived at a period when some great development from the spiritual world was universally expected, but especially in Germany. See SWEDENBORG. [E.R.]

LEAH, the wife of Jacob, and mother of Reuben, Simeon, Levi, Judah, Issachar, Zebulun, and Dinah, dates uncertain.

LEAKE, JOHN, a phys. and medi. wr., d. 1792.

LEAKE, RICHARD, one of the bravest officers that ever served in the English navy, created master-gunner of all England, and celebrated for his skill in pyrotechnics, 1629-1696. His son, SIR JOHN, admiral of England, celebrated for the relief of Gibraltar, &c., 1656-1720. STEPHEN MARTYN LEAKE, nephew and biographer of Sir John, distinguished in heraldry and numismatics, 1702-1773.

LEANDER, a French ecclesiastic, died 1667.

LEANDER, a youth of Abydos, who was accustomed to swim across the Hellespont in order to visit his mistress on the opposite shore, and was at last drowned in a tempest, date unknown.

LEANDER, ST., archbishop of Seville, 6th cen.

LEAPOR, MARY, the daughter of a poor gardener, authoress of original poems of great merit, and 'The Unhappy Father,' a tragedy, 1711-1735.

LEARCHUS, a Greek sculptor, B.C. 700.

LEBAILLY, A. F., a Fr. author, 1756-1832.

LEBAS, J. P., a French designer, 1707-1784.

LEBAS, P. F. J., a member of the French convention and Committee of Public Safety, killed himself when arrested with Robespierre, 1765-94.

LEBAUD, P., a French historian, 16th century.

LE BEUF, JOHN, a Fr. historian, 1687-1760.

LEBID, BEN RABIAT, an Arab. poet, died 673.

LEBLANC, CLAUDE, b. 1669, secretary of war to Louis XV. during the years 1713-1726, d. 1728.

LEBLANC, F., a Fr. numismatist, died 1810.

LEBLANC, H., a painter of Lyons, 17th cen.

LEBLANC, J., a French poet, died about 1700.

LEBLANC, J. B., a French author, 1707-1780.

LEBLANC, MARCEL, a Jesuit mission, to Ceylon, 1653-1658.

au. of a 'Hist. of the Revol. of Siam,' 1653-1658.

LEBLANC, R., a French classic, about 1510.

LEBLANC, T., a Fr. commentator, 1592-1650.

LEBLANC, V., a Fr. traveller, abt. 1650.

LEBLANC, W., bishop of Toulon, distinguished as a philologist and Latin poet, 1620-1688. nephew, of the same name, also a prelate. Latin poet, 1661-1601.

LEBLANC DE GUILLET, ANTHONY BERNARD, a dramatic author, 1730-1799.

LEBLOND, G. M., a Fr. numisma., 1738-1800.

LEBLOND, J. B., a Fr. naturalist, 1747-1800.

LEBLOND, W., a Fr. mathematician, 1704-1780.

LEBON, JOS., a mem. of the conv., 1765-1800.

LEBRET, H., a Fr. historian, died about 1700.

LEBRUN, A. L., a French author, 1680-1750.

LEBRUN, C., a cele. French painter, 1618-1690.

LEBRUN, C. F., duke of Placentia, dist. statesman and scholar, time of Napo., 1739-1800.

LEBRUN, D., a French juriconsult, died 1780.

LEBRUN, J. B. P., a French painter, 1743-1800.

LEBRUN, L., a Jesuit and poet, 1607-1680.

LEBRUN, PIERRE, a French theologian, author of 'Histoire des Pratiques Superstitieuses,' 1661-1740.

LEBRUN, PIGAULT, a Fr. novelist, 1742-1800.

LEBRUN, PONCE DENIS ECOUCHARD, one of the most celebrated of French lyric poets, flourished at Paris, 1729-1807.

LEBRUN-DESMARETTES, J. B., a Jesuit writer, au. of a 'Life of St. Paul,' &c., 1650-1700.

LECAT, C. N., a surgeon of Picardy, 1700-1780.

LECCHI, G. A., an Ital. mathema., 1702-1780.

LECENE, C., a Calvinist minister, 1647-1700.

LECERE, P., an ecclesiastical wr., 1677-1740.

LECERE DE LA VIEVILLE, J. H., chancelor of Normandy, and a wr. on music, 1674-1740.

LECLERC, DAVID, professor of Hebrew at Geneva, 1591-1665. His brother, STEPHEN, a physician and scholar, died 1676.

LECLERC, JOHN, nephew of the preceding, a laborious theological writer and critic, whose works are well known, and frequently quoted, by scholars. The most famous of his writings on biblical history, and consist of commentaries written in Latin, lived 1657-1736. His brother, DANIEL, celebrated as a medical writer and anatomist, 1652-1728. LAURENT JOSSE LECLERC, son of John, also a learned writer, died 1736.

LECLERC, JOHN, a French painter, 1687-1740.

LECLERC, J. B., a member of the French Academy, and writer on music, 1755-1826.

LECLERC, M., a dramatic writer, 1622-1700.

LECLERC, N. G., a French physician, au. of 'Histoire Physique, Morale, Civile, et Politique de la Russie,' 1726-1798.

LECLERC, P., a famous Jansenist, 1706-1780.

LECLERC, S., a cele. Fr. engraver, 1637-1700.

LECLERC, VICTOR EMANUEL, a French general, who distinguished himself in Italy, and married to Pauline, the sister of Napoleon, afterwards became the wife of Prince Camille de Polignac. Leclerc, who entered the republican army as a volunteer, was born in 1772, and died of the low fever on an expedition to St. Domingo, 1800.

CLERCQ, C., a French missionary, 17th ct.
COAT, YVES MARIA GABRIEL P., a French
ral, appointed by Buonaparte military chief
of port of Boulogne, 1757-1826.

COCQ, R., a politician of the 14th cent.
COINTRE, LOUIS, called 'Lecointre of Ver-
', a deputy to the legislative assembly and
French convention, and a bitter enemy of the
Girondists, born 1750, died unnoticed 1805.

COMTE, F., a French sculptor, 1737-1817.
COMTE, J., a Latin poet, died 1707.

COMTE, L., a Jesuit and astronomer, author
of 'Memoirs on the State of China,' died 1729.

COMTE, L., a French sculptor, 1643-1695.

COMTE, M., a female engraver, born 1719.

CONTE, A., a French juriconsult, d. 1586.

CONTE, L. J. F., a French author, d. 1740.

CONTEUR, JOHN, a native of Jersey, dist.
officer of the British army in India, where he
was the prisoner of Tippoo Sultan, 1761-1835.

COOT, JAMES, a lawyer of Geneva, 1560-1614.

CORDELIN, J. H., a Ger. philolog., 1672-1737.

CORDELL, M. F., a physician of Nurem-
berg, au. of a work on the microscope, 1719-1760.

CORDELL, A. DE, a Spanish poet, 1552-1623.

CORDELL, C., a French architect, 1736-1806.

CORDELL, A. P., a French botanist, 1761-1831.

CORDELL, N. P., a French physician, 1731-1807.

CORDELL, E., an Irish antiquary, 1739-1823.

CORDELL, JOHN, a famous American travel-
ler, born at Groton, in Connecticut, 1751. After

his residence among the Indians he came to Eng-
land, and sailed with Captain Cook on his second

voyage, the narrative of which he published. His

enterprise was a pedestrian tour round the

globe; but being prevented from continuing his

journey by the Russian government, he returned

to London, and was employed by the African Asso-
ciation. He had proceeded as far as Grand Cairo,

in the design of penetrating the interior of that

interesting country, when he died of a virulent

fever, 1788.

LEE, ANNE, sometimes considered the founder
of the Shaking Quakers, was born at Manchester,

1731, and after becoming the mother of several

children, whom she lost at an early age, gave

herself up to religious contemplation, with the

exception that the union of the sexes was the

great sin. The society to which she attached

herself had been founded by three prophets from

the Jevennes, who came to London in 1705, and

it was greatly advanced by a person named James

Wiley, in 1747. Anne Lee, having become the

medium of a spiritual manifestation, was

recognized as their spiritual head, or 'mother in

Christ,' in 1771. In 1774, she accom-
panied some of her people to America, in order
to escape persecution, and after travelling through
New England, fixed her abode in the neighbour-
hood of Albany, where she died, or, in the language
of her proselytes, 'withdrew from their bodily
view,' 1784. Her case is a very remarkable
one. Among other statements, she declared that
no one had entered into heaven until the year
1731, which marked the commencement of a new
dispensation; and she claimed for herself to be
regarded as the 'Bride of the Lamb,' mentioned in
the 12th chapter of the Apocalypse. Her followers
increased to a considerable number after her death,

and, for a short time at least, established a com-
munity of goods. [E.R.]

LEE, CHARLES, a British officer, who engaged
in the service of General Washington in the Ameri-
can war of independence, died 1782.

LEE, EDWARD, archbishop of York in the reign
of Henry VIII., and a zealous opposer of Luther,
1482-1544.

LEE, FRANCIS, a learned writer on philosophi-
cal, scriptural, and mystical subjects, was a physi-
cian, descended, by his mother, from the Percies of
Northumberland, and by his father from the same
family as the earls of Lichfield. He was born in 1660,
and being left an orphan when between four and five
years of age, was educated under the care of his
aunt, Mrs. Elizabeth Jenkins. On receiving a fel-
lowship at Oxford, he became tutor to Sir W. Dawes,
afterwards archbishop of York, and at a later
period to the son of Lord Stawell, with whose fam-
ily he remained on terms of intimacy many years
after. From 1691 to 1694 he travelled in Italy,
and practised as a physician for some time at Venice.
In 1708 he was in London. In 1719 he went to
France, and died on his journey at Gravelines. It is
a curious circumstance that he was known to Peter
the Great, and, at his request, drew up proposals
for the advancement of his kingdom, the spirit of
which, if not the form, has continued to guide the
czars of Russia. His works are very numerous,
but they were all published anonymously, or in the
names of others. Some of them were collected in
two volumes octavo, and published for the benefit
of his wife and daughter, but these were by no
means his most important labours—among which
may be reckoned his 'History of the Montanists.'
His mystic poems are among the highest of that
class, and his scriptural commentaries, though false
in essential principles, exceedingly ingenious. [E.R.]

LEE, HENRY, an American general, who com-
menced his career in the army of independence, and
was afterwards governor of Virginia, 1756-1818.

LEE, NATHANIEL, an English dramatic writer,
author of the 'Rival Queens,' &c. Having at-
tempted the stage as an actor without success,
he directed his powers to dramatic composition,
and produced a number of tragedies. He latterly
became insane, and was two years an inmate
of Bedlam, died 1692.

LEE, RACHEL FANNY ANTONINA, a lady of
fortune, au. of an 'Essay on Government,' d. 1829.

LEE, SAMUEL, a nonconf. divine, 1625-1691.

LEE, Rev. SAMUEL, D.D., late regius professor of
Hebrew in the university of Cambridge, and a great
master of biblical and Oriental literature, was origi-
nally a poor carpenter, and was born in the neigh-
bourhood of Shrewsbury, 1783. He is one of the
most remarkable instances on record of persever-
ance in self-education under the most embarrassing
circumstances, rewarded at last by the highest suc-
cess in the honourable career he had chosen. His
principal works are a Hebrew Grammar, a Hebrew
Lexicon, and a new translation of Job. He was
editor of the Scriptures in the Arabic, Persian, and
Malay languages. Died 1852.

LEE, SOPHIA, a novelist and dramatic writer,
author of 'The Chapter of Accidents,' and of three
stories in the 'Canterbury Tales' of her sister,
Miss Harriet Lee, born in London 1750, died 1824.

LEECHMAN, W., a Scottish divine, 1706-1785.

LEEM, CANUTE, a *savant* of Norway, 1697-1774.
 LEEPE, J. A. VAN., a Dut. painter, 1664-1720.
 LEEUW, G. VANDER, a Dutch paint., 1643-88.
 His br., PETER, of the same profession, 1644-1705.
 LEEUWEN, S., a Dutch jurist, 1625-1682.
 LEEVES, WILLIAM, a country clergyman, and composer of sacred music, author of the air of 'Auld Robin Gray,' 1749-1828.

LEFEBRE, V., a Flemish engraver, born 1642.
 LEFEBURE, S., a French engineer, died 1770.
 LEFEBURE, L. H., a Fr. botanist, 1754-1839.
 LEFEBVRE, A. B., a Fr. engineer, 1734-1807.
 LEFEBVRE, FRANCIS JOSEPH, duke of Dantzic, a marshal and peer of France, commander of the imperial guard at the battle of Jena, 1755-1820.

LEFEBVRE, P., a French author, 1705-1784.
 LEFERON, J., a Fr. wr. on heraldry, 16th cent.
 LEFEVRE, A. M., a Fr. antiquarian, last cent.
 LEFEVRE, CL., a French painter, 1633-1675.
 LEFEVRE, F. A., a Jesuit and poet, 1670-1737.
 LEFEVRE, J., a French astronomer, d. 1706.
 LEFEVRE, J., an old chronicler, died 1390.
 LEFEVRE, N., a French philologist, 1544-1612.
 LEFEVRE, N., a French chemist, died 1674.
 LEFEVRE, P. F. A., a drama. au., 1741-1813.
 LEFEVRE, R., a cele. portrait painter, d. 1677.
 LEFEVRE, T., a French *savant*, 1615-1672.

LEFEVRE DE BEAUVRAY, PETER, au. of a 'Dict. of Hist. and Philosophical Research,' b. 1724.

LEFEVRE DE LA BODERIE, WILLIAM, a learned Orientalist, part editor of the Polyglott Bible of Antwerp, 1541-1598. His brother, ANTHONY, an able negotiator, and the discoverer of the treason of Biron, author of an account of his embassies to England, died 1615.

LEFEVRE-GINEAU, LOUIS, professor of natural philosophy and mechanics in the college of France, distinguished also as a politician, and for his share in the introduction of the new system of weights and measures, 1751-1829.

LEFORT, FRANCIS JAMES, a native of Geneva, who became the favourite of Peter the Great, and the founder of the Russian army, 1656-1699.

LEFREN, LAURENCE OLAVESON, a Swedish *savant*, author of 'Discourses in Philosophy and Theology,' 1722-1803.

LEFRERE, J., a French historian, died 1583.

LEGALLOIS, JULIAN J. C., a phys. of Brittany, au. of 'Exp. on the Principle of Life,' 1775-1814.

LEGAUFFRE, A., a French jurist, 1568-1635.

LEGAY, LOUIS P. P., a Fr. author, 1744-1826.

LEGENBRE, ADRIAN MARIE, born in Paris 1751, died there on the 16th January, 1833. A mathematician who would have been at the head of the most illustrious School in modern Europe, had he not possessed as compeers LAGRANGE and LAPLACE. The contributions of Legendre to Analysis, were numerous and important, but it is less easy to give an account of them, as they consist rather of individual achievements in various departments of Science, than in the completion and co-ordination of comprehensive theories. But it may be said of him with perfect justice, that he rarely touched a subject without advancing our knowledge of it, and connecting his name permanently with its progress: we owe him, for instance, the celebrated proposition regarding the *spherical excess* in Trigonometry; and in his memoir on the Orbits of Comets, is the earliest proposal to

employ the fertile method of the *Least Squares*. Legendre's chief works are his *Exercices du Calcul Integral*, in which he first sketched the determination and development of Elliptic Integrals, a subject afterwards treated by him more fully in the *Traite des Fonctions Elliptiques*, &c. *Theorie des Nombres*; and his *Elements de methode*,—a work of high elegance. A translation of this work into English with important additions by Legendre himself, was edited by Sir H. Brewster, and is well known in this country, attracted, at the time of its publication, considerable notice, by the fresh impulse it gave to discussions on the vexed question of Parallelism,—a subject which at different periods of history had much occupied M. Legendre. It is certainly not true that the effort of the French Geometers to surmount the difficulty by aid of the mere algebra of Functions, met with any success; nevertheless his process, and the criticisms to which it was subjected, seem to lead pretty nearly to the seat of that difficulty. If a proposition cannot be demonstrated, or is made to lean on assumptions or paralogisms, there is no doubt that imperfectly exists where there ought to be none. An imperfection must be either a flaw in the deductive process, or an inadequate statement of the fundamental principles,—the *axiomata* not being sufficient to sustain the whole science. There is certainly no flaw in the *logic* of Geometry: therefore must exist in the list of axioms. It indeed appears the opinion of all Geometers that most have fallen into the error of supposing that the defect necessarily relates, to the subject of that specific proposition, where difficulty appears. This is in nowise a legitimate conclusion: and nothing but failure could attend effort to supply the deficiency by new postulates or axioms *regarding parallel lines*. The human faculties can lay down no axioms regarding infinity, and are not entitled to the concession of any postulate. Infinity, in our highest attainable expression of it, is simply the negation of finiteness, and no qualities can be predicated concerning it, unless they be negations, or the *limit* to which the qualities of a series of finite forms may be shown to tend. The imperfection of Elements of Geometry cannot, accordingly, have anything to do with the theory of parallelism: it merely happens that in our usual system of existence of some fundamental defect first appears when that theory is treated of. The defect seems to lie in Euclid's inadequate conception of the necessarily distinctive nature of two definite quantities of geometrical quantity—*form* and *magnitude*. The Greek Geometer did not trace out the manner in which we acquire our notions of these attributes, and he did not therefore recognize it as an attribute that the attribute of *form* has no dependence on the attribute of *magnitude*. The phenomenon of Universal Belief, indeed, amply sustains the position—'If any figure exists or is conceivable, it must exist or be conceivable with the same magnitude, whatever its magnitude;' or any other element, involving the truth, that in our Perception of the Geometrical qualities of an Object, *form* is definite; *Magnitude* being indefinite; and an analysis of the process of Perception reveals the root of that belief; the notion

magnitude involving an estimate of the distance of the object, while the notion of Form is, at its source, independent of every variable quantity. Now, the foregoing axiom, or some one similar to it, is involved in Legendre's *mise en équation* as well as in the subsequent processes of the *l'ind* himself; and—that step justified—Legendre's process is correct. It does not, however, require aid from the notation or procedures of Geometry, to remove the long known imperfection of Geometry: a judicious use of the principle now referred to, being quite adequate, without our departing from ordinary methods.—Legendre's life was spent in privacy and strenuous labour in the service of Science. He was not a favourite with any of the governments of France; but felt satisfied with the moderate competency that accrued from the application of his attainments. [J.P.N.]

LEGENDRE, GILBERT CHARLES, marquis of Sablin Sur Loire, an antiquarian and historical writer, 1688-1746.

LEGENDRE, LOUIS, one of the principal actors in the French revolution, was born at Paris, 1756, and commenced life as a sailor. The year 1789 found him occupied as a butcher, and well prepared for the roughness of his two professions to take a part in popular tumults. He was soon recognized as a leader of the people in his own quarter, and greatly distinguished himself at the storming of the Bastille. His influence now became very considerable, and he took an active part in the insurrectionary movements of the 5th and 6th of October, 1789, when the people marched upon Versailles—of the 20th of June, 1792, when they invaded the Tuileries—and of the 10th of August following, when the guard were massacred, and the royal family imprisoned. He acted between Danton and the lower classes of the people as founder of the Cordeliers Club in October, 1789; and it is a singular proof of the savage sincerity which existed between the men, that they covenanted whichever of the two should detect the other in any defection from the popular cause should poinard him. Legendre found his way from the convention into the Committee of Public Safety, and he was the principal speaker in favour of Danton, when accused by Robespierre. The latter easily talked him down, and when Danton was executed, Legendre fawned upon the destroyer until the 9th Thermidor, when he changed his friend by joining the reaction. He was the chief instrument of the convention in defeating the subsequent attempt of the Jacobins, and finally became a sober member of the council of 500. He died in 1797, and by bequeathing his own property for dissection, made it appear somewhat less wonderful that he should have proposed to cut up the body of Louis XVI. among the eighty-six departments of France. [E.R.]

LEGENDRE, L., a French historian, 1655-1733.

LEGER, ANTHONY, a learned protestant divine of Piedmont, 1594-1661. His nephew, JOHN, also a learned divine, pastor of the Walloon church of Genéve, and author of a history of the Vaudoise churches, 1615-1670.

LEGER, FRANCIS BARRY BOYLE ST., a barrister-at-law, known as a fugitive wr., 1799-1829.

LEGER, F. P. A., a Fr. dramatist, 1765-1823.

LEGER, ST., bishop of Antrim, and one of the most important personages of the 7th century.

LEGGE, GEORGE, baron of Dartmouth, commander of the fleet in the interest of James II., died while imprisoned in the Tower, 1647-1691.

LEGGIER, P., a French dramatist, 1734-1791.

LEGNANO, STEFANO MARIA, commonly called 'Il Leganino,' an Italian hist. painter, 1660-1715.

LEGOBLEN, C., a French historian, 1653-1708.

LEGONIDEC, J. F. MA-MAU. AGATHO, a native of Brittany, dist. as a Celtic scholar, 1775-1838.

LEGOTE, P., a Spanish painter, died 1662.

LEGOUE, J. B., a French gentleman, distinguished as a man of letters, 1730-1782. His son, GAB. MA. JEAN BAPTISTE, a dramatist, 1764-1813.

LEGRAIN, J., a French historian, 1665-1642.

LEGRAND, ALBERT, a Dominican preacher, au. of the 'Lives of the Saints of Brittany,' d. 1640.

LEGRAND, ANTHONY, a French ecclesiastical and theologian, the first to reduce the philosophy of Descartes to the scholastic method, 17th century.

LEGRAND, J., a French moralist, 1350-1422.

LEGRAND, J., a French historian, 1653-1733.

LEGRAND, JAMES WILLIAM, a famous architect, and writer on the edifices of Paris, 1743-1807.

LEGRAND, L., a French theologian, 1711-1780.

LEGRAND, L., a Fr. juriconsult, 1588-1664.

LEGRAND, M. A., a French actor, 1673-1728.

LEGRAND, PETER, a celebrated buccaneer, dist. against the Spaniards time of Louis XIV., d. 1670.

LEGRAND, S. A. M., a Fr. Orient., 1724-1784.

LEGRAND D'AUSSAY, PIERRE JEAN BAPTISTE, a learned Fr. Jesuit and fabulist, 1737-1800.

LEGRAS, J., a French singer, 1739-1794.

LEGRAS, N., a French Hebraist, 1675-1751.

LEGRAS, P., a French sculptor, 1656-1719.

LEGUANO, S. M., an Ital. painter, 1660-1715.

LEGUAT, F., a French traveller, died 1735.

LEHMANN, C. G., a German *savant*, author of a 'Précis of the Natural Hist. of Man,' 1765-1823.

LEHMANN, J. G., a Ger. mineralogist., d. 1767.

LEIBNITZ, GODFREY WILLIAM; born at Leipzig, 3d July, 1646; died at Hanover, 14th November, 1716: his tomb may be seen at the extremity of the Grand Alley near the gates; it is a small temple, with the inscription *Ossa Leibnitzi*. There has been but one man in modern Europe who, in the attributes either of universality or intensity of genius, can be named as compeer to the marvellous intellect we are now to contemplate — his compatriot, GOETHE. The sphere of the latter, indeed, lay chiefly within the domain of our human sentiments, and the strifes, the defeats, and victories of Practical Life; nevertheless, across this fundamental diversity, it is easy to recognize a co-ordinate catholicity and force, raising both to conscious and serene supremacy, and stamping them as law-givers. Within the vast regions of speculative Thought, there was no department unvisited by the ever-living activity of Leibnitz, or unilluminated by his brilliancy: nor—in consequence of the very profundity of his conceptions—is there any writer, whose speculations it is more easy to divest of their relation to occasion and time, and present as a contribution to all ages. Juriconsult, historian, theologian, naturalist, mathematician, metaphysician of the highest order — Leibnitz has left everywhere the firm impress of his all-piercing Intellect, and sleepless industry; there being not more than one of those large ranges of thought,

that can well be described and presented now, apart from commemoration of his achievements. A Jurisconsult by early profession and predilection, he descended, like a flash, towards the necessary principles of all Law—and alone in his time, recognized the pre-eminent grasp and philosophy of the Jurisprudence of ROME. A philosophical Jurist, it is the fashion with men of practice and detail, to scorn as no lawyer, but rather as the jurist of the closet or the drawing-room: the industry and accuracy of Leibnitz however, might well affright the most plodding practitioner; and he showed that the philosopher alone, can attain the faculty to track and interpret those practical labyrinths. We appeal to his Essay, *Nova Methodus Discendæ Docendæque Jurisprudentiæ*, to the *Traite Sur le Droit de Souveraineté et d'Embassade*, or to the elaborate *Codex Juris Gentium Diplomaticus*. Solicited by the elector of Brandenburg to prepare a memoir of that rising House—how untiring the energy he displayed! Throwing off in the way of bye-play such treatises as the *Disquisition de Origine Francorum*, the *Accessiones Historiæ* in two vols. 4to, and various pieces in the *Collectanea Etymologica*,—he prepared for the House of Brandenburg, a history from the era of its birth, such as the greatest of European States might not unjustly envy;—the results of which immense and conscientious labours, are now republishing by M. Pertz. Again, as Naturalist,—with foresight like GOETHE, and a superior method—let his wonderful PROTOGÆA speak for him! Catching apparently, at a glance of the phenomena—unanalyzed as all these then were—the main force of their indications, he seizes firmly the two grand originators of present inorganic forms, viz.: the *aqueous* and the *igneous*: and the honour fell to him, first among Europeans, to repudiate the common opinion that petrifications are mere freaks of Nature, but instead, relics of her history. The *Protopæa*, indeed, is rather a sketch than a finished work,—a mode of composing not unusual with Leibnitz; for, although no man was less of a visionary, his conceptions of the attainable, extended far beyond what even an age could accomplish. In the *Protopæa*, and wherever he has left his track, his power to discern the extent of any sphere of Thought, and to lay down its grander outlines, seems even more vigorous than his power to fill in details: without such a faculty, indeed, he could not have been the Lawgiver:—over the unparalleled diversity of Ideas, which our modern world owes to his genius, no intellectual Force could have held sway, unless its instinct of Unity, or its faculty of Generalizing, had been at least as strong as its ambition to acquire. With the exception, perhaps, of the great Name already mentioned, modern Literary History exhibits a grander spectacle nowhere, than the Intellect of this Hanoverian, moving with so supreme a power, through so wide a diversity of regions, and, in its own sovereign fashion, subjecting all to itself. —But we must speak much more in detail, of the Metaphysical, Religious, and Mathematical Speculations of this illustrious Man.—I. The writings and achievements of Leibnitz in Mental Philosophy are great and various. One important work, is purely psychological—*Nouveaux Essais sur l'Entendement*

Humain. It is avowedly a critique on Locke's *Essay on the Understanding*: and notwithstanding Reid, Stewart, and Cousin, have since written, not overstepping justice to term it the most valuable criticism to which that Essay has ever yet subjected. None of Locke's mistakes regarding doctrines of Des Cartes, escapes the eye of the man Philosopher; and very few of the correct which the general views of the Englishman since received, are not initiated in that remarkable work. Had Mr. Stewart and his immediate successors in this country, been earlier acquainted with these Essays—which are not in the edition of *tens*—much of their own exposition would have been taken on a mere scientific form. But the achievements of Leibnitz in this field, transcend the sphere of mere psychology. They are manifold, and as follows;—FIRST:—Starting from the true Cartesian foundation—avowing that Human Mind can obtain no conception of Existence, save through its Intuitions—SPINOSA had recently asked with clear and resolute spirit, what ultimate information reaches us through these intuitions,—what mean we by the *Notion of Substance*, which is the basis of all our ideas of External or Independent Being? Following, fortunately, not only the *method*, but also the specific psychology of Des Cartes, that eminent Thinker described our primary Idea of Substance as characterized in the main by the attributes of *Extension*; and in stern logical deduction found this fallacy, he reared his huge, but symmetrical Scheme of Pantheism. Logical to the uttermost, his views took fast hold on Philosophy; nor was gloomy despotism challenged, until it succumbed and fell at the command of Leibnitz. What, greater Thinker inquired afresh,—*what really is our primary Idea of Substance?* What truly is the *Notion*, which—in virtue of the necessities of Being—we accept as the foundation of our Idea of External Existence? Is it, that such existence is mere extension—an *inert* mass, on which characters are impressed, or within which, as mere modifications, they proceed? Or, on the contrary, is the conception of ACTIVE FORCE, inwoven with it? Can we form a rational conception of an external Substance, unless as an External Energy, which, by its inherent Activities, makes itself known to us? Leibnitz, by simply putting the foregoing question, succeeded in henceforth associating the Idea of Cause, indissolubly with the Idea of Substance: he broke down, at once, for ever, Spinozistic Pantheism; and established the ground of his own scheme of MONADS. It was wrong, perhaps, to speak of the celebrated scheme of Monads as a System properly so called: at events, it is by our accepting it as an *illustration* that it most readily becomes intelligible to the English Mind. What know we then of Existence, except that it is a *Force*? What for instance the *Creative*—that 'Geometer of inanimate Nature'—unless an Energy or simple Power, having the capacity to assimilate what is external, and therewith build a fabric in accordance with definite laws? What, Animal, if not an Energy alike primal and indivisible, unfolding its Nature and attributes, through the forms into which it constrains whatever it assimilates? What is Man—save a loftier MONAD, operating sovereignly on what is around it, challeng-

per sphere, and, so to speak, establishing its dynasty? Stretch higher still; what else worlds, those vast globes swimming in Ether, tentates or Primal Faculties; or what those and unseen Intelligences among whom as the Eternal has apportioned his offices? for a moment under the Idea of the Extended universe, according to this conception of it, only if an illustration could be found, more apt and expressive? No dead Extension, of which the human frame no conception; but, around and beneath our feet in the dust, and aloft in the great vault of Heaven—Energy and Force; Existence synonymous with Force; the forms and forms of Things, but indices of *Powers* and *Realities*! That primary notion of Substance—knowledge across which we pass to our conception of *Realities*,—analyze it profoundly as you will, you find it represented best by the scheme of *Leibnitz*.—Often more than once it has been asserted the more one gets rid of the mere terms and forms of modern Speculation, the more one is conscious of rising into unexpected harmony with *Leibnitz*. A truth still more deeply felt, one analyses his SECOND great metaphysical conception—his notion, viz.: of PRE-ESTABLISHED HARMONY. This very remarkable scheme is naturally out of that of *Monads*. If Existence as we apprehend it, is the development of dependent individual Energies, how comes it the Energy does not distract or possibly annihilate another, but rather assists it? How are sensation, intercourse, progress, possible? Is it not simply because the sphere, the necessities, the limits of each *Monas*, are primarily, by sovereign and premeditated Wisdom, adjusted to all that enters it? To appreciate these questions aright, we must reflect on Man. The utmost we can predicate of Man is this,—he is a primal Force, building up a wonderful scheme of nerves, and by that instrumentality, holding intercourse with everything around. But how is that intercourse realized? We perceive through these nerves nothing but sensations. No image or direct picture of anything without, is ever substantially presented to us—how then, on being aroused by a simple sensation, does the *Monas* read its cause, or touch the great Universe that hems it in? This question reaches the mystery of our *Intuitions*, or that obscure and inexplicable Faculty, by which we pass from what is FELT to what IS: and by means of speech can the nature or affluence of the sensation be better indicated, than by the term Pre-established Harmony. We spring towards the cause of sensation, simply because the Soul,—every *Monas*—is by pre-adjustment, in perfect harmony with all things; and because in the highest stage of self-consciousness, that Harmony is *perfect*. In ourselves in fact, we possess the nature of all things: the Soul is a glorious microcosm, within which every phenomenon and law, every form and energy, has its correspondent and counterpart: so that, the stroke of an undulation in the ear, the stroke of another on the eye, reveal, beyond doubt or illusion, that wonderful Universe of ours and sounds; so that, at the stroke of a sensation, Space, Time, Extension, Form, Quality—all spring up as by miracle; and so those subjective relations or Categories of the

Understanding, and those more spiritual Ideas of the Reason, are known to be counterparts of material systems wherein these relations are realized, and of farther off and as yet scarcely descried, pure but real Intelligences. Go to the roots of the mysterious subject, and in something of this sort, all theories of perception and all such philosophies must end. And if this, or aught like it be true, no marvel that the theory of our *Intuitions*—examined apart—should have been found so fraught with difficulty and fertile of doubt. Self-consciousness being the highest and last attainable knowledge; that which lies at the root of our being, is not likely to be discerned, or reduced within logical theme, while culture is only painfully unfolding. To have defined the strict but extensive domain of INTUITION, is, we believe, one of the main glories of KANT: not only, however, need it cause little uneasiness that he accounted so many of those laws and Ideas, *subjective* only; but, it may be asserted, that as Humanity advances, others now but dimly recognized as dreams, will advance through clearer Subjective reality, into fullest Objective distinctness.—II. A very large amount of meditation and personal exertion were given by *Leibnitz* not only to the subject-matter of RELIGION, but also to the affairs of the CHURCH. We can refer in this place, only to the leading results of his Thoughts, and the *spirit* in which he approached such themes. Recognizing through a high metaphysic, the necessary existence of God in his fullest personality, he bows before him as Creator of the sub-lunary Machine, and as Ruler of Spirits. Because He is a Being of perfect Wisdom, no work of His can be other than perfect; hence, says *Leibnitz*, the condition of things around us, is the '*best possible*';—an Optimism with which he endeavours to reconcile the mystery of Physical and Moral Evil, in his *Theodicee*. Evil, he conceives the sign and consequence of limitation; and that each *Monas* inferior to the Supreme, must experience limitations, simply because it is Finite. Whether, by this striking and ingenious scheme, *Leibnitz* has succeeded better than others, in reconciling with Man's Intellect and Heart, that painful mystery of Evil—that painfulest mystery of SIN—it were beside our purpose at present to inquire. But it is necessary to remark that the optimism of the Hanoverian differs *toto celo*, from that of Pope and Bolingbroke. According to the '*Essay on Man*' the maxim '*whatever is, is best*,' simply represents an imaginary co-existence of all forms and grades of Being, from zero up to Deity; while *Leibnitz* strove to demonstrate, that the Universe is a compact Harmony, in which each Being has indeed an independent place, but an independence insured by the necessity of its Existence to the Existence and Life of all others. The two views stand in utter contrast: the one deducing harmony from activity and duty; the other, identifying independence with simple isolation.—More important, however, than any attainable positive result on matters so mysterious, appear to us, the Spirit and Method moving these inquiries. Satisfied that no Faith could be real, or even intelligible, unless its foundations were detected in the Human Reason,—*Leibnitz*, in this sense, was a *Rationalist*. Attached to the Church,

he yet sought incessantly for the *ground* of its Beliefs: and on no occasion did he falter in his adhesion to that law of Human Liberty, which is the source of Toleration. It is needful to keep the foregoing truth in view, to interpret aright the position of Leibnitz with regard to the *affairs of the Church*. Attracted, like every great Mind and Statesman of that time, by the influence of Church questions on the peace and destinies of Europe—he conceived the project of reconciling differences; and he conducted a remarkable correspondence with *Bossuet* and *Pelisson*, with the view to discern a basis of reconciliation. For once Leibnitz's practical sagacity was in fault:—*Bossuet* soon informed him, that truth belonged to the Church alone; that the only possible aim of dealing with the Protestants of Augsburg, was that they might recant and re-enter the Church. *Bossuet* had not reached the position of Leibnitz: nor did he care, in political transactions, to acknowledge what he well knew—viz.: that although Religion, like every Transcendental subject, must rest on what 'passes all Understanding,'—even the greatest of its verities can have no hold or standing place, if dissevered from relationship with the Reason of Man. An external Rule in Morality grows into a Principle, only when it has become harmonized with the Moral Nature of the Agent: and so, Transcendental Propositions, are Dogmas only and not Beliefs, until they have possessed themselves of what is universal and inherent in the REASON, which avows adhesion. But between the Mind and all transcendental Truth, there is this natural Harmony; and on such conviction Leibnitz grounded his hopes. The age of the Revolution of the Edict of Nantes however, was not—any more than those recent ones through which the world has rolled—an age for 'Religious Union.' To this phase of our Philosopher's activity belongs the work recently published in this country under the title 'A System of Theology, by G. W. Von Leibnitz.' His recent Editor *Guhrauer*, has quite traced the origin of this treatise. Its real title is 'An Exposition by a Protestant, of the Doctrine of the Catholic Church, made with a view to re-establish Unity.' Leibnitz simply desired to express, with that specific aim, the most catholic views then held by the Church.—III. Pass now, however, into an undebatable land. Not one, in which the vast powers of our remarkable Thinker are most conspicuously shown; but where neither they nor his achievements can be subject of dispute. The epoch we write of, was one of great Mathematicians: but, on the continent, Leibnitz was *Primus inter Primos*; and this, although he was not a professional mathematician. He did not attain this place, through mere ingenuity or success in the solution of problems; although in neither, when he pleased, was he ever second: but through that rooted attachment to Method, which characterized all his intellectual nature. In Dynamics and Mathematics, his achievements uniformly tended towards the generalization and perfecting of the foremost conceptions floating in his time; and he cared little for distinction of any other kind. That memorable success of his, which will ever retain his name in the foremost rank of scientific Discoverers, was of this class. We allude, of course, to the *Infinitesimal Calculus*; the honour of which, it is a

signal national misfortune, that our English mathematicians endeavoured so vainly to wrench from him. That NEWTON also discovered that powerful method, no Historian of Science can do the regret is, that in course of the association of these Kings and Peers, any person could have induced our Countryman, to question the pretensions of his rival. His *Rival* have said: did rivalry really exist? Not in true sense. Not in their respective functions, not in the nature of their respective faculties: these were incommensurable. It has been his habit, with writers English and Foreign, to compare these two vast Intelligences: but they failed, as intense and limited power, differs from the glance of an Eagle—surveying the headland of a Universe. Which Potentate was greatest, accordingly not easy to decide. We reverence before the Image of the immortal Englishman, piercing to the depths of one universal law of Mental Nature: is the spectacle less admirable, Mind, contained by no limits, and upborn by sympathies large and various as the bonds that unite intelligence with matter, penetrating everywhere, and if not always discerning Laws, approaching more nearly to their discovery than any, even its greatest predecessors? Dugald Stewart may well and unhesitatingly declare—that Literature and Science, in their widest significance, grow more by the universality of Leibnitz, than any special subject could have lost through the division of his powers.—The private habits of this illustrious Inquirer, were those of a sedentary student. He mingled freely—personally—as by correspondence—with all the remarkable men of his time: but his hours were chiefly spent in his chair. He was of small stature, slight, but his head very large, and with small piercing eyes. So long as Germany valued the supremacy in the Empire of Thought—a supremacy that has raised her above both Greek and Roman fame—she will cherish as one of her precious monuments, that little temple which teets the *Ossa Leibnitzi*. [J.F.]

LEICESTER. See DUDLEY.

LEICESTER, THOMAS WILLIAM, earl of Viscount Coke, distinguished for his munificent encouragement of agriculture; born 1752, rose to the peerage, after sitting in parliament for years as a partizan of the Whigs, 1837, died 1841.

LEICH, J. H., a German philologist, 1720-1800.

LEIGH, CHARLES, a physician and medical author, of a 'Natural History of Lancashire,' 17th century.

LEIGH, SIR EDWARD, a theologian, historian and critic, distinguished in public life as a member of parliament, a member of the assembly of divines, and a colonel in the parliamentary service, an author, by his 'Critica Sacra,' 1608-1671.

LEIGHTON, ALEXANDER, a Scottish divine and physician, professor of moral philosophy at Edinburgh, and author of 'Zion's Plea,' 'The Looking-glass of the Holy War.' His works being reputed as seditious, Leighton was prosecuted by the Star Chamber, and cruelly persecuted. He is said to have died insane, after a imprisonment of eleven years, 1568-1644.

LEIGHTON, ROBERT, son of the preceding, became an episcopalian, and is known as an able theologian and eloquent preacher, 1613-1680.

LEISMAN, J. A., a German painter, 1604-1698.
 LEISSEGUES, CORENTIN URBAIN JAMES
 BERTRAND DE, vice-admiral of France, disting.
 the capture of Guadaloupe, &c., 1758-1832.
 LEJAY, C., an ecclesiast. wr. of Geneva, d. 1552.
 LEJAY, GAB. F., a Fr. philologist, died 1734.
 LEJAY, GUY MICHEL, an advocate of the par-
 liament of Paris, distinguished by publishing a
 pycloft Bible, 1588-1674.
 LEJEUNE, J., a French priest, 1592-1672.
 LEJEUNE, P., a French missionary, 1592-1664.
 LEKAIN, H. L., a French actor, 1728-1778.
 ELÆ, CL. M., a French poet, 1745-1791.
 LELAND or LAYLONDE, JOHN, a famous an-
 tiquarian, born in London at the commencement of
 the 16th century. He was educated for the church,
 after taking holy orders became chaplain and
 librarian to Henry VIII., who, in 1533, appointed
 him his 'Antiquary,' with a commission to investi-
 gate 'England's antiquities, and peruse the libra-
 ries of all cathedrals, abbeys, priories, colleges, and
 places where any records, writings, or secrets of
 antiquity were deposited.' He executed this com-
 mission with the most unwearied diligence, and
 died in 1552, after suffering two years from mental
 derangement. Twelve volumes of his MSS. were
 afterwards deposited in the Bodleian library, and
 the remaining portion in the Cottonian collection
 of the British Museum. They have been greatly
 sorted to by antiquarian and historical writers,
 and some portion of them published.
 LELAND, JOHN, a learned presbyterian minis-
 ter, located in Dublin, and dist. by his analysis
 and refutation of deistical writings, 1691-1766.
 LELAND, THOS., a divine and classical scholar,
 born in Dublin 1722, author of a 'History of Ire-
 land,' a 'Life of Philip of Macedon,' &c., d. 1785.
 LELIE, A. DE, a Dutch painter, 1755-1820.
 LELLI, HERCULES, an Italian painter, architect,
 sculptor, and engraver, Bologna, about 1700-1766.
 LELLI, J. A., an Italian painter, 1591-1640.
 LELONG, JAS., a priest of the oratory at Paris,
 famous as an historian and bibliographer, 1665-1721.
 LELY, SIR PETER, a famous portrait painter of
 the restoration, whose family name was Vander
 Meer. He was born in Westphalia, 1617, and re-
 ceived the honour of knighthood from Charles II.
 died 1680.
 LEMAIRE, J., a Dutch navigator, died 1616.
 LEMAIRE, JEAN, a French historian and poet,
 who flourished about 1473-1547.
 LEMAIRE, M. E., a French classic, 1767-1832.
 LEMAN, THOMAS, a Church of England clergy-
 man, distinguished by his researches in Roman and
 British antiquities, 1751-1827.
 LEMARE, P. A., a Fr. grammarian, 1766-1835.
 LEMAURE, C. N., a Fr. cantatrice, 1704-1783.
 LEMENE, F., an Italian poet, 1634-1704.
 LEMENS, B. VAN, a Flem. painter, 1637-1704.
 LEMERY, L. R. J. C., a Fr. astron., 1728-1802.
 LEMERY, N., a French chemist, 1645-1715.
 LEMETAY, P. C., a Fr. painter, 1726-1760.
 LEMIERRE, A. M., a Fr. dramat., 1723-1793.
 LEMIRE, A., a Brabant historian, 1738-1640.
 LEMIRE, N., a French engraver, 1724-1801.
 LEMOINE, F., a French painter, 1688-1737.
 LEMOINE, J., a French cardinal, died 1313.
 LEMOINE, P., a French poet, 1602-1672.
 LEMOINE, S., a protestant divine, 1624-1689.

LEMON, G. W., an Eng. etymologist, 1726-97.
 LEMONNIER, ANICET C. GABRIEL, a French
 hist. painter, and pupil of Vien; Rouen, 1743-1824.
 LEMONNIER, NICHOLAS, a French professor,
 author of 'Cursus Philosophiæ,' 1675-1757. His
 eldest son, PETER CHARLES, a learned astronomer,
 first teacher of Lalande, 1715-1799. His second
 son, LOUIS WILLIAM, distinguished as a physician
 and experimental philosopher, and a contributor to
 the Encyclopædia, 1717-1779.
 LEMONNIER, P. R., a dramatic wr., 1731-96.
 LEMONNIER, W. A., a class. transl., 1721-97.
 LEMONTY, PETER EDWARD, a member of
 the French assembly, distinguished as a poet and
 historian, by his 'History of the Regency,' his re-
 markable work entitled, 'An Essay upon the Mo-
 narchic Establishment of Louis XIV.,' and various
 dramas and poems, 1762-1826.
 LEMOS, P. J., Count De, a Spanish statesman,
 born about 1560, president of the council of the
 Indies 1609, viceroy of Naples 1611, died 1634.
 LEMOS, THOS., a learned Spanish monk of the
 Dominicans, au. of 'Panoplia Gratiæ,' 1550-1629.
 LEMOT, F. F., a French sculptor, 1773-1827.
 LEMOYNE, JEAN BAPTISTE, or, more cor-
 rectly, MAYNE, a French opera compos., 1751-96.
 LEMOYNE, J. L., a French sculptor, 1665-
 1755. His son, J. BAPTISTE, same prof., 1704-78.
 LEMOYNE, P., a French Jesuit, 1602-1671.
 LEMPRIERE, JOHN, best known as the author
 of a 'Classical Dictionary,' first published in 1788,
 was an English scholar and divine, born at Jersey
 about 1775, appointed to the rectory of Meeth in
 Devonshire, 1811, died 1824.
 LEMUET, P., a French architect, 1591-1669.
 LEMUET, R., a Fr. mathematician, died 1739.
 LENCLOS, ANNE, or NINON, DE, a woman
 of pleasure, remarkable for her personal charms,
 and her influence over the men of learning, of the
 17th century, born at Paris 1616, died 1706.
 LENFANT, A. C. ANNE, a French Jesuit and
 preacher, born 1726, massacred in Sept., 1792.
 LENFANT, J., a French painter, 1615-1674.
 LENFANT, JAMES, a protestant minister and
 controversialist, author of a history of the 'Coun-
 cil of Constance,' 'History of Pisa,' 'History of
 the Wars of the Hussites,' &c., 1661-1728.
 LENG, JOHN, bishop of Norwich, disting. as a
 classical translator and commentator, 1665-1727.
 LENGLET-DUFRESNOY, NICHOLAS, a Fr.
 ecclesiastic, who was five times committed to the
 Bastille for his writings and independent conduct,
 author of a 'Method for Studying History,' 'His-
 tory of the Hermetic Philosophy,' &c., 1674-1755.
 LENGUICH, GODFREY, an historian and pub-
 licist of Dantzic, 1690-1744. CHARLES BENJA-
 MIN, of the same family, a numismatist, 1742-1795.
 LENNARD, SAMPSON, a companion-in-arms of
 Sir Ph. Sidney, disting. as a translator, died 1633.
 LENNEPH, J. D. VAN, a D. Orient., 1714-71.
 LENNOX, CHARLOTTE, of whose personal his-
 tory little is known, save that she was the daugh-
 ter of Colonel James Ramsay, lieutenant-governor
 of New York, and a youthful widow, distinguished
 herself as a novelist and dramatic writer and trans-
 lator, in the time of Dr. Johnson. She was highly
 esteemed by her personal friends, Johnson and
 Richardson, but outlived them, and died in penury
 in the eighty-fourth year of her age, 1804.

LENOIR, A., a French archaeologist, 1762-1839.
 LENOIR, J. C. P., a Fr. magistrate, 1732-1807.
 LENOIR, N., a French architect, 1726-1810.
 LENOIR, STEPHEN, a celebrated maker of mathematical instruments, 1744-1832. His son, P. S. M. LENOIR, accompanied the *savants* in Napoleon's expedition to Egypt, 1776-1827.

LENOTRE, A., a famous gardener, 1613-1700.

LENS, A. C., a Flemish painter, 1739-1822.

LENS, BERNARD, a designer and engraver, flourished in London 1659-1725. His son, of the same name, an engraver and painter of London, born 1680. Another BERNARD LENS, also an engraver, was born at Brussels about 1730.

LENTHAL, WILLIAM, speaker of the House of Commons in the parliament of Charles I., from which office he was dismissed by Cromwell in 1653, but re-elected in the following year, and also in the rump parliament. Born 1591, died after the restoration, when he was pardoned by the king, 1663.

LENTULUS, the surname of a branch of the famous Cornelian family of Rome, the principal of whom are—PUBLIUS CORNELIUS LENTULUS, an accomplice of Catiline, consul 71 B.C., strangled in prison 66. LENTULUS SPINTHERUS, a friend of Cicero, and a partizan of Pompey. CNEIUS CORNELIUS LENTULUS, surnamed Gæulicus, consul A.D. 26. LUCIUS, son of the latter, put to death for conspiracy in the reign of Caligula.

LENTULUS, a supposed proconsul of Judæa, to whom a letter, describing the Saviour, has been attributed, but which is pronounced a fabrication.

LENTULUS, a mimic, or comedian, 1st century.

LENTULUS, C., a German *savant*, 17th cent.

LENTULUS, CÆSAR J., a Swiss officer in the service of Austria, 1683-1744. His son, R. SCIPIO LENTULUS, dist. in the seven years' war, 1714-86.

LENZ, C. G., a German *savant*, 1763-1809.

LEO, a disciple of Plato, killed 350 B.C.

LEO, archbishop of Thessalonica, 9th century.

LEO, an ecclesiastic and hist. of Ionia, 10th cen.

LEO, 'the grammarian,' one of the authors of the Byzantine History, begun by Theophanes, wrote his part about the year 1013.

LEO I., pope of Rome in the age of Attila, and a saint of the Roman calendar, author of letters, sermons, &c., and distinguished by the surname of 'Great,' reigned 440-461. LEO II., who introduced the custom of sprinkling with holy water, and is also acknowledged a saint, reigned 682-683. LEO III., re-established, after a conspiracy, by Charlemagne, whom he crowned emperor, 795-816. LEO IV., who was principally engaged in restoring the city, and securing it against the Saracens, 847-855. LEO V., elected, and deposed, and died in prison, within a few weeks, in 903. LEO VI., who is also believed to have died in prison, after reigning about six months, in 928. LEO VII., famous as a disciplinarian, and an advocate for the marriage of priests, 936-939. LEO VIII., whose reign was one long scene of political disturbance, 963-965. LEO IX., a saint of the Roman calendar, distinguished by his efforts to reform the clergy, and for his capture by the Normans, who defeated him near Beneventum, born 1002, reigned 1049-1054. LEO X.; see next article. LEO XI., a pope of the Medici family, like Leo X., succeeded and died a month after his election in 1605. LEO XII., whose reign was disturbed by

the Carbonari and other secret societies, and was chiefly occupied with the internal police states, and in political negotiations, born reigned 1823-1829.—An anti-pope, named contested the papacy with Benedict VIII., the name of Gregory VI., in 1012.

LEO X., POPE. GIOVANNI DE MEDICI, a son of Lorenzo the Magnificent, was born Florence on the first day of December, 1475, was early destined to the church, receiving tonsure when but a boy seven years old, and a year following got several ecclesiastical promotions. At the age of eleven he was made cardinal by the title of S. Maria in Domini. Three years afterwards he took up his residence in Rome as one of the princes of the church, but the election of Alexander VI. he was obliged to retire to Florence. After some turns of fortune in consequence of the broils among the various states of Italy and France, he was raised to the papacy in 1513, under the name of Leo X., crowned with unusual pomp and ceremony, successor of the Galilean fisherman. Several of political generosity graced the commencement of his reign. His great desire was to re-establish the peace of Europe, and he entered into a league with Louis XII. He also renewed the sixth general council, and brought to a conclusion in 1517. Afterwards he joined a league against Francis I., but ultimately entered into a concordat with him. As the tide of fortune ebbed and flowed, he made occasional attempts to rouse the Swiss against the French, and leagued himself with Maximilian and Henry of England, and at a future period, for the same purpose, with Charles V. in 1521. A formidable conspiracy on the part of some of the cardinals against him was discovered in 1516. Cardinal Petrucci, who was at the head of it, was condemned and strangled in prison. In defence Leo created at this period in one day twelve new cardinals. He carried the glory of the Roman see to a pitch of unparalleled splendor, and the grateful citizens of his capital erected a statue in his honour. His heart was set on the defeat of the Turks, and he endeavored to combine the princes of Europe against them. The project which seems always to have occupied his mind, was the expulsion of the French power from Italy, but in the midst of his troubles at Milan and Parma, he suddenly died, 1st December, 1521, not without great suspicion of having been poisoned. The completion of the church of St. Peter was another of his cherished plans, and papal indulgences issued to raise the necessary funds, created or fostered that discontent which in a short time to the reformation in Germany. Leo was at first wishful of gentle measures toward Luther, but ultimately published the famous bull which Luther so publicly and contemptuously burnt before the gate of Wittenberg. The brief pontificate of Leo was so unsuited to his patronage of literature and the arts was so inefficient, as was exhibited in his restoration of the Roman academy, his founding of the Greek school, and the establishment in Rome of a printing press, his encouragement of search after Egyptian manuscripts, his handsome treatment of new letters, such as Musurus, Ariosto, and Vid

presentation of the library of the Vatican, and propitious employment of Raffaele the painter in a variety of immortal works. As the head of an Italian ducal house, Leo would have eclipsed all his contemporaries. Though his character and actions did not in all respects comport with the idea of his being the visible head of the church, yet he is better than very many of his predecessors. His talents were good, though his erudition was not profound. His tastes were fine in the arts, but his politics were crooked, and his diplomatic schemes had more cunning than wisdom about them. In all his capacity for the popedom, he never forgot the advancement of the house of the Medici. Apart from his ecclesiastical status, he must be regarded as one of the zealous and successful co-operators in the revival of letters. [J.E.]

LEO I., emperor of the East, surnamed 'the Great' and 'the Great,' was a Thracian of obscure birth, and succeeded to the throne of Constantinople 457. After restoring peace to the empire, which had been rent by religious quarrels, and devastated by the barbarians, he died 474. LEO II., surnamed 'the Younger,' grandson of the preceding, succeeded him, and is supposed to have been reigned ten months afterwards, 474. LEO III., surnamed 'the Isaurian,' distinguished by his struggles against the Saracens, reigned 717-741. LEO IV., grandson of the latter, and husband of the famous Irene, reigned 775-780. LEO V., surnamed 'the Armenian,' dethroned Nicephorus, and reigned for seven years, disturbed by the inroads of the Bulgarians, and the religious struggles of the icon-worshippers, 813-820. LEO VI., surnamed 'the Philosopher,' distinguished himself by the defeat of the Hungarians; but sustained a disastrous war with the Saracens, who at last defeated him, 891. He was succeeded by his brother, Alexander, and his son, Constantine VI., and is the author of an esteemed work on Tactics.

LEO I., prince or king of the Armenians, established in Cilicia, began to reign 1123, was taken prisoner by John Comnenus in 1137, and died in prison 1141. LEO II., called 'the Great,' grandson of the preceding, obtained the permission of the emperor, Henry VI., and the pope, Celestine III., to take the title of king, and reigned 1185-1193. LEO III., who greatly aggrandized his kingdom, reigned 1269-1289. LEO IV., succeeded 1285, and was dethroned and slain by a Mongul general 1308. LEO V., who saw his kingdom devastated by civil wars, and the invasion of the Mamelukes and Turcomans, reigned 1320-42. LEO VI., proclaimed king 1361, was chased from his kingdom by the sultan of Egypt 1375, and, retiring into France, died there 1393.

LEO, THE HEBREW, a cabalist of the 15th cen. LEO, JOHN, surnamed 'Africanus,' a traveller and geographer, born of Moorish parents, who was converted to Christianity by Leo X., and, becoming an Italian scholar, translated into that language his 'Description of Africa,' originally written in Arabic, died about 1526.

LEO, LEONARDO, an eminent musician, regarded as one of the greatest opera composers of his times, 1694-1745.

LEO OF MARSI, a chronicler of the 12th cent.

LEO OF MODENA, a learned rabbi, died 1654.

LEO OF ORVIETO, an Ital. chronicler, 12th c.

LEO, PILATUS, first professor of Greek at Florence, who lectured there about 1360.

LEON, DIEGO, a Spanish general and partizan of Espartero, born 1804, executed 1840.

LEON, F. L. DE, a Spanish poet, 1527-1591.

LEON, P. L. DE, a Spanish historian, 16th c.

LEONARD, N. G., a French poet, 1744-1793.

LEONARD, ST., an anchorite of Limousin, founder of a monastery near Limoges, died 559.

LEONARDI, F., a Venetian painter, 1654-1711.

LEONARDI, J., a religious founder, 1540-1609.

LEONARDO, A., a Span. painter, 1580-1640.

LEONARDO, J., a Span. painter, 1616-1658.

LEONE-Y-GAMA, ANTONIO, cele. for his extensive knowledge of Mexican antiquities, d. 1802.

LEONIDAS, the first of the name, king of Sparta, immortalized by his glorious defence of the pass of Thermopylae against Xerxes, reigned 491-480 B.C. The second of the name, began to reign B.C. 257, was banished, and replaced by Cleombrotus, 254, recovered his throne 239, died 238.

LEON-LEAL, F. DE, a Span. painter, 1610-87.

LEONTIUS, an ecclesiastical historian, 6th cen.

LEOPARDI, A., a Venetian architect, d. 1510.

LEOPARDI, J., an Italian poet, 1798-1837.

LEOPOLD, duke of Lorraine, father of Francis I., emperor of Germany, was the son of Charles IV., and was born 1679. He was restored to his dukedom, of which Louis XIV. had despoiled him by the peace of Ryswick, 1697, and was married to Elizabeth of Orleans, niece of Louis XIV., d. 1729.

LEOPOLD OF AUSTRIA, elected duke of Bavaria, after the death of Henry the Proud, 1138-42.

LEOPOLD, margrave of Austria, and a saint of the Roman calendar, succeeded 1096, married Agnes, sister of the emperor Henry V., and died 1139. He was canonized 1485. LEOPOLD I. or II., surnamed 'the Glorious,' third son of Albert I., succeeded as duke of Austria 1308, and compelled Louis of Bavaria to divide the empire with his brother, Frederick; died 1313. LEOPOLD II. or III., surnamed 'the Courageous,' born about 1350, took a part in the Italian wars, and was slain in a battle with the Swiss, 1386.

LEOPOLD I., emperor of Austria, born 1640, succeeded his father, Frederick III., 1658, died 1705. Having defeated the Turks in 1664, the commencement of his reign was signalized by a truce of twenty years which he concluded with them. From 1672 to 1679, he sustained a disastrous war with Louis XIV., which was then concluded by the peace of Nimwegen. A truce of twenty years with Louis XIV. did not prevent a renewal of hostilities in 1688, which were terminated by the peace of Ryswick in 1697. During this latter interval, the Hungarians, headed by Tekeli, and supported by the Turks, rose in arms 1677, and even besieged Vienna, which was relieved by Sobieski and the Poles 1683. The other principal events of his reign were the elevation of Hanover into an electorate 1692, of Brandenburg into a kingdom 1702, and a new war with the Turks, who were conq. by Prince Eugene 1697.

LEOPOLD II., emperor of Germany, second son of Francis I. and of Maria Theresa, was born 1747, and succeeded his brother, Joseph II., 1790. The events of his reign were some successes obtained over the Turks, a quarrel with Prussia, terminated by the treaty of Sistow 1791, the troubles in Bel-

gium 1790, and the famous declaration of Pilnitz against the French revolution. He died March 2, 1792, and was succeeded by his son, Francis II.

LEOPOLD, A. D., a Germ. author, 1691-1753.

LEOPOLD, C. G. DE, a Swed. poet, 1756-1829.

LEOPOLD, G. A. S., a Germ. wr., 1755-1827.

LEOWITZ, C., a Bohem. astrologer, died 1574.

LEPAUTRE, ANTHONY, a French architect, 1614-1691. His brother, JOHN, a designer and engraver, 1617-1682. PETER, son of Anthony, a sculptor, 1659-1744.

LEPAYS, R., a French poet, died 1690.

LEPEKHIN, J. I., a learn. Russian, 1739-1802.

LEPELLETIER, C., a Fr. theologian, d. 1743.

LEPELLETIER, C., a Fr. financier, 1683-1689.

LEPELLETIER, J., a French *savant*, distinguished in art, languages, mathematics, medicine, and alchemy, 1633-1711.

LEPELLETIER - DE - SAINT - FARGEAU, LOUIS MICHAEL, one of the old French noblesse, and a deputy of his order to the estates-general in 1789, was born in Paris 1760, and inherited a large fortune from his parents. On the 4th of August of the year first mentioned, he voted for the abolition of feudal privileges, and, what is more, carried the decree into full effect in his own person. When the estates-general resolved itself into a constituent assembly, St. Fargeau joined the patriots of the left, and was returned again to the national convention in 1792. His votes in the process against the king had great influence over the court, and led immediately to his own death. On the eve of the king's execution, and before the votes were summed up, St. Fargeau had stepped out for refreshment, and was in the act of paying the restaurateur, when a stranger, who proved to be one of the king's body guard, suddenly approached and asked him if he were not Lepelletier who had voted for the king's death? he replied 'yes,' and added that he had voted as his conscience had dictated. 'Scélerat,' exclaimed his interrogator, 'voilà ta récompense!' and instantly ran him through with a sword which he had concealed under his cloak. Lepelletier St. Fargeau was the author of several works on law and politics, and of a life of Epaminondas. [E.R.]

LEPIDUS, MARCUS EMILIUS, the Roman triumvir, had been *edile* B.C. 52, *prætor* 49, and *consul* with Cæsar 46. The latter, when he became dictator, made Lepidus general of the cavalry, and, on Cæsar's death, he divided the empire with Octavius and Mark Antony. At first he had the whole of Spain and Gallia Narbonensis, but on the defeat of Brutus and Cassius, he was compelled to exchange those provinces for Africa, which left him without any real authority in the state. He was included in the triumvirate of B.C. 37, but was deserted by his troops, and banished to Circeii by Augustus. Died 12 or 13 B.C.

LEPRINCE, A. X., a Fr. painter, 1799-1826.

LEPRINCE, J., a French painter, 1733-1781. His sister, MARIE LEPRINCE DE BEAUMONT, a writer of works for young people, 1711-1780.

LEROUX, J. J., a Fr. med. writer, 1749-1832.

LERY, J. D., a French navigator, 1534-1611.

LE SAGE, ALAIN, born in 1668, was the son of a lawyer in Brittany, and, being left an orphan in childhood, lost his patrimony through the carelessness of his guardian. In 1692, after having studied

at the Jesuit college of Vannes, he came to where he was admitted as an advocate, but betook himself exclusively to literature. His was for many years very obscure; few of his were successful, and he long wrote for the theatres only. Whatever the reason may been, he received no share of the patronage the government lavished on many men who much inferior to him; but he was well received in good society. Entering on the study of literature, and using the comedies of that land with ability, but with little success, in his he turned the Spanish models to a more fortunate use in his comic novels. Some of these are the liveliest and wittiest of their class, and capable as cool and observant dissections of human weaknesses. The earliest of them, appeared in 1707, was 'The Devil on Two Sticks' (*Le Diable à Boiteux*), avowedly a continuation of a Spanish story. His most celebrated work, 'Gil Blas', though it has been charged with plagiarism, seems to have really been as much his own as sign as it certainly was in those details, which constituted its eminent merit. In 'The Adventures of Guzman D'Alfarache,' he confessedly borrowed largely from a Spanish original. Le Sage died at Boulogne in 1747.

LESAGE, G. L., a learned physician, 1724-

LESCAILLE, JAMES, a Dutch printer, distinguished himself as a poet, 1610-1677. His daughter, CATHERINE, a poetess and dramat. wr., 1649-

LESCAN, J. F., a Fr. mathematician, 1749-

LESCURE, L. M., a French royalist, 1760-

LESKO, the names of several dukes of the best known of whom are LESKO IV., reigned 913. LESKO V., 1194-1202. LESKO VI., 1212-

LESLEY, A., a Scottish antiquary, 1694-

LESLEY, JOHN, bishop of Ross, in Scotland, celebrated as the advocate and ambassador of Stuart, in whose defence he wrote several elaborate works, born 1527, retired to the continent in 1560, became bishop of Constance 1593, died 1605. He was buried in the monastery of Guirtenberg, near Brussels, 1605.

LESLIE, JOHN, a native of Scotland, who successively bishop of the Orkneys and of Inverness, and Clogher in Ireland, and is distinguished as a linguist; he died more than a hundred years ago, 1671. His son, CHARLES, author of the first books, entitled 'The Snake in the Grass,' 'The Short and Easy Method with the Deists,' distinguished also by his adherence to the Pretense, in consequence of which he lost all hope of advancement in the church, was born in Ireland 1650, and died 1732.

LESLIE, SIR JOHN, born at Largo, in Inverclyde shire, 16th April, 1766, died 3d November 1832, at his seat at Coates. Leslie's life was an extraordinary one, and he rose to a considerable place in the history of his country. He succeeded Professor Playfair in the chair of mathematics in the university of Edinburgh in 1800, on the death of that eminent man, he again succeeded him in the chair of natural philosophy in 1803. His contributions to British science were various: he occupied himself with the caloric theory of Heat, and produced, as he called it, several delicate instruments, such as the differential thermometer,—his claim to the invention of the latter, however, has been strongly contested. It was not easy to challenge for him very sound judgment.

ch impartiality in his philosophical estimate of Inquirers; nor was his style of exposition, written or oral, remarkably well suited to a philosophical subject. Still, he had the faculty of intuition, and a dash of what, in one sense, may be called genius. His knowledge was extensive; reading having been vast, and his memory remarkably tenacious. Leslie at one time obtained a singular popular repute, from the effort of a Church, to hinder his induction as professor of mathematics. The hostile charge was of some form of infidelity, based on his espousal of Hume's views as to the Idea of *Necessary Connection*. The interference failed, and certainly was judicious. It is not often that inferences as to political life or religious sentiment, based on speculative views, have been approved by succeeding ages. If Leslie's doctrine was incorrect under the point of view, that of his opponents was quite untenable, viewed from another. The controversy, however, gave rise to many ingenious pamphlets, among which was the *Essay on Cause and Effect*, of the late Dr. Thomas Brown. [J.P.N.]

LESSER, AUGUSTIN CREUSE, Baron De, a dramatic author and man of letters, 1771-1839.

LESSER, F. C., a Germ. naturalist, 1692-1754.

LESSING, GOTTHOLD EPHRAIM, the son of a Lutheran pastor, was born, in 1729, at Kamenz, Upper Lusatia. In 1746 he entered the University of Leipzig, where he continued to prosecute literary studies with extraordinary activity, and in many directions, but showed a strong disinclination to attach himself to any professional pursuit. His dissatisfaction of his father, who was both a stern man and severely orthodox, was increased by the intimacy which the youth contracted with actors, and by his writing one or two little theatrical pieces. After being recalled home, and visiting Berlin, he completed his academical course at Wittenberg.—In 1753 he cast himself fairly on the world as a man of letters, taking up his abode in Berlin, where he remained for seven years. In this opening stage of his career, he firmly established his position as the earliest and most energetic of the pioneers who prepared the way for an original development of German literature. His chief friends and coadjutors at this time were the philosophical Jew, Moses Mendelssohn, and Goldsmid, the author and bookseller. With these he operated in laying the foundation of criticism in Germany, by the 'Bibliothek der Schönen Wissenschaften,' and the 'Literatur-Briefe.' His studies in Italian, Spanish, and German, directed especially to the drama, furnished him with abundant materials for his denunciation of the dryness and formality of the French taste, which then prevailed among his countrymen. His own imitation of the English drama, having no higher model than Lillo, produced at first nothing better than his domestic tragedy in prose called 'Miss Sara Sampson.' About this time, however, he turned to verse, and composed, also in prose, his vigorous and impressive tragedy of 'Emilia Galotti,' a modern adaptation of the story of Virginia. To this period likewise belong his 'Fables,' which, both the metrical and the prose ones, are very striking pieces of reflection, and, like all his other writings, models of clear and symmetrical style.—For five years, in 1760, he lived at Breslau, as secretary to the

commandant. Here he seems to have been less steadily industrious than before, mixing a good deal in society, and having for a time a strange fondness for the hazard-table. But, at Breslau, among his military acquaintances, he planned or composed his spirited drama, 'Minna von Barnhelm.' Here also the study of the arts of design, to which, as exhibited in the master-pieces of Greece, Winkelmann was now inviting attention, led him to begin the composition of that which is the most valuable of all his works, 'Laocoon,' or an 'Essay on the Limits of Poetry and Painting,' which was published in 1766. The title of this admirable work indicates but imperfectly its commanding scope. The comparison instituted is between Poetry on the one hand, and the Arts of Design on the other; and between the several Fine Arts (Poetry included), as contrasted with each other. The purpose of all these arts being assumed to be substantially the same, those differences of process are indicated, which arise between the arts by reason of the differences in their instruments. This, like all Lessing's other philosophical speculations, is merely a fragment, a collection of hints, not the exposition of a system; but the principles which he has here established go farther towards founding a just theory of literature and art, than any other æsthetical work that could be named.—For some years after leaving Breslau, Lessing led a shifting and uncomfortable life. His longest residence was at Hamburg, where he became, by necessity, not from choice, director of a theatre set on foot by some sanguine lovers of the drama. One satisfactory fruit of this abortive undertaking, was the series of masterly criticisms on celebrated plays, which he called the 'Hamburgische Dramaturgie.' In 1770, after marrying the widow of a Hamburg merchant, he removed to Wolfenbüttel, being appointed keeper of the library. Here he spent the last eleven years of his troubled life, but not in peace. He was, indeed, meritoriously active and useful in discharging the duties of his office; but he became entangled more hotly than ever in those theological controversies, which he seems to have entered at first only as the champion of literature and the drama, but in which he now became the assailant in his turn. His deviations from orthodox belief were denounced loudly on his publishing a piece called 'Fragments of an Anonymous Writer,' which he asserted to have been discovered in manuscript in the library, but which was confidently alleged to have been composed by himself. His dramatic poem, also, 'Nathan the Wise,' published in 1780, while it is fine and interesting as a series of epic pictures and solemn thoughts, is at least equivocal in its religious aspect. Lessing's last work was his short treatise on 'The Education of the Human Race.' A voluminous correspondence, and many critical papers and notes, are brought together in the collected editions of his works. After much sickness and vexation, he died at Wolfenbüttel in 1781. [W.S.] At the date of Lessing's birth, it could hardly be said that a national German Literature existed, nor had those peculiar philosophic and critical movements begun which have now long inspired its peculiar life. But the period was auspicious for a revival. Frederick the Great had just burst the limits that restrained the political influence of Northern

Germany, and by a series of exploits unparalleled in modern warfare, was evoking the heroic in Teutonic genius, and teaching his people self-respect and self-dependence, by his vigorous compulsion of Europe to recognize Prussia as one of her integrant nations. Lessing was the Frederick of Thought. By nature wholly Teutonic, he too, sounded a trumpet call; and with a restless energy in nowise inferior to Frederick's, an activity and plenitude of resources that overlooked no opportunity, he dashed, now into this region of dormant literature, now into that unpenetrated department of philosophy, until he had laid the foundation of almost every conquest that has illustrated the recent ever-memorable career of his kindred. The earliest efforts of this remarkable person lay in that direction in which he accomplished one of his latest and greatest triumphs, viz.: literary Criticism and *Æsthetics*. His *History of the Theatre*; on *Letters on Literature*; his *Life of Sophocles*; his *Dramaturgy*; his *Fables* perhaps, and his *Theory of the Apologue*, belonged to a career which culminated in the *Laocoon*,—that great classic treatise on the respective limits and characteristics of Painting and Poetry. Without forgetting the immense debt that must ever be held due to Winckelman, it may be averred with justice, that in Lessing's *Laocoon*, all those rich thoughts and aspirations concerning Art, which so enrich modern Teutonic speculation, find their natural root. Striking at once at the principle of distinction, he establishes, that as the arts of Design labour for the gratification of the outward sense, their proper sphere is within the *Beautiful*; whereas Poetry and written thought, appeal to the Imagination, which can reconcile itself even to deformity. 'The consequences,' says Goethe, 'of this splendid thought were illumined to us as by a lightning flash; all the criticism that had hitherto passed sentence was thrown away like a worn-out garment; we thought ourselves redeemed from all evil, and fancied that we might venture to look down with some compassion upon the otherwise so splendid sixteenth century, when, in German sculptures and poems, they knew how to represent Life only under the form of a well-bedizened fool, Death under the misformed shape of a rattling skeleton, and the necessary and accredited evils of the world under the image of a Devil in Caricature.'—Lessing, however, did not confine himself to precepts, he led the way by his own admirable dramas, to the practical revival of that highest and profoundest Art. Beginning with a drama of common life, *Miss Sarah Sampson*, he entered a vigorous protest against the frivolities of the super-classic school, and asserted the true function of the Drama. Next and far more perfect, *Minna Von Barnhelm*; then his still greater work, *Emilia Galotti*; and he crowned his triumph by the incomparable *Nathan the Wise*. Incapable of their reach of imagination, and by no means gifted with the amazing penetrating power of a Shakespeare or a Goethe, nevertheless, Lessing has been surpassed by few in that species of Drama, named the moral Drama—rather one, which, in the largest sense, aims at manifesting systematically, through the Dramatic form, the sphere and aspects of some great principle. His analytic faculty

was of the first order; his conceptions unequalled in definiteness; and his mode of expression especially excelled in chastity energy and precision. Who has read Nathan, and can again sight of him? Few creations surpass this Hero the qualities of repose and elevation; nor do so of the inferior characters fail to attract corresponding admiration. It was Lessing's last work—the song of the Swan: but its accents provoked more than an empty and dying they have raised many hearts to the highest conception we can form of the virtues of Chastity and Tolerance.—The intellect and influence of Lessing extended far beyond the range of *Æsthetics* and the Drama: nor perhaps, has his sway in Germany, or rather his profound appreciation of tendencies, and foresight of their effects, more striking illustration and record, than in the celebrated *Wolfenbützel Fragments*. The work of Reimarus although shaped and annotated by Lessing,—these remarkable writings first stirred that spirit, which issued in the memorable *critical and rational* school of Germany. In these Fragments appear the formal attack on the then unquestioned tenets of Protestant Churches—the absolute authority of Scriptures. These writings are declared to be Historical documents, which, like all other documents, must be subjected to the test of criticism: it is asserted that the foundations of Christianity are not solely in the gospels—which may be modified by Inquiry, their text altered, much of it repudiated as spurious: Christianity all the while not losing its truest foundation which is in the heart and the reason of Man. were, of course, quite out of place to criticise favourably or unfavourably, these *Wolfenbützel* positions: the important point is, that under conduct of Lessing, they foreshadowed, for good or evil, so much of the future of German thought.—how new they were at the time, appears in reclamations of Pastor Goeze of Hamburg, dealt with them after the manner of Ananias. Lessing followed up with his tract on *Education of the Human Race*, in which he tempts to shadow out more definitely, the probable relation of Humanity to the Christian revelation.—It is more difficult to state with precision the attitude of Lessing towards speculative philosophy properly so called. Practical as he was and earnest, he thought and speculated chiefly in reference to practical problems and interests; nevertheless, the speculative schemes of his great predecessors could not be indifferent to him. Just after Lessing's death, disclosed in certain letters Mendelssohn, the particulars of a private conversation, tending to establish that his friend had fallen into the pantheism of Spinoza. The reporting of such conversation must ever be protested against as breach of confidence; and it is almost as certain a source of misrepresentation;—what thinker could, in the frankness and confidence of intercourse, give utterance at times to momentary expressions, as if they were his abiding ones? This much is unquestionable—Lessing has not written one solitary word inconsistent with a firmest persuasion in the Personality of Man. This great work indeed, belongs to a class of minds very easily misapprehended—minds, which none but others so far akin to them, can rightly understand.

finest in antagonism, or in a critical attitude, thinkers like Lessing do not generally express their whole thought; they dwell only on the part of the common thought, from which they dissent. So far, however, from being ruled by mere negations, it is certainly more probable that their dissent arises from a completer view and possession of truth; and that their effort is confined, to the desire to separate truth from error, or, at all events, from essentials. Be that as it may, the writer whom we speak, stands fitly as the herald of a modern era in his native land:—he polished his mother tongue and made it classical; and as we have seen, he initiated several of the more remarkable movements for which our Teutonic brethren are now famous. His life was that of a true unbending literary man. Not exempt from the disasters of such a life, he was not exempt from all its errors: but even amidst error he possessed himself,—he did not resign the freedom, or compromise the dignity of the Thinker. [J.P.N.]

LESSIUS, LEONARD, a learned Jesuit, successively professor of philosophy and divinity at Leuven, 1554-1623.

LESTANG, ANTHONY DE, a French savant, author of a 'History of the Gauls,' d. 1613 or 1617.

LESTERPT-BEAUVAIS, B., a partizan of the Condists in the convention, executed 1793.

LESTRA, F., a French traveller, 17th century.

LESTRANGE, or LETRANGE, RENE D'HAUFFORT, Viscount DE, gov. of Puy in the interest of the Leaguers, seneschal 1595, died about 1621.

LESTRANGE, SIR ROGER, a partizan of Charles I., famous as a political writer, and translator from the learned languages, 1616-1704.

LESUEUR, EUSTACE, one of the greatest painters of France, called the French Raphael, 1617-55.

LESUEUR, J., a French historian, died 1681.

LESUEUR, J. F., a Fr. composer, 1763-1837.

LESUEUR, PETER, a French wood engraver, 1616-1716. His son, of the same name, who died 1718, and his son, VINCENT, died 1743, followed the same art. Their nephew, NICHOLAS, d. 1764.

LESUEUR, TH., a famous mathematician, au. of 'Principles of Natural Philosophy,' &c., 1703-70.

LESUIRE, R. M., a French author, 1737-1815.

LETHIEULLIER, SMART, a native of Essex, living as a naturalist and antiquarian, died 1760.

LETI, GREGORIO, author of an immense number of works on history, which are generally regarded as more entertaining than trustworthy, was born at Milan in 1630, and died 1701. Among his works are a 'History of Sixtus Quintus,' three volumes, 1669; a 'History of Philip II.,' 1679; a 'History of England,' 1682; 'The Cardinalism of the Roman Church;' 'Life of Queen Elizabeth;' 'The Nepotism of Rome,' &c.

LETSOSNE, W. F., a Fr. economist, 1728-1780.

LETTICE, JOHN, an English clergyman, known as a poet and miscellaneous writer, 1737-1832.

LETTSON, JOHN COAKLEY, a native of the West Indies, distinguished in London as a physician, author of professional works and writings on natural history, 1744-1815.

LEU, J. J., a Swiss author, 1689-1768.

LEU, PH. DE, a French engraver, born 1570.

LEUCHT, C. L., a Ger. jurisconsult, 1645-1716.

LEUCIPPUS, a Greek philosopher, who lived between the 4th and 5th centuries B.C., and to whom

the first idea of the atomic system is attributed, which was afterwards perfected by his disciple Democritus. Kepler and Descartes were much indebted to the ancient doctrines of these masters for the explanation of the planetary vortices. Bacon remarks that Democritus and Leucippus were so much taken up with the particles of things as to neglect their structure.

LEUCKFELD, J. G., a Ger. savant, 1668-1726.

LEUSDEN, J., a Dutch Hebraist, 1624-1699.

LEUTINGET, N., a Ger. historian, 1547-1612.

LEUWENHOECK, ANTOINE, a celebrated naturalist, was born at Delft in 1632. He died in 1723. His first title to distinction was derived from the superior skill he manifested in cutting glasses for microscopes and spectacles. He afterwards became more famous for the use he applied the microscope to. His whole life, which was a long one, was devoted to making anatomical observations and experiments, and researches in natural history; and his numerous papers in the Philosophical Transactions of London show his industry and perseverance. His observations upon the continuous nature of arteries and veins; upon the composition of the blood; upon the structure of the crystalline lens of the eye; upon the spermatie animalcules; and the history of some of the more minute animals as observed by the microscope, have established his reputation as an accurate observer, and diligent inquirer into the secrets of nature. His fame during his lifetime had spread far and wide; and when Peter the Great of Russia passed in 1698 by Delft, Leuwenhoeck was expressly invited to an interview with his majesty, and delighted him by exhibiting through his microscope the circulation of the blood going on in the tail of an eel. [W.B.]

LEVACHER, G., a French surgeon, 1695-1760.

LEVAILLANT, FRANCIS, a native of Guiana, dist. as an African trav. and naturalist, 1754-1824.

LEVASSOR, M., a French historian, 17th cent.

LEVE, ANT. DE, a cele. Span. general, d. 1536.

LEVEQUE, P., a French historian, 1713-1781.

LEVER, SIR ASHTON, a gentleman of fortune, who impoverished himself by collecting a museum of natural history, which was exhibited in Leicester Square from 1775 to 1785. Died 1788.

LEVER, THOMAS, an eloquent minister of the reign of Edward VI., au. of sermons, &c., d. 1577.

LEVERIDGE, R., a famous singer, 1670-1758.

LEVESQUE, L. C., a Fr. authoress, 1703-1745.

LEVESQUE, P. C., a learn. histor., 1736-1812.

LEVESQUE-DE-CARAVALLIERE, P. A., the author of 'Poésies de Roi du Navarre,' 1697-1762.

LEVESQUE-DE-POUILLY, L. J., a French magistrate and political writer, 1691-1750. His son, J. SIMON, also an author, and member of the Academy of Inscriptions, 1734-1820.

LEVI, the third son of Jacob and Leah.

LEVI, DAVID, a tradesman of London, remarkable for his self-acquired learning, author of 'Letters to Dr. Priestley, in answer to his Letters addressed to the Jews,' a 'Hebrew-English Dictionary,' a 'Hebrew Grammar,' 'The Rites and Ceremonies of the Jews,' &c., 1740-1799.

LEVI-BEN-GERSHOM, a learned rabbi and disciple of Aristotle, born in Provence, 1290-1370.

LÉVIEUX, R., a Fr. painter, time of Louis XV.

LEVINGSTON, JAMES, a Scottish royalist,

created by Charles I. Lord Levinston of Almont and earl of Callendar, died 1672.

LEVIS, FRANCIS, Duke De, a French marshal, distinguished in Canada, 1720-1787. His son, PIERRIA MARIA GASTON, Duc De Levis, a member of the constituent assembly, known as a political writer and moralist after the restor., 1764-1830.

LEVIZAC, JOHN PONS VICTOR LECOUTZ DE, au. of several works on French literature, d. 1813.

LEWELLIN. See LLYWELYN.

LEWENHAUPT, A. L. COUNT DE, a Swedish general, who died in Russia after a captivity of ten years, 1719; author of 'Memoirs,' published 1757.

LEWENHAUPT, C. E., of the same family as the preceding, sent to Finland against the Russians in 1742, and, failing of success, beheaded in 1743.

LEWIS, JOHN, a Church of England divine, dist. for his antiquarian learning, au. of a 'History of John Wickliffe,' 'History and Antiquities of the Abbey Church of Faversham,' &c., 1675-1746.

LEWIS, MATTHEW GREGORY, a popular novelist, author of 'The Monk,' &c., 1773-1818.

LEWIS, CAPTAIN MERIWETHER, had the joint conduct with Lieutenant Clarke (*q.v.*) of the first expedition across the Rocky Mountains undertaken by the United States government.

LEY, or LEIGH, SIR J., an em. lawyer, created Baron Ley and earl of Marlborough, 1552-1628.

LEY, JOHN, a controversial divine, 1583-1662.

LEYBOURN, W., a mathematic., d. about 1690.

LEYDECKER, MELCHIOR, a Dutch theologian, au. of 'The Rep. of the Hebrews,' &c., 1652-1721.

LEYDEN, JOHN, a Scotch physician, eminent as a linguist, antiquary, and poet, 1775-1811.

LEYDEN, JOHN OF, a famous leader of the anabaptists, was a tailor's apprentice at the Hague at the close of the 15th century, and his proper name was John Boccold, or Bockels. The events which have handed his name down to posterity form a bloody episode in the history of the Reformation. The movements of Luther had been preceded by political and social commotions in Germany, and as it gained strength, the spiritual freedom which it promised was carried down into these disaffected elements. Political sects everywhere sprung up, who grounded their dogmas in the religious principles of the reformers, and raised the cry of equality against the princes and nobles who had so long oppressed them. The ignorant, the poor, the hopeless, the turbulent, swelled these dangerous bodies to scores of thousands, and they were only vanquished in one principality to rise with fresh vigour in another, and begin a new reign of terror under other and more daring leaders. One such was John of Leyden, who began to acquire influence among them in 1533, about which time he associated himself with the anabaptist Mathison. The name of the party was derived from the alleged necessity of rebaptism into the church, (that of infants being held invalid,) and as the church with them *was also the state*, this baptism became as the oriflamme of an armed propaganda which threatened every form of existing order. In 1534, the city of Munster was divided into two hostile camps, the anabaptists having become so numerous as to proclaim a new religious and political constitution. The prince-bishop was soon deprived of all authority, and collecting his adherents around him, and adding to their number

troops of mercenaries, he laid regular siege to 'New Israel.' Meanwhile, Jehn of Leyden and wife had been proclaimed king and queen, and more than six months their devoted followers defended the city. At length, in June, 1535, troops were admitted by treason in the still of night, but not to an easy conquest. Possee was disputed street by street, and the greater number of the anabaptists perished in the combat, city afterwards being delivered up to pillage eight days. John of Leyden, and some two accomplices, were taken alive, and executed in May, 1536, with the cruelty usual at that period. The anabaptists accepted the free principles of Reformation without the Bible, in place of which they laid claim to particular inspiration. Like Quakers, their more peaceful successors, they the subjects of preternatural convulsions, visionary hallucinations, which often ended in frenzied and demoniac possession. See STORCH, M. CER.

LEYDEN, J. G. VAN, a D. chronicler, d. 1611.

LEYDEN, LUCAS VAN. See JACOBS.

LEYSER, A., a Prussian jurist, 1663-1752.

LEYSER, POLYCARP, a theologian of the confession of Augsburg, 1552-1601. His nephew, of the same name, a literary *savant*, d. 1728.

JOHN, of the same family, author of numerous works in favour of polygamy, 1631-1678.

LEYSENS, N., a Flemish painter, 1661-1710.

LETO, A., a Spanish painter, 17th century.

LEYVA, J. DE, a Spanish painter, 1580-1640.

LEZARDIERE, MARIE PAULINE DE, au. of 'Theorie de la Politique de la Monarchie Icaise,' 1754-1835.

LEZAY - MARNESIA, CLAUDE FRANK ADRIAN, Marquis De, a man of letters, known as a deputy to the estates-general, and for his attempts in 1790 to form a colony in North America, 1735-1800. His son, ADRIAN, Count De Marnesia, a political wr. and diplom., 1770-1810.

LHOMOND, C. F., a Fr. grammar., 1727-1780.

L'HOPITAL. See HOPITAL.

L'HOSE, NESTOR, a Fr. Orientalist, 1804-1840.

LHUYD, EDWARD, a Welch antiquarian, au. of an 'Irish-English Dictionary,' 'Archæologia Britannica,' &c., 1670-1709.

LHUYD, LHUYD, or LHOYD, H., a learned antiqu., au. of a 'History of Cambria,' &c., d. 1709.

LIANS, T. P. DE, a Span. painter, 1575-1640.

LIARD, JOSEPH, a Fr. engineer, 1747-1800.

LIBANIUS, a famous rhetorician, born at Antioch, and educated at Athens, author of numerous oratorical and moral treatises, most of which still extant, flourished in the time of the emperor Julian, about 314-390. Libanius was the teacher of St. Basil and John Chrysostom.

LIBANIUS, G., a German *savant*, 16th century.

LIBARID, a Georgian general, who made himself independent in 1045, and was assassinated in 1060.

LIBARIUS, A., a German physician, distinguished as the first to speak of the transfusion of blood from one living being to another, died 1610.

LIBERALE, G., an Italian painter, 16th century.

LIBERALE, V., an Italian painter, 1451-1510.

LIBERATUS, an eccles. writer of the 16th century.

LIBERGE, M., a Fr. juriconsult, died 1540.

LIBERI, C. P., an Italian painter, 1605-1670.

LIBERIUS, the successor of Julius as pope, died 366.

rome, 352. At first the friend of Athanasius, he was exiled on his account by the emperor Constantius, but afterwards most weakly and wickedly subscribed to the Arian tenets. Liberius, however, at last died a good catholic in 366.

LIBICKI, J., a Polish poet of the 17th century.

LIBURNIO, N., a Venetian *savant*, 1474-1557.

LICETI, F., an Italian philosopher, 1577-1657.

LICHERIE, L., a French painter, died 1687.

LICHTENAU, WILHELMINA EUKE-RIETZ, countess Von, a favourite of Frederick-William king of Prussia, author of 'Memoirs,' 1754-1820.

LICHTENBERG, GEORGE CHRISTOPHER, a natural philosopher and moralist, author of many pieces of wit and humour, including a satire on the system of Lavater, entitled 'The Physiognomy of Tails,' and really distinguished for his contributions to the physical sciences, 1742-1799.

LICHTENSTEIN, JOSEPH WENCESLAUS, prince Von, an Austrian field-marshal, 1696-1772.

LICHTENSTEIN, JOHN JOSEPH, Prince Von, an Austrian general and diplomatist, time of Napoleon, 1760-1833. His cousin, **ALOYS GON-NAQUE**, distinguished himself at Leipzig 1813, and the campaigns of 1814-1815.

LICHTNER, M. G., a Ger. fabulist, 1719-83.

LICINIUS, CAIUS, a Roman poet, 1st c. B.C.

LICINIUS, CAIUS FLAVIUS, a native of Dacia, of obscure origin, who was born about 263, and became emperor of Rome in 312. He was deposed by Constantine 323, and put to death the year following. His son, **FLAVIUS VALERIUS**, who had been declared Caesar in 317, was put to death at Constantinople in 326.

LICINIUS-STOLO, a Roman plebeian, who became tribune B.C. 375, and consul 363 and 360.

LICINIUS-TEGULA, a Roman poet, 200 B.C.

LIDDEL, DUNCAN, a Scotch physician and mathematician, founder of a professorship, 1561-1613.

LIDEN, J. H., a Swedish writer, author of a history of the Poets of Sweden, mid. of last cen.

LIDNER, B., a Swedish poet, 1759-1793.

LIEBE, CH. S., a Gr. numismatist, 1687-1736.

LIEBLE, PH. L., a French ecclesiastic, an. of the Limits of Charlemagne's Empire, 1734-1813.

LIEMAKER, N., a Flemish painter, 1675-1647.

LIERRE, J. VAN, a Flem. painter, abt. 1530-83.

LIEUTAUD, J., a Fr. astronomer, 1660-1733.

LIEUTAUD, J., a Fr. anatomist, 1703-1780.

LIEVEN, COUNT VON, a Swedish general and major, dist. at Narva and Pultowa, 1670-1733.

LIEVENS, J., a Flemish Hellenist, 1546-1599.

LIEVENS, J., a Dutch painter, 1607-1663.

LIGARIO, P., an Italian painter, 1686-1752.

LIGHTFOOT, DR. JOHN, a Hebrew scholar and divine of the period of the parliamentary wars, born in Staffordshire 1602, died, vice-chancellor of Cambridge, 1675. He was a great master of rabbinical learning, and was much admired for his temper and disinterested conduct in the difficulties through which he had to pass. The Polyglott Bible, and Poole's Synopsis Criticorum, are among the great works promoted by him. His own works are published in 2 vols. folio, 1684, a second edition in 1686, and one of three vols. in 1699.

An octavo vol. of his 'Remains,' with some notices of his life, was published by Strype.

LIGHTFOOT, JOHN, a Church of England minister, who dist. himself as a botanist, 1735-88.

LIGNAC, JOSEPH ADRIAN LE LARGE DE, a priest of the oratory at Paris, distinguished as the author of several curious works in natural history and theology, died 1762.

LIGNE, CHARLES JOSEPH, Prince De, was born of an ancient family at Brussels in 1735, and distinguished himself as a general in the Austrian service from the period of the seven years' war to the congress of Vienna, during the session of which he died, in 1814. He is author of several political works, and of 'Memoirs' of great interest. His works were collected in 6 volumes 8vo, 1817.

LIGONIER, JOHN, earl of, a companion-in-arms of Marlborough, born 1678, commander-in-chief 1757, died 1770.

LIGORIO, PIERO, an architect and antiquary of Naples, who shared the direction of the works at the Vatican with Michelangelo, and that of the erection of St. Peter's with Vignola. He died in 1583, and his MSS. and designs collected from the antique, form thirty folio volumes.

LIGOZZI, J., an Italian painter, 1543-1627.

LIGUORI, A. M. DE, an ascetic wr., 1696-1787.

LILBURN, JOHN, a famous English republican, whose merits far surpass the reputation in which he has been held, was born of an old family in the county of Durham, 1613, and, after receiving a common education, became a clothier in London. He was thoroughly imbued with the temper of the times, and was first known to the public through a prosecution of the Star Chamber for complicity with Bastwick. His intrepid defence of his rights as a free-born Englishman, before that dreaded bar of the high church party, gained for him the familiar appellation of 'free-born John.' He was condemned to receive 500 lashes at the cart tail, and to stand in the pillory; but his spirit was only aroused by this disgraceful punishment, his name became the watchword of a large and tumultuous party, and the House of Commons voted the sentence 'barbarous and illegal.' Such a man was not likely to be 'slow' when active measures were resorted to by the parliament. He fought bravely at Edge Hill and Marston Moor, and became lieutenant-colonel under the earl of Manchester; for an assault upon whose character he suffered imprisonment, and underwent many hardships. His chief fault was the want of a more statesman-like spirit, so that he was continually sinking from the leading position he might have held, in virtue of his integrity and intrepidity, to that of a demagogue. He boldly accused Cromwell and Ireton of treason, and the former tried, in vain, to make him comprehend the real situation of affairs, and seems at last to have given him up in despair, and to have prosecuted him from necessity, while he valued his steady qualities and incorruptible nature. Reduced to quiescence under the iron hand of the Protector, his political enthusiasm subsided into the religious, and the famous John Lilburne became a preacher among the Quakers. Died 1657. [E.R.]

LILIEBLAD, G., a learned Swede, 1651-1710.

LILIECRANTZ, J., a Sw. statesm., 1730-1815.

LILIENBERG, J. G., chancellor of Sweden, and president of the council of mines, in the reign of Frederick I., died at the end of the last century. His brother, **ERIC GUSTAVUS**, served in France under Marshal Saxe 1740, and died 1770.

LILIENTHAL, M., a Germ. divine, 1686-1750

LILIO, LUIGI, in Latin, **LULIUS**, an Italian mathematician, author of the plan for reforming the calendar effected by Gregory XIII., died 1579.

LILLO, GEORGE, an English dramatic writer, famous in the delineation of domestic tragedy, author of 'George Barnwell,' 'Fatal Curiosity,' 'Arden of Faversham,' and other pieces. Lillo carried on the business of a jeweller, and was a man of unblemished character, 1693-1739.

LILLY, JOHN, a dramatic writer, author of 'Endymion' and 'Midas,' acted before Queen Elizabeth, and of a famous pamphlet, entitled 'Martin Mar-Prelate,' about 1553-1600.

LILLY, WILLIAM, whose reputation as an astrologer raised him to considerable importance at the time of the parliamentary wars, was born in Leicestershire, 1602, and was in service in London as a bookkeeper, when his master died, and gave him the opportunity of marrying his widow. This lady possessed a small fortune of about £1,000, and dying six years afterwards left him master of considerable leisure, and of the art of invoking spirits, which he had derived from the instruction of Evans, a Welch clergyman, and from the study of Cornelius Agrippa. The first public trial of his art, however, was an attempt to discover a buried treasure in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey with the use of the divining rod, the chief movers in which were Ramsay and Scot. The actors in this scene were terrified from their purpose by a storm which threatened to bury them beneath the ruins of the abbey, and Lilly, who claims the merit of having 'laid the spirits' by which it was raised, attributed their failure to the want of faith and better knowledge in his companions. In 1634 Lilly ventured on a second marriage, which proved unfortunate as a commercial speculation, for though the bride possessed a dowry of £500, she spent more than she brought. In 1644 he published the first of his almanacks, which he continued during the remaining thirty-six years of his lifetime, under the title of 'Merlinus Anglicus.' The predictions contained in this ephemeris, and his interpretation of the three suns which appeared in the heavens that year, on the birth-day of Prince Charles, brought our astrologer a valuable reputation, and he was soon consulted by both the political parties who divided the kingdom. There can be no doubt that his advice was often well-founded, and his predictions frequently verified by the events; but it is just as certain that he was a man of no character. He was a double-dealer and a liar by his own showing, but as staunch a believer in his own honesty as in the truth of his art, and perhaps as decent a man as a trading prophet could well be under any circumstances. It is some excuse that he was courted by noble and crowned heads at home and abroad, and richly rewarded by them. In 1648 the parliament of England gave him an annual pension of £100, which he threw up in disgust two years afterwards on receiving some affront; yet he was able to lay out large sums in the purchase of landed property. He died in 1681, leaving works of great interest in the history of astrology, and of some importance as characterizing the times in which he lived, and the historical persons with whom he was associated. [E.R.]

LILY, WILLIAM, first master of St. Paul's school, author of a well-known Latin grammar,

1468-1522. His son, **GEORGE**, a dignitary of church, and writer of history, died 1559. **PETER**, brother of George, and his son of the same name were also distinguished in the church, and the latter, who died in 1614, is author of 'Sermons.'

LIMBORCH, H. VAN, a D. painter, 1680-1712.

LIMBORCH, PHILIP, pastor of a congregation of Dutch Remonstrants, and professor of divinity was born at Amsterdam 1633, and died in 1712. He was nephew, by the mother's side, of Episcopius, and edited some of his papers in conjunction with Hartsoeker. His own works are 'Theologia Christiana,' a defence of Arminian principles; a 'History of the Inquisition,' a 'Commentary on the Apostolic Writings,' &c.

LIMIERS, H. PH. DE, born of French parents in Holland, cele., as a critic and historian, d. 1717.

LIMNEUS, J., a German publicist, 1592-1644.

LINACRE, THOMAS, a physician and scholar, greatly distinguished in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Henry VIII., 1460-1524.

LINCK, J. H., a German naturalist, 1674-1717.

LIND, JAMES, an English physician, died 1717.

LINDANUS, W. D., a native of Dort, distinguished as a controversial divine, and theologian of the Roman Catholic Church, 1525-1588.

LINDBLOM, A., a Swedish prelate, 1747-1817.

LINDEN, J. A. VANDER, a D. phys., 1609-1680.

LINDERN, F. B. VON, a Ger. botan., 1682-1750.

LINDET, A. T., a French priest, and member of the convention, 1743-1823. His brother, **J. ROBERT LINDET**, a member of the Committee of Public Safety, died 1825.

LINDSAY, SIR DAVID. See **LYNDSAY**.

LINDSAY, J., a nonjuring minister of London, au. of a 'History of the Regal Succession,' d. 1717.

LINDSAY, R., a Scottish historian, 16th century.

LINDSEY, THEOPHILUS, a Church of England divine, afterwards known as a preacher and writer on Socinianism, 1728-1808.

LINDWOOD, W., an English divine, died 1417.

LINGARD, DR. JOHN, the Roman Catholic historian of England, was born in Winchester 1771, and made his first appearance as an author in 1805, when he wrote a series of letters in the *Newcastle Courant*, entitled 'Catholic Loyalty Vindicated.' To Dr. Lingard belongs the honour of refusing a cardinal's hat. He died, after a life of 'illustrious obscurity,' 1851.

LINGLOIS, P. F., a French jurist, 1580-1610.

LINGUET, SIMON NICHOLAS HENRY, a celebrated political writer and historian, born 1734, executed after taking an active part in the French revolution, 1794.

LINIERE, F. P. DE, a French poet, 1628-1717.

LINIERS - BREMONT, DON SANTIAGO, Spanish commander, who defended Buenos Ayres against the English in 1806-7, and having treated with Buonaparte, was shot by a party of revolutionists, 26th August, 1809.

LINLEY, THOMAS, a distinguished vocal composer, received his first instructions in music from Thomas Chilcott, and afterwards from the celebrated Paradies. Linley was for many years conductor of the oratorios and concerts at Bath and has been called the restorer of the music of Handel, in the same sense as Garrick was of the plays of Shakspeare. Linley went to London

and became joint patentee of Drury Lane theatre with his son-in-law, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, in which establishment he, for many years, conducted the musical department of the entertainments. He composed music for the following pieces, namely 'The Duenna,' 'The Carnival of Venice,' 'Selima and the Royal Merchant,' 'The Camp,' 'The Spanish Maid,' 'The Stranger at Home,' 'Love in the East,' and many other pieces. His madrigal for four voices,—

'Let me, careless and unthoughtful lying,
Hear the soft winds above me flying,'

considered equal in all respects, and superior to very many of the most celebrated compositions of the same class. Linley died in London in 1795, and was buried in Wells cathedral, in the same vault with his daughters, Mrs. Sheridan and Mrs. Pickell. [J.M.]

LINLEY, THOMAS, a son of the preceding, celebrated as a violinist, drowned at the age of twenty-two, 1778. His younger son, WILLIAM, a writer and composer of songs, born about 1767.

LINN, WILLIAM, a minister and protestant minister of New York, 1752-1808. His son, JOHN LAIR LINN, a distinguished poet, 1777-1804.

LINNÆUS, CHARLES, or CARL VON LINNÉ, one of the greatest systematic botanists and naturalists the world has ever seen, was born in Udden in 1707. He died in 1778. Sweden is justly proud of having given birth to Linnæus. His father was a poor clergyman in a rural district, who could scarce afford to give his son an education for a profession, and was at one time only apprenticing him to a shoemaker; and yet to see this son in after years, by dint of his own genius and talents, rising to the rank of a nobleman, and exercising, even while alive, a most extraordinary and universal influence over the whole science of natural history. During the earlier years of his life he endured many privations and much poverty; but his extensive acquirements procured him numerous friends, and in 1741, at the age of thirty-four, he succeeded in being appointed to the professorship of medicine at the university of Upsala, where he had studied in his youth; Rosen was professor of botany, a chair which Linnæus would have preferred, but by an amicable arrangement the former lectured on medical subjects, while the latter taught natural history. Previous to his appointment to this chair Linnæus had travelled through Lapland, where he had been sent to the Academy of Sciences for the purpose of exploring the natural history of that arctic region; he had visited and examined the great mines of Sweden, where he acquired a good knowledge of mineralogy; he had explored the natural history of Dalecarlia, for which purpose he had been sent by the governor of that province; he had visited Denmark, Germany, Holland, and England, and thus laid up a vast store of knowledge in all the three kingdoms of nature. The extent of this knowledge may be judged of from his 'Systema Nature,' a work which has now been before the world for more than a century; and which, notwithstanding that our acquaintance with the objects of nature has increased a hundred-fold since that time, is almost indispensable to every naturalist even at the present day. His acquire-

ments in natural history were universal; still it is in botany that he has obtained most success and his greatest glory. His arrangement of plants by the sexual system, or by the number, disposition, &c., of the stamina and pistils, maintained the pre-eminence over all rival systems till very lately, and even now, though superseded in a great measure by the natural method of Jussieu, retains a most useful place in the study of botany. The binomial nomenclature which he introduced into botany and zoology, or the use of trivial or specific names appended to the generic, to distinguish the different species of animals and plants, is one of the most important helps to the advancement of the study of natural history that has ever been discovered, and which alone would have immortalized the name of Linnæus.—In 1747 Linnæus was appointed physician to the king; in 1753 he was created a knight of the Polar Star; and in 1757 he was raised to the rank of nobility. [W.B.]

LINT, PETER VAN, a Flemish historical and portrait painter, 1609-1668. His brother, HENDRICK, a painter and engraver, end of the cent.

LINTHOCST, J., a Dutch painter, 1755-1815.

LINUS, a supposed bishop of Rome, 1st cent.

LINWOOD, Miss, famous for her exhibition of needle-work pictures in Leicester Square, was born in Birmingham, 1755, and died 1845. Her copies of pictures from the old masters possessed extraordinary merit, and for one of them, which she bequeathed to the queen, she is said to have refused an offer of three thousand guineas. The collection met the usual fate of such things after her death, and was dispersed by auction.

LIONEL, lord of Ferraro and Modena, 1441-50.

LIOTARD, JOHN STEPHEN, a famous enamel painter, who was called 'the Turk' on account of adopting the Turkish costume, born at Geneva 1702, died about 1776. His brother, JOHN MICHAEL, distinguished in Paris as an engraver, died after 1760.

LIOTARD, PETER, a Fr. botanist, 1729-1796.

LIPENIUS, M., a German divine, 1630-1692.

LIPPERT, P. S., a German artist, 1703-1785.

LIPPI, FRANCESCO FILIPPO, a painter of Florence, born about 1412, died 1469. His son, PHILIPPINO, also distin. as a painter, 1460-1505.

LIPPI, LORENZO, a famous painter of altar pieces, known also as a burlesque poet, 1606-1664.

LIPPO, a Florentine painter, assassinated 1347.

LIPSIUS, J. G., a Ger. numismatist, died 1820.

LIPSIUS, JUSTUS, a celebrated philologist, critic, and antiquary, and prof. at Leyden and Louvain, born at Isch, near Brussels, 1447, died 1606.

LIRELLI, S., an Italian astronomer, 1751-1811.

LIRIS, LEO DU, an astronomer, 17th century.

LIRON, J., a learned ecclesiastic, 1665-1748.

LIS, or LYS, JOHN VANDER, a Dutch painter, 1570-1629; another of the same name, 1600-1657.

LISCOV, CHR. L., a German poet, died 1760.

LISLE, CLAUDE DE, a French geographer, historian, and genealogist, 1644-1720. His son, LOUIS, a physician and wr. on astronomy, d. 1741.

LISLE, SIR G., a royalist officer, famous for his defence of Colchester, shot by the republicans 1648.

LISLE, J. TROIS DE, a Provençal adventurer and alchemist, b. abt. 1662, d. in the Bastille 1712.

LISLE, W., an English antiquary, died 1637.

LISLE. See DELISLE, DELISLE-DE SALES.

LIST, FREDERIC, a political economist and member of the parliament of Wurtemberg, founder of the Zollverein or customs union, 1789-1846.

LISTER, M., an English naturalist, died 1712.

LISTER, T. H., a miscellaneous writer, 1801-42.

LISTON, JOHN, was born in Norris Street, Haymarket, in 1776, and was educated at Dr. Barrow's, Soho school. In 1795 he became himself second master at the Grammar, or Library school, Castle Street, Leicester Square, under Archdeacon Tennyson, and was all his life long a great reader. From this school he was, however, expelled for acting plays with the big boys, and went into an office as a clerk. The first time he performed in London, was at the Haymarket, on a benefit night, as *Raebold*, in 'The Iron Chest.' After this, obtaining £40 from a friend for the purpose, he resolved to adopt the stage as a profession, and spent the money in the purchase of theatrical properties. He then acted at Taunton, Exeter, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne. His first comic part was *Diggory* in 'She Stoops to Conquer,' and he raised the character at once into importance. On the 10th June, 1806, Mr. Liston appeared again at the Haymarket, as a debutant, in *Sheepface*, in 'The Village Lawyer.' Miss Tyrer (afterwards his wife) made her first appearance there also on the same night, as *Agnes* in 'The Mountaineers.' His next character was *Zekiel Homespun*. But it was not until the following October, and at Covent Garden theatre, that he secured extraordinary attention, by the part of *Jacob Gawkey*, in 'The Chapter of Accidents.' The reputation thus acquired he quite established by his *Lord Grizzle* in 'Tom Thumb,' in which he had to sing 'the dancing song' three times. His elegant and symmetrical form was exhibited in this feat, and undoubtedly contributed to his remarkable success. His wife also produced a similar sensation in *Queen Dolabella*.—Notwithstanding his success in these comic and burlesque parts, Mr. Liston thought himself a tragic actor, and 17th May, 1809, attempted *Octavian*. His *Dominie Sampson*, indeed, and *Adam Brock* evinced touches of genuine pathos. In 1823, Mr. Liston had an engagement at Drury Lane of £50 a-week, which he commenced with *Tony Lumpkin*. His *Maworm* next year was applauded by George IV. himself, who *encored* the celebrated sermon; and the public nightly afterwards imitated the royal example. In 1825, he appeared in his famous character of *Paul Pry*; this was the climax of Mr. Liston's popularity. The *furor* for the play was immense. Mr. Liston was henceforth to be seen moulded in all conceivable materials—plaster, clay, china, butter; he gave signs to public houses, names to coaches, and portraits to pocket-handkerchiefs. In 1831, Mr. Liston joined Madame Vestris at the Olympic, where he enjoyed an income of £60 a-week, and appeared as *Dominique*, in a new piece, by Mr. Charles Dance, called 'Talk of the Devil.' At this theatre, Mr. Liston continued until 1837. The last night he performed was at the Lyceum, for the benefit of Mr. James Vining—but he never took a formal farewell of the stage. His death took place on the 22d March, 1846, from apoplexy. The attributes of Mr. Liston's acting were nature, thought, and study; his conduct in private life was exemplary,

and he was remarkable for attention to his religious duties. (J.A.)

LISTON, R., a famous surgeon, 1794-1847.

LITHGOW, W., a Scotch traveller, died 1641.

LITHOV, GUST., a Swedish poet, born 1692.

LITTA, POMPEO, Count, an Italian literary antiquarian, died 1852.

LITTLE, W., an English historian, born 1118.

LITTLEBURY, J., an English divine, 17th c.

LITTLETON, ADAM, a divine of the Church of England, celebrated for his skill in the Eastern languages, au. of a Latin dictionary, &c., 1627.

LITTLETON, EDW., a divine and poet, d. 1717.

LITTLETON, or LYTTLETON, THOMAS, a famous authority in matters of law, was a judge in the reign of Edward IV., and author of a treatise on 'Tenures,' which is the text-book of Coke's Commentaries, died 1481. Judge Littleton had three sons—WILLIAM, ancestor of the Lords Littleton of Worcestershire; RICHARD, a lawyer in the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII.; and THOMAS, knighted by Henry VII. for the capture of Lambert Simnel. A JOHN LITTLETON descended from William, was a partizan of the earl of Essex in the reign of Elizabeth, and died in prison 1600. EDWARD LITTLETON, descended from Thomas, was lord-keeper in the reign of Charles I. and created baron of Mounslow in Shropshire, flourished in 1589-1645. Another descendant of Thomas, was a SIR THOMAS LITTLETON, speaker of the H. of Commons in the reign of William I.

LITTRE, ALEXIS, a French anatomist, 1658-1717.

LITTROW, J. J., a German astronomer, died 1818.

LIVERPOOL, CHARLES JENKINSON, earl of Liverpool, a member of parliament and statesman, who occupied various offices from 1761 to 1784, and died at the age of eighty-one, 1808. His son, ROBERT BANKS JENKINSON, earl of Liverpool, born 1775, was the famous statesman who held the premiership from 1812 till 1827. Died 1828.

LIVIA-DRUSILLA, a Roman empress of the Claudian family, who was first married to Tiberius Claudius Nero, and forcibly taken from him by Augustus, who divorced his own wife in order to marry her. Having no children by the emperor, he adopted her sons by her first husband, one of whom, Tiberius, became his successor. Livia died in the eighty-sixth year of her age, 29.

LIVIA-LIVILLA, granddaughter of the emperor Augustus, by her other son, Drusus Germanicus, married her cousin, Drusus, son of Tiberius, and being poisoned her husband in concert with Sejanus died in a dungeon 35.

LIVINEIUS, J., a Flemish divine, died 1599.

LIVINGSTON, EDWARD, an American lawyer and statesman, au. of a new criminal code, d. 1818.

LIVINGSTON, JOHN, minister of the Scotch church at Rotterdam, auth. of 'Letters' 1603-1618.

LIVINGSTON, ROBT., a distinguished American statesman and diplomatist. He was one of the committee who drew up the declaration of independence; in 1780 was secretary for foreign affairs; and after filling the office of chancellor of the state of New York was appointed minister to France in the time of Buonaparte; 1746-1818.

LIVINGSTON, WILLIAM, an American author and statesman, 1723-90. His son, BROCKHOFF, a dist. judge of the state of New York, 1757-1818.

LIVIUS ANDRONICUS. See ANDRONICUS.

LIVY. TITUS LIVIUS PATAVINUS, the only illustrious Roman historian of the Augustan age, was born at Patavium (now *Padua*), a town of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom in Italy, B.C. 59, in the consulship of Cæsar and Bibulus. The name, *Patavinus*, seems to fix the place of his birth; but, according to some authorities, he was



[Livy—From an Antique Bust.]

born at a village six miles to the south of Patavium. The records of his life, like those of many others of the literary men of antiquity, are meagre and unsatisfactory—the materials necessary to form a connected narrative having been supplied by the imaginations of some of his biographers. After passing the early portion of his life, perhaps in his native town, he appears to have gone to Rome during the reign of Augustus, where his literary talents soon obtained for him the favour and patronage of the emperor. As an admirer of the ancient institutions of his country, Livy attached himself in opinion to the party of Pompeians and heroes; but Augustus, entertaining a mere regard for the historian, did not allow his friendship and patronage to be affected by political opinions, though they seemed to call in question the right by which he ruled the destinies of Rome. Having spent the greater part of his life in the metropolis, he returned in old age to the town of his birth, and there died A.D. 18, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. He left a son and also a daughter, who married L. Magius, a teacher of rhetoric, a man of moderate talents, who owed his subsequent success principally to his connection with the historian. The preceding statement contains all the authentic facts which have descended to us in connection with the personal history of Livy. Many other particulars are related by writers who profess to record the life of the Roman historian; but these are either altogether illusory, or rest upon evidence which will not bear examination. Thus he is said to have commenced his career as a rhetorician, and to have written a work on that science; to have been twice married, and to have left two sons and several daughters; to have been in the habit, like Virgil, Horace, and other wits of the day, of spending much of his time at Naples; and to have first attracted the notice of Augustus by presenting him some dialogues on philosophy. He is

also said to have been the tutor of Claudius, afterwards emperor, and to have recommended to his pupil, in early life, to attempt historical composition. Livy has erected for himself an enduring monument in his History of Rome. This great work, which he modestly designated *Annales* (Annals), contained the history of the Roman state from the earliest period till the death of Drusus B.C. 9, and originally consisted of 142 books. Only 35 of these have descended to us; of the others, with the exception of two, we possess *Epitomes*, or short summaries, but the books themselves have been entirely lost. The existing books were brought to light at various times; some of them towards the middle of the sixteenth century, and a fragment of the ninety-first book appeared for the first time in 1772. The hope so long entertained by the learned, that the lost books would yet be recovered seems now to have yielded to despair. From internal evidence there appears to be reason for believing that the history was divided by the author into *decades*, or portions each containing ten books. The first *decade*, which embraces the history till B.C. 294, is entire; the second is lost; the third, fourth, and the first five books of the fifth, containing the history from B.C. 219 to B.C. 167, also remain to us. Of the other books nothing has been preserved except some inconsiderable fragments. It is impossible to ascertain the time during which the historian was occupied with his great work. Niebuhr fixes the commencement of it in B.C. 9, when he was fifty years old, and believes that he had not fully accomplished his design at the close of his life. In forming an estimate of Livy as an historian, it is necessary to bear in mind the object which he seems to have proposed to himself. As a Roman and a patriot, his grand purpose was to celebrate the glories of his native country, and the disinterested patriotism which raised it to universal supremacy. He adopted the early history as he found it, exhibiting the legends in attractive language, without inquiring into their authenticity. He makes no pretensions to the character of a critical historian, and thus, in some degree, escapes from the charge which may fairly be alleged against him, of not consulting the public records. 'His style may be pronounced almost faultless; and a great proof of its excellence is, that the charms with which it is invested are so little salient, and so equally diffused, that no one feature can be selected for special eulogy, but the whole unite to produce a form of singular beauty and grace. The narrative flows on in a calm, but strong current, clear and sparkling, but deep and unbroken; the diction displays richness without heaviness, and simplicity without tameness. Nor is his art as a painter less wonderful. There is a distinctness in the outline and a warmth of colouring in all his delineations, whether of living men in action, or of things inanimate, which never fail to call up the whole scene, with all its adjuncts, before our eyes.' [G.F.]

LLORENTE, DON JUAN ANTONIO, a Spanish historian and chancellor of Toledo, 1756-1823.

LLOYD, CHARLES, bishop of Oxford, and for some time a teacher of Sir Robert Peel, 1784-1829.

LLOYD, DAVID, a Welch biographer and historian, reader to the Charter-house in London, and

author of a 'Life of General Monk,' 'Memoirs of Persons who Suffered for Loyalty,' &c., 1625-91.

LLOYD, EDWARD, a Welch antiq., 1660-1709.

LLOYD, HENRY, a Welch officer in the service of the king of Prussia and the empress of Russia, author of works on tactics, and of a 'History of the Seven Years' War,' 1729-1783.

LLOYD, NICH., a learned writer, 1634-1680.

LLOYD, ROBERT, an English poet, 1733-1764.

LLOYD, WILLIAM, a dignitary of the Church of England, distinguished for his writings relating to history and divinity, and his share in the political transactions of his time, born in Berkshire 1627, chaplain to Charles II. 1666, bishop of St. Asaph 1680, bishop of Lichfield 1692, bishop of Lichfield 1699, died 1717. Bishop Lloyd was one of the prelates who joined Sancroft in protesting against the toleration act of James II.

LLYWELYN, the name of three Welch princes—the first reigned over South Wales, and fell while defending his country from the Scotch invader, Aulaff, 998-1021; the second, king of North Wales, married to the daughter of John, king of England, died, after reigning forty-six years, in 1240; the third and last sovereign of Wales, fell in battle against Edward I., after a reign of twenty-eight years, 1282.

LLYWELYN, the name of two Welch bards, the earlier of whom lived between 1130 and 1180, the later, a native of Glamorganshire, died 1616.

LLYWELYN, TH., a Welch divine, died 1796.

LOBAU, GEORGE MOUTON, Count De, a general of the French empire, distinguished for his gallantry and his adherence to Napoleon, who called him 'the best colonel that ever commanded a French regiment,' was born 1770, and, being wounded at Waterloo, was sent prisoner to England, where he remained till 1818. Having returned to France, he took part in the revolution of 1830, and was the successor of Lafayette as commander of the national guard. He was made a peer and marshal of France 1831. Died 1839.

LOBB, THEOPHILUS, a medical wr., 1678-1763.

LOBEIRA, VASCO, a Portuguese writer, author of the romance of 'Amadis de Gaul,' died 1403.

LOBEL, M. DE, a Flem. botanist, 1538-1616.

LOBINEAU, G. A., a learned wr., 1666-1727.

LOBKOWIZ, G. C., Prince Von, an Austrian general, 1702-1753. His son, JOSEPH, a famous military officer and ambassador, 1725-1802.

LOBO, GERARD, a Span. poet, d. about 1668.

LOBO, JEROME, a Portug. mission., 1593-1678.

LOBSTEIN, J. F., a Ger. anatom., 1736-1784.

LOCATELLI, L., an Ital. chemist, died 1637.

LOCCENIUS, J., a Swedish hist., 1599-1677.

LOCHNER, J. J., a Ger. numismat., 1600-1669.

LOCHNER, M. F., a Ger. naturalist, 1662-1720.

LOCK, MAT., an Eng. composer, abt. 1635-77.

LOCKART, ALEX., a Scot. lawyer, 1675-1732.

LOCKE, JOHN, born at Wrington, near Bristol, on 29th August, 1632; died at Oates, in Essex, on 28th October, 1704. A name than which there is none higher in English philosophical literature; the name of a Man, surpassed by no one, in that worth which constitutes the dignity of an independent English gentleman.—It is not our intention to offer in this place an analysis of the celebrated '*Essay Concerning the Human Understanding*;' suffice it to touch rapidly on those

main points which constitute it a landmark—the circumstances in which it arose, and peculiarities that gave it historic significance.

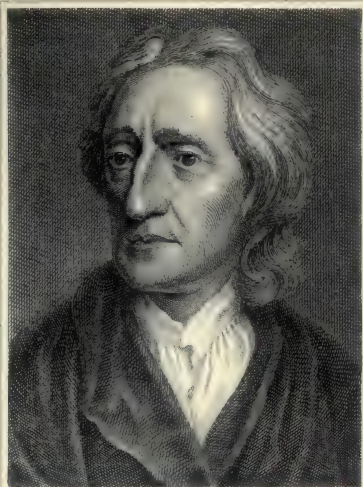


[Birth-place of John Locke.]

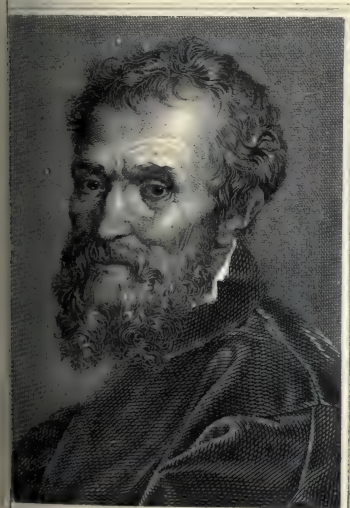
Falling, like KANT after him, on a period of one-sidedness or dogmatism—when statements accurate in the main, had, through their imperfection as representatives of the whole truth, been twisted into assertions of error—Locke found the freedom the Human Understanding attacked by the Cartesianians, with the weapon named by them '*Idea*. Inquiries he found—fearless and rational—stopped at both its termini: truths clear within its reach were repudiated because they pretended conflict with so-called Innate Ideas, and regions apparently beyond the sphere of faculties, were on the same authority sketched out and described, with the pedantry of a mechanical Surveyor. To determine the length of the line, was therefore Locke's first resolve; nor could it be asserted that his preliminary war with Innate Ideas, is—in the sense in which he looked on the subject—wholly unsuccessful. Rightly interpreted, his theory is this—no authoritative belief can be found in the Mind, which has not its origin in Experience; and the most extensive nearly universal Beliefs existing, are shaped and coloured by the varying experience of the many and nations entertaining them. The thesis, stated, cannot be impugned; neither the value of its assertion at the epoch of Locke: but the philosopher fails in establishing the proposition which he supposed to be his thesis, viz., that there are no Beliefs in the mind of man, which—although suggested by, and in their form dependent on Experience,—cannot yet be explained unless we attribute to the Thinking Faculty, a proper and independent *Motiv Force*. DES CARTES himself did not think Locke imagined he thought: and, to that illustrious Man the first three chapters of the *Essay* have therefore no true reference. Following on his partial, because controversial first view, Locke proceeds to unfold in what manner every recognized or defensible notion, belonging to the Human Understanding may grow up in it. An imperfect first view—we have said—for while looking for the error, he misses the truth of the Cartesian—he never even proposed to establish by a preliminary and rigorous analysis, what those cha



Martin Luther.



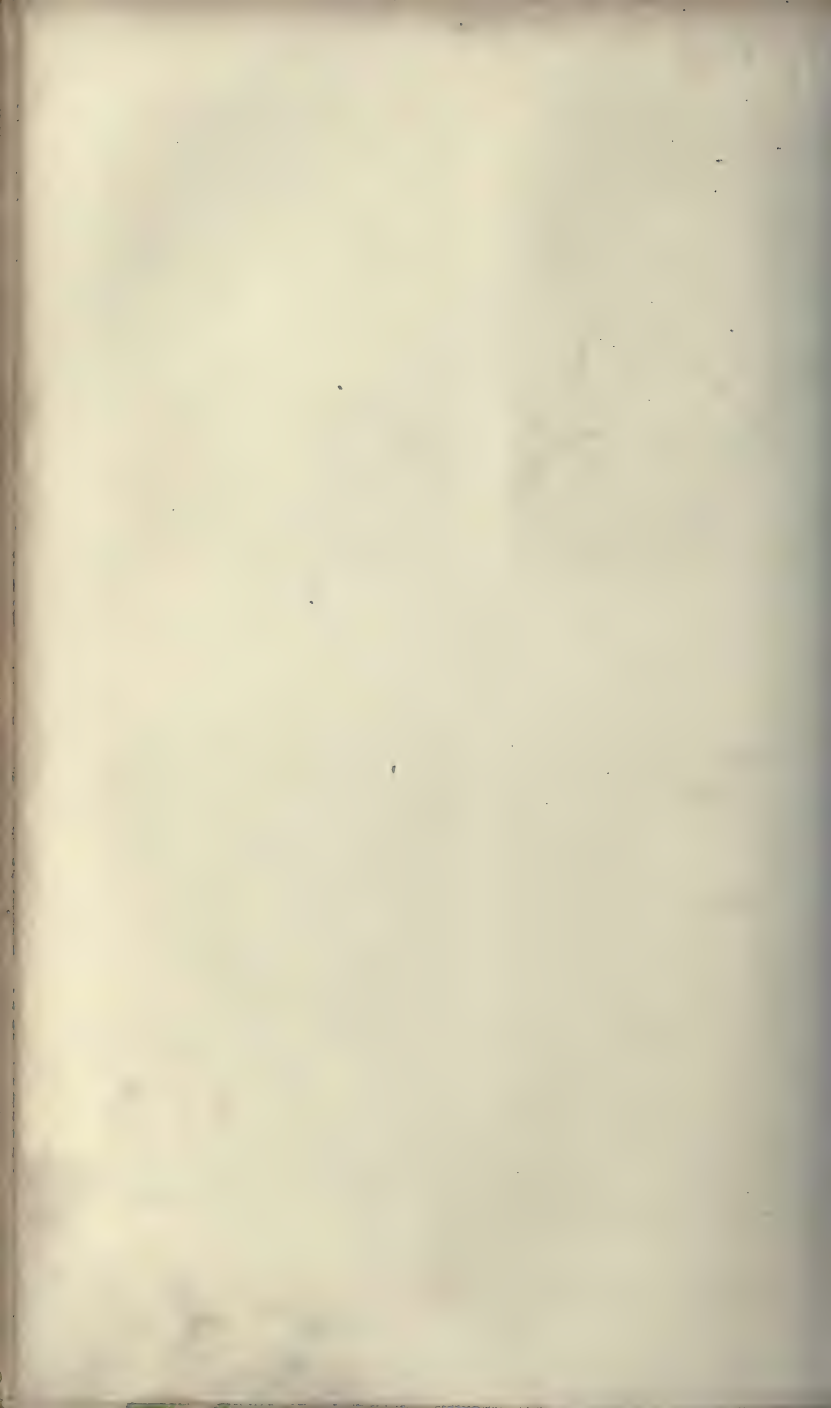
John Locke.



Michel. Angelo. Buonarroti.



Sir Peter Lely.



istics of our various classes of Ideas are, which every just philosophy must give an account. Missing therefore, not unnaturally, one of their main characteristics; confounding *quantity* and *infinity*, with the simple attributes of *generality*, and *immensity*,—he proceeds to deduce all the forms and results of the Understanding from our pure *Sensations*, and the operation of these of what he terms *Reflection*. Closely criticized, Locke's *Reflection* amounts to nothing more than the exercise of *Memory*, *Comparison*, and the processes known as *Association*. The exercise of the Mind as a voluntary Agency does not seem to remain; but as Leibnitz soon pointed out, and as subsequent History showed, the descent from this Scheme was easy, towards undisguised Sensationalism of Condillac and the French School of the close of last century. To charge John Locke—as sound and practical a thinker as ever lived—with the extravagances of the hypothetic schemes, were the worst injustice; nevertheless, there is no precaution against the excesses of sensational philosophy, in his mode of presenting the genesis of human thought; it cannot be gainsayed, that the 'Essay' in several important directions, has been the parent of ourselves of as much mischief as could well be placed amidst the realities of the English mind. Truly antagonistic to absolutism in thought or life, yet less repellant of the doctrines of Sir Robert Filmer, than of all theocratic dogmatism, this remarkable work seemed, however, to harmonize with notions of rational liberty; and it became the favorite text-book of our best men during the difficult periods when Locke wrote. Himself practically imbued with the sense of personality and independence in all things, our Philosopher stood by Constitutional Liberty, suffered with it, and shared its triumphs. Menaced by the Court party—as not a court as the sun ever shone on, then in England—he withdrew to Holland, and there he found shelter. During this voluntary exile his name was erased from the roll of the students of Christ Church Oxford, in consequence of a Royal Mandate; and the spirit of persecution went so far as to demand the rendition of our philosopher from the States-General. Several times, however, were dawning on England. The Revolution in 1688, Locke returned in the vessel that brought home our future queen, the Princess of Orange; and henceforward his career was prosperous. His residence in Holland, however, was not without avail to him. Associating with dissentient protestants, he acquired the notion of that cardinal principle, on the truth of which alone, Protestantism can live; and he showed this in his Letters, on Toleration as well as in the just freedom of his thesis.—It is seldom that a personal History so much delights one, as that of John Locke. Scarcely can one discern a stain on the nature or career of the great Englishman, but his moral career, is everywhere in strictest accordance with the principles he laboured to establish. Truly attached to the cause of Toleration, civil or religious, he scrupled not to suffer for either: nor did his opposition to any faction ever drive him from moderation and justice,—disinclined him to vilipend his opponents a right, or to conceal the

excesses of the party, whose fortunes he mainly espoused. He accepted Human Liberty as a basis of his philosophy; and practically stood by that. Few writers, before or since, in England, have had a finer sense of the respect owing to the determinations of the personal Conscience.—The student is specially recommended to the admirable life of John Locke by Lord KING. [J.P.N.]

LOCKMAN, J., a miscellaneous wr., 1698-1771.

LOCKYER, N., a nonconf. divine, 1612-1684.

LOCRE-DE-BOISSY, J. W., a German of French descent, distinguished as a writer on commercial law, 1758-1840.

LODGE, EDMUND, clarencieux-king-at-arms, well known for his 'Portraits of Illustrious Personages of Great Britain,' besides which he wrote 'Illustrations of British History,' and other works of great learning and research, 1756-1839.

LODGE, THOMAS, an English poet, died 1625.

LODGE, WILLIAM, an engraver 1649-1689.

LOEFLLING, P., a Swed. botanist, 1729-1756.

LOESEL, J., a German botanist, 1607-1656.

LOFTE, CAPEL, well known as a miscellaneous writer and contributor to magazine literature, was a gentleman of property, who was educated for the law, and became one of the magistrates of Suffolk, born in London 1751, died 1824.

LOFTUS, DUDLEY, an Orient. scholar, 1613-95.

LOGAN, JOHN, a pleasing versifier and poet, was born in the county of Edinburgh in 1748. When a very young man he edited the poems of the deceased Michael Bruce, and involved himself in controversy by printing in the volume pieces which he claimed, probably with justice, as his own. In 1770 he became minister of the parish of South Leith; and his two volumes of Sermons, published after his death, show him to have possessed a singularly fine flow of animated eloquence. He was also one of the most active and valuable of the contributors to the collection of metrical 'Translations and Paraphrases,' used in the public worship of the Church of Scotland. He delivered Lectures on History, a synopsis of which he published, and aspired unsuccessfully to a professorship. A volume of poems, appearing in 1781, was extremely popular; literary avocations engrossed his attention more and more; and he soon came decidedly into collision with the opinion of the public in Scotland as to the proprieties of the clerical profession, by publishing and bringing on the stage his tragedy of 'Runymede.' His spirits sank, and his habits became irregular. He retired from his pastoral charge, spent about two years in London as a reviewer and pamphleteer, and died there in the end of 1788. [W.S.]

LOGAU, FREDERICK, Baron De, a German poet, whose epigrams and other pieces have been edited by Lessing, 1604-1655.

LOGGAN, DAVID, an engr. of Dantzic, d. 1700.

LOHAIA, IB., an Arabian *savant*, 8th century.

LOIR, NICHOLAS P., a Fr. painter, 1624-1670.

LOISEAU, J. F., a Fr. republican, died 1822.

LOISEAU, J. S., a Fr. jurisconsult, 1536-1617.

LOISEL, A., a French jurisconsult, died 1822.

LOKMAN, an ancient Arabian philosopher and fabulist, surnamed Alhakim, or the Wise. He is supposed to have been contemporary with King David, and even to have lived under his patronage

and died in Jerusalem, but his history is involved in great obscurity. The fables which bear his name were first published in 1636, and his name is given to a chapter in the Koran.

LOLI, LAURENT, an Ital. painter, 1612-1691.

LOLLARD, or LOLLHARD, WALTER, burnt for supposed heresy at Cologne in 1322. There is little reason to suppose that he was the namefather of the sect of the Lollards, or Lollhards. The probability is, that the term is an old German one, of the same root as our word *lull*, in the phrase, *lull to sleep*; and that it was given to those sects in whose religion psalm-singing in a low tone formed a distinguished part. It was thus applied by popish ecclesiastics to a great variety of religious parties on the continent as a term of reproach, and in England, was appropriated to the followers of Wycliffe. [J.E.]

LOLLI, or LOLLY, ANTONIO, a celebrated violinist, was born at Bergama in 1723. From 1762 to 1773 he was concert-master to the duke of Wurtemberg. He afterwards went to Russia, where he became a great favourite with Catherine II. He died, after a lingering illness, at Naples in 1802. [J.M.]

LOLLIANUS, a Roman emperor, killed 267.

LOLLIUS, MARIUS, a Roman consul, 21 B.C.

LOM, JOSSE VAN, a Dut. physician, 1500-1562.

LOMAZZO, J. P., an Ital. painter, abt. 1538-92.

LOMBARD, C. L., a Fr. surgeon, 1741-1811.

LOMBARD, J. G., a Prus. statesm., 1767-1812.

LOMBARD, J. L., a wr. on tactics, 1723-1794.

LOMBARD, L., a Flemish painter, 1482-1565.

LOMBARD, PETER, best known as the author of a book of 'Sentences' collected from the fathers of the church, whose contradictions he endeavoured to reconcile, was a native of Novara, in Lombardy, and died soon after his election to the archbishopric of Paris, 1160. His work acquired a high degree of celebrity in the middle ages, and gave rise to many glosses and expositions by theologians of all classes, which are now out of date. He was also author of some Scripture commentaries.

LOMBARDI, A., an Ital. sculptor, 1487-1536.

LOMBARDO, J., an Ital. sculptor, b. abt. 1510.

LOMBARDO, PIETRO, a Venetian architect and sculptor, who flourished with his sons, ANTHONY and TULLIO, in the 15th century. The nephew and pupil of the latter, SANTO LOMBARDO, distinguished as an architect, 1504-1560.

LOMBART, P., a French engraver, 1612-1682.

LOMBERT, P., a Fr. translator, died abt. 1710.

LOMEIER, J., a Dutch philologist, 1636-1699.

LOMEIR, J., a Dutch prot. divine, 1636-1699.

LOMENIE, ANTHONY DE, secretary of state, and ambassador of Henry IV. to London, died 1638. His son, HENRY AUGUSTUS LOMENIE, Count De Brienne, minister of state, and author of 'Memoirs,' died 1666. The son of the latter, LOUIS HENRY, Count De Brienne, secretary of state under Louis XIV., died insane, 1655-1698.

LOMENIE - DE - BRIENNE, ATHANASIOS LOUIS MARIE, brother of the cel. finance minister, sec. at war in 1787, perished on the scaffold 1794.

LOMENIE-DE-BRIENNE, STEPHEN CHAS. DE, finance minister of Louis XVI., was born at Paris, 1727, and being educated for the church, was first known as an enemy of the protestants.

In 1763 he became archbishop of Toulouse would seem, from the first, to have aspired to part of a Mazarin, or a Richelieu in the state, without possessing either the ability or the unscrupulousness necessary to it. In 1797, after figuring as a commissioner for the reform of the clergy, coquetting with the philosophy of D'Alembert and the encyclopædists, he became a member of the assembly of notables; and having headed a party by whom the administration of Calonne was overthrown, he succeeded that unfortunate administrator, adopted his plans, and proved himself as incapable of executing them. He succeeded, however, in quietly dismissing the notables, then attempted a bold stroke by banishing the parliament of Paris to Troyes, but within a month after was compelled to recall it, and agree to a compromise. In the spring of 1788, he issued a famous edict for altering the constitution of parliament, and establishing the 'grand bailliage' and the 'plenary court,' to do the work which that body had refused, namely, the registration of the king's edicts; and in the execution of this measure was reduced to the necessity of dismissing the parliament with the aid of military force. For about two months he tried to bring his machinery of government into working order, but the parliaments of the provinces everywhere raised their hydra heads to carry on the battle begun at Paris. About this time he was promoted to the archbishopric of Sens, and received a cardinal's hat from Rome, which he returned in 1791, and gained thereby a little fresh popularity. At the end of his two months' despair, July, 1791, he was compelled to announce the convocation of the estates-general for the month of May following. On the 24th of August he retired from ministry, and was succeeded by Necker, but by this time raked together the elements of the wildest conflagration the world ever saw. He was arrested in February, 1794, and died of apoplexy the same night. [L.]

LOMONOSSOFF, M. WASSILIEWITCH, a famous poet and historian, regarded as the father of Russian literature, 1711-1764.

LONDONDERRY. See CASTLEREAGH.

LONG, EDWARD, a West Indian judge, known as a political wr. and hist. of Jamaica, 1734-1801.

LONG, J., an English traveller, last century.

LONG, ROGER, a divine of the Church of England, eminent as a mathematician and astronomer, 1609-1678.

LONG, ST. JOHN, a native of Limerick, who came known in London about the year 1826 as a medical practitioner, and acquired great celebrity by his specific for consumption and for other diseases generally considered incurable by the medical culty. Not being educated for the profession, was twice put on his trial for the death of patients, and on one of these occasions no less than sixty-three persons of the higher classes appeared in his favour. He accumulated a large fortune and died at the early age of thirty-six, in 1831. Three years previously he published 'Discoveries in the Art of Healing.'

LONG, THOMAS, one of the nonjuring divines, author of several learned works connected with the cause to which he belonged, 1621-1700.

LONGBEARD, W., a famous demagogue of the reign of Richard I., cruelly executed 1196.

LONGPIERRE, HILARY BERNARD DE, a French poet, classical critic, and poet, 1659-1721.
 LONGINUS, CASSIUS, a Greek philosopher and rhetorician, born about A.D. 210, put to death by the emperor at Palmyra in 273 A.D. Longinus seems to have been a prolific writer, but no work of his has reached us, except the *Treatise on the Sublime*. The authorship of this remarkable treatise has been contested; but there is not much doubt that Longinus ought not to be deprived of the merit generally attached to his name: it is a treatise which places him among the most eminent critics of antiquity. Longinus was the friend and teacher of the heroic Zenobia: he fell with her fortunes; and his fate will go down through all history as a stain on her imperial conqueror. One of the most recent and best editions of his celebrated treatise, is by M. Egger, Paris, 1837. The other fragments attributed to the Greek philosopher, are appended. [J.P.N.]

LONGINUS, FLAV., exarch of Italy, 568-584.
 LONGLAND, or LANGLEAND, JOHN, a learned priest, confessor to Henry VIII., 1473-1547.

LONGLAND, or LANGELEND, ROBERT, a disciple of Wickliffe, regarded as the oldest poet in the English language, author of 'The Visions of Piers Plowman,' a satire upon the Roman clergy, and 'The Plowman's Crede,' written in 1369.

LONGMAN, THOMAS NORTON, many years one of the well-known publishing firm of Messrs. Longman & Co., b. 1770, d. of an accident 1842.

LONGOBARDI, N., a Sicilian Jesuit and missionary, auth. of 'Letters from China,' 1655-1655.

LONGMONTANUS, CHRISTIAN, a Danish astronomer, assistant of Tycho Brahe, and professor of mathematics at Copenhagen, 1562-1647.

LONGUERUE, LOUIS DUFOUR, Abbe De, a Frenchman, reputed the greatest scholar of his age, author of 'Antiquities of the Chaldeans and Egyptians,' 'Historical and Geographical Description of France,' 'The Annals of the Arsacides,' &c., 1652-1733.

LONGUEVAL, JAMES, a French Jesuit, and historian of the Gallican church, 1680-1735.

LONGUEVILLE, the name of a noble French family, the principal of whom are—FRANCIS

D'ALEANS, son of the celebrated Dunois, died 1544. His son, of the same name, at whose instigation, in 1505, the county of Longueville was created into a dukedom by Louis XII., died 1512.

His brother, LOUIS, a combatant at the battle of Marston, and at Marignano, died 1516. CLAUDE, killed at the siege of Pavia 1525. LEONARD, at the instance the dukes of Longueville were allowed the title of princes of the blood royal by Charles IX., died 1571. HENRY, who commanded against the Leaguers, and in 1589 won the battle of Ivry, died 1595. His son, of the same name, served under Louis the XIII., and was afterwards imprisoned with Condé and Conti, as partizans of the Fronde, died 1663. The wife of the latter, ANNE GENEVIEVE, sister of the great Condé, distinguished for her part in the wars of the Fronde, died in a religious retirement. The last of the family were two sons of Henry and Anne, the eldest of whom died in a convent, 1694; and the second, C. PARIS, was killed at the Rhine, 1672.

LONGUS, a Gr. romance writer, 4th or 5th c.

LONICERUS, JOHN, a learned German editor, 1569. His son, ADAM, a physician and na-

turalist, 1528-1586. His grandson, JOHN ADAM, a physician and man of letters, born 1557.

LOON, THEOD. VAN, a Flem. painter, 17th c.

LOOS, CORNELIUS, a D. theologian, died 1595.

LOOS, O. H. DE, a wr. on alchemy, 1725-85.

LOOS, P., one of the encyclopaedists, died 1819.

LOOSJES, ADRIAN, a Dutch novelist, last c.

LOPE-DE-RUEDA, a Sp. dramatist, d. 1564.

LOPE DE VEGA, whose full name was LOPE FELIX DE VEGA CARPIO, was born at Madrid in 1562, and died there in 1635. Lope, a man of adventurous disposition, led a very active life till he had attained middle age. After having been secretary to the duke of Alva, he was obliged to conceal himself for a time in consequence of a duel; he served as a soldier, and narrowly escaped shipwreck in the Armada. On the death of his second wife, he took holy orders; but this step, though it removed him from business, did not slacken his literary activity. He was one of the most prolific of all authors, composing with a rapidity which, while it implied extraordinary talents, made it impossible that his works should possess high merit, either in design or in execution. Besides writing epics and many other kinds of poems, he produced a number of dramas, so great as to be almost incredible. He himself states it at upwards of fifteen hundred; and more than five hundred plays attributed to him are actually in print. They embrace all the varieties of kind which are to be found among the works of his successor Calderon; and they abound both in snatches of wit and poetical fancy, and in ingenuity of dramatic invention. Though Lope was not the founder of the Spanish Drama, he was the first who made its romantic irregularities attractive through force and originality of genius. While Cervantes, who was fifteen years his senior, was neglected and starving, the writings of Lope procured for him overflowing wealth, and a popularity such as hardly ever was gained by any other living poet. [W.S.]

LOPES, F., a Portuguese historian, 14th cent.

LOPEZ, ALONZO, a Spanish critic, 16th cent.

LOPEZ, EDWARD, a Spanish navigator, 1578.

LOPEZ, NARCISO, a general in the Spanish army, commander of the late expedition to Cuba, was born in Venezuela 1799, and was first known in the troubles of 1814, as a liberal. He afterwards enlisted in the royalist army, and at the close of the civil war had attained the rank of colonel, being then only twenty-three years of age. Some years subsequently he was in various official employments at Cuba, and in 1849 commenced his revolutionary attempts in the United States. He was garrotted at Havannah, 1st September, 1851.

LORCH, MELCHIOR, a Ger. paint., 1527-1586.

LOREDANO, LEONARDO, doge of Venice during the trying period of the league of Cambray, founder of the famous Council of Ten, reigned 1503-1521. P. LOREDANO, reigned doge 1567-1570. F. LOREDANO, 1752-1762.

LOREDANO, J. F., a Venetian poet, called 'the Elder,' died 1590. 'The Younger,' of the same name, flourished 1606-1661.

LORENZ, J. M., a Fr. juriconsult, 1723-1801.

LORENZI, B., an Italian poet, 1732-1822.

LORENZI, J. B., an Ital. sculptor, 1528-1594.

LORENZINI, A., an Ital. painter, 1665-1740.

LORENZINI, L., an Ital. mathematician, 1652-1721.

LORENZINI, or LAURENTINI, FRANCESCO MARIA, an Italian priest and Jesuit, 1680-1743.

LORET, J., a French poet, died 1665.

LORGNA, A. M., an Ital. geometr., died 1796.

LORIA, or LAURIA, ROGER DE, a famous admiral, born at Loria in Naples in the middle of the 13th century, died 1305.

LORIOT, A. J., a Fr. mechanician, 1716-1782.

LORME, P. DE, a French architect, died 1577.

LORRAIN, CLAUDE, the painter. See CLAUDE.

LORRAIN, ROBT. LE, a Fr. sculpt., 1666-1743.

LORRAINE, CH., cardinal of. See GUISE.

LORRAINE, C. DE, an ecclesiast. wr., d. 1631.

LORRAINE, the CHEVALIER DE, a descendant of the Guises, dist. as a courtier and favourite of the duc D'Orleans, br. of Louis XIV., d. 1702.

LORRAINE, FRANCIS DE. See GUISE.

LORRIS, W. DE, a French poet, 12th century.

LORRY, PAUL CHARLES, a French juriconsult and canonist, 1719-1766. His brother, ANNE CHARLES, a physician and learned wr., 1726-1783.

LORT, MICHAEL, an Eng. divine, 1725-1790.

LOSANA, M., an Italian naturalist, 1758-1833.

LOT, the son of Haran, and nephew of the patriarch Abraham, with whom he travelled to Egypt, and afterwards settled in Canaan; supposed date about 1900 B.C.

LOTEN, JOHN, a Swiss painter, died 1681.

LOTHAIRE. The sovereigns of this name are *two emperors*—LOTHAIRE I., son of Louis le Débonnaire, and third successor of Charlemagne, born about 795, associated with his father 817, crowned king of Lombardy 820, emperor 840, abdicated, and died soon afterwards, 855. LOTHAIRE II., born 1075, elected emperor on the demise of Henry V., 1127, convoked the famous diet of Magdeburg 1135, died 1137. *Two kings of France*—LOTHAIRE I., same as the emperor of that name, vanquished by his brothers, Louis and Charles, at the battle of Fontenai, and forced to abandon his pretensions by the treaty of Verdun, 843. LOTHAIRE II., born 941, succeeded 954, died 986. *A king of Lorraine*, second son of the emperor Lothaire I., who raised him to that dignity 855, died 869. *A king of Italy*, son of Hugues of Provence, poisoned by Berenger 950. *A king of Kent*, brother and suc. of Egbert, 673, kd. in battle 685.

LOTI, CARLO, a painter of Munich, 1632-1698.

LOTICH, PETER, a distinguished apostle of Lutheranism, in the county of Hanau, died 1567. His nephew, of the same name, known in Latin as *Lotichius*, surnamed *Secundus*, one of the greatest Latin poets of Germany, 1528-1560. CHRISTIAN, brother of the latter, an elegant scholar and poet, died 1568. JOHN PETER, grandson of Christian, a critic, historian, and Latin poet, died 1669.

LOUDON, JOHN CLAUDIUS, a native of Lanarkshire, educated as a landscape gardener, was born 1783, and died 1843. He is author of many valuable and popular works on gardening, agriculture, and architecture, the principal of which are—'Observations on Laying out Public Squares,' 'On Plantations,' 'On Country Residences,' 'On the Formation of Gardens,' and 'Hothouses,' 'Encyclopædians of Gardening and Agriculture,' 'The Gardener's Magazine,' and 'The Magazine of Natural History,' both of which were the first periodicals devoted exclusively to these subjects, 'Encyclopædia of Plants,' 'Hortus Britannicus,'

'Arboretum Britannicum,' &c. Mr. Loudon first cousin to Dr. Claudius Buchanan.

LOUET, G., a French juriconsult, died 1

LOUIS. The German sovereigns of this are—LOUIS LE DEBONNAIRE I., emperor of West and king of France, son of Charlemagne, his second wife, Hildegard, born 778, named of Aquitaine by his father 781, and succeeded as king and emperor 814, died 840. LOUIS (YOUNG) II., son of Lothaire I., born about king of Italy 844, associated with his father empire 849, emperor 855, died 875. LOUIS (BLIND) III., grandson of Louis II., born succeeded his father in the kingdom of Arles crowned emperor at Rome the year after vanquishing Berenger 900, deposed and blinded by Berenger 903, died 923. LOUIS (THE INFANT) born 893, king of Germany 899, successor of father, Arnulf, as emperor 908, died 912. LOUIS V., son of Louis, duke of Bavaria, and Matilda daughter of the emperor Rodolph I., born 1101, chosen emperor by a part of the electors, while others adhered to Frederick, son of Albert, emperor and duke of Austria, 1314; defeated the latter, who then renounced his pretensions, 1317, died 1347.—Besides these in the line of German emperors, history mentions LOUIS THE GERMAN, a third son of Louis le Débonnaire, who revolted against his father 817, beat Lothaire at Fontenai 841, and had a considerable kingdom beyond the Rhine secured to him by the treaty of Verdun 843; d. 876. His son and successor was LOUIS SAXON, killed in battle with the Normans 880.

LOUIS. The kings of France of this name—LOUIS I., same as the emperor Debonnaire.

LOUIS II., born 846, named king of Aquitaine by his father, Charles the Bald, 867, king of France 877, died 879. LOUIS III., eldest son and successor of the preceding, died 882. LOUIS IV., born 920, reigned 936-954. LOUIS V., the last of the Carolingian kings, born 967, succeeded his father, Lothaire, 986, and was poisoned, it is said, at the instigation of Hugh Capet, by his wife, Blanche, 987. LOUIS VI., son of Philip I., Bertha, born 1078, associated in the government with his father 1100, king 1108, died 1137. LOUIS VII., son of the preceding, born 1120, succeeded his father 1137, engaged in a crusade 1147, divorced his wife, Eleanor of Guienne, who soon afterwards married Henry II. of England, 1149, married Constance of Castile 1154, engaged in a war with England 1167-1176, died 1180. LOUIS V. son of Philip Augustus and Elizabeth of Hainaut, born 1187, succeeded his father 1223, died 1226. LOUIS IX., eldest son of the preceding and Blanche of Castile, famous in French history by the name of *Saint Louis*, born 1215, succeeded his father under the regency of Blanche 1226, embarked for the Holy Land at the head of an army of 60,000 men 1248, returned to France after the death of his mother 1254, undertook a second crusade, died of the pestilence while besieging Tunis 1270. LOUIS X., son of Philip the Fair and Jeanne of Navarre, born 1289, king of Navarre 1304, king of France 1314, died 1316. LOUIS XI., son of Charles VII. and Marie of Anjou, born 1423, married Margaret of Scotland 1436, became leader of a revolt against his father 1440-1442 and 1455; succeeded to the throne 1461, died 1483. LOUIS

son of Charles, duke of Orleans, and Mary of Lorraine, born 1462, succeeded to the throne of France, invaded the Milanese in alliance with the Venetians 1499, divided Naples with Ferdinand of Spain. In 1501, joined the league of Cambray against the French, and in 1509, died 1515. This prince was repudiated in 1473 to Jeanne, daughter of Louis XI., and he repudiated, on his accession, in order to marry Anne of Brittany, the widow of his predecessor, Charles VIII. The latter dying in 1514, he married in the year following, some three months before his death, the Princess Mary, sister of Henry VIII. Louis XIII., son of Henry IV. and Marie de Medici, born 1601, succeeded his father under the regency of the queen-mother 1610, and died of age, and convoked the estates-general for the last time before the French revolution, 1614; he married to Anne of Austria 1615, took the famous oath of St. Julien into his counsel 1624. For the events of his policy of his reign see RICHELIEU. Louis XIV., son of Louis XIII. and of Marie Adelaide of Savoy, born 1638, succeeded his great-grandfather, Louis XIII. under the regency of the duke of Orleans, married to Maria Lezinska, daughter of Stanislaus, nominal king of Poland, 1725, war with Prussia in the interest of the latter 1733, defeated at Dettingen in the war occasioned by the treachery to Maria Theresa 1743, peace of Aix-la-Chapelle 1748, war with England concerning the colonies 1755-1763, died 1774.—See LAW, and L. Y. LOUIS XVI., see article below. Louis XV., son of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette, born 1755, supposed to have died in the Temple 1795. Louis XVIII., brother of Louis XVI., born 1755, married to Louisia of Savoy 1771, succeeded to Coblenz when the king was arrested at Versailles 1791, assumed the title of king of France and Navarre 1795, restored on the fall of Napoleon 1814, retired to Ghent during the hundred days, and replaced on the throne after the battle of Waterloo 1815, died 1824.

LOUIS XIV., the most magnificent of the Bourbons, and one of those great spirits by whom nations are moved, and the polity of states completely changed, was the son of Louis XIII. and Anne of Austria, and was born after his mother had lamented her sterility for twenty-three years, September, 1638. He succeeded to the throne under the regency of the queen-mother, guided by Cardinal Mazarin, 1643, but did not commence his personal government till the death of the latter, the year after the treaty of the Pyrenees and his marriage with Maria Theresa, which had been stipulated in the articles. The events of this long reign, so to call it, are briefly related under the name of MAZARIN; in this place, therefore, we shall confine ourselves to a summary of the succeeding reign.—I. The external political events of his reign commenced with the exaction of a proper reparation for his government from the court of Rome, 1665. The next event was a brief war with the English, terminated by the peace of Breda, 1667. In 1666 his father-in-law, Philip IV., being dead, Louis claimed Flanders and Franche-Comté as his, and having won them in two campaigns, the possession of the former was secured to him by the treaty of Aix, 1668. Soon afterwards, a quarrel with Holland, and the terror inspired by his suc-

cesses, provoked a general alliance against him, headed by the prince of Orange, and Louis himself took the field, with the great Condé and Turenne under his orders, 1672. The war continued till 1678, when it was terminated by the treaty of Nimeguen, which, with its almost immediate results, secured great advantages to the French crown. In 1687 Louis was compelled to defend himself against a still more formidable league, occasioned by his revocation of the edict of Nantes, and a long catalogue of wars was concluded by the peace of Ryswick, 1697. During this period he supported the Stuarts, and was obliged by the treaty just mentioned, to acknowledge the prince of Orange as king of Great Britain, under the title of William III. In 1701 the succession of his grandson to the Spanish crown was disputed by the rest of Europe, and a long succession of wars, in which the military genius of Marlborough developed itself, was terminated by the peace of Utrecht, 1713. Louis, though aged and reduced to stand at bay, still retaining vigour enough to save France from the dismemberment threatened by the allies, and to leave to his successor his most valuable conquests.—II. The internal administration of his government in this long period had been marked by the highest magnificence, and conducted to the most splendid results. The favourite motto of Louis, '*L'État, c'est Moi*,' was quite as much the expression of a principle as of personal pride, and it meant the extension and consolidation of the state from its own centre, in place of the distraction of government occasioned by the feudal system. He carried this principle into effect immediately after the death of Mazarin, by dispensing with any future prime minister; and the issue of it (besides its results in his political wars) was to humble the noblesse, and raise the talent of the middle classes to places of trust—as in the person of Colbert. His great fault—political as well as moral—was the revocation of the edict of Nantes, 1685, by which Henry IV. had secured the liberties of his protestant subjects. It was the fruits of his religious bigotry excited by prelates who divided the nation between the obscure disputes of the Jansenists and Molinists, and who persuaded Louis that his glory was interested in the preservation of the ancient religion—the more easily that Jansenism opened the door and prepared the way, as became evident even then, for the philosophy of the Revolution.—III. The domestic history of Louis, for the greater part of his life, is far more open to censure than any part of his public conduct. His succession of mistresses, De La Vallière, Montespan, Fontange, and some less known perhaps, exhibits him in the character of a sensualist, and we can only say that he was not an unrepentant one, for, at least, the last twenty years of his life. To Madame de Maintenon, aided by the occasional eloquence of Bossuet, belongs the credit of reforming him in this particular, and the most sceptical of historians have not been able to show that Madame owed her influence to any sacrifice of honour, or that she was not really married to him in 1684, about a year after the death of his queen, Maria Theresa. Apart from all this, Louis XIV. was distinguished by high qualities of heart and mind, and his self-command and moderation in all that pertains to his sovereign character, cannot be

doubted. He most completely realized the idea of a monarchy at a period when the habits of thought, and the manners of a people, naturally fickle, and tired of his long reign, were taking a new direction; and if he loved warlike enterprise too much, as indeed he deplored on his death-bed, he also loved France, and did all in his power to develop the resources of commerce, industry, literature, and art, and to discover the efficient instruments of a wise administration. Died 1715. [E.R.]

LOUIS XVI., king of France, was the second son of the prince dauphin, son of Louis XV., and of Maria Josepha of Saxony, daughter of Frederick Augustus, king of Poland. He was born at Versailles, and named Duc de Berri 1754, became dauphin by the death of his father 1765, and was married to Marie Antoinette of Austria 1770. Amiable, irresolute, and timid, he succeeded to the stained and tottering throne of his grandfather when twenty years of age, 1774, and was crowned at Rheims, amidst the enthusiastic applause of his people, June 11, 1775. Apparently, no sovereign ever ascended the throne under happier auspices, but really no European throne ever stood on the verge of a more terrible abyss; the incapacity and corruption of the governing body being already confronted with the philosophic pride and wild vigour of the governed—just awakening to a sense of the 'rights of man.' He commenced his reign happily by promoting many useful reforms, and calling the most upright men to his ministry—among others, Turgot and Malesherbes, but it was soon evident that the resources of the state were utterly disproportionate to its expenditure, and discoveries were continually made which brought the court and the government into contempt. As usual in such cases, one palliative succeeded another, while the root of the evil remained untouched; and when the distresses of the people were expressed in open disaffection, the ancient machinery of government was found insufficient, either as a means of effectuating the will of the people, or of controlling their blind impulses by the imposition of a more enlightened authority. The issue of this was the convocation of the 'notables,' who met twice, under the ministries of Calonne and Lomenie Brienne, 1787 and 1788, and of the 'estates-general,' which assembled at the beginning of May, 1789. This body declared for a 'constitution' as the first necessity of France, and took a solemn and united oath not to separate until they had made it. The real conflict between the people and the court was commenced by this act; the disposition to insurrection acquired a form of legality, and the passions of those who might be capable of leading the populace were fairly unloosed. Mirabeau, Lafayette, Danton, Camille Desmoulins, Robespierre, and Marat, are among the names of such, and may be consulted in this volume. As a first step, the 'third estate,' or plebeians in the 'estates-general,' refused to acknowledge the clergy and the noblesse as separate bodies, and many of these joining them, they assumed the name of a 'national assembly.' Against this body the guards refused to act, and the people, soon enrolled in clubs and in a national militia, surprised the government by storming the Bastille, July 14, and committing some deplorable excesses. The national assembly, presuming on its actual power under these

circumstances to make the constitution, call itself 'the constituent assembly,' and promulgated the 'rights of man' as a basis. To the excitement of these occurrences was added the mad effects of a famine in the succeeding autumn; the worst forms of clubbism commenced, Marats, Carriers, Henriots, and Tinvilliers into note. In June, 1790, the king attempted to fly, and was arrested at Varennes,—the meeting to petition for his deposition being dispersed by musketry on his return. On the 1st of September following he accepted the constitution, and on the 1st of October the first biennial meeting, or legislative assembly, met for the transaction of business. The power of 'veto' having been granted to the king, by this new compact, unhappy enough to use it against every important measure proposed by the parliament. In the month of another year his deposition was again agitated, tumultuous processions took place, the palace was invaded, and the king compelled to wear the red bonnet, or cap of liberty. As time wore on, the republicans became thoroughly organized, in August, 1792, the Marseillaise were quarrelling in Paris, the Tuileries besieged, the Swiss massacred, and the royal family imprisoned in the Temple. The party of Danton now occupied the foreground of events, and prepared to assemble a 'national convention,' and resist the threatened invasion of the emigrants and the Germans under the duke of Brunswick. The first act of this convention, which met towards the end of September, was the pronouncement on the fate of Louis XVI., who was declared guilty of a conspiracy against the safety of the state, by 693 votes out of 729. Louis was worthy of death by a majority of 433 to 288. Danton uttered what the nation felt under these circumstances: 'the kings threaten us; we hurl at their feet, and

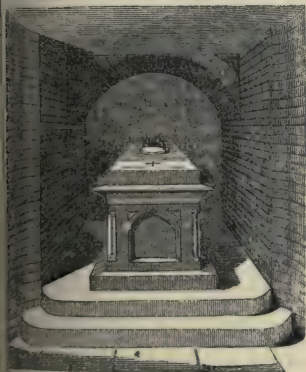


[The Temple Prison.]

of battle, the head of a king.' For no crime, Louis was guillotined, in pursuance of a judgment, January 21, 1793, displaying to that moment the same singular equanimity of mind as to say insensibility, that had marked his career. In private character he was a man

ceptionable virtue—a good husband, and a good master, but, as a king, deficient in every necessary quality except that of well-meaning. [E.R.]

LOUIS PHILIPPE, late king of the French, is the eldest son of the duke of Orleans, brother Louis XVI., and of Marie, daughter of the duke Penthièvre. He was born at Paris 1773, and 1791 was commander of a troop of dragoons under Kellermann, in which capacity he distinguished himself at Valmy and Jemappes. After the execution of his father, (see ORLEANS), Louis Philippe fled to Switzerland, and commenced those romantic wanderings through Europe and America, in which the public mind has been rendered familiar. In 1800 he settled at Twickenham, near London. In 1807 he visited Naples, and two years later was married to Amelia, second daughter of the king, after which he settled at Palermo. On the restoration of the Bourbons to 1830, he resided in France, and in that eventful year was placed on the throne as constitutional king, solely by the influence of Lafayette, who declared his accession 'the best of republics.' Often his sway beneath him, but he preserved his place, with singular astuteness, till 1848, when the republican party suddenly recovered the victory of which they had been defrauded eighteen years before, Louis Philippe became an exile in England. These events are so recent, and the causes of them also universally known that we think it unnecessary to enter into details. Perhaps the history of the citizen king will read nobler in the light of another age, but for the present we can only regard him as the victim of his own cleverness and his royal ambition. He descended to the grave with more respect than his very misfortunes demanded, on the 26th of August, 1850. [E.R.]



[Tomb of Louis Philippe.]

LOUIS, son of Ferdinand, duke of Parma, born 1773, received the crown of Etruria from Buonaparte in exchange for his duchy in 1801, died 1803.
LOUIS, k. of Spain, reigned eight months, 1724.
LOUIS, king of Hungary, called 'the Great,' born 1326, succeeded 1342, elected king of Poland 1382. The *second* of the name, born 1371, succeeded his father Ladislas, as king of

Hungary and Bohemia 1516, drowned himself, after being defeated by the Turks, 1526.

LOUIS, duke of Savoy, reigned 1451-1465.

LOUIS, duke of Anjou, the *first* of the name, son of John II., king of France, born 1339, maintained a struggle with Charles of Durazzo for the throne of Naples 1380-1382, died 1384. The *second* of the name, son and successor of the preceding, born 1377, was crowned king of Naples by Clement VII. 1390, and died, after a long struggle with Ladislas, without conquering his kingdom, 1417. The *third* of the name, son and successor of the preceding, born 1403, died 1434, after a fruitless struggle for the kingdom of Naples with Alphonso, king of Arragon.

LOUIS OF ARRAGON, succeeded his father, Peter II., as king of Sicily, 1342; died 1355.

LOUIS OF TARENTUM, second husband of his cousin, Joan of Naples, was married to that princess in 1347, driven from the kingdom by Louis I. of Hungary, they were recalled by the Neapolitans in 1352, died 1362.

LOUISA, AUGUSTA WILHELMINA AMELIA, queen of Prussia, born 1776, queen 1793, d. 1810.

LOUISA OF LORRAINE, queen of France, born 1554, married to Henry III. 1575, died 1601.

LOUISA MARIE OF FRANCE, the last of the daughters of Louis XV., 1737-1787.

LOUISA OF SAVOY, duchesse d'Angouleme, daughter of Philip, duke of Savoy, born 1476, married to Louis d'Orleans, count of Angouleme, by whom she became mother of Francis I., 1488. Being appointed regent during the expedition of her son to the Milanese, and during his captivity, 1515 and subsequent years, she governed the kingdom with great wisdom, and was respected by all the princes of Europe; died 1532.

LOUISA-ULRICA, queen of Sweden, sister of Frederick II., king of Prussia, born 1720, married to the prince Gustavus Adolphus 1744, became queen mother 1751, died 1782.

LOUREIRO, J. DE, a Portu. botanist, d. 1796.

LOUTH-ALY-KHAN, seventh regent of Persia, and the last of the Zand dynasty, born 1768, defeated and put to death by Aga-Mohammed 1794.

LOUTHERBOURG, PH. J. DE, a painter of Strasburg, distinguished for his battles and hunting pieces, 1740-1812.

LOUVEL, LOUIS PETER, a saddler by trade, who conceived such an intense hatred for the Bourbons that it became a monomania, and caused him to assassinate the duc de Berri, February 13, 1820. This event led to political consequences of great moment; but Louvel declared to the last that he had no accomplices. He was executed the same year, at the age of 37.

LOUVET, PETER, the name of two French historians, the first of whom flourished 1569-1646; the second 1617-1680.

LOUVET-DE-COUVRAY, JEAN BAPTISTE, a Fr. novelist, and mem. of the conven., 1760-97.

LOUVIERS, CH. JAMES DE, a famous defender of the liberties of the Gallican church, councillor of state to Charles V., king of France, 1376.

LOUVILLE, C. A. D'ALLONVILLE, Marquis De, a French diplomatist, time of Philip V., 1668-1731. His brother, JAMES EUGENE, Chevalier de Louville, author of a number of curious treatises on physical and astronomical subjects, 1671-1732,

LOUVOIS. See TELLIER.

LOUYS, E., an ecclesiastical writer, died 1682.

LOVAT, SIMON FRASER, Lord, a Scotch nobleman, and partizan of Charles Stuart, b. 1657, and educated in France among the Jesuits. He entered the English army and obtained a captaincy. He joined the stronger party at the period of the rebellion, but concurred secretly in the enterprizes of 1745. He was found guilty and executed, 1747.

LOVE, CHRISTOPHER, a presbyterian minister, and member of the Assembly of Divines, beheaded for conspiring against the republic, 1618-1651.

LOVE, JAMES, son of Mr. Dance, the architect of the Mansion House, known as an actor, d. 1774.

LOVEIRA, VASCO, a Portug. writer, d. 1325.

LOVELACE, RICHARD, a poet and dramatic writer, son of Sir William Lovelace of Norwich, where he was born 1618. He was distinguished by his fidelity to Charles I., in whose interest he expended his whole fortune, and died in poverty, 1658. His poems were published in 2 vols. 8vo, under the title of 'Lucasta.' His plays are 'The Scholar,' a comedy, and 'The Soldier,' a tragedy.

LOVBOND, EDWARD, an English poet, author of 'The Tears of Old May Day,' and an admirable portraiture of Johnson and Garrick in 'The Mulberry Tree,' died on his estate at Hampton 1775.

LOW, G., a Scotch div. and naturalist, 1746-95.

LOWE, LIEUT. - GENERAL SIR HUDSON, K.C.B., guardian of Napoleon at St. Helena, was the son of an officer in the British army, and was born in Galway while his father's regiment was quartered there, 1769. He was brought up to the military profession, and performed his first important services in Corsica at the period of the French revolution, after which, in 1800-1801, he went to Egypt, and fought at the battle of Alexandria. In 1803 he was despatched on a secret mission to Portugal, and subsequently served against the French in Naples, and, when Murat became king, in several important islands of the Mediterranean; the principal of these operations being his defence of Capri, which, however, he was compelled to evacuate. In 1813 he was sent to northern Germany, and, joining the allied Russian and Prussian armies, served under Blücher during the whole of the campaign, and was with him in every action till the surrender of Paris, when he was despatched to England with the news of Napoleon's abdication, and was knighted by the regent. On the return of Napoleon from Elba, Sir Hudson Lowe was attached to the duke of Wellington's army as quarter-master-general, but left it early in June to take the command of the troops at Genoa, destined to act against Marseilles and Toulon. It was during his occupation of the last mentioned place, on the 1st of August, 1815, that he received orders to return home to take charge of the captive emperor; an office which an angel from heaven, as Montholon confessed, could not have fulfilled to the satisfaction of the French. It is a little curious, however, that the complaints of that sensitive people met with a ready sympathy in England, and some of our foremost writers, as Sir Walter Scott, Sir Archibald Alison, and Lord Campbell have echoed their sentiments. On the other hand, the editor of the recently published papers of Sir Hudson Lowe, professes to have established, from a judicial review of the mass

of documents confided to him, that no blame attach either to the British government home, or to the governor of St. Helena, as to the treatment of Napoleon. At least, we have a case stated for the first time as it appears in the eye of an impartial lawyer, and the actual materials to decide upon. We are much mistaken, however, if the legal tribunal can be admitted to be the final one in such a cause. Sir Hudson Lowe died at an advanced age, 1844.

LOWE, PETER, a Scotch surgeon, died 1744.

LOWENDAHL, ULRICH FREDERIC WALDEN, Marshal De, a native of Hamburgh, descended from a natural son of Frederick III., king of Denmark, and distinguished as a commander in the service of Austria, France, Poland, and Prussia. He acquired immense repute by his share in the battle of Fontenoy, and the sieges of Flushing and Maastricht, towns, flourished 1700-1755.

LOWER, RICHARD, an eminent physician and anatomist, author of a tractate on the heat of the motion and heat of the blood, in which he treated of the transfusion of the living fluid from the veins of one animal to those of another is treated of. He died about 1631, died 1691. His relative, SIR LIAM LOWER, was a courtier and dramatist in the reign of Charles I., and died 1662.

LOWICZ, JEANNE, Princess De, wife of the grand duke Constantine of Russia, died 1831.

LOWITZ, GEORGE MAURICE, a German nobleman, born 1722, murdered by the hands of an atchee, at the capture of Dmetriefsk, 1774.

LOW, TOBIAS, a chemist and naturalist, 1757-1825.

LOWRY, WILSON, an engraver, 1762-1825.

LOWTH, ROBERT, D.D., a celebrated divine in the Church of England, was born at Bury St. Edmunds, 27th November, 1710. From Winchester he went to Oxford, and having distinguished himself by his literary attainments, was, in 1738, chosen professor of poetry in that university. In 1744 he was appointed rector of Ovington, Hampshire. Resigning that situation, he spent several years on the continent, and on his return was appointed archdeacon of Winchester and rector of East Woodhay. He was well known as a scholar; but it was not till the appearance of his lectures 'On the Sacred Poetry of the Hebrews' in 1753, that he became known as one of the biblical critics of his age. That work procured him a high reputation both at home and abroad, and it still maintains a distinguished place among the works on the literature of the Scriptures. His labours flowed rapidly upon him, for he became successively bishop of Limerick; and leaving that land he was made prebend of Durham; bishop of St. David's in 1766; and bishop of London in 1777. While he discharged with extraordinary diligence the duties of that important see, he continued with the greatest ardour to prosecute his biblical studies, and as the fruit of his unwearied industry, 'Isaiah, a New Translation, with a Preliminary Dissertation and Notes,' contributed to extend his fame. The beauty and elegance of this translation have been long and universally admitted. Bishop Lowth was the author of several minor works, the chief of which are, 'The Elements of William of Wykeham,' and 'The Shorter Catechism of English Grammar.' He died at Fulham palace in 1787, at the age of seventy-six.

LOWTH, SIM., an English divine, au. of 'Strictures on Dr. Gilbert Burnet's Works,' &c., d. 1720.

LOWTH, WILLIAM, father of Bishop Lowth, subject of a preceding notice, and himself a learned divine, author of numerous practical and theological works, born in London 1661, d. 1732.

LOYER, G., a Dominican missionary, d. 1715.

LOYER, PETER LE, Sieur De La Brosse, a French writer of great learning, author of a curious work on Spectres, and one of still greater singularity, entitled 'Edom, or the Idumæan Colonies Europe and Asia,' 1550-1634.

LOYKO, FELIX, a Polish hist., abt. 1750-1800.

LOYOLA, IGNATIUS, or **DON INIGO LOPEZ RECALDE**, the founder of the order of Jesuits, the youngest son of Don Bertram, and was born 1491, at the castle of Loyola, in the district of Guipuzcoa in Biscay. He was attached in his youth as a page to the court of Ferdinand and Isabella, and trained up in all the vices and frivolities peculiar to his position. When still a young man he entered the army, and during his campaign of Pampeluna in 1521 against the French, he was severely wounded, and a long and tedious convalescence was the result. The invalid, however, amused himself with the Spanish legends of the saints, and other works of a kindred character. His fancy was seized, and in a fit of mystical devotion he renounced the world, made a formal visit to the shrine of the Virgin at Montserrat, and on the 24th day of March, 1522, laid his arms on the altar, and vowed himself her knight. Arrayed in the garb of a pilgrim he then went to Manresa, and devoted himself to deeds of benevolence, which won him great renown. His next resolution was to proceed to the Holy Land, and after ten months' residence at Manresa, he travelled to Barcelona, a pious, begging, sincere, and resolute ascetic, sailed thence for Rome, received the blessing of Pope Adrian VI., and at length reached Jerusalem in September, 1523. After staying but a brief period he returned by Venice and Genoa to Barcelona, where he began in earnest to study Latin at the age of three-and-thirty. At the end of two years, thus in 1526, he removed to Alcalá in order to make himself master of philosophy. His retreat from Barcelona was hastened by the danger he was in of being cured in exposing and attempting to remedy his flagrant disorders in a convent of nuns. His peculiarities of thought and address made him suspected at Alcalá, and the inquisition charged him with witchcraft, warned, threatened, imprisoned, and finally dismissed him. The indomitable student was not to be crushed, but repaired at once to Salamanca, where he met with a similar treatment. Little did those inquisitors dream of the power that slumbered in the strange and self-imposed recluse. Leaving Spain, which could not appreciate his motives, or divine his character, he came to Paris in February, 1528, where he studied in the lowest classes of the university with unassuming humility, begged for his daily sustenance, and occasionally startled his friends by religious exhortations. Several young men admired his unworldly zeal and drew around him, and of the two who were domiciled with him, one was the famous Francis Xavier, afterwards known as the apostle of the East. Their hearts were on fire for the conversion of the world, and they took solemn vows

of chastity, poverty, and entire consecration to the church, in the subterranean-chapel of the Abbey of Montmartre. At length, these companions, ten in number, agreed to leave Paris and meet in Venice in January, 1537. As they resolved to go to Jerusalem, they went to Rome to receive the papal blessing and came back to Venice in order to embark. But a war with the Turks frustrated their intentions, and their enthusiasm was in the meantime expended in various forms of effort. Rome naturally became their head-quarters, and Loyola conceived the idea of founding an order to be devoted to the very work in which he and his fellows were so ardently engaged. The nature and plans of the new institution were sketched, and submitted to the pontiff Paul III., who, under certain limitations, confirmed it on 27th September, 1540; but three years afterwards those limitations were withdrawn. Loyola was president of the order, and remained in Rome in order to direct and stimulate its movements. Thus sprung up the order of the Jesuits—the mightiest by far of the kindred institutions of the Church of Rome, and which has more than once shaken the nations of Europe. The order increased with great rapidity; it had a romantic origin and a definite aim. Loyola founded at Rome an asylum for converted Jews, and a penitentiary for reclaimed females. Julius III. in 1550 confirmed the order, and Loyola remained its general till his death on 31st July, 1556. At his death the society consisted of more than 1,000 persons possessing 100 religious houses, and divided for the prosecution of its labours into twelve provinces, reaching from Spain to India and Brazil. Loyola was beatified by Paul V. in 1609, and canonized by Gregory XV. in 1622. His famous 'Spiritual Exercises' were published at Rome in 1548. Many even in his own church deny that he had enough of learning to write this book, or even enough of ingenuity to construct the rules of the order of Jesus, affirming that he was in both respects the instrument of minds more refined and subtle than his own. His was a self-sacrificing fanaticism. His life was a spiritual knighthood—undaunted in the cause which he had espoused. His labours were soon appreciated by the church, and the society of Jesus became a mighty engine before which popes themselves have trembled. Its secrecy has defied investigation, and its unscrupulous means are only surpassed by the devoted spirit of its combined phalanx of agents and associates. Luther and Loyola represent progress and check, march and counter-march, action and reaction in the same epoch of the ecclesiastical world. [J.E.]

LOYSEAU, C., a Fr. juriconsult. 1566-1627.

LOYSEAU, J. S., a Fr. juriconsult, d. 1822.

LOYSON, C., a French publicist, 1791-1820.

LUBBERT, SIBRAND, a learned Dutch divine, and deputy to the synod of Dort, 1556-1620.

LUBERSAE, ABBE DE, a French antiquarian, 1730-1804. His nephew, J. B. JOSEPH, bishop of Chartres, and dep. to the est.-general, 1740-1822.

LUBIENECKI, THEODORE, a Polish artist, 1653-1720. His brother, CHRISTOPHER, a painter, born 1659.

LUBIENIETZKI, STANISLAUS, in Latin, *Lubienecius*, a famous Socinian of Poland, and historian of the reformation in that country, 1623-75.

LUB

LUBIN, AUG., a Fr. geographer, 1624-1695.
LUBIN, EILHARD, a Ger. philolog., 1565-1621.
LUCA, G. B. DE, a Neapol. cardinal, d. 1683.
LUCA, IGNATIUS DE, an Aust. geogr., 1746-98.
LUCAE, S. C., a Ger. physician, 1787-1821.



[Lucan—From an Ancient Medal.]

LUCAN, the commonly received name of MARCUS ANNAEUS LUCANUS, was born at Cordova (then Corduba) in Spain, 38, son of a Roman knight, who was youngest brother of the famous Seneca. It was his misfortune to find a rival poet in the emperor Nero, and to receive the prize in a public competition with the sovereign, who then forbade him to recite his verses in public. This circumstance, perhaps, added to the general hatred of his crimes, induced Lucan to join a conspiracy formed against him, and the plot being discovered, he is believed to have accused his own mother, in the hope of pardon. If so, Lucan could only have repented of his weakness, when, notwithstanding, he was condemned to die. He chose to have his veins opened and then bled to death, in the twenty-seventh year of his age, 65. The only portion of his compositions that has descended to the present age, is his 'Pharsalia,' an unfinished description of the civil war between Caesar and Pompey. It has been translated into English by May and Rowe, and is much esteemed for the spirit of freedom and morality which it breathes, in numbers of genuine poetry.

LUCAS, CHARLES, an Irish physician, and member of parliament, distinguished in the opposition to government, 1713-1771.

LUCAS, FRANCIS, a Flem. divine, died 1619.

LUCAS, J. A. H., a Fr. naturalist, 1780-1825.

LUCAS, J. J. S., a Fr. commander, 1764-1829.

LUCAS, MARGARET, duchess of Newcastle, a poetical and miscellaneous writer, abt. 1625-1673.

LUCAS, PAUL, a French traveller and antiquarian, auth. of many descriptive works, 1664-1737.

LUCAS, PETER, a French sculptor, 1691-1752. His two sons—FRANCIS, a sculptor, flourished 1736-1813; JEAN PAUL, a painter, died 1808.

LUCAS, VAN LEYDEN. See JACOBS.

LUCCA, B. LA, an Ital. historian, 1236-1327.

LUCCHESINI, GIOVANNI LORENZO, a Jesuit, and ecclesiastical writer in Lucca, about 1638-1710.

LUCCHESINI, GIOVANNI VINCENZO, a learned wr., sec. of briefs under Clement XII., 1660-1744.

LUCCHESINI, GIROLAMO, Marquis De, a native of Lucca, disting. as a man of letters, and

LUC

Prussian minister under Frederick II., 1752-1782.

His brother, CÆSAR, a philologist, 1755-1832.

LUCENA, J. DE, a Portug. Jesuit, 1550-1610.

LUCHI, M. A., an Italian cardinal and poet, 1744-1802. His uncle, BONAVENTURE, theologian, 1700-1785. His brother, LOUIS, learned ecclesiastic and antiquary, 1703-1788.

LUCIAN, the most brilliant and purest Greek writer of the second century; born at Samos in Assyria, on the banks of the Euphrate, lived between A.D. 120 and 200, under Trajan, Hadrian, and the Antonines. His life was extremely varied: he had followed many professions; and mingled with all classes of men, of all various nations. In his youth a sculptor, we find him soon a lawyer—the profession of his predilection—practising at the bar in Syria and Greece. Next a teacher of rhetoric, settled in Gaul, where he collected a large school, and amassed a considerable fortune. Withdrawing from professional life, he sprung up into the Lucian of History, writing incessantly, but at the same time always travelling; he visited Macedonia, Cappadocia, Paphlagonia, and Bithynia, resting for any long interval only in Athens; and he died in England, administering a lucrative office which he owed to the emperor Commodus. A life so varied would have endowed a mind, even of ordinary quickness, with much practical knowledge of mankind, and given an insight into the actual condition of society: so that with Lucian's exquisite command of Greek, and his unextinguishable taste, he could in nowise have failed to rise into one of the best and most enterprising writers of the time. Nevertheless, if the bestowment on him be nothing more than his excellences like these, we shall ill appreciate the character and influence of one of the most formidable pens ever wielded in Antiquity. In keenness of wit, not very unequal to Aristophanes himself, whose talents for popular but significant burlesque he also inherited—Lucian was gifted besides with that boldness, that sense, and sincerity which is insight, belonging only to the greatest minds; and he brought the whole of these rare advantages to the execution of a task, which none is more arduous, and only one noble—the waging of an unrelenting war with every and colour of *charlatanerie* in his time. Descending among the details of life, he holds up to ridicule and scorn, although mainly to ridicule, the prevalent follies and vices of society in those centuries—the parasite, the waylayer of legacies, the soldiering but vacant bell, the vender of morality: it seems, and multitudes like them, had, even in early days, appeared. But Lucian reveals more and displays greatest courage, in his contest with the widest spread—the most general form of iniquity. The ancient religions were then tottering; and ancient wisdom had shrunk into a witless sham and formality. The vulgar had lost interest into the spiritual sense of the mythologies, and took the stories of the gods in the stupid way, believing them without evidence, more historical, desecrating nothing of their poetical beauty, but dogmatizing well! To this vulgar superstition a large proportion of the dialogue was addressed; and truly they helped to shatter it! Our author wrote yet more earnestly, and de-

highest power, when his turn with the philosophers had come. It is grievous to think of it, apparently so it was, that wisdom and morals were then professed by men who knew no wisdom, understood nothing of morals: the dialectic golden-mouthed Plato had passed into sheerest vanity, and the virtues of the Stoics were to be had at so much per head. Could a Society of such men for its wise men, endure long the Earth? If pen could have shamed it, the pen had been Lucian's. But no such salvation was in store: emptiness having once seized philosophy, as pharisaism on a religion—is neither hope nor help for it under the sun! Perhaps Lucian's best dialogue, in scourge of the philosophers, is 'The Angler.'—A function of this—assumed and unflinchingly carried out, indeed boldness indeed; but, sad for the contemporary reputation of the Scornor of Samosata! *Εἰς, ἐπὶβάλλει, προσεπιβάλλει*,—no quarter to him by whom quarter was never given! But at this extremity of a long interval of time, and in an age like ours, we may descry the sense, believe in patriotism, and even doubt the 'infidelity' of Lucian. The vices he warred with, are none of ours, so that we can afford to be temperate, and make hope to be impartial. The experience of sixteen centuries having discredited superstition, extinguished insincerity—men may now enjoy the wit, and admire the polish, for surely they cannot be offended by the satire of the Dialogues of Dead. [J.P.N.]

CIAN, ST., a presbyter of Antioch, who suffered martyrdom under Diocletian in 312.

CIFER, the schismatic bp. of Cagliari, the bp. of Sardinia, and a saint of Rome, d. 370.

CILIUS, a Roman satirist, 149–103 B.C.

CINI, A. F., an Italian designer, 17th cent.

CIUS, a Greek writer of the second century.

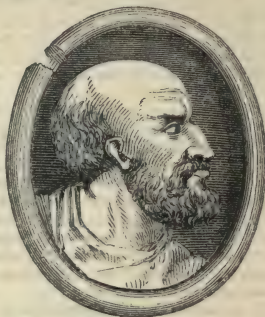
CIUS, the *first* of the name, pope and saint of Rome, was elected 252, and the next year suffered martyrdom. The *second*, succeeded 1144, was killed by a blow from a stone in a popular riot 145. The *third* outlived several popular commanders, and reigned 1181–1185.

CIUS, J., historian of Dalmatia, died 1684.

CKNER, N., a marshal of France, 1722–94.

LUCRETIA, one of the noblest names in Roman history, was the wife of Collatinus, a near relation of Tarquin the Proud, king of Rome. The story, as related by Livy, is to the effect that Sextus Tarquinius, the king's eldest son, was inflamed with a passion for her, moved by her extraordinary beauty; and becoming a guest at her house during the absence of Collatinus, succeeded in dispossessing her person. Entering her chamber in the night with a drawn sword, and finding himself sorely repulsed, he threatened to slay her, and flung the body of a slave in her bed, to make it appear that he had killed them both in the act of adultery. The dread of being thought so infamous added to Lucretia's yield, but with a resolve that the honour of her husband and her own innocence should be avenged. She summoned her father and her husband from the camp, who came accompanied by their kinsmen, Valerius Publicola and Brutus, and having recounted the events of the night, she suddenly stabbed herself to the heart with a concealed dagger. The bloody poniard was

snatched from the wound by Brutus, and the witnesses of this sad tragedy swore by the 'once pure blood' of Lucretia, not to rest till they had expelled the Tarquins from Rome. This event, which occurred B.C. 509, was the signal of Roman freedom, the kingly government being abolished, and a republic established by the conspirators, of whom Junius Brutus became chief. Poets and artists have vied with each other in celebrating the heroism of Lucretia, and her name, like that of Penelope, has furnished the most significant expression for all that is noble and chaste in the female character. [E.R.]



[Lucretius—From an Antique Gem.]

LUCRETIUS, the commonly received name of TITUS LUCRETIVS CARUS, an eminent philosopher and poet, born at Rome about 96 B.C., and said to have died by his own hand in the forty-fourth year of his age, about 52. He is admitted to be one of the greatest of Roman poets for descriptive beauty and elevated sentiment, while his philosophy is subject to the errors inevitable to the state of science at that time. His poem, which is entitled 'De Rerum Natura,' embodies accurately the Epicurean doctrine on the nature of things, and was first published in 1486. It has been translated into English by Creech and Mason Good.

LUCULLUS, LUCIUS LICINIUS, a naval and military commander of Rome, born about B.C. 115, and distinguished in the war with Mithridates from the time of Sylla to B.C. 66, when he was supplanted by Pompey. He lived about twenty years longer, in an elegant retirement on the coast of Campania, and his costly habits have rendered his name a bye-word for all that is luxurious and extravagantly refined in taste. He was at the same time a great master of literature, and his house was enriched with a valuable library and works of art, which were opened to the curious and the learned, among whom was his friend Cicero.

LUDEKE, C. W., a Prussian *savant*, 1787–1805.

LUDEWIG, J. P. DE, a Ger. jurist, 1668–1743.

LUDICAN, a king of Mercia, 823–825.

LUDIUS, a Roman painter, age of Augustus.

LUDLOW, EDMUND, one of the principal chiefs of the republican party in England during the civil war, born about 1620, distinguished at the battle of Edgehill 1642, successor of Ireton in the government of Ireland 1650, died in exile 1693. Lud-

low is the author of curious and valuable 'Memoirs,' published 1698.

LUDOLPH, JOB, a German Orientalist, distinguished for his researches in Ethiopian history and the Ethiopic dialects, 1624-1704. His two nephews—**HENRY WILLIAM**, distinguished as a Greek and Russian scholar, 1655-1710; and **JOB**, as a mathematician, 1649-1711. The son of the latter, **JEROME LUDOLPH**, a physician, 1677-1728.

LUDOLPH, an ascetic writer, about 1300-1370.

LUDOVICUS, or **LUDWIG, GODFREY**, a philologist and literary *savant* of Prussia, 1670-1724.

LUDOVICUS, C. GUNTHER, a professor of Leipzig, author of a 'Plan for a History of the Philosophy of Wolf,' and 'of Leibnitz,' 1707-1778.

LUDWIG, C. F., a phys. of Leipzig, 1757-1823.

LUDWIG, C. T., a Germ. botanist, 1709-1773.

LUGO, JOHN DE, a Spanish cardinal and theologian, 1583-1660. His brother, **FRANCIS**, a Jesuit and theologian, 1580-1652.

LUINI, BERNARDIN, an Ital. painter, 16th ct.

LUKE, the evangelist, said to have been a Jewish proselyte, converted by the preaching of Paul, and a physician by profession, was a native of Antioch, and probably wrote his gospel, as well as the Acts of the Apostles, while a prisoner in Rome A.D. 63. He was a companion of Paul in many of his journeys, and is understood to have been acquainted with the family of Mary, and even to have seen the Saviour in his youth. He died at the age of eighty-four, and was never married.

LULLI, ANTHONY, a Fr. grammarian, d. 1582.

LULLY, JEAN BAPTISTE, born at Florence in 1634, showed such a remarkable taste for music that a corderly, from no other consideration than the hope of his some time becoming eminent in art, undertook to teach him the guitar. While under the care of his kind guitar master he attracted the attention of the Chevalier Guise, a French gentleman, who took him at ten years of age to Paris, to be page to the Mde. de Montpensier, niece of Louis XIV. While in this menial capacity he used to spend his leisure time in practising upon an old violin, and his taste in music having reached the ear of the princess, she immediately procured a master to teach him the violin, and in the course of a few months he was elevated to the rank of a court musician, and afterwards admitted into the king's band, which was styled the 'Les Petits Violons,' of which corps he soon afterwards became the head. From this time Lully's fame as a performer and composer was fully established and recognized. At this time one who could read music at sight was esteemed as a great musician, and not one-half of those then living in France were so far accomplished as to be able to play an accompaniment on the harpsichord or theorbo to the exercises of the scholars. Lully in this respect contributed greatly to the progress of musical science, and in his compositions introduced many of the improvements which have since become inseparable from compositions of the slightest kind. In the year 1686 the king having recovered from a serious indisposition which threatened his life, Lully was required to compose a *Te Deum*. Accordingly he wrote one, which was as remarkable for its excellence as it was for an unhappy accident which befel the composer during its performance, which he

conducted. In the midst of one of the movements of this work, Lully struck his foot with the with which he was beating time. This caused considerable inflammation, and the injury was untractable that his physician advised him to his little toe cut off; and, after a delay of days his foot; and at length the whole limb, this juncture an empiric offered to effect a without amputation. Two thousand pistoles to be his guerdon if he succeeded; but, as have been expected, Lully became one more to the popular faith in quackery. He died 1687, and was interred in the church of the Dilect Augustines, at Paris, where an elegant tomb was erected to his memory. Lully's now chiefly rests on his overtures, a special composition of which he is said to have been inventor. He wrote several operas, motets, other compositions for the church, besides a number of symphonies in three parts for violins. He had two sons, **LOUIS** and **JEAN**, also musicians. They in conjunction composed the music to an opera named 'Zephire et Flore,' which was formed at the Academie Royale in 1688. [J.]

LULLY, RAYMOND, a great theologian, philosopher of the middle ages, was of Catalan descent, and was born at Palma, the capital of Majorca, 1235. He commenced life as a courtier and man of pleasure, but was converted about thirty years of age to the religion of Christ, chiefly by the exhortations of a married lady whom he had professed the most ardent devotee. For about ten years, 1265-1275, he lived more in a solitary place, and became the subject of remarkable ecstasies and visions—the end being that his prayers for wisdom to convert the heathen were answered, he says, by a singular illumination of his mind, in which the principles of truth became manifest to him. In this light, with the aid of his investigations in Arabian philosophy, he conceived a new system of dialectic, which he consulted in his 'Ars Generalis Ultima,' published 1480; the 'Ars Brevis,' published 1481, and the 'Arbor Scientiae,' 1482. The first of these (of which the second is an abridged method) proposes a universal art, or science of sciences, the principles of which all others are supposed to be comprehended, and by the aid of which all sciences maintained they could all be demonstrated. 'Arbor Scientiae,' or tree of knowledge, contains a demonstration of the love of God and the neighbour, traced from its root to its fruit. It is possible to enumerate all his works, but the general object is to demonstrate by an infallible method, all the primary truths of religion, including the existence and life of Christ, and to embrace in their scope, the physical and metaphysical sciences; and, as a necessary consequence, the doctrines of the alchemists, who claim Raymond Lully as one of their greatest masters. His practical means to attain the end of his life were large in their scope as his system of logic; and he embodied them in three proposals, which he presented upon the pope and Philip the Fair, making two journeys to effect his purpose. These were—1. That all the existing military orders should be founded into one body. 2. That the works and schools of the philosopher Averroes, should be absolutely suppressed. 3. That monasteries should be

all parts of the world, to instruct in strange languages and in the new dialectic, such as could enter into vows for the conversion of infidels. It must be admitted that this was a magnificent political design, and there is nothing in history to compare with it, except the achievements of Loyola. Raymond Lully, disappointed, after most indefatigable efforts to procure the adoption of his system, embarked for Turin, to commence his apostleship single-handed, and there, it is believed, he found the death of a martyr, 1315. His works acquired great celebrity, and were often printed in the 16th century. The best of his logists is the French priest Ant. Perroquet. He ridicules his pretensions, and calls him an ignorant friar, but without exhibiting any apprehension of what he really teaches. [E.R.]

UMAGNE, MARIE DE, religious founder of the order of 'Filles de la Providence,' 1599-1657.

UMSIDEN, A., a Scotch antiquar., 1720-1801.

UMSDEN, M., a Scotch Oriental., 1777-1835.

UNARDI, V., an Italian aeronaut, 1759-1799.

UND, L., a Swedish jurisconsult, 1638-1715.

UNEAU DE BOISJERMAIN, PETER JOS.

URCIS, a miscellaneous writer, author of a 'Commentary on Racine,' a 'Course of History Geography,' &c., 1732-1801.

UNIG, J. C., a German compiler, 1662-1740.

UPSET, TH., an English scholar and translator to Richard Pace, when ambas., 1498-1532.

UPTON, D., an Eng. biographer, 17th cent.

UPTON, W., an English divine, d. abt. 1726.

UPUS, or WOLFIUS, CHRISTIAN, a monk of

St. Augustine, known as a canonist and theologian, 1612-1681.

PUS, SERVATUS, a Fr. theologian, 9th cent.

URBE, G. DE, a French antiquarian, d. 1613.

URINGTON, W., an Eng. statesman, d. 1813.

SIGNAN, G. DE, a Fr. crusader, died 1194.

SSAN, MARGARET DE, a French novelist

of considerable genius, author of a great number of historical romances, 1682-1758.

UTHER, the great German reformer, was

born at Eisleben, 10th November, 1483. As he

was born on St. Martin's Eve, and baptized the

same day, he received his Christian name of Mar-

tin. His father, who was a poor miner, left Eisle-

benor Mansfeld, when the infant Martin was

only six months old. Here the hardy labourer

was reared, as to have at length two blast-fur-

naces of his own, and to be thus enabled by a be-

nevolent Providence, to give his son a good edu-

cation. After getting such tuition as the place of

partial residence could afford, Martin was sent at

the age of fourteen to school at Magdeburg, where

the poverty forced him, with other boys, to tra-

vel through the neighbouring villages and to sing hymns

as means of procuring a supply of victuals. Re-

turning the next year to Isenach, he was pressed by

various difficulties, and compelled to a similar

mode of relief, till a benevolent family took him

under their roof. His father was anxious that his

son should study law, and Martin entered the uni-

versity of Erfurt in 1501. The fashionable schol-

astic philosophy occupied him here for a series of

years, and the whole university admired his

genius. During the second year of his studies at

Erfurt, being a laborious reader, and in the habit

of racking the college library and devouring its

volumes, he found a copy of the Latin Bible, a book he had never seen before, and which on his reading it, stirred up strange and rapturous sensations within him. Not long afterwards his severe studies produced an alarming illness, which brought him face to face with death, and created serious and permanent religious impressions, which were so deepened by the death of a very intimate friend and fellow-student by a stroke of lightning, that he at once resolved to become a monk, and leaving all his property behind him, but a Virgil and Plautus, and giving his astonished friends a hearty farewell banquet, he entered the monastery of the hermits of St. Augustine. Here the ambitious scholar soon felt the crushing despotism of those monkish brothers, for he was forced to do the most menial and disgusting offices, and the master of arts was made a servant of all work—sweeper, porter, and beggar, for the lazy drones who buzzed in the convent. Still, he did not neglect his studies, and he strove earnestly all the while to obtain that spiritual peace and sanctity which he had imagined must be easily found in a religious establishment. Alas! he watched, fasted, prayed, read, and did penance on himself in vain. His melancholy could not be relieved by such ghostly mechanism. His was not a mind to be cheated into quiet by monastic routine, or degraded and hushed by morbid asceticism. But the conversations of Staupitz, his vicar-general, at length led the young Augustinian to feel the freedom and peace of the gospel, and he was ordained to the priesthood, and celebrated his first mass, in his twenty-fourth year. By the influence of Staupitz, Luther was in 1508 called by Frederick, elector of Saxony, to be a professor of philosophy in the university of Wittenberg. Here in a short time he taught also biblical theology, and obtained more internal serenity, and a deeper view of the Divine plan of redemption. He began to preach too with that vigour, impetuosity, and eloquence which soon attracted immense crowds. About 1510 he was sent to Rome on ecclesiastical business, and his mind received a terrible shock by what he witnessed of the idleness, profanity, and sensuality of the Romish clergy and laity, and the grief and indignation he experienced during this visit to the city of the pope, caused the veil to fall from his eyes. On returning from the Italian metropolis, he was, in 1512, made doctor of divinity, and he continued to preach boldly, attacking the scholastic philosophy, and basing his arguments more and more on the Holy Scriptures. The court of Rome, to supply its luxuries, and aid in building St. Peter's, had commissioned indulgences to be sold in Germany. The traffic was carried on with the utmost effrontery, and under a regular tariff, and Tetzel was a fit instrument for the nefarious commerce in the souls of men. Some of the people of Wittenberg, who had confessed to Luther, refused to abandon their sins, and pleaded the indulgences which they had bought. The spirit of Luther was fired—the spark was laid to the train which ended in so mighty an explosion. He preached and remonstrated, and on the 31st October, 1517, nailed to the door of the castle church his ninety-five theses, and sent a copy of them to the archbishop of Magdeburg. The consequent discussions with Tetzel at Wittenberg, and his debates upon the

same subject at Heidelberg, only increased and deepened the agitation, and added to Luther's popularity. By and bye he was summoned to appear and answer at Augsburg before the papal legate, Cardinal Cajetan. At the several interviews he stood firm and resolved, and the friar Martin returned in triumph to his cell and his lecture-room. The excitement was now so prodigious that the courteous Elector wished him to leave the city—the idea of a capital penalty for him was loudly talked of, and the unquailing Luther at last appealed from the pope to a general council. But Militz, another legate, was appointed, and at a meeting which took place at Altenburg in 1519, Luther was so far cajoled as to write an humble and apologetic letter to Leo. The letter was unheeded—the reformer became more and more alive to the errors of the church—the disputation with Eckius still forced him onwards, and, being too honest to conceal his convictions, he took advantage of the press, and his works found a wondrous and immediate circulation. Rome became seriously alarmed, and Leo at length issued a bull of excommunication, which Luther publicly and contemptuously burnt before an immense assembly at Wittenberg. The German mind was thoroughly roused, and prepared to throw off the yoke of Rome. Luther's separation from Rome was now complete. Leo urged the new emperor, Charles V., to apprehend and punish the turbulent and daring heretic, but by the influence of the elector of Saxony, the reformer's cause was tried at Worms. On his way to Worms, Spalatin, apprehensive for his safety, despatched a messenger to forewarn and dissuade him from continuing his journey, but the magnanimous champion replied, 'Go tell your master, that though there were as many devils in Worms as tiles upon the house-tops, I will enter it.' On the 16th of April he reached this city, attired in his friar's cowl; multitudes met him, and he entered it attended by 2,000 persons. Before his 204 august judges, the emperor and his nobility, his courage did not fail, for clearly and fully did he vindicate his past procedure, and he steadily appealed to the authority of Scripture. The result was, that Charles issued a rescript 'against the evil fiend in human form,' 'the fool,' and 'the blasphemer,' and put him under the ban of the empire. Luther had already left the town, pursuing the road that took him to Mora, that he might see his aged grandmother. He resumed his journey the next day, but as he passed through the depths of the Thuringian forest he was roughly seized by five horsemen, and carried to the castle of Wartburg, and a whole year he lay there in solitude, while his friends mourned his absence or death. But his powerful patrons had in this way provided for his safety. This period of forced retirement was not mis-spent, and though he had to wrestle with morbid and nervous sensations, produced by his confinement and sedentary life, he translated the New Testament into German, which was published in 1522. Leaving his Patmos, and returning to Wittenberg, his undaunted energy carried all before it, the reformation was ushered in, and in 1524 Luther abandoned the monastic dress—the last symbol of his connection with Rome. He crushed his fanatical opponents, who did more injury to his cause than his papal adversaries,

gallantly entered the lists with Henry VIII. of England, and fought stoutly with Erasmus of Freedom of the Will. In 1525, he was married to Catherine von Bora, who had left her convent about two years before, and 'his



[Luther's Chamber at Wittenberg]

and lovely Ketha' proved a kind and affectionate wife to him. The labours of Luther were a period incessant, for the care of all the churches was upon him, and many of the states of Germany embraced his doctrines. From 1517 to 1525, every year saw him publish a book or books against some form of papal error. The anabaptists were a sad thorn in his side, and by their wretched excesses brought great scandal upon his work. The translation of the Bible occupied a large portion of his time, for it was the mainstay of the reformation; and commentaries on almost all the books of the Bible proceeded from his unwearied pen. Councils were in those days reckoned a grand office for healing ecclesiastical discord, and were not a few in the life of Luther: Worms, 1521, Nuremberg in 1522-23, when the German princes presented a list of 'a hundred grievances' and another at the same place in the following year, at which the members resolved to work out as possible the decisions of that of Worms. That of Augsburg in 1525, adjourned to Spirach, 1526, at which a general council was demanded. Another diet was convoked to meet in February, 1529, and the imperial and popish party having refused, decreed to suppress the reformation by force. Against this bloody decree the diet solemnly protested, and the reforming band received from this circumstance the appropriate name of *Protestants*. Luther and Zwingli quarrelled about the nature of the Lord's Supper, and maintained a worse than idle contest, met personally for disputation at Marburg. The diet of Augsburg met in 1530, the confession prepared by Melancthon was submitted to it, and protestantism, in spite of all obstacles, was firmly established among the German nations. Many interruptions and incessant labours, continued at Wittenberg during his remaining years. In his sixty-second year his health began to give way—the strong man was bowed down. After an altercation with the lawyers about destine marriages and certain female fashions of dress, he indignantly left Wittenberg for El

the month of January, 1546. The river Issel had swollen, he was five days upon the road. On the 17th of February he complained of oppressive pain in his chest. Momentary relief from it was so obtained; but he was again attacked in the night, and after brief but earnest religious exercises, and thrice repeating the inspired words, 'Into thy hands I commit my spirit—God of truth thou hast redeemed me,' he expired between two and three o'clock in the morning. His disease is supposed to have been *angina pectoris*, but some say, ulcer in the stomach. On the 19th his body was closed in a leaden coffin and carried into the church where it was removed for burial, and on the 22nd the hearse arrived at Wittenberg, where the whole city stood around the gates in deepest sorrow and lamentation. Luther was buried in the Stoss-kirche, and many a traveller has read the simple inscription that still stands over his tomb. No one will deny that Luther was one of the great men of the world. He had an earnest and honest nature—stranger alike to cowardice and dissimulation. Whatever he did, he did with his might. That he sometimes spoke roughly and wrote harshly, no one knew better than himself.—'I was born,' said he, 'fight with devils and storms, and hence it is that my writings are so boisterous and stormy.' It required a leonine temperament to do the work of Martin Luther. Yet he was a man of a loving and generous heart—playful and happy with his wife and family or friends. He liked hilarity, and his great mind rejoiced to unbend. Intellect and passion were alike powerful within him, for with all his clearness of reason and conscientious decision he was often swayed by impulse. In those moments he uttered or wrote those expressions, which have so often the semblance of inconsistent paradoxes. So much was he formed to lead opinion that he could not easily bear contradiction. His humour was incredible, as his remaining works attest. Luther had great natural capabilities for music, and he had sedulously studied its theory. He wrote very many hymns and set them to music. In 1523 he published his first hymn with music in a single sheet; the next year he wrote seventeen with a similar accompaniment, and in other subsequent years his muse was not idle. Forty-two original tunes were composed by himself and his associates. But amidst all his literary labours, his translation of the Scriptures stands pre-eminent. Fully aware of the difficult and responsible task, he received assistance in every form and from every available quarter. When the Hebrew terms belonging to botany and zoology perplexed him, he consulted the physician Sturciad, and he also obtained useful information from his friend Spalatin, who not only instructed him in natural history, but sent him specimens from the superb collection of which his family belonged to the elector of Saxony. He even employed butchers to dissect animals in his presence, that he might be able to discriminate and render accurately the various sacrificial terms of the Levitical code. But especially did he consult erudite and skilled professors of theology to aid him. They met from time to time, each having prepared himself for the interview by a thorough elaboration of the literary materials belonging to his department of investigation. At those repeated and prolonged consultations, Luther

invariably presided, and he had always spread out before him, his own manuscript, the ink of which was scarcely dry, the Hebrew Bible, and the Latin Vulgate. On his one hand sat Melancthon, with the Greek Scriptures before him, and on his other was placed Casper Cruciger, with his notes made from the Chaldee Targums. Bugenhagen, usually called Pomeranus, from the country of his birth, was also by their side, ready with his suggestions from the rabbinical writings and the old Greek versions. These scholars did their work with marvellous precision and fidelity, for they sometimes returned fourteen successive days to the reconsideration of a doubtful clause or word.—In short, Martin Luther was one of the few men whom Providence occasionally endows, prepares, and raises up for gigantic enterprise. He lived to see his work of religious emancipation immovably rooted among the German nations—the work of one man and one age. He sowed the seed in tears, but he saw the harvest gathered with joy. Luther was a man of a compact physical frame, with broad shoulders, a large and massive brow, and a firm set mouth. His works have been often reprinted. The best edition of his correspondence is that of De Wette, Berlin, 1825-28, 5 vols. 8vo. His Table Talk, all of which is not authentic, is one of the foundations of his *Memoires* by Michelet, Paris, 1837. A good edition of his works was published at Halle, in 24 volumes, 1737-53, and another edition, in 12mo, is in course of publication at Erlangen, 1826-53; 51 volumes have already appeared, and the whole is to occupy 60 volumes. There are many separate lives of the reformer, among which may be enumerated those of Pfizer, Meurer, Jürgen, König, Weydmann, and Wildenhahn. [J.E.]

LUTI, or LUTTI, B., a Ital. artist, 1666-1724.

LUTMA, J., a Dutch engraver, 1609-1685.

LUTTERELL, H., an Irish engraver, b. 1650.

LUXDORF, B. W., a Danish *savant*, 1716-88.

LUXEMBOURG, FRANCIS HENRY DE MONTMORENCI BOUTEVILLE, Duc De, one of the greatest generals of the age of Louis XIV., was a posthumous son of the count de Bouteville, and a pupil in war of the great Condé. He was constantly opposed to William III., and was successful against him in the battle of Nerwinde 1695, when 20,000 men were left on the field. Born 1628, commander-in-chief in Holland 1672, marshal 1675, died 1695. One of his sons, CHRISTIAN LOUIS, served in the Austrian war of succession, 1675-1746. The nephew of the latter, C. F. FREDERIC, was also a French marshal, 1702-1764. His wife, MADELEINE, widow of the duke de Boufflers, was celebrated at the court of Louis XV., 1707-1787.

LUYKEN, JOHN, a Dutch engraver, 1649-1712. His son and pupil, N. GASPARD, d. before him, 1660.

LUYNES, CHARLES D'ALBERT, Duc De, descended from a noble Florentine family named Alberti, who established themselves in France in 1413, was born at Pont St. Esprit 1578, and was godson of Henry IV. In the reign of Louis XIII. he became prime minister, and at length constable of France; died 1621. His son, LOUIS CHARLES, an ascetic writer, and one of the Port-Royal *savants*, author of many works published under the name of 'Laval,' flourished 1620-1690.

LUZAN, IGNATIUS, a Spanish poet, 1695-1754.

LUZZATTO, S., a Venetian rabbi, 17th cent.

LYCON, a Greek philosopher, 4th cent. B.C.
LYCOPHRON, a Greek poet, 2d century B.C.



[Lycurgus—From an Ancient Statue]

LYCURGUS, the great legislator of the Lacedæmonians, was the son of Eunomus, king of Sparta. His history commences with the year 898 B.C., when he might have usurped the throne on the death of his brother, but preferring to guard the kingdom for the unborn child of the latter, he devoted himself to the study of legislation. On his nephew becoming of age, Lycurgus travelled into Crete, Egypt, and Asia, and thus prepared himself to give Sparta the laws which have rendered his name immortal. His object was to regulate the manners as well as the government, and to form a warrior nation, in which no private interest should prevail over the public good. It is said that Lycurgus persuaded the Spartans to swear that they would observe these laws till his return from another journey, and that he then departed, and they never heard of him more. One account states that he starved himself to death, but it is more probable that he retired to private life, and died naturally, as Lucian records, at the age of eighty-five. [E.R.]

LYCURGUS, an Athenian orator and political functionary, about 408-325 B.C.

LYDGATE, JOHN, an old English poet, who flourished soon after the time of Chaucer, and is known to have been living in the middle of the 15th century. His history is very obscure, but he was a monk of Bury St. Edmunds, and was ordained a priest 1397. His principal works are 'The Siege of Troy,' 'Story of Thebes,' and 'The Fall of Princes.'

LYDIAT, THOMAS, an English divine, distinguished as a chronologist and mathematician, 1572-1649.

LYDIUS, B. L., a German protestant divine, established at Dort as a refugee in 1603, died 1629. His son, JAMES, a divine and critic, was also a minister at Dort, dates unknown.

LYE, EDWARD, an antiquarian *savant*, au. of an 'Anglo-Saxon and Gothic Dict.,' &c., 1704-69.

LYELL, CHARLES, father of the well-known geologist, a Scotchman, disting. as a discoverer in botany, and translator of Dante, 1767-1849.

LYFORD, WILLIAM, a wr. of practical divinity, rector of Sherborne, in Dorsetshire, 1598-1653.

LYNAR, ROCH FREDERIC, Count De, a statesman and scholar, author of political works and travels, 1708-1781. His son, C. GOTT, disting. as a publicist and ascetic writer, 1741-1801.

LYNCH, J., an Irish polemic, died about 1741.

LYNDE, SIR HUMPHREY, an English minister, known as a writer in favour of protestantism, 1579-1636.

LYNDSAY, SIR DAVID, one of the most famous of the old Scottish poets, was probably born in or soon after the year 1490. He is usually described as 'of the Mount,' which was his paternal estate in Fifeshire. He received instruction at the university of St. Andrews; and, in 1512, he may have been a little above twenty years of age, when he was placed about the person of the new prince, who afterwards became James V. of Scotland. He first appeared, both as a public servant and as an author, in 1528, when the young king threw off his subjection to the Douglases. In the next year he was appointed Lyon-king-at-arms, and he was employed afterwards on embassies and other charges, both before and after the death of his royal patron. He sided with the Reformers to the extent, at any rate, of desiring and promoting purification of ecclesiastical polity and discipline; but he never figured very prominently in the fierce quarrels of his time, and spent his last years so quietly that it is not known when he died. He can be traced positively till 1558. His poetical works have nothing of high or fine poetic inspiration; but they abound in practical sense and sagacity, show great observation of society and manners, and are written with remarkable force of language, and tremendous strength of sarcasm and satirical invective. The most interesting of them is his 'Satire of the Three Estates,' a huge dramatic piece, hovering between the grotesque moralities, and those more modern plays, in which individual personages were introduced. 'Monarchy, a Dialogue between Experience and Courtier,' is his largest composition, but heavy; and his 'Squire Meldrum' is an indifferent attempt at poetizing the adventures of a contemporary. The most successful of his attempts, besides many passages of his play, are small pieces of satire on the court, on politicians, and on churchmen; and chief of these are his early productions, 'The Dream,' and the 'Complaint of the Papingo.'

LYNDWODE, or LINDWOOD, WILLIAM, ecclesiastical lawyer and statesman, in the reign of Henry VI., and bishop of St. David's, d. 1441.

LYNEDOCH, THOMAS GRAHAM, Lord, a native of Perthshire, who greatly distinguished himself as an officer of the British army during late wars, born 1750, died, governor of Dumfries castle, 1843.

LYON, GEORGE FRANCIS, a famous Arctic traveller, and advent. in the arctic seas, 1795-1811.

LYON, J., an English physician, 1734-1811.

LYONNET, P., a Ger. naturalist, 1707-1781.

LYONNET, R., a medical writer, 17th cent.

LYONS, ISRAEL, son of a Polish Jew, distinguished as an astronomer, mathematician, and botanist, 1739-1775.

LYRA, NICHOLAS DE, in Latin *Lyranus*, Scripture commentator of Normandy, died 1341.

LYS, the name of several painters.—1. J.

DER LYS, a Dutch genre painter, born at 1600. 2. JOHN LYS, flourished at Olden-1570-1629. 3. DU LYS, of the family of Darc, called *Nicoletto* by the Italians, died 1732.

SANDER, a Lacedæmonian general, who put an end to the Peloponnesian war by his victory over the Athenians 405 B.C. He established the 'tyrants' at Athens, and was killed in a battle with the Thebans 395.

SCHANDER, or LYSCANDER, JOHN, a Dutch antiquarian, died 1582. His brother, CL.

OSTOPHERSON, an historian, 1557-1623.

SERUS, POLYCARP, a Lutheran divine of many, 1552-1601. JOHN, of the same family, died on polygamy died 1684.

SIAS, a famous orator of Athens, 4th c. B.C.

SIAS, a general of Antiochus Epiphanes, of Syria, vanquished by Judas Maccabæus.

SIMACHUS, one of Alexander's lieutenants, who became master of Thrace on the division of the conquests, and was killed B.C. 282.

SIPPUS, a Greek sculptor, lived B.C. 350.

SIS, a Pythagorean philosopher, B.C. 388.

SISTRATUS, a Greek sculptor, 4th c. B.C.

SONS, DANIEL, an English physician and medical writer, died 1800. His son, SAMUEL, a writer on topography and the Roman antiquities of Great Britain, appointed keeper of the records in the Tower, 1763-1819.

TE, HENRY, an English botanist, 1529-1607.

TITTLETON, GEORGE LORD, an author and statesman, was born in January, 1709, at Hagley, in Worcestershire, the seat of his father, to whose life and baronetcy he was heir. He showed from his life the same qualities which he afterwards displayed,—fluency of diction, and justness of judgment. He never rose above an easy mediocrity

either in literature or statesmanship, but his popular amiable manners, his thorough chivalrous liberality of sentiment, and his good moral principles, justly made him an object of affectionate admiration among the men of genius of the age, and he thus occupies a more conspicuous position than his talents alone could have achieved. He is ranked among the converts from infidelity, but his religion did not become fanatical, and it may be questioned if it displaced anything beyond a dissatisfied partial scepticism. He was twice married, and the object of his earlier choice, from the deep affection with which he regarded her when alive, and his grief for her death, made the contrast with her successor, from whom Lyttleton found it necessary to separate, a matter of much sad remark among his contemporaries. Though his father was in office, he joined the young 'Patriots' who drove Walpole from power. He held several secondary offices, and preceded Mr. Legge as Chancellor of the Exchequer. He was created a baron in 1757, and died in 1773. His miscellanies, in prose and verse, are now forgotten, and his laborious but feeble history of Henry II., is only known to historical inquirers. [J.H.B.]

LYTTLETON, CHARLES, younger brother of the preceding, born in 1714, became bishop of Carlisle in 1762, and was distinguished for his antiquarian learning; died 1768. THOMAS LYTTLETON, the son of Lord George, and his successor in the peerage, was a young nobleman of dissipated manners, who possessed, however, much of his father's genius. He is the subject of a well-authenticated ghost story, which relates that he was warned of his death three days before it happened, in 1779, when he was in good health, and only thirty-five years of age. See (for other members of this family) LITTLETON.

M

MAN, JOHN, a doct. of the Sorbonne, 17th c.

MAS, the name of several Dutch painters—

MAS, a pupil of the younger Teniers, 1620-1680.

NICHOLAS, famous for his portraits, 1632-1680.

DIRK, or THEODORE, or THIERNY, great in tapestries and cavalades, 1656-1715.

GOD- was famous for his altar-pieces, 1660-1722.

MAS, J. G. E., a Prussian philos., 1766-1823.

MBIL, P. L., an Italian *savant*, 1752-1836.

MBILLON, JOHN, a learned monk and his-

tory of the Benedictines, celebrated for his know-

ledge of ecclesiastical antiquities, and his skill as a

historical and controversial writer, born in the

diocese of Rheims, 1632, died 1707.

MBLY, GABRIEL BONNOT, Abbé De, a bro-

ther of Condillac, eminent as a political and mis-

leading writer of great learning, 1709-1785.

MELOUL, J., a French prelate, died 1723.

MOUSE, JAN DE, one of the most celebrated

painters of the old Flemish school of Bruges, is the

master of any consideration who practised

in this country. His family name appears

to have been Gossaert, but he signed himself Joan-

bodius, that is, of Mabuse, his birth-place.

He was born about 1470; he studied in Italy,

and in 1499 visited this country, where he was

employed by Henry VII.; there is a picture of this

king's family, by him, at Hampton Court: he died at Antwerp in 1532.—Mabuse was a painter of extraordinary ability: his best works are generally brilliantly coloured, well drawn, and finished with extreme delicacy; his masterpiece is also in this country—the adoration of the kings, at Castle Howard, originally painted as an altar-piece for the abbey of Grammont, it afterwards fell into the possession of Prince Charles of Lorraine, from whose collection it was brought into England.—(Van Mander, *Leven der Schilders*, &c.; Walpole, *Anecdotes of Painting*, &c.) [R.N.W.]

MACABER, an old German poet, author of the 'Dance of Death,' painted by Holbein.

M'ADAM, or MACADAM, JOHN LOUDON, a magistrate and trustee of roads in Ayrshire, famous for introducing the improved system of road-making which bears his name, born 1756, died, after declining the honour of knighthood, which was conferred on his son, SIR JAMES NICHOL MACADAM, 1836. Mr. Macadam was substantially rewarded for this important national service by a grant of £10,000 from the government. Sir James Nichol Macadam died in 1852.

MACARDELL, J., an Eng. engraver, d. 1765.

MACARIUS, the name of two *saints*, the first or elder, a native of Alexandria, originally a baker,

who became a disciple of St. Anthony, and passed the last sixty years of his life as a hermit, 301-391. The *second*, a contemporary of the preceding, who was persecuted for his zeal against the Arians, and is said to have had 5,000 monks under his direction, died 395.

MACARIUS, a primate of Russia, died 1563.

MACARTHY, SIR CHARLES, an Irish officer, killed in African warfare by the Ashantees, 1824.

MACARTNEY, GEORGE, earl of, best known for his embassy to China, was a native of Antrim in Ireland, where he was born 1737. He began his career after taking his degree at Dublin in 1759, as tutor to the sons of Lord Holland. In 1764 he went as envoy extraordinary to Russia; in 1769 was appointed secretary to Lord Townshend, lord-lieutenant of Ireland; in 1775, governor of Grenada and Tobago; and in 1792-1795 was engaged in his famous mission with Sir George Staunton as secretary, who has published an account of the embassy: died 1806.

MACAULAY, CATHERINE, a famous historian and political writer of the last century, was the daughter of John Sawbridge, Esq., of Ollantigh in Kent, where she was born 1734. She commenced her literary career soon after marrying Dr. George Macaulay, a physician of London, and acquired great celebrity on account of the republican principles which gave the tone to her works. She was married a second time, in 1778, to a Mr. Graham, and died 1791.

MACAULAY, ELIZABETH WRIGHT, an English actress, who afterwards became famous as a country preacher, 1785-1837.

MACAULAY, ZACHARY, father of the popular historian Thos. B. Macaulay, dist. for his philanthropic co-operation with Wilberforce, 1768-1838.

MACBETH, the hero of Shakspeare's tragedy of that name, was a Scottish chief related to the reigning King Duncan, whom he assassinated in order to usurp his power 1040. He fell in battle by the hand of Macduff, 1057.

MACBRIDE, D., an Irish physician, 1727-1778.

MACCABEUS. See JUDAS.

MACCHIETTI, J., an Italian painter, b. 1541.

MACCORMICK, CH., an Irish student of law, known as an historian and miscel. wr., 1744-1807.

MACCRIE, THOMAS, a Scottish divine, au. of a 'Life of Knox,' and a 'History of the Attempted Reformation in Italy in the 16th Cent.,' 1772-1835.

MACCULLOCH, JOHN, a physician who was born at Guernsey in 1773, and took his diploma at Edinburgh at the early age of eighteen. He was remarkable for the versatility of his powers, was employed by government in a mineralogical and geological survey of Scotland, and by the East India Company as lecturer on chemistry in their establishment at Addiscombe. Died, in consequence of an accident, 1835.

MACCURTIN, H. an Irish lexicograp., 18th ct.

MACDIARMID, J., a Scotch wr., 1779-1808.

MACDIARMID, JOHN, the well-known editor of the *Dumfries Courier*, died 1852.

MACDONALD, A., a Scotch writer, 1757-90.

MACDONALD, JOHN, only son of Flora Macdonald, who assisted the Pretender to escape in 1746, known as a writer on tactics and the telegraph, &c., 1759-1831.

MACDONALD, STEPHEN JAMES JOSEPH

ALEXANDER, duke of Tarentum, and marshal of France, distinguished in the wars of the French empire, was descended from a Scotch family, took refuge in France in the time of the rebellion, Napoleon spoke of him as the noblest of characters, and regretted much that he had not known better when in active service. Born at 1765, died 1840.

MACDOWALL, SIR A., an East Indian, distinguished in the Madras army, 1762-1818.

MACE, F., a Fr. ecclesiastical wr., 1640.

MACE, J., a French theologian, 1600-1677.

MACE, R., a chronicler in the time of France.

MACE, TH., an English musician, died 1616.

MACEDO, FRANCIS DE, a learned Jesuit, towards a cordelier of Portugal, author of numerous works, born 1596, died in prison 1681.

MACEDO, J. A. DE, a Portug. poet, d. 1811.

MACEDONIUS, the first of the name, appointed patriarch of Constantinople by the Arians, 351; died 360; the second, elected 494, died 516.

MACER, ÆMILIUS, a Latin poet, about 24 B.C.

MACERATA, G. DA, an Ital. painter, b. 1540.

MACFARLANE, HENRY, a native of Scotland, known as a political and miscellaneous writer, was in early life a schoolmaster, parliamentary reporter, and newspaper editor. He is said to have assisted Macpherson in editing the poems of Ossian; he also translated some of Buchanan's pieces; 1734-1804.

MAGILLIVRAY, WILLIAM, M.D., LL.D., distinguished Scottish naturalist, died 1852.

MAGGREGOR, R., an E. Indian officer, d. 1811.

MACHAM, ROBERT, the discoverer of the island of Madeira, was an English gentleman, who, driven out of his course by contrary winds, eloping with his mistress, in the age of Edward III., 1344. The story relates, that the lovers and were buried in the island by their crew, afterwards escaped to the coast of Africa, and came slaves in Morocco. Their adventures, often in Portuguese by Alcaforado, have been translated into French; and the Rev. W. L. B. has made them the subject of one of his poems.

MACHAU, W. DE, a French poet, 1282-1311.

MACHAULT, JOHN DE, a learned French Jesuit, 1561-1629. JOHN BAPTIST DE MACHAULT, another Jesuit writer, 1591-1640. JACQUES MACHAULT, author of 'Missions to the Guay,' &c., 1600-1680.

MACHIAVELLI, NICOLA, whose name is well known by the English abbreviation Machiavelli, was born at Florence in the year 1469. He seems to be known of his education than might be expected from the interest created by his distinguished place among political philosophers. In the age of thirty, he is found deep in the perplexities of Italian politics of the period, having been secretary of the board of 'The Ten.' In whatever light his works may be dealt with critically, there is no doubt that they were founded upon the close practical observation of political movements as well as on a scholarly acquaintanceship with history. But it must also be remembered, that ever deeply he was engaged in Italian conflict and diplomacy, and however the Peninsula, with its multitudinous of republican, monarchical, and despotic states, along with the hierarchy ruling large a portion of it, may have furnished an

of the politics of the world, yet, as in other
ments of inquiry, the narrowness of the field
be considered in estimating the conclusions
inquirer. It is true, however, that one
of his acuteness would add to his Ital-
perience a consciousness of the machina-
of France and the German empire, along
the rising Spanish kingdom, to get pos-
of Italy. The events of his life would
fully told without a narrative of the very
ated history of Italy during his active

He had to conduct some extremely criti-
cations for the Florentine republic with
ridious and rapacious Cæsar Borgia, and
ought has perhaps been often repeated, that
could there have been more ferocity and
condensed within the compass of two human
than when Borgia and Machiavelli met
same cabinet. The political and critical
as about Machiavelli have centred round
ay or discourse on the prince, intended not
plication, but for the private instruction of
ung princes of the Medici family. It has
maintained that he wrote to caricature the
rles he professes, but this is an unnecessary

It is easy to see that he meant what he
and his opinions are not wonderful, consider-
school in which he was taught. He wrote
her and more extensive works, one on the
books of the first decade of Livy's history
-ther, a curious dialogue on the art of war.
d on the 22d of June, 1527. [J.H.B.]

CHIN, J., an English astronomer, 18th ct.

CK, CHARLES, Baron Von, an Austrian
and, who rose to distinction during the wars of
rench revolution, and was at the head of the
of Naples opposed to the French in Italy,
The most remarkable incident in his career,
surrender with 28,000 Austrian troops to
oparte, for which he was tried by court-
ar at Vienna. Born in Franconia 1752; died,
ance and disgraced, 1828.

CKAY, AND., a dist. mathemat., died 1809.

CKENZIE, SIR ALEX., was a native of In-
verness, and at an early period of his life settled in
Canada. After having been eight years in the
service of the North-West Fur Company, he was
at Fort Chipewyan 3d June, 1789, on an
exploring expedition towards the north, in which
he traced the great river named after him, and
reached the Arctic Ocean in lat. 69°. Some time
previously (1771) this great barrier had been first
seen at the mouth of the Coppermine River, by
Samuel Hearne, an agent of the Hudson's Bay
Company. On another expedition, undertaken
in October, 1792, Mackenzie was the first to
cross the Rocky Mountains and reach the Pacific.
He published an account of his travels, London,
1791, and soon after had the honour of knight-
hood conferred upon him. [J.B.]

CKENZIE, GEORGE, a physician of Edin-
burgh, author of a biography of eminent Scotch
men, published 1708-1722.

CKENZIE, SIR GEORGE, a Scotch lawyer
and miscellaneous writer, whose judicial career in
the of the covenanters procured him the ap-
pellation of 'the blood-thirsty advocate,' born at
Dunfermline 1636, died 1691. His relative, GEORGE
CKENZIE, Viscount Tarbat, and first earl of

Cromarty, secretary of state in the reign of Queen
Anne, and a writer on prophecy, &c., 1626-1714.

MACKENZIE, HENRY, born in 1745, survived
till 1831. Though the writings which made his
name popular were of a highly romantic and senti-
mental cast, his life was one of steady routine.
He was the son of a physician in Edinburgh; and
there was obtained for him, very early, an appoint-
ment as one of the attorneys in the Scottish Court
of Exchequer; a respectable, easy, and well-paid
place. He held it till 1804, when the interest of his
friends, and the value attached to pamphlets he
had written in support of the government, gained
for him the very lucrative office of comptroller of
taxes for Scotland. His earliest novel, which was
also his best, was 'The Man of Feeling,' published
in 1771. 'The Man of the World' appeared in
1783, and was succeeded by 'Julia de Roubigné.'
He edited the periodical called 'The Mirror,' in
1779 and 1780; and 'The Lounger' in 1785 and
1786. He furnished to each of these a large num-
ber of papers, among which were some pleasing
stories; and he wrote also plays, translations from
the German, and critical and other essays. [W.S.]

MACKENZIE, J., a medical writer, died 1761.

MACKENZIE, SIR KENNETH DOUGLAS, a
British officer, who was in active service from
1781 to 1815, died 1833.

MACKESON, COLONEL, an East Indian offi-
cer and political agent of the British government,
distinguished during the last twenty years in all
the important transactions connected with our
policy and military operations in the Punjaub,
including the late war with Afghanistan. Died
in the prime of life, 1853.

MACKIE, JOHN, a Scotch physician, 1748-1831.

MACKINNON, DANIEL, lieutenant-colonel of
the Coldstream Guards, famous for the occupation
and defence of Hougumont at Waterloo; born 1791,
died, after writing a history of his corps, 1836.

MACKINNON, HENRY, a general in the pen-
insular war, uncle to the preceding, born 1773,
killed at the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo 1812.

MACKINTOSH, SIR JAMES, was born near
Inverness, in 1765. From his father he inherited
a small estate, the sale of which brought him
several thousand pounds; but in the early part of
his life he had to seek for maintenance by profes-
sional labour. Medicine was his first pursuit,
which he studied in Edinburgh, after having gone
through the academical course of arts at Aberdeen.
Going to London in 1788, he occupied himself
much with literature, wrote for the press, and, in
1791, published the 'Vindiciæ Gallicæ,' a vigor-
ous but over-sanguine reply to the attacks of
Burke on the French Revolution. Mackintosh had
now turned to legal studies, and delivered with
great approbation Lectures on the Law of Nature
and Nations. In 1803, he distinguished himself
by his defence of Peltier, a French emigrant,
charged with a libel on Napoleon. In 1804, after
having been knighted, he went to India as Recorder
of Bombay. Having entitled himself, by seven
years' service, to a retiring allowance of twelve
hundred a-year, he returned to England. He sat
in the House of Commons from 1813, acting on
the Whig side, and making some impressive
speeches, especially on reforms in the criminal
law; but he was both too philosophical and too

indolent to be a great parliamentary orator or debater. His power of conversation was highly celebrated; and he was not less esteemed for his candour and amiability, than for his clearness and comprehensiveness of thinking and the great diversity of his knowledge. His writings, though valuable, scarcely came up to the expectations that were entertained of him. The best of them is his fine 'Dissertation on the Progress of Ethical Philosophy,' contributed to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, and since edited separately by Whewell. He wrote likewise a good many articles for the *Edinburgh Review*, and an able but not animated 'History of England' for Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia*. His 'History of the Revolution' of 1668, which was to have been his masterpiece, was delayed by his indolence and fastidiousness, and left unfinished at his death in 1832. [W.S.]

MACKLIN, CHARLES, an eminent actor and dramatist, in the opinion of some the first, in order of time, of stage-artists. He was born at Westmeath, in Ireland, 11th May, 1690, and was for some time employed at Trinity College, Dublin, as a badgeman. He came to England in 1711, and attempted the stage, but returned to his old occupation until 1716, when he again became a candidate for histrionic honours, as an actor in the London theatre, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields. He continued on the stage until 1789—*Shylock* being the part in which he was most distinguished, and to which he first gave the tragic reading which has been ever since retained. He was a man of great determination of character, and stood up for the professional rights of his brother actors, frequently to his own detriment. But his vigorous intellect at last gave way, his understanding being impaired before his death, 11th July, 1797. Considering his great age, 107, this, however, was not remarkable. What his mind had been remains proved by his works, yet popular, 'The Man of the World,' and his 'Love à la Mode,' two comedies of great merit. [J.A.H.]

MACKNIGHT, JAMES, a Scottish divine, author of a 'Harmony of the Gospels,' &c., 1721-1800.

MACLAINE, A., an Irish divine, 1722-1804.

MACLAURIN, COLIN, a very eminent Scottish mathematician, born at Kilmodan, Argyllshire, in February, 1698; died at Edinburgh, 14th June, 1746. Distinguished for mathematical talent at a very early age—having, it is said, discovered many of the propositions of his *Geometrie Organica*, when only sixteen—he gained, after a competition of ten days, the chair of mathematics at Marischal College, Aberdeen, in his nineteenth year; and in 1725, he was appointed to assist and succeed James Gregory in the same chair at Edinburgh. Maclaurin's separate works are these:—1st, *Geometrie Organica*, a work on the description of Curves by the intersection of moving straight lines:—2d, *A Treatise of Fluxions*, in 2 vols. 4to, of which it may be safely said, that it is the best ever produced, with the view of expounding logically the principles of Fluxions. It is prolix, although full of interesting matter: its value now is simply historical:—3d, *A Treatise on Algebra*; and 4th, The posthumous work—*An Account of Sir Isaac Newton's Discoveries*,—a model of a popular exposition. Maclaurin wrote many separate memoirs, and he had the honour of

dividing the prize of the Academy of Sciences for an essay on the Tides with Daniel Bernoulli, Euler, and Cavalieri. During the residence of this mathematician in Edinburgh, the irruption of the Highland Clans under Prince Charles I. occurred. Maclaurin planned and superintended the works thrown up for the defence of the city, and exerted himself in every possible way in support of the Government. He was obliged to leave Scotland, and took refuge in England for a short time, but he returned with Law and Order. His mathematical ability showed itself also in efforts to organize several public societies in Edinburgh. The names of the few scientific names that ought, in Scotland, to be held more in honour.

MACLAURIN, J., son of the preceding, was called to the bar, and in 1787 became a judge of the title of Lord Dregghorn. He is author of several *Elements and Decisions in Remarkable Cases*; &c.

MACLEAN, MRS., L. E. L. See LAND.

MACLEOD, JOHN, a Scotch physician, accompanied Lord Amherst's embassy to China, and was author of 'The Voyage of the Alceste,' 1783.

MACLEOD, SIR J., a Brit. general, 1752-1837.

MACLIAU, a duke of Brittany, 560-577.

MACLOU, or MALO, a Welch saint, died 1176.

MACMICHEL, W., an Eng. phy., au. of a *Traveller from Moscow to Constantinople*, 1784.

MACNALLY, L., an Irish dramatist, 1751-1837.

MACNICOL, REV. DR. DONALD, a Scotch minister, and master of Gaelic literature and antiquities, 1735-1802.

MACNISH, ROBERT, a physician of Glasgow, known as a contributor to magazine literature, under the appellation of 'the Modern Dr. Keenan,' author of 'The Anatomy of Drunkenness,' &c., 1802-1837.

MACPHERSON, JAMES, was born in Perth-shire in 1738, and received an academical education at Aberdeen. At the age of 15, while he was a country schoolmaster, he published an indifferent heroic poem, 'The Highlander's Farewell to his Native Land,' afterwards, having gone southward as a tutor, he excited the interest of the poet Blair, and Adam Ferguson, by exhibiting a purporting to be translations of old Celtic poems. In 1760 he published a few specimens of his translations, entitled 'Fragments of Ancient Poetry, translated from the Gaelic or Erse Language.' After a short excursion which he made to the Highlands, and other metrical relics, there appeared the *Selections of the Poems of Ossian*, which, ascribed by Macpherson to the bard of Glenelg, have raised so much controversy as to their genuineness; and which, through their strange unevenness and defect, have divided the critics as much in regard to their literary merit as to their genuineness. The epic poem of 'Fingal,' with smaller pieces, was published in 1762; the epic of 'Temora,' in 1763, accompanied by other poems, in 1763. The translator and poet now turned to business, and obtained official appointments in Florida and the West Indies. After this he resumed literary employment, chiefly historical, and was, in pamphlets and papers, an active and efficient partizan of the ministry. His political services procured him the lucrative place of agent for the nabob of Arcot, and he sat in parliament for several years from 1776. He died in 1796, at an estate which he had purchased in his native district of Strathspey.

MACPHERSON, SIR JOHN, an employé of the India Company, whose judicious management of affairs in the time of Hyder Ali and the Maratta war, saved the presidency of Madras from ruin, 1767-1821.

MACQUARIE, governor of New South Wales, 1788-1824.

MACQUART, J. H., a French physician, and editor of the 'Journal des Savants' after Barthez, 1761-1768. His son, L. C. HENRY, a physician and mineralogist, 1745-1808.

MACQUER, PETER JOSEPH, a French chemist of Scotch descent, known as a writer on natural philosophy in the 'Journal des Savants,' 1718-84. His brother, PHILIP, an advocate and hist., 1720-70.

MACQUIN, A. D., a French poet, 1756-1823.

MACRET, C. F. A., a Fr. engraver, 1750-1783.

MACRIANUS, MARCUS FULVIUS, an Egyptian general, proclaimed emperor 260, k. in action 261.

MACRINO D'ALBA, an Ital. paint., 1460-1520.

MACRINUS, M. O., a Roman emp., 217-218.

MACRINUS, SALMONEUS, the literary name of JOHN SALMON, a French poet, 1490-1557. His brother, CHARLES, also a Latin poet, killed in the massacre of St. Bartholomew, 1572.

MACROBIUS, AMBROSIIUS AURELIUS THEODORUS, a Latin grammarian, author of the 'Saturnalia,' &c., 5th century.

MACDALINSKI, A., a Polish general, 1739-1804.

MACDAN, MARTIN, an English divine, who became a highly popular preacher at the Lock Hospital, author of several theological works, and of a minor polygamy in his book entitled 'Thelyphthora,' 1726-1813. His brother, Dr. SPENCER MACDAN, bp. of Bristol and Peterborough, d. 1813.

MACDADDEN, SAMUEL, an Irish clergyman, whose name is held in honourable remembrance as the inventor of premiums for encouraging the useful mechanic arts, from which the society for the encouragement of arts and sciences in London took its rise. Dr. Madden, besides his poems, and a book entitled 'Themistocles, or the Lover of his Country,' published a singular volume of 'Letters and Biographical Memoirs,' relating to events and persons of the twentieth century, nearly the whole of which was bought up and destroyed as soon as it appeared. This disting. benefactor of his country was of French descent; lived 1687-1765.

MACDODOX, ISAAC, successively bishop of St. Asaph and Worcester, au. of a 'Vindication of the Church of England in Answer to Neal,' 1697-1759.

MACDELINE OF FRANCE, queen of Navarre, famous for the defence of her state against the enterprises of Ferdinand, k. of Arragon, 1443-1495.

MACDELENET, G., a Latin poet, 1587-1661.

MACDER, J., a German philologist, 1626-1680.

MACDERNO, C., an Italian architect, 1556-1629.

MACDERNO, S., an Italian sculptor, 1576-1636.

MACDISEN, JAMES, fourth president of the United States, was born in Virginia 1758, and educated for the bar, became a member of the Virginia convention in 1776. In 1784, he opposed the bill for a national system of worship; failed in preparing the constitution, and, in 1788, became a member of the first congress. His career as president dates from the retirement of Mr. Jefferson, 1809 to 1817, and is marked by the death of Great Britain 1812-1814, at the conclusion of which the northern limits of the United

States were fixed at Lake Hudson and Lake Superior. Mr. Madison died in 1836. His works have been published in 6 vols. 8vo.

MADOC, or MADOG, a Welch prince, said to have discovered the American continent, and settled a colony there in 1170. A tribe of white Indians, inhabiting the country about the northern branches of the Mississippi, and speaking the Welch language, are supposed to be his descendants. Some account of him will be found in Owen's British Remains, and Powell's History of Wales.

MADOX, THOMAS, a famous master of legal antiquities, author of numerous published works, and of a mass of MSS. in the Brit. Museum, last c.

MADRID, J. F. DE, an American statesman, born 1789, president of Colombia 1816, died 1830.

MÆCENAS, CAIUS CILNIUS, whose name is imperishably associated with the Augustan literature of Rome, was descended from the ancient kings of Etruria, and flourished in the 1st century B.C. He was the companion of Augustus in nearly all his campaigns, and his most trustworthy counsellor in political matters. For the three years 18-15 B.C., he was invested with the government of Italy, and he was always sent to Rome on any emergency, either with the senate or the people, in case he was absent with Augustus. His great glory, however, was the happy influence that he exercised over the emperor as a patron of learning, and his own munificence and taste in the same direction. Virgil, Horace, and Propertius, are best known to us as the guests of his hospitable mansion on the Esquiline hill, but many others enjoyed his protection and friendship. Some poetical fragments of his remain to this day. Died B.C. 8.

MAES, or MAAS. See MAAS.

MÆSTLINAS, MICHAEL, a German astronomer, 1542-1590.

MAFFEI, or MAFFÆUS, the name of several noted Italians:—1. VEGIO, a native of Lodi, distinguished as a scholar and poet, 1407-1459. 2. RAPHAEL, a *savant* of Tuscany, died 1506. 3. BENARDIN, a learned cardinal and antiquarian, 1513-1553. 4. GIOVANNI PIERO, a learned Jesuit of Bergamo, author of a 'Life of Loyola,' &c., 1535-1603. 5. FRANCESCO, a painter of Vicenza, in the manner of Paolo Veronese, died 1660. 6. JAMES, a painter and musician of Venice, known to be living in 1663. 7. The Marquis ALBERTO, a field-marshal of Bavaria, distinguished against the Turks before Belgrade, author of 'Memoirs,' 1662-1730. 8. FRANCESCO SCIPIONE, brother and companion-in-arms of the latter, but more distinguished as an antiquarian and dramatic author, 1675-1755. To him a statue has been erected in the principal square of Verona, in testimony of the honour that his genius has conferred upon the city.

MAFFIOLI, J. P., a Swiss jurist, 1752-1833.

MAGALHAENS, FERNANDO, to whose boldness, sagacity, and skill, we owe the first circumnavigation of the globe, was born in the province of Alemtejo in Portugal about the year 1470. Having entered the Portuguese navy, and served with distinction in the East, he was so dissatisfied at his merits being overlooked, that on his return home he sought employment (1517) in the service of Spain. These two nations were now engrossing maritime discovery, England having scarcely en-

tered the field; and so numerous and active were the navigators of the respective Services, that the claim of priority was often difficult to settle. An amicable arrangement had hence been come to in 1494, whereby all the new lands west of a meridian passing down the Atlantic, 370 leagues west of the Azores, were to belong to Spain, and those to the east of it to Portugal. The length of a degree had not yet been correctly measured, and consequently the dimensions of the earth were imperfectly known. (See COLUMBUS.) It was thus uncertain how far 180°, measured either way from the upper, or Atlantic, semi-meridian, would reach upon the Asiatic lands: in other words, what part of those lands would be intersected by the lower semi-meridian. Now the Moluccas, or Spice islands, had been lately discovered; and great value was set upon them by both nations. Some held that they should belong to Portugal. Magalhaens maintained the opposite view, that they could most easily be reached by sailing west, and should, therefore, be the property of Spain; and he even offered to conduct a fleet thither by a western route, so fully was his mind occupied with the bold conception of passing round to the south of the American continent into the great ocean, lav- ing its western shores, which in common with Columbus, he regarded as the Indian or Eastern Ocean. To the practicability of such a passage many late discoveries were pointing; there was the analogy of Africa, whose southern cape had been doubled by Diaz in 1486; a council of able navigators, assembled under royal authority in 1507, had recommended the south American shores as the most promising field of discovery, and seem even to have pointed to the accessibility of India by that way: and in 1509 two members of this very council, Pinzon and Solis, had acted so vigorously on the recommendation, as to push discovery to the lat. of 40° south on the Brazilian coast; mutual misunderstandings alone having prevented them from gaining perhaps Cape Horn itself. Besides, the stirring intelligence had recently arrived that Nunez De Balboa had discovered the great southern ocean, the existence of which had been so nearly made out by Columbus himself. Already correct charts were numerous; and doubtless, though here authority is wanting, a comparison of the Brazilian coast, rapidly trending to the south-west, with the tapering form of Africa, would suggest a like speedy termination of the land southwards, although the western coast was entirely unknown. But even with these suggestive circumstances thus known to him, the enterprise of Magalhaens must ever be regarded as one of surprising boldness, and second only to the grand conception of the discoverer of the New World.—Magellan, as he is generally called, was put in command of a fleet of five ships, two of 120 tons, two of 90, and one of 60; and the crews in all amounted to 236 men. He sailed 20th September, 1519, from San Lucar de Barrameda in the south of Spain, and reached a safe harbour in lat. 50° on the American coast, to which he gave the name of Port St. Julian, in the following April. This was the beginning of winter, which lasts with great severity till October, and he determined, therefore, to remain inactive during this period. His hands, however, were soon full enough; discomforts pro-

duced by the limited supply of provisions, a rigour of the climate, ripened into loud pressed discontent, and a demand for an immediate return home; and at length broke out in open mutiny, headed by the officers of the ships, and in a great measure indeed confined to them. The ringleader, Luis de Mendoza, one of the Vittoria, having granted a conference, a messenger sent by Magellan, was treacherously stabbed by him, according to the instructions which he had received. Resistance was not made, and next day another captain was executed, and a third put ashore upon the inhospitable coast. Magellan pursued his course in October, and at the end of the month had entered the strait which bears his name. He cleared it on the 28th November, and flushed with the feelings of triumph and success, stood boldly out into the unexplored expanse of the vast Pacific. He had now but three ships; one had been wrecked before entering the strait; the other had parted company in the Gulf of Mexico, and returned home. On the 16th March, Magellan reached the Philippine isles, having discovered in with only two islands, which probably had not been since visited. He enjoyed such a fair weather, and favouring winds, that he gave to the ocean the name which it still bears. He discovered the king of Zebu, one of the islands, was easily induced by a promise of assistance against his enemies to embrace Christianity, and, with a great number of his people, to receive baptism. Magellan soon called upon to fulfil his rash promise, and undertake an expedition against a hostile chief, the king of the island of Mattan. Here he was opposed by the natives. Magellan, after a protracted struggle, fell in the contest. Towards the close of the day, when the Spaniards were giving way, he was felled by a stone; a second broke his thigh bone, and he speedily pierced by many lances. The king immediately forgot his vows, and perished with death all the Spaniards who were on shore. Those who remained on board were too few in number to manage three ships; one accordingly was abandoned, and in the other two, the Trinidad and Vittoria, they pursued their voyage in search of the Moluccas. At these they safely arrived, and were kindly received by the king of Tidore. The Trinidad remained to repair, and afterwards started on her way to reach America by crossing the Pacific; but was driven back, and her crew made prisoners by the Portuguese. The other ship, the Vittoria, under the command of Sebastian del Cano, who had come out in the Concepcion as lieutenant, returned home by the Cape of Good Hope, reaching San Lucar 6th September, 1522, completing the first circumnavigation of the globe. The good ship was drawn ashore, and long served as a monument of this most remarkable voyage. The day on which Sebastian arrived was according to his reckoning, the 5th September, having been lost in consequence of the westward motion of the vessel, that is, the time was reckoned in longer days.—There had not, of course, been a previous opportunity of noticing such a circumstance, and as it does not seem to have occurred to any one that such an effect would be produced, no little difficulty was felt at the time in offering a satisfactory explanation. It is easy to see

time was reckoned in *longer days* than those of San Lucar; and, therefore, there were *fewer* in given time. If a ship had arrived the same day, being circumnavigated the globe by sailing eastward, her captain would have called it the 7th September; and the reckonings would have differed from one another by two days. [J.B.]

MAGALLON, C., a Fr. diplomatist, 1741-1820.

MAGALLON, F. L., a Fr. comman., 1754-1825.

MAGALOTTI, LORENZO, Count, an Italian naturalist and philosopher, who cultivated poetry in the Belles Lettres under the name of Lindoro; he was a great experimental philosopher, as eminent for his piety and munificence as for his love of literature, 1637-1712.

MAGANZA, the name of three Italian painters: GIOVANNI BAPTISTA, whom the Italians call *Magmano*, from the title under which he exhibited himself as a poet, 1509-1589. 2. ALESSANDRO, his son, a pupil of Fasolo, 1556-1630. 3. GIOVANNI BAPTISTA, 'the younger,' son of the latter.

MAGATI, C., a writer on surgery, 1579-1647.

MAGEE, WILLIAM, a dignitary of the Irish Church, au. of 'Discourses on the Scriptural Doctrines of the Atonement and Sacrifice,' 1765-1831.

MAGELLAN. See MAGALHAENS.

MAGENS, J., a Danish philologist, died 1783.

MAGEOGHEGAN, JAMES, an Irish ecclesiastical author of an 'Ancient and Modern History of Ireland,' 1702-1764.

MAGGIO, F. M., an Ital. Orientalist, 1612-86.

MAGINI, G. A., an Ital. astrono., 1555-1617.

MAGINN, WILLIAM, was born in 1794, at Dublin, where his father had an academy. He was half through his teens when he completed his academical course at Trinity College, Dublin, where he afterwards received the degree of LL.D. He soon took his father's place as head of the school, which he continued to conduct for several years, embarking, however, in the meantime, in medical writing. From November, 1819, he was a frequent contributor to *Blackwood's Magazine*, for which he invented and usually sustained the character of Morgan O'Doherty, and wrote some of the most spirited and audacious of the papers that appeared in it. His prose was masterly in prose and in verse he was equally happy in English, and in Latin macaronics. In 1823 he gave up his school and threw himself on the press in London. His union of various scholarly gifts with remarkable talent for popular writing, especially in satire, speedily procured him employment. He was much trusted by Murray the bookseller, and for a while he was joint editor of the *Standard* newspaper. But he had an unlucky habit of getting into misunderstandings with his employers: he was, indeed, the most capricious and unsteady of writers, as well as one of the most careless and unthrifty of literary men; and his usefulness for society soon degenerated into little sottishness. In 1830, he was the founder, and some years continued to be the cleverest of *Fraser's Magazine*. But his irregular habits were rapidly increasing, and pecuniary difficulties gathering about him. He sank to engagements with such newspapers as the *Standard*, and in the beginning of 1842, he was thrown into Fleet prison for debt. He speedily ob-

tained his release by passing through the Insolvent Debtor's Court; but he died of consumption, at Walton-on-the-Thames, in August of the same year. He was then in absolute beggary, from which the munificence of Sir Robert Peel, exercised as soon as he was made aware of the case, came too late to relieve him. He dictated for *Blackwood* on his death-bed the close of the last of his 'Homeric Hymns,' the most ambitious of his serious efforts in verse. [W.S.]

MAGISTRIS, HYACINTH DE, an Italian Jesuit and missionary, 1605-1668.

MAGISTRIS, SIMON DE, an Italian Jesuit and Orientalist, 1728-1802.

MAGLIABECCHI, ANTONIO, an Italian, originally a poor shop-boy, whose prodigious knowledge of books made him the wonder of his age, and to whom the learned in his time were indebted for much valuable information. His literary remains, however, are of little value. Born at Florence 1633, died 1714.

MAGNAN, D., a French antiquarian, 1731-96.

MAGNANI, C., an Italian painter, about 1580.

MAGNENTIUS, FLAVIUS, a native of Germany, who was born about 303, and from a simple soldier in the Roman army, became emperor 349 or 350, killed by Constans II. 353.

MAGNIERE, L., a French sculptor, 1618-1700.

MAGNOL, P., a French botanist, 1638-1715.

MAGNUS I., king of Sweden, b. 1240, reigned 1279-90. MAGNUS II., b. 1216, reigned 1320-74.

MAGNUS I., succeeded his father as king of Norway 1034, and succeeded Canute II. as king of Denmark 1042, died 1048. MAGNUS II., king of Norway, reigned 1066-1069. MAGNUS III., 1087-1103. MAGNUS IV., 1130-1139. MAGNUS V., reigned a short time only in 1142. MAGNUS VI., 1184. MAGNUS VII., 1262-1280. An English prince, named Magnus, son of Christian III., king of Denmark, was proclaimed king by the Livonians 1570, died 1583.

MAGNUS, duke of Saxony, reigned 1073-1106.

MAGNUS, JOHN, archbishop of Upsala, a famous Swedish historian, and opponent of the reformation, 1488-1544. His brother, OLAVE, also an historian, was named archbishop, but being a catholic, lived at Rome, died 1568.

MAGNUS, JONAS, bishop of Skara, 1583-1651.

MAHMOUD, the *first* of the name, sultan of the Turks, born 1696, reigned 1730-1750. The *second*, father of the present sultan, born 1785, was placed on the throne by the janizaries after the murder of his predecessor 1808, sustained a war with Russia, which cost him Bessarabia, and the provinces of Servia, Moldavia, and Wallachia, as settled by the treaty of Bucharest, from 1809 to 1812; the war of Greek independence, which ended in the separation of that country, and the annihilation of the Turkish fleet at the battle of Navarino, 1820-1828; exterminated the janizaries 1826; treaty of Adrianople with the Russians, who were on the point of entering Constantinople, 1829; independence of Egypt under Mehemet Ali, and the new treaty of Unkiar-Skelessi with the Russians, 1832-1833; defeated at Nezib by Ibrahim Pasha, and died the same year, 1839.

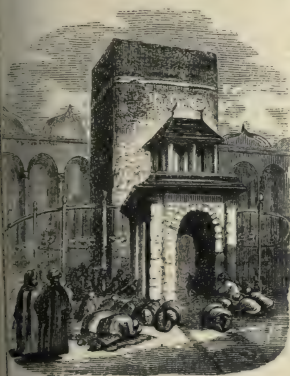
MAHMOUDY, sultan of Egypt, 1412-1421.

MAHOMET. Under this name we have to compress within a few lines the history of a man,

who, by the mere force of his genius and his convictions, subdued to his religion, his laws, and his sceptre, whole nations; and whose authority, after the lapse of twelve centuries, is acknowledged by nearly two hundred millions of souls. We shall endeavour to perform this task conscientiously, stating only what we really believe to be the significance of the facts, however widely we may differ from writers of acknowledged repute—from a Carlyle, on the one hand, who can see but little difference between Mahommedanism and Christianity; and from Schlegel, on the other, who only discerns in it a 'Dead Theism, which begun and terminated in the most unbounded sensuality.' —MAHOMET, or MOHAMMED, as the Arabians call him, was a child of the Koreish, the tribe which had been intrusted for five generations with the care of the sacred temple of Mecca, containing the black stone, and which claimed a lineal descent from Ishmael. He was born in 570, or according to other accounts, in the spring of 571, and was only two months old when he lost his father, Abdallah. In the sixth year of his age his mother died, and the care of the orphan devolved on his paternal grandfather, at that time chief priest, and he also dying two years afterwards, on his son and successor Abou Taleb, with whom Mahomet, while a youth, was engaged in several commercial adventures, and made many journeys. These excursions afforded the opportunity for developing his military talents and his superior address; and the esteem procured for him by such qualities was greatly heightened by the sincerity of his words and actions, the regularity of his life, and the precision of his judgment. When twenty-five years of age, he married a rich widow named Khadijah, whose commercial affairs he had previously managed, and during the whole of her lifetime, a period of twenty-five years, he is admitted to have been faithful to her. When about forty years of age, say in the year 610, Mahomet began to announce his apostleship to his own family, having previously passed much of his time in a solitary cave near Mecca, exercising himself in prayers, fastings, and pious meditations. At this period, the Arabs roved over their native deserts in a state of barbarian independence, neither the Assyrians, the Persians, the Macedonians, nor the Romans, having been able to bring them under their yoke; and the only common object which united them was the pursuit of gain in some pillaging excursion, or the annual pilgrimage to their idolized black stone. They were equally destitute of fixed principles and laws, licentious in their manners, and gross in their religious sentiments; they possessed, however, the wild virtues of clansmen, they were generous and imaginative, full of rude moral strength, and overflowing with animal energy. For four years Mahomet limited his communications to his own immediate relatives. In the fifth he invited them to a banquet, announced his determination to assume the office of a prophet and lawgiver by command of God, and demanded which of them would be his first minister. His cousin, Ali, accepted this office with enthusiasm—the people of Mecca began to speak of Mahomet as a new prophet—many reviled him as an impostor, others opposed him for political reasons—and the most

part demanded miracles of him in proof of his mission. Mahomet answered them by producing his 'Koran,' leaf by leaf, as occasion demanded, and by the emphatic declaration that his mission was to restore truth and virtue *by the sword*. Reasoned with his objectors, preached to the grims flocking to Mecca, and as years passed away, his fame became widely spread, and proselytes might be numbered in all the tribes of Arabia. In the tenth or eleventh year, 620, Taleb, Mahomet's uncle and protector, died, the enmity of the tribe began to manifest more openly. In the same year he lost his Khadijah. In the twelfth year it became known to him that he could only defend himself by force of arms, there being at Mecca one man of every tribe sworn to take his life. This state of things ended in a civil commotion, from which on the 16th of July, 622, Mahomet fled to Medina, then called Yathreb, a journey for his life, the sands and rocks of the desert some 200 miles. All the Mahommedan nations date their history from this epoch, which is called the year of 'Hegira,' the prophet's triumphant reception at Medina fairly marking the commencement of his conquests. On arriving in this city, he assumed the regal and priestly office which had belonged to his family at Mecca, and his proselytes flocked to him from all parts, he was soon in a position to take the field against the Koreish, though greatly inferior numbers. He gained his first battle on the 14th of March, 624; and in the course of seven years more had become master of all Arabia, and was at the head of an army of 30,000 men who idolized him. The period of his lightning-like progress and victories is a brief period must be passed over, it being important to state by what attractions he united these scattered bands into one phalanx. We read of the 'Sensual Eudaimonism' of his creed opens so free a scope, both in this life and the next; yet, the fact is, compared with previous practices of the Eastern nations, the supposed indulgences of Mahomet are ridiculous. Frequent prayers, ceremonies of purification, alms-giving, the prohibition of wine and games of chance, are marks of an austere system, and though he defined the extent of their indulgences, and gave them within certain religious sanction, the existence of such indulgences is no more chargeable on Mahomet than on Arabian complexion. His religion was not a ritual, but it was consistent and practical, and was laid down like a firm highway across a quagmire of superstition and gnosticism, while the Christian name was profaned, and the reality of nature put to the blush. Mahomet succeeded, not because his theory of religion possesses anything in common with the tenets of Christianity, but because it was well calculated to deliver the Eastern nations from the hybrid superstitions, both of faith and practice, generated between a corrupt Christianity and the old heathen pantheism. It was simply the first initiation of those nations into the design of providence, the Koran was neither an inspiration like the Bible, nor an imposition. Its metaphysics were exactly suited to its practical business—its unknown and unknowable, and his decrees

stern as fate. Such a creed could become a symbol of unity among the Eastern nations, the very reason that it reposed in a depth and the subtlety of their intellects, and as a no intelligible form till it reached the passions. It was 'Islam,' to those whose imaginations had defiled ever they had apprehended. We require space more particular, and will therefore only add, Mahomet expired in the arms of his favourite Ayesha, on the 8th of June, 632. The scattered fragments of the Koran were collected two afterwards by his father-in-law, Abubeker, succeeded to his authority, and took the title of prophet. [E.R.]



[The Kaaba at Mecca.]

MAHOMET I., emperor of the Ottoman Turks, reigned 1413-1421, in which period he conquered Servia and Bosnia. MAHOMET II., began to reign 1451, subdued Thrace and Macedonia, and took Constantinople 1453: he died at the siege of Belgrade 1456, conquered Greece 1458, put an end to the empire of the East 1461, gained Lesbos 1462, Wallachia 1463, Caramania and Egropont 1464, defeated the Persians who had invaded Cappadocia 72, subdued Georgia, Circassia, Moldavia, and the isles of the Adriatic, 1475, died 1481. MAHOMET III., born 1568, reigned during the troubled period of 1595-1603. MAHOMET IV., began to reign 1649, deposed after a short reign 1687, died 1691.

MAISON, P. A. O., a Fr. medical wr., 1752-1801. MANDEL, N., a Fr. antiquarian, 1673-1747. MANNO, JULIEN LA, an Italian architect, 1717-47. His brother, BENEDETTO, a sculptor and architect, 1424-1498.

MAN, MICHEL, a Gr. alchemist, 1568-1622.

MANAN, E., a Fr. philosopher, 1601-1676.

MANOF, B. I., a Russian poet, 1725-1778.

MANA, or MAILLAC, JOSEPH ANNE MARIE

MARIAC DE, a celebrated French Jesuit and missionary to China, where he resided forty-five years; he translated the annals of the empire into French 1679-1748.

MAILLARD, J., a chief of the royalist party at

Paris during the captivity of King John, and the supposed assassin of Marcel in 1356.

MAILLARD, OLIVIERO, an eccentric preacher of the reign of Louis XI., famous for his daring reproofs of the vices of the court, 1440-1502.

MAILLARD, S., an Austr. general, 1746-1822.

MAILLARD, STANISLAS, generally called Huis-sier or Usher Maillard, was a person of considerable notoriety in the French revolution, who commenced life as the lacquey of a nobleman, and was afterwards a soldier. His first appearance was at the storming of the Bastille 1789, when he crossed the moat on a plank to receive the written terms of the besieged in the midst of the combat. His next feat was to head the insurrection of women, whom he conducted by beat of drum to Versailles, and preserved in some kind of order; preventing them, in fact, from committing many excesses, when Lafayette and the authorities were really powerless. He was an active party in the movements of the Champ de Mars when the national petition was signed for the king's deposition. In September, 1792, he acted as president of the fearful tribunal at the Abbaye prison, and, during the reign of terror, was an agent of the Committee of Public Safety. After the fall of Robespierre he is supposed to have changed his name, and the date of his death is unknown. To a ruthless disposition he added singular presence of mind and fertility of resources among the savage bands, whose excesses he at once shared and moderated. He is one of those warning instances with which the revolution abounds, of a certain talent and courage among the lowest classes of the people, which may easily degenerate to ferocity when not directed by education and religion. [E.R.]

MAILLE, MARSHAL. See MAILLY D'HAUCOURT.

MAILLE, DUCHESS OF, a lady attendant on Marie Antoinette, who escaped the guillotine by two singular delays, followed by the fall of Robespierre, 1794.

MAILLET, BENEDICT DE, a Fr. consul, au. of a singular system of speculative philos., 1656-1738.

MAILLY, CHEVALIER DE, a godson of Louis XIV., famous as a writer of scandal, died 1724.

MAILLY, F. DE, archbp. of Rheims, 1658-1721.

MAILLY, J. B., a French historian, 1744-1796.

MAILLY-D'HAUCOURT, JOSEPH AUGUSTINE DE, camp-marshal of France, and one of the four supreme generals appointed by Louis XVI., with the sanction of the French assembly, to preserve order in 1790. His colleagues were Bouillé, Rochambeau, and Luckner. He perished on the scaffold as a royalist at the age of eighty-six, on the 25th March, 1794. Louise Julie de Nesle, countess de Mailly, and her three sisters, who were all mistresses of Louis XV., belonged to the same family. [E.R.]

MAIMBOURG, LOUIS, a French Jesuit, author of a 'History of Arianism,' 'History of the Iconoclasts,' 'History of the Crusades,' and 'History of Calvinism,' &c., 1610-1686.

MAIMON, S., a Jewish philosopher, 1753-1800. MAIMONIDES, the name by which Rabbi Moses Ben Maimon is generally known, was a Spanish Jew born at Cordova, most probably in 1139. He is regarded by the Jews as the prince of their philosophers and theologians, and his

treatise 'Moreh Nebochim,' which illustrates some of the most difficult words and things in the sacred writings, is greatly valued among Christians. When the work was translated it created a violent controversy, and divided the Jews into two parties, between whom the celebrated David Kimchi was appointed arbiter. Maimonides died in Egypt, 1209.

MAINARDI, ANDREW, an Italian painter, whose works date from 1590 to 1613. **MAINARDI, LACTANTIUS**, a youthful painter known at Rome in the time of Sextus Quintus.

MAINARDI, P. A., an Ital. mission., 1713-1767.

MAINE, L. AUG., Duc Du. See **MONTESPAN**.

MAINE DE BIRAN, MA. F. P. GOUTHIER, a French philosopher and statesman, whose philosophical works were published in 1841 by M. Cousin, flourished 1766-1824.

MAINO, GIASONE, an Italian jurist, 1435-1519.

MAINS, or MAY, J. H., a Ger. divine, 1653-1719.

MAINTENON, MADAME DE, was the granddaughter of Henry the Fourth's friend Theodore Agrippa D'Aubigné. She was born in 1635, in the prison of Niort in Poitou, where her father, a profligate adventurer, was then confined. Left quite destitute on his death in her tenth year, Mademoiselle D'Aubigné spent her youth in dependence on her rich relatives, one of whom educated her as a Calvinist, while another afterwards persuaded or compelled her to become a Catholic. Her harassing position made her glad to contract a nominal marriage with the famous wit Scarron, a deformed, old, and infirm man. Her beauty, liveliness, and propriety of conduct, gained for her powerful friends among those who frequented her husband's house; and, on being left in poverty on Scarron's death, she was intrusted with the charge of the children born to Louis XIV. by Madame de Montespan. She assumed this office in 1669, and attended her pupils to court as they grew up; and, though the king was at first prejudiced against her as a learned lady, the royal debauchee began by-and-by to be wearied of sensual amours and quarrelling mistresses, and to respect and esteem the prudent and well-informed governess of his children. She played her cards dexterously, and was zealously seconded by the clerical directors of his Majesty. The king married her privately, probably in 1685, when her age was fifty, and his own forty-seven. For the remaining thirty years of his life she was his most confidential adviser, and shared in the obloquy of some of his worst acts, such as the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. She was a virtuous woman, and a devout and bigotted Catholic, ambitious and resolute, but disinterested and charitable. Her published letters give her a creditable place in French literature. She died in 1719, at the nunnery or school of Saint Cyr, which she herself had founded. [W.S.]

MAINVIELLE, P., a member of the Fr. convention, execut. for his atrocities in October, 1793.

MAIRAN, JOHN JAMES DORTOAS DE, a Fr. physici., au. of works in natural philos., 1678-1771.

MAIRET, J., a French dramatist, 1604-1686.

MAISON, N. J., a French marshal, 1770-1840.

MAISTRE, ANTHONY LE, a French advocate and *savant* of Port-Royal, author of the lives of several catholic saints, &c., 1608-1658.

MAISTRE, COUNT JOSEPH DE; born at Cham-

bery, 1st April, 1753; died at his seat in mont, 26th February, 1821. De Maistre, passed through the overthrow of Europe, as his native State the subject of most opposite tunes, had his mind naturally turned to affairs; and, as he was a man of unquested energy and superior genius, and gifted at the time with unusual powers of written expression, we are not surprised to find him one of the distinguished literateurs of that strange but brilliant period: he was the main stay, if not the centre, of a peculiar but influential school. Assured in purpose, with **DE BONALD**, **D'ECKSTEIN**, **LANCHE**, and at first with **LA MENNA**, Maistre may be held the most powerful and representative of a system, to which the history of the Revolution and Empire, as well as in France still more recent, have given much authority and colourable support: it is the system that societies and the world must be governed by absolute and unquestioned power,—founded, not on the theological tenet that *terror* is the confessed and principal arm of the Supreme Being. The logical foundations of a system so founded, from wanting in partizans, may be seen best in the *Soirees de St. Petersbourg*, a work displaying the best advantage De Maistre's remarkable mind and executed, while, at the northern capital, the austerity and dignity of a Stoic, he represented the court of Piedmont—reduced to that poor isle of Sardinia. The *Soirees de St. Petersbourg*, are volumes, which it is salutary to read. They carry out without hesitation or shrink even to their utmost consequences, doctrines which partially influence a large number even of our reflecting minds: 'Sovereignty and chastity,' he says, 'are the two methods by which God reveals himself to mankind:' he tells us that the hangman is only a delegate of Providence, that the way to Order, is, force and absolutism, and simple: it is very painful to add, that God he worships, or rather the Idea on which he has bestowed apotheosis, is a being under the less dominion of irritation and vengeance, and no relations to that august Spirit, whose rays are imprinted on the abstract forms of our human intelligence, and the Instincts of the human Heart, as well as bodied forth by that Religion in the sentiment of which we live. It were very unjust to attribute these revolting practical dogmas, to personal hardness in De Maistre; neither is the origin wholly, in the disgust and apprehension caused by the excesses and confusion of which he had been a deploring witness. Much more in the present case, they sprung from that intense as to the existence of evil, which in the face of a certain order, takes the place of impotence with evil itself, and inclines them, alike to politics and theology, to cherish what appears the strongest and speediest means—no matter how impracticable—for its eradication. With regard to the first place to secular politics, no other method of authority has the merit of simplicity, but the gist of the question is, *where is the efficient authority?* De Maistre unhesitatingly replies—**THE POPE!**—a solution not likely to be accepted in this country. Neither, in the history of History, in which we have seen great things spring up, and suddenly possess themselves

er, is the example germane; for in by far the majority of instances—nay, in every instance in which their functions were beneficent—with Caesar, with Cromwell, with Napoleon, these men were powerful not because they wore the diadem, but because they at once *led and obeyed*: their Genius grasped tendencies and comprehended the necessities of the Age, and so could give utterance to the WILL of the People. We protest, equally, against all such conclusions, in their bearing on the providence of God. The mystery of the existence of evil we cannot fathom; we venture on no *Theodiceë*: but it is not true that the Almighty Sovereign rules by terror, or that man's salvation can come other than through the depths of his Love.—Like persons of one idea, the writers of whom we speak are dogmatists: to which, they owe no slight portion of their influence and apparent force. But though a cause of momentary success, energy of this kind involves no enduring power: the world is on more than one idea, and as it rolls, makes havoc with the pedantries of Dutch gardening. Two volumes of De Maistre's letters, chiefly from St. Petersburg, have been published since his death. They are worth more than all his philosophy. They are instinct with acuteness, and offer opinions of a keen observer, on the men and events of that great period of history: his relations with Napoleon are especially interesting. They reveal too, the private character of De Maistre; and the rigidity and gloom of the Creed utterly fail to obliterate the soft affections of the man.

[J.F.N.]

MAISTRE, LOUIS ISAAC LE. See SACI.
MAITLAND, SIR FREDERICK LEWIS, rear-admiral, commander of the Bellerophon, sent to the French coast, and prevent the escape of Napoleon after the battle of Waterloo, was born 1777, and greatly distinguished himself in the Egyptian expedition under Sir Ralph Abercromby. Received Napoleon on board the Bellerophon, after refusing all conditions, on the 15th of July, 1818. Died, commander-in-chief in the East Indies, on board his flag-ship, the Wellesley, 1839.
MAITLAND. The noble Scotch family of this name boasts of several celebrated persons:—1. SIR RICHARD MAITLAND, a poet, and keeper of the great seal in the reign of Queen Mary, known as one of the extraordinary lords of Session by the title of Lord Lethington, 1496-1586. 2. SIR WILLIAM MAITLAND, his eldest son, secretary to Queen Mary. 3. JOHN MAITLAND, lord of Thirlstoun, second son of Sir Richard, secretary to James VI., and chancellor of Scotland, known also as a writer of Scottish and Latin poetry, born about 1587, died 1595. 4. JOHN, grandson of the late duke of Lauderdale, a partizan of Charles II., appointed secretary of state and high commissioner of Scotland after the restoration, 1616-1682. James, earl of Lauderdale, eldest son of James, the tenth earl. See LAUDERDALE.
MAITLAND, W., a Scotch antiquary, 1693-1757.
MONTAIGNE, M., a French *savant*, 1668-1747.
MEROY, PAUL GIDEON JOLY DE, a gallant officer, kn. as a wr. on tactics, 1719-1780.
MIZERES, PH. DE, a Fr. knight, who became chancellor to Peter I., king of Cyprus, 1312-1405.
MO, FRANCESCO, or CICCIO DI, an Italian composer of operas and sacred music, 1740-1773.

MAJOR, or MEIER, G., a German theologian, auth. of commentaries on the evangelists, 1502-74.
MAJOR, ISAAC, a German painter, 1576-1630.
MAJOR, or MAIR, JOHN, a Scottish divine, author of a 'History of Scotland,' &c., 1469-1547.
MAJOR, J. D., a Ger. antiquarian, 1634-1693.
MAJORIAMOS, FLAVIUS JULIUS VALERIUS, a Roman officer, proclaimed emperor at Ravenna 457, compelled to abdicate, and died 461.
MAKAROF, a Russian author, 1775-1804.
MAKKARY, AHMED BEN AL, an Arabian historian of the Mahomedans in Spain, 1585-1631.
MAKO, PAUL, a Hungarian philos., 1723-1793.
MAKOUSI, J., a Polish divine, 1588-1644.
MAKRIZI, an Egyptian historian, 1360-1442.
MALACHI, the last of the prophets, 408 B.C.
MALACHI, ST., archbp. of Armagh, 1094-1148.
MALACHOWSKI, STANISLAUS, a Polish statesman, and fellow patriot of Kosciusko, born 1735, president of the diet 1788-1792, president of the senate after the peace of Tilsit 1807, died 1809. His brother, HYACINTH, a partizan of Russia, disting. in promoting the ruin of Poland 1793.
MALAGRIDA, GABRIEL, an Italian Jesuit and missionary to Brazil, who was accused of conspiring against the king of Portugal, and, finally, condemned by the inquisition as a heretic, and burnt alive in 1761. Malagrida laid claim to visions, and published 'The Life of St. Anne, composed (as the title reads) with the assistance of the Blessed Virgin and her Most Holy Son,' 1689-1761.
MALALA, J., a Greek historian, 6th century.
MALAPERT, C., a learned Jesuit, chiefly dist. by his mathematical writings, 1581-1630.
MALAVAL, F., a French violinist, 1627-1719.
MALAVAL, J., a French surgeon, 1669-1758.
MALCOLM, the first of the name, king of Scotland, succeeded 943, and was killed in an insurrection 958. The second reigned about 1003-1033. The third, called St. Malcolm, son of Duncan who was murdered by Macbeth, recovered his throne 1057, and was killed in battle with the English 1093. The fourth reigned 1153-1165.
MALCOLM, JAMES PELLER, an engraver and antiquarian, born in America, and brought to London in the eighth year of his age, where he died 1815. He is known for his works descriptive of the ancient state of the metropolis, &c.
MALCOLM, SIR JOHN, an East Indian officer and diplomatist, distinguished as the founder of our political relations with the court of Persia, governor of Bombay from 1827 to 1831, author of a 'History of Persia,' 'A Sketch of the Sikhs,' and other works relating to Indian affairs, 1769-1833.
MALDEGHEM, P. DE, a Flem. poet, 1540-1611.
MALDONAT, J., a Spanish Jesuit, 1534-1583.
MALEBRANCHE, NICOLAS, born in Paris, 1638, died 13th October, 1715: author of *Meditations*, and the *Recherche de la Vérité*: through the clearness and surpassing beauty of his style, and the originality of his conceptions, deservedly ranking among the foremost *littérati* of France: one of the most famous, and at the same time among the least sound metaphysicians of that country. Starting from that fundamental mistake, which misled a far greater man—SPINOZA, viz.: the error of Des Cartes regarding the idea of Substance, (article LEIBNITZ), he fell into a scheme quite as fantastic as Spinoza's, although

[J.P.N.]

[J.H.B.]

454

as one of the fossils of literary history. It is worth mentioning, that Gibbon's father had one of Mallet's relatives when the historian was about ten years old; d. 1765. [E.R.]
MALLET, EDMUND, a French divine, and author of the *Belles Lettres*, translator of Davila's *History of the Civil Wars*, and a writer in the *Encyclopædia*, 1713-1755.

MALLET, F., a Swedish mathematician and astronomer, b. of a family of Fr. refugees, 1720-80.

MALLET, J. A., a Swiss astronomer, 1740-90.

MALLET, J. R., a French economist, died 1786.

MALLET, P., a French military engineer, known as the author of a new orthography, born 1630.

MALLET, PAUL HENRY, a famous antiquarian and historian, first professor of history in the native city of Geneva, afterwards professor of the *Belles Lettres* at Copenhagen, &c., author of the *Northern Antiquities*, translated by Bishop Hall, and several histories of the northern kingdom, 1730-1807. His son, **H. MALLET-PREVOT**, a geographer, 1727-1811.

MALLET-DUPAN, J., a native of Geneva, known as a royalist and political writer at the period of the French revolution, when he was part conductor of the '*Mercur de France*.' On seeking an asylum in London, he edited an anti-Gallican paper, called the '*Mercur Britannique*,' published in 1792 and 1799. He is the author of works also in history and polite literature. He died at the house of his friend, Lally-Tolledal, at Richmond, in 1800.

MALVILLE, CLAUDE DE, a French poet, member of the Academy, 1597-1647.

MALMESBURY, JAMES HARRIS, earl of, son of James Harris, the author of '*Hermes*,' known as the servant of the English court from 1767 to the close of the century. He is author of '*Diaries and correspondence*,' published in 1844. Born at Salisbury 1746, died 1820.

MALMSBURY, WILLIAM OF, a famous English historian of the 12th century, was born in Somersetshire about 1096, and is known to have been within the year 1143. He held the office of librarian and precentor in the monastery of Malmesbury, of which he had become an inmate. His works are a general history of England from the arrival of the Saxons to 1126, a church history, '*Antiquities of Glastonbury*,' &c., which are all highly esteemed as trustworthy chronicles.

MALO, VINCENT, an Ital. painter, 1625-1670.

MALOMBRA, P., a Venet. painter, 1556-1618.

MALONE, EDMUND, the well-known editor of *Shakespeare*, was the son of an Irish judge, and was born at Dublin, 1741. He was called to the bar in 1767, but possessing an ample fortune gave up the law to literature. He was the coadjutor of Johnson in an edition of *Shakspeare*, but having quarrelled with him, published an edition of the same in 11 vols. 8vo, 1790. Died 1812.

MALOUET, P. V., a Fr. statesman, 1740-1814.

MAQUIN, P. J., a Fr. chemist, 1701-1778.

MALPIGHI, MARCELLO, an eminent anatomist and physiologist, more especially distinguished for his researches in vegetable physiology, was born at Bologna in 1628. He died in 1694. He studied medicine at Bologna, took his degree there, in 1656 was appointed professor of physic in the University. He afterwards successively filled the chairs of medicine at Pisa and Messina, and

ultimately was called to Rome by Pope Innocent XII., and was made his physician and chancellor. Malpighi lived at a time when physiological inquiries were prosecuted earnestly and with success; when nature had begun to be studied instead of books; and when the dreams of the schools were giving place to practical inquiries and observations. He had early in life learned the necessity of making experiment the foundation of true philosophy, and was the first to use the microscope in anatomical observations. While prosecuting his anatomical inquiries connected with the animal kingdom, he was led to pay attention to the anatomy and physiology of vegetables. The structure and physiology of plants had hitherto been but little attended to. On these subjects, however, Malpighi has shown himself an original as well as a profound observer; and his excellent work on the *Anatomy of Plants* proves him to be possessed of merit of the highest kind. Succeeding botanists have not failed to draw largely upon his rich store of facts and observations, for his illustrations of the anatomy and external configuration of plants were found to be no less faithful than original. Plumier has named a genus of plants after him, Malpighia. [W.B.]

MALTE-BRUN, CONRAD, or **MALTE-CONRAD BRUN**, one of the most distinguished geographers of modern times, and almost equally famous as a writer in favour of free institutions, was born in Jutland 1775, and died in Paris, a political exile from his country, 1826. Besides his important geographical works, and contributions to the '*Biographie Universelle*,' he edited the foreign politics of the '*Journal des Debats*,' and acquired some reputation as a poet.

MALTHUS, THOMAS ROBERT, was born at the Rookery near Guildford in 1766. He studied at Jesus College, Cambridge, where he took a master's degree in 1797. He took orders soon afterwards, and held a small living in Surrey. He married in 1805, and was soon afterwards appointed professor of history and political economy in the East India College at Haileybury, an office which he held till his death. Few men have lived a more calm and quiet personal life, and few have created a greater storm of conflicting opinion in the world without. It was in the year 1798 that he first published the views with which his name is ever associated, in his '*Essay on the principle of Population*,' as it affects the future improvement of Society.' He improved and matured the work in subsequent editions, and interwove its special opinions with a general view of political economy. Now that the controversial storm has passed away, his doctrines may be dispassionately appreciated. No one doubts his fundamental principle that the amount of the human race must be in a proportion to the amount of food which can be procured for their support. But instead of drawing from this an injunction to mankind to throw their energies into productiveness, and prepare for an increasing population an increased and sufficient provision, the tone of his argument seemed to tend to the necessity of preventing increase, from the dread that it might outdo the production of food. In truth, though a very sagacious writer in general, he omitted the influence of free trade, which puts all the world at the command of an increasing and

producing people. Malthus published several pamphlets, and other works of temporary interest. He died on 29th December, 1834. [J.H.B.]

MALTON, THOMAS, an English artist and writer on geometry and perspective, author of 'A Picturesque Tour through London and Westminster,' &c., 1726-1801.

MALUS, STEPHEN LOUIS, a French physician and natural philosopher, celebrated as the discoverer of the polarization of light, 1775-1812.

MALVASIA, C. C., an Ital. art-writer, 1616-93.

MALVEUDA, T., a Span. Hebraist, 1566-1628.

MALVEZZI, VIRGILIO, marquis of, a Spanish statesman, and comment. on Tacitus, 1599-1654.

MAMBRUN, PETER, a learned French Jesuit, known as a Latin poet and critic, 1600-1661.

MAMMEA, JULIA, empress of Rome, and mother of Alexander Severus, murdered 235.

MAN, C. DE, a Dutch painter, 1621-1706.

MAN, JAMES, a learned schoolmaster of Aberdeen, editor of an edition of the works of George Buchanan, and party to a controversy with Ruddiman, another editor of the poet, died 1761.

MANAHAM, a Galilean adventurer, killed 66.

MANAHEM, a famous disciple of the Essenes, who predicted the reign of Herod the Great.

MANAHEN, or MANAHEM, the sixteenth king of Israel, reigned ten years, 11th century B.C.

MANARD, P., an Italian poet, 1714-1800.

MANARDI, G., an Ital. physician, 1462-1536.

MANASSEH, the eldest son of Joseph, and father of one of the tribes, about 1714 B.C.

MANASSEH, a king of Judah, 968-913 B.C.

MANASSEH, the high priest of the Jews, who went over to his father-in-law, Sanballat, and built the rival temple at mount Gerizim, 6th c. B.C.

MANASSEH-BEN-ISRAEL. See MENASSEH.

MANASSES, a Greek writer of the 12th cent.

MANBY, PETER, an Irish catholic wr., d. 1697.

MANCHESTER, EARL OF. See MONTAGU.

MANCO CAPAC, the founder and legislator of the Peruvian empire, supposed to have flourished in the 12th century. Another inca of Peru, named Manco, succeeded his brother, who was put to death by Pizarro 1533, and after some years of warfare was killed by the Spaniards.

MANDAR, JEAN FRANCOIS, a French priest of the Oratory, author of several pleasing poems in Latin and French, and distinguished for his virtues and talents as a pastor, 1732-1803.

MANDAR, MICHEL PHILLIPE, generally called 'Theophilus,' was nephew to the preceding, and is worthy of honourable mention beyond many of the most noted characters of the French Revolution. He was born in 1759, and acquired great influence among the popular societies, by devoting his powerful oratory to the cause of progress. During the massacres of September, 1792, he was vice-president of the section of the Temple, and did all in his power to prevent the effusion of blood. He went to Danton's house on the evening of the 3d, and, nearly all the leading men being assembled there, including Petion, Robespierre, Manuel, Fabre D'Eglantine, and Camille Desmoulins, he urged upon them the immediate creation of a Dictature, and offered to take the risk of the proposal on himself. Jealousy of one another prevented the adoption of this suggestion, and Mandar reproached Robespierre with his hatred of

Brisot. In 1793 he was appointed Commis to the executive power. He survived the public, but refused to accept any place under imperial government. The fame of his works and his political independence induced the Emperor Alexander to procure an interview with him in 1814, and observing Mandar's short stature could not avoid expressing his surprise. 'I replied this republican fire-eater, 'Il n'y a si petit que l'étincelle.' (There is nothing but a spark.) He is author of many poetical, historical, and miscellaneous works, and of poems, evincing great genius and strong expression. Died 1823.

MANDER, C. VAN, a poet and paint., 1548.

MANDEVILLE, BERNARD DE, born at in Holland, about 1670, was a physician by profession, who came to England and acquired notoriety by his work entitled 'The Fable of Bees, or Private Vices made Public Ben- This book created quite a sensation by its intendency, and was replied to by several English writers, among others, by Bishop Berkeley, Hutcheson, and William Law. The dates of works published on either side range from 1690 to 1732. Mandeville died 1733.

MANDEVILLE, SIR JOHN DE, was born at St. Albans about the year 1300. His family of considerable note, and his education like the times. He seems to have practised the law as a profession, till in 1827 he left England and entered upon his travels. These, he extended through thirty-four years, and to the country of the East; but the account which has given contains so many inaccuracies, contradictions, and childish absurdities, that it attaches to the whole, and it is now generally held as of no value. His descriptions, however, like those of Marco Polo, had a powerful influence on the mind of Columbus.

MANES. See MANICHAÆUS.

MANESSE, J., a French naturalist, 1743.

MANETHO, an Egyptian historian, who was high priest of Heliopolis, in the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus, about 304 B.C. Only fragments of his work, as cited by Josephus in his book 'Antiquities,' are now extant. These are collected by Cory, and they consist of an account of the Egyptian empire and of the expulsion of a body of foreigners, who were called Hycsos, or shepherd kings, supposed to be Jews, besides several tables of ancient Egyptian kings.

MANETTI, G., an Italian historian, 1356.

MANETTI, R., an Italian painter, 1571.

MANETTI, X., an Italian naturalist, 1717.

MANFREDI, B., an Italian painter, 1572.

MANFREDI, EUSTACHIO, an Italian astronomer, astronomer, and literary savant, 1664.

His brother, GABRIEL, a mathematician, 1681-1740.

MANFREDI, or MAINFROY, king of Sicily, was a natural son of the Emperor Frederic II, who usurped the kingdom of Sicily, he had been appointed regent in 1255, and killed, fighting against his rival, 1266.

MANGEART, T., a Fr. numismatist, 1695.

MANGENOT, L., an ecclesiast. wr., 1694.

MANGET, J. J., a medical historian, 1652.

MANGHEY, T., an English divine, 1684.

MANGIN, C., a French architect, 1721.

MANGIN, CL., a French politician, 1786.

MANGOU-KHAN, emperor of the Moguls, died 1250, killed in China 1259.

MANICHAËUS, **MANES**, or **MANI**, was a Persian of the third century, and educated in the religion of Zoroaster. Some affirm that he derived the germs of his doctrine from a Saracen merchant named Scythianus. His object was to incorporate Zoroastrian dualism with Christianity. The fervour of his fanaticism he gave himself out to be the Paraclete promised in the gospel of John, by which he understood, not the Holy Ghost, as many have erroneously imagined, but a power commissioned to diffuse and perfect Christianity, and free it from the vile corruptions of the genius Ahriman. This dualism, common to the East, was a mystic attempt to account for the origin and perpetuation of moral evil. (See **MANICHÆISM**). Manes appeared as a religious teacher under Sapor I. As a man of multifarious accomplishment he attracted great attention; but the hostility of the magi forced him to a speedy exile. He wandered into distant countries still pursuing his mission, and in the East his contact with Buddhism gave new shape and tinge to his eclectic views. On his return to Persia with a collection of painted Oriental symbols, Hormisdas received him and his theosophic pictures with welcome, but after his successor Varanes, Manes was apprehended, and according to an Oriental form of punishment, flayed alive, while his skin was stuffed and hung up before the gate of the city. His system spread over various portions of the church, and Angustin was for a season fascinated by its speculations. [J.E.]

MANILIUS, **CATIUS**, a Roman tribune, B.C. 68. **MANILIUS**, **MARCUS**, a Rom. poet, 1st c. B.C. **MANLEY-DE-LA-RIVIERE**. The authoress of this name was a daughter of Sir Roger Manley, the reputed author of 'The Turkish Spy,' and was born at Guernsey, of which her father was governor. Besides her dramatic writings and romances, one libel she penned in that form, she was employed as a political writer by the ministry of the day and continued the 'Examiner' when it was relinquished by Swift. Died, after a life of intrigue and pleasure, 1724.

MANLIUS. Four illustrious Romans of this name are mentioned:—1. **MARCUS MANLIUS CAPELLINUS**, a patrician general, who saved the capital when surprised by the Gauls about 390 or 392 B.C. and was thrown from the Tarpeian Rock 370 B.C. 2. **LUCIUS MANLIUS IMPERIOSUS**, named **torquatus**, and compelled to abdicate for his despotism, B.C. 363. 3. **TITUS MANLIUS TORQUATUS**, himself the preceding, famous for his magnanimity and courage, was appointed military tribune B.C. 360 and dictator 352, and again 348, without passing through the inferior dignity of consul. The latter office, however, he filled in 347, 344, and 340, but finally lost his popularity by the rigour of his administration. 4. A second **TITUS MANLIUS TORQUATUS**, who was appointed consul B.C. 295 and 294, and, in the latter period, closed the temple of Janus after subjugating Sardinia. He refused to accept the consulate in 212, but was censor in 209.

MANN, **A. T.**, a Flem. antiquarian, 1740-1810.

MANNERS, **JOHN**, marquis of Granby, a British officer, who distinguished himself in Germany and at the battle of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, and was

afterwards a member of the government, and commander-in-chief of the army, 1721-1770.

MANNERT, **C.**, a Bavar. historian, 1756-1834.

MANNI, **D. M.**, an Ital. antiquar., 1690-1788.

MANNING, **O.**, an Eng. antiquar., 1721-1801.

MANNING, **T.**, a disting. linguist, 1774-1840.

MANNOZZI, **G.**, an Ital. painter, 1590-1636.

MANRIQUE, **A.**, a Span. prelate, 1577-1649.

MANRIQUE, **S.**, a Span. mission., 17th cent.

MANSART, **FRANCIS**, a celebrated French architect of Italian origin, 1598-1666. His nephew and pupil, **JULES HARDOUIN**, called **MANSART**, architect of Versailles, &c., 1645-1708.

MANSFELD, **PETER ERNEST**, count of, an Austrian statesman and soldier, governor of the Low Countries after the death of the duke of Parma, 1517-1604. His natural son, **ERNEST**, also count of Mansfeld, and an enemy of the Austrian empire, called the Attila of Christendom, 1585-1626.

MANSFIELD, **WILLIAM MURRAY**, earl of, was born in Perthshire on the 2d of March, 1705. He was the fourth son of Viscount Stormont, and the vehement jacobitism of his family, some members of it being deeply involved in the rebellion of 1745, not only cast difficulties in the way of his early career, but was often successfully employed in debate by Chatham and his other opponents. He studied at Westminster and Christ's Church, Oxford. He was called to the bar in 1731. He wrote in his youth some poetry justly forgotten, but perhaps common tastes and pursuits may have been the foundation of that intimacy with Pope, which seems to have had a material influence on his prospects. Though no poet, he was essentially a man of genius. He cast entirely away the conventionalities of a Scottish jacobite, and entered the arena of English politics and professional ambition, with a talent and energy which gave him the full advantage of his aristocratic rank and signal personal graces. A new class of business—that of appeals from the Court of Session in Scotland, to the House of Lords, fell largely into his hands; and Pope has noticed him in a line more distinct than poetic, as 'so known, so honoured, in the House of Lords.' He became Solicitor-General in 1743, but it was not until 1754 that he took the next step in promotion as Attorney-General. In 1756, he was made Chief-Justice of the King's Bench. He clung tenaciously to this office, and would not take the risks and responsibilities of the Chancellorship at the demand of public or party spirit. His name has not been popular as a judge, and he has generally been contrasted with Camden as one who inherited the despotic spirit of the Stuart dynasty. The prejudice was confirmed by his courageous conduct in the Wilkes' outrages and furnished a text for the savage attacks of Junius, who spoke of him as a fitting Pretor for Justinian. But, however narrow some of his opinions may have been, others partook of a large liberality, and in the anti-catholic fervour connected with the outbreak known as Lord George Gordon's riots, he showed a humane, generous, and courageous toleration. He was a very great lawyer, not merely in a technical sense, but as one who could direct the practice of the courts towards broad principles of jurisprudence. Many departments in the mercantile law of England and Scotland were created by him, and among

others the law of marine insurance was made and systematized by his decisions. He retired from office in 1788, and died in 1793. [J.H.B.]

MANSI, J. D., an Italian *savant*, 1692-1769.

MANSION, COLARD, a writer and printer, celebrated for introducing the art into Bruges, d. 1484.

MANSTEIN, CHRIS. HERMAN DE, a Russian general, au. of a 'Memoir' on Russia, 1711-1757.

MANT, RICHARD, a famous Irish prelate, was born at Southampton, where his father held a living in the church, 1776, and began his ecclesiastical career as vicar of Coggeshall, in Essex, in 1810. In 1820 he became bishop of Killaloe; in 1823 bishop of Down and Connor; and in 1842 was translated to the see of Dromore. He died in 1848. The works of Dr. Mant consist of a vast number of sermons and tracts, but his celebrity rests on an edition of the Bible, which he prepared in conjunction with Dr. D'Oyley.

MANTEGNA, ANDREA, an eminent painter of Mantua, whose two sons, one of whom was named FRANCESCO, and his father, CARLO, were also artists, and fellow-workers with him, 1430-1505.

MANTICA, F., an Italian cardinal, 1534-1614.

MANTON, T., a nonconformist divine, 1620-77.

MANTOVANO, BATTISTA SPAGNUOLI, an elegant Latin poet, better kn. as Battista, 1448-1516.

MANU, the supposed author of the *Mánava Sástra*, one of the sacred books of the Hindoos, containing a code of laws, is supposed by Sir William Jones to be the same as Minos in the Grecian mythology. There are fourteen Menus, of whom this one is the seventh. The name belongs to mythology rather than biography.

MANUEL COMMENUS, fourth son of John Commenus, born 1120, succeeded his father as emperor of the East 1143, d. 1180. See COMMENUS.

MANUEL PALEOLOGUS, born 1349, succeeded his father, John Palæologus, as emperor of the East 1391, died 1425.

MANUEL, F., a Portuguese poet, 1734-1819.

MANUEL, JAMES ANTHONY, a famous leader of the opposition in the French chamber after the restoration, was born in Provence 1755, and after serving with distinction in the republican armies raised by the levy *en masse*, adopted the profession of the bar. He was a member of the chamber convoked by Napoleon during the hundred days, 1815, and with all his eloquence and power resisted the re-establishment of the Bourbons by the allied armies. Returned to the chamber in 1818, his patriotic fervour in the tribune, his high spirit, and his brilliant oratory, marked him out as the champion of French liberty, and kept the party of the ministers in continual terror. His first speech in the session of 1823 was on the iniquity of the Spanish war, in which he reminded the crown that when the French territory was invaded under similar circumstances, the country had defended itself by the adoption of new forms and another energy! This allusion to the destruction of royalty in 1793, exploded the mine which had long been prepared for his expulsion from the chamber, and, on refusing to depart, he was led out into the street by the military. His walk home, followed by the whole of his party, was a popular triumph; and though he returned, with the simplicity and dignity of a Cincinnatus, to his own occupations, he was elected again in 1824. Manuel died three

years before the triumph of his cause in the Charles X., 1827.

MANUEL, LOUIS PETER, born 1741, an attorney-general to the commune of Paris in the revolution, and was executed November 14,

MANUEL, N., a Swiss fresco painter at tire and dramatic poet, 1484-1530.

MANUTIUS, or MANUZIO, is the name of an Italian family famous in the history of printing for their beautiful editions of learned works, the invention of the *Italic* or *Aldine* letter, and have been formed in imitation of the handwriting of Petrarch. ALDO PIO MANUZIO, the founder, flourished at Venice, 1447-1515. PAOLO, his distinguished like his father both as a scholar and printer, 1512-1574. ALDO, the youngest son of Paolo, distinguished like his progenitor and greatly favoured by the pope, Sextus Quintus, who gave him apartments in the Vatican, born at Venice 1547, and died childless 1597.

MANVEL, FRANCIS. See MANUEL.

MANWOOD, SIR ROGER, an English jurist, this name flourished in the reign of Elizabeth I. He is said by Fuller to have written a book of the forest laws. He died 1593. Such a book first published in 1598 by JOHN MANWOOD is supposed to be the son of Sir Roger.

MANYOKI, A. DE, a Hung. painter, 1741-

MANZI, W., an Italian *savant*, 1784-1821.

MANZOLI, P. A., a Latin poet, 16th cen.

MANZUOLI, T., an Italian painter, 1536-

MAPES, WALTER, an English poet, 12th cen.

MAPLET, JOHN, a learned naturalist, 1611-

MAPLETOFT, J., a medical wr., 1631-1701.

MAPLETOFT, R., a learned divine, 1610-

MAPP, M., a French botanist, 1632-1701.

MARA, ELIZABETH, a fam. singer, 1750-

MARA, W. DE, a Latin poet, 1470-1530.

MARACCI, J., an Italian painter, 1637-1701.

MARACCI, L., an Ital. Orientalist, 1612-

MARAI, H., a French engraver, 1764-1815.

MARAI, M., a French composer, 1656-1715.

MARALDI, J. P., an Italian mathematician, astronomer, and natural philosopher, 1665-1715. His nephew, GIOVANNI DOMENICO, also distinguished as an astronomer, 1709-1788.

MARAN, P., a French theologian, 1683-1741.

MARANA, J. P., an Italian historian, 1641-

MARANGONI, J., an Ital. antiquar., 1673-

MARANTA, B., an Italian botanist, 1611-

MARAT, JEAN PAUL, was born of parents unknown to history, at a place called Baudouville, Neuchâtel, Switzerland, 1746. Before his energies were directed to political ends, he had been ambitious of rising by his talents, travelled a good deal in England, Scotland, and France, and published several works on experimental science and philosophy. Some of these had brought his name into repute, and subjected him to the sarcasms of Voltaire, who took the pains to analyze his philosophical treatise on man—a work in which Marat had endeavored to illustrate the principles and laws of the influence of the body, and those of the body on the soul. The year 1789 found him in the position of veterinary physician to the Count D'Artois, thoroughly disgusted with his failure to rise in society, and with the 'quacks,' as he called the 'of the corps scientifique.' He began his political

eer by the composition of his 'Offrande à la patrie,' followed by the issue of his journal 'Le publiciste Parisien,' two months after the promulgation of the 'Rights of Man' by the constituent assembly. The club agitation was just commencing, and Marat joined the cordeliers, formed in October, 1789, the most reputable members of which were Danton, and Camille Desmoulins. His thirst for glory, if it were only in the excess of his hatreds and crimes, provoked him to measures and proposals, which it was physically impossible any of his rivals could surpass in audacity, and gave to his denunciations a kind of heroic magnificence. Such was his proposal 'to hang the 800 deputies on 800 trees of the Tuileries—Mirabeau on the first of them,' for which he was denounced by Malouet. From this period, on the 10th of August, 1792, he was hunted by his accusers from one wretched abode to another—ways contriving to issue his journal, the title of which was presently changed to 'Friend of the People.' On the date just mentioned, the Tuileries was besieged, the royal family imprisoned, the new 'commune,' or municipality, formed of the republicans; Marat also emerged from his seclusion, and filled the prisons with the 'suspect,' who were disposed of by the massacres of September. On the evening of the 3d the famous circular was issued, calling upon the departments to imitate the example of the Parisians; it was signed by Marat, the chief promoter of these horrors, and his colleagues, ten in all, members of the Cité de Surveillance, afterwards the Committee of Public Safety. The convention being elected, Marat became a deputy, and his appearance in the assembly was the signal for Vergniaud and others to denounce his atrocities, and they read from the tribune his demand for 270,000 heads as a means of appeasing the country. The turbulence of such a sitting may easily be imagined. Marat made no attempt to deny the charge. It was his opinion, the result of the most rigid reputation he could make, and he was willing to shed a few drops of guilty blood to save millions of the innocent! After the execution of the king, the battle of Nerwinden was lost by Dumouriez, on 14 March, 1793, and Marat, always gigantic in his conceptions, accused all the generals of the act of treason, and sought to bring them to trial en masse. Meantime his struggle with the Girondins had increased in virulence, and they succeeded at last in summoning their terrible adversary before the revolutionary tribunal. This was one of the instruments set in action by the new party on the 10th of August: Marat went to his trial attended by vast crowds of the people, and his acquittal followed as a matter of course—not only so, but the people carried him to the convention in triumph, elevated on a rude palanquin, and covered with garlands as he proceeded on his way. He now assumed the dictatorship, that he had always advocated, though he still resided in his squalid apartment with the wife of his printer, who had been seduced by him, and who seems really to have loved him. On the 31st of May, 1793, he sounded the alarm bell, and with the aid of his seditious followers arrested the Girondin deputies, whose blood was avenged on the 13th of July following, by

the hand of Charlotte Corday. (See BRISSOT, CORDAY.) The death of Marat was only hastened a few days by his assassination, for he was already consumed by a disgusting malady: and it is melancholy to add, that he was almost adored after his decease; his remains being deposited in the Pantheon with national honours, and an altar erected to his memory in the club of the cordeliers: these fanatics also claimed his heart, and preserved it in a golden urn. Our sketch would be essentially incomplete if we did not add that Marat was perfectly sincere, and, in fact, that he made his convictions his sole religion. He sold his bed to bring out the first numbers of his journal, and lived in poverty at a time when he could have amassed wealth by merely selling his silence. Such a life is far more instructive, even as an example of depravity, when facts like this are properly understood. There is such a thing as consistency, and a kind of devilish virtue, in guilt, which is as rare as heroism in well-doing, and history might be ransacked for a more striking instance of it than the brief political career of Marat. [E.R.]

MARATTI, CARLO, an Ital. painter, 1625-1713.

MARBACH, J. R., a Ger. actress, 1805-1837.

MARBECK, JOHN, organist of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, and the first composer of the cathedral service of the Church of England. He was au. also of a Scripture Concordance, for which he narrowly escaped the stake, time of Henry VIII.

MARCA, the name of two Italian painters, the earliest, J. B. LOMBARDELLI DELLA MARCA, flourished 1532-1587. The later, LACTANTIUS DELLA MARCA, born about 1553.

MARCA, PET. DE, a Fr. historian, 1594-1662.

MARCANTONIO, the most renowned of the Italian engravers, was born about 1480, at Bologna, and was the pupil of the celebrated painter and goldsmith Francia; his family name was Raimondi. Some of Marcantonio's earliest efforts were made at Venice, where he copied Albert Dürer's prints of 'The Life of the Virgin,' and of the 'Passion;' for up to this time no Italian engraver was to be compared with Dürer, whose prints became known in Italy after 1500. From Venice Marcantonio went to Rome, where he attracted the notice of Raphael, who largely employed him in the engraving of his designs: it is to his prints after Raphael that Marcantonio owes his present great reputation. There is a very fine collection of them in the British Museum. After the death of Raphael in 1520, Marcantonio was employed by Giulio Romano, and it was for engraving some lascivious designs by this painter that he was imprisoned by Clement VII. After the sack of Rome in 1527 he returned to Bologna, where he is supposed to have died about 1559, that being the last date on any of his prints; but the dates both of his birth and death are quite uncertain. Marcantonio's prints are distinguished for their delicate outlines and execution, and generally fine drawing; some of the original impressions, before the plates came into the hands of Barlachi and Salamanca, have realized enormous prices,—those with the names of these dealers are also valuable, the later are retouches and inferior. The 'Murder of the Innocents,' after Raphael, is perhaps the most celebrated of his plates, more than half of them are anonymous, but many are marked

M. or M.A., and M.A.F., joined as a cipher. Bartsch, in his *Peintre Graveur*, describes 383 prints by this engraver, but several of them are doubtless by his distinguished pupils, Agostino Veneziano, and Marco da Ravenna. Nagler, in his *Künstler Lexicon*, describes 395 prints. The original account of Marcantonio, of whom we know so little, is in Vasari's *Lives*, &c.; nothing biographical concerning this great engraver has been ascertained since Vasari. [R.N.W.]

MARCEAU, FRANCIS SEVERIN DESGRAVIERS, a celebrated republican general, whose military talents were only equalled by his generosity and humanity in the Vendean war; born at Chartres 1769, fell in action with the Austr. 1796.

MARCEL, N., a German painter, 1628-1683.

MARCEL, STEPHEN, the patriotic defender of Paris after the battle of Poitiers 1356, assass. 1358.

MARCEL, Sr., a bishop of Paris, died 440.

MARCEL, W., a Fr. chronologist, 1647-1708.

MARCELLINUS, a Greek chronicler, 6th cent.

MARCELLINUS, a pope and saint of Rome, suffered martyrdom time of Diocletian, 296-304.

MARCELLIS, O., a Dutch painter, 1613-1673.

MARCELLO, BENEDETTO, was born of noble parents at Venice in 1686. His father, Agostino Marcello, was a Venetian senator, and his mother, Paolina, was of the honourable family of Capello. Benedetto, having in early life received a thorough classical education, was committed to the care of his elder brother, Alessandro, who was a student of the mathematical sciences, natural philosophy, and music. Under this brother, the young Benedetto applied himself to music and poetry, and soon made such progress that he was placed under Francesco Gasparini, to receive instructions in the principles of musical science. In 1716 the first son of the emperor Charles VI. was born, and at the celebration of the event, which took place at Vienna, a grand serenata, composed by Marcello, was performed with great applause. After this he composed a mass, which was first performed in the church of Santa Maria della Calcesta, on the occasion of his brother's daughter taking the veil. He composed many other sacred works for the church of Santa Sophia, and was at the pains of instructing the clergy in the manner in which they were to be performed. In 1724, and the three following years, he wrote music for one, two, and three voices, for a paraphrase of the first seventy-five psalms, which are still remarkable for the scientific knowledge shown in their construction. Marcello was for many years a judge in the Council of Forty, and was for some years chamberlain and treasurer to the city of Brescia, where he died in the year 1739. He was buried with great pomp in the church of the fathers Minor Observants of St. Joseph of Brescia. [J.M.]

MARCELLO, N., a Venetian doge, 1473-1474.

MARCELLUS, the first of the name pope of Rome, 308-310; the second, a few weeks only, 1555.

MARCELLUS, the name of several noble Romans:—1. MARCUS CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS, famous for his victories over Hannibal and the Gauls, slain in battle against the former 208 B.C. 2. MARCUS CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS, of the same family, an opponent of Caesar in the senate, consul B.C. 51, assassinated 46. 3. MARCUS CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS, called the younger, son of Caius

Marcellus and Octavia, the sister of Augustus. He was adopted by the latter and married daughter, Julia, but died aged eighteen, 23 B.C.

MARCET, ALEX., a physician of Geneva, naturalized in England, and known as an eminent philosopher, 1770-1822.

MARCH, AUSIAS, a Provençal poet, 15th cent.

MARCH, S., a Spanish painter, died 1666.

MARCHAND, L., a Fr. composer, 1669-1739.

MARCHAND, P., a Fr. bibliopole, 1671-1739.

MARCHAND, S., a Fr. navigator, 1750-1800.

MARCIANUS, emperor of the East, 391-395.

MARCILIUS, T., a German critic, 1548-1600.

MARCILLA, W. DA, a Fr. painter, 1476-1520.

MARCION, was born at Sinope in Pontus the middle of the second century. His father, according to some reports, not, however, well authenticated, was a bishop of the church in place. His belief in Oriental and dualistic encrusted with other and similar speculations was deemed by him compatible with Christianity, and he attempted to form a homogeneous theology out of both materials, assumed as articles of his creed, the eternal matter—the existence of a benign and holy God—and of a Demiurgus little less than Omnipotent, but dark and malignant, and his appropriate sphere in an attempted division of matter, for he created man, was the God of the Jewish race, and was to be overcome by the Messiah. Jesus, according to Marcion, had not, and could not have a humanity, for all matter is essentially sinful. His notions are the crude effects of an earnest mind to resolve inscrutable mysteries by the use of figments not only incomprehensible, but inconsistent and baseless. Marcion received as sacred only the writings of the apostle Paul, and he had a gospel which appears to have been an interpolated copy of that of Luke. To this was joined an austere and vigorous asceticism, which victory over appetite was to be secured.

MARCK, J. DE, a Ger. protestant, 1655-1720.

MARCUZZI, S., an Ital. ecclesiastic, 1725-1780.

MARDONIUS, a general in the army of Xerxes, and son-in-law of Darius, k. at Platea B.C. 480.

MARE, NICHOLAS DE LA, a French commissioner of police, distinguished as a writer on police economy 1639-1723.

MARE, PH. DE LA, a Fr. historian, 1615-1680.

MARE, P. B. LA, a Fr. diplomatist, 1753-1820.

MARECHAL, B., an eccles. savant, 1705-1780.

MARECHAL, G., a Fr. surgeon, 1658-1720.

MARECHAL, P. S., a Fr. writer, 1750-1820.

MARELIUS, NILS, a Swed. geogr., 1706-1780.

MARET, HUGH BERNARD. See BASSA.

MARETS, ROLAND DES, a Fr. critic, 1594-1660.

MARETS, SAMUEL DES, a learned French testant, famous for his controversies with the Roman Catholics, 1591-1663.

MARGARET. The queens and princesses of Great Britain of this name are—1. ST. MARGARET, queen of Scotland, sister of Edgar Atheling, married to Malcolm 1070, died 1093. 2. MARGARET OF YORK, sister of Edward IV., married to duke of Burgundy. 3. MARGARET OF ANJOU, daughter of René, titular king of Sicily, Naples, and Jerusalem, born 1425, married to Henry

3, died, after a life of extraordinary vicissitude consequent on the wars of York and Lancaster, 12. 4. MARGARET OF SCOTLAND, daughter of James I., born 1425, died, after an unhappy marriage with Louis XI. of France, 1444. 5. MARGARET TUDOR, eldest daughter of Henry VII., Elizabeth of York, and sister to Henry VIII., born at Westminster 1489. This princess betrothed in her infancy to James IV. of Scotland, then of adult age, and married to him in 1506 she gave birth to a son, afterwards James V., and became regent of Scotland on the death of her husband at the battle of Hadden, 1513. In 1514 she married Archibald, 6th of Angus, of the family of Douglas. This match surrounded her with strife and trouble for the rest of her days, the first outburst of which was on the arrival of the duke of Albany, supported by the French king in 1515, soon after which Margaret took refuge in England. She died in 1537. Her life has been recently published by Mrs Strickland.

MARGARET. The saints of this name are the patron of Scotland, and a virgin martyr of Antioch, known as the patroness of Cremona, 3d century.

MARGARET. The queens and princesses of France are—1. MARGARET, daughter of Raymond Berengar, count of Provence, born 1219, married Louis IX. 1234, died, after acquiring a famous name by the defence of Damietta, 1285. 2. MARGARET OF BURGUNDY, married to Louis X., king of France, 1305, strangled for adultery 1315. 3. MARGARET OF VALOIS, sister of Francis I., born 1522, married in 1559 to the duke of Alençon, and died 1572, two years after the death of her first husband, to the king of Navarre, by whom she had Jeanne D'Albret, mother of Henry IV., died 1530. 4. MARGARET OF FRANCE, daughter of Henry II., born 1552, married to the prince of Bearne, afterwards Henry IV., 1572, divorced for her licentiousness 1599, died 1615. 5. MARGARET OF FRANCE, duchess of Savoy, daughter of Francis I., born 1523, married to Emmanuel Philibert 1559, died 1574.

MARGARET, queen of Norway, Denmark, and Sweden, who is often called 'the Semiramis of the North,' was the daughter of Waldemar III., king of Denmark, and was born at Copenhagen, 1353. In 1363 she was married to Haco, king of Norway, youngest son of Magnus Ericson, in whose person the governments of Sweden, Norway, and Scania, had been invested many years before. The marriage of Haco with Margaret took place under circumstances of great political difficulty, and it occasioned the banishment of twenty-four of the most powerful of the Swedish barons, by whom Haco and his son were afterwards deposed, and Art of Mecklenburgh placed on the throne. While the country was suffering from the oppression of this foreign government, Margaret lost, in 1380, her father, Waldemar; in 1380, her husband, Haco; and in 1387 her son, Olave—events which rendered her queen regnant in Norway, regent in Denmark, and in a situation to receive overtures from the Swedes. With a spirit and ambition natural to her, Margaret at once furnished her adherents with troops, and supplies of war, and the victory of Skillingen, won by the high marshal of Sweden, L. Kiellson, Sept. 21, 1389, threw open the door to her. The union of the three kingdoms

was concluded by the treaty of Calmar, where the spiritual and temporal barons assembled for that purpose, on the 20th of July, 1397; Eric of Pomerania, the grand-nephew of Margaret, being elected her successor as the future sovereign of Sweden. She died in the port of Flensburg, on board a vessel in which she had embarked for Denmark, Oct. 28, 1412. Her memory has been execrated in Sweden, where the union was never popular, in about the same measure that her political virtues have been extolled in Denmark. The words of Geijer, the great Swedish historian, are sufficiently remarkable to be quoted on this point:—'The fate of the throne and the country was decided by the holders of power, from the casual motives of temporary interests, and by such was the famous union of the three northern kingdoms produced—a mere incident, which bears some resemblance to a design; but of a consciousness of what such a union was, or of what it might become, no glimpse is to be perceived, either among its founders or in any other quarter.' [E.R.]

MARGARET OF AUSTRIA, daughter of the emperor Maximilian I., born 1480, married successively to the Infant of Spain 1491-1497, and to Philibert, duke of Savoy, 1501-1506, became ruler of the Netherlands 1506, died 1531.

MARGARET OF CONSTANTINOPLE, daughter of Baldwin IX., became countess of Flanders and Hainault 1221, died 1279.

MARGARET OF PARMA, a natural daughter of Charles V., married successively to Alexander de Medicis and Octavian Farnese. The latter event took place in 1540. From 1559 to 1568 she was ruler of the Low Countries, and was succeeded by Alva. She then retired into Italy, and d. 1586.

MARGARET OF RICHMOND. See BEAUFORT. MARGARITONE, an Ital. painter, 1212-1289. MARGERET, a Fr. adventurer, 16th century. MARGGRAFF, A. S., a Ger. chemist, 1709-82. MARGGRAFF, G., a Ger. naturalist, 1610-44. MARGON, W. DE, a French author, died 1760. MARGUERIE, J. J. DE, a French officer and mathematician, 1742-1779.

MARGUERIT, J., a Spanish historian, cardinal, and chancellor of Arragon, died 1484. His grandson, JOSEPH DE MARGUERIT DE BIVRE, a general in the service of Louis XIII., died 1654.

MARGUERITE, JOSEPH MARIE SOLAR DE LA, a statesman, soldier, and historian, noted for the defence of Turin against the French in 1706.

MARGUNIO, M., an Ital. scholar, 1530-1602.

MARIA, F. DI, an Italian painter, 1623-1690.

MARIA, H., a painter of Bologna, 17th cent.

MARIA, JOHN, an Italian architect, 1458-1534.

His br., JAMES, a famous painter, dates unknown.

MARIA. See MARIE, MARY.

MARIA. The queens of Spain of this name are—MARIA DE MOLINA, queen of Castile and Leon, married to Sancho IV. 1282, regent of Castile 1295 and 1312, died 1322. MARIA LOUISA, daughter of the duke of Orleans, brother of Louis XIV., and of Henrietta of England, married to Charles II., king of Spain, 1662-1689. MARIA LOUISA, daughter of Victor Amadeus II., duke of Savoy, and wife of Philip V., 1688-1714. MARIA LOUISA, wife of Charles IV., and mother of Ferdinand VII., 1754-1819.

MARIA, empress of Germany, called MARIE

Ror, first wife of the emperor Sigismund, and daughter of Louis I., king of Hungary, born 1370, began to reign 1382, died 1395.

MARIA CAROLINE, queen of Naples. See CAROLINE.

MARIA FRANCES ELIZABETH, queen of Portugal, born 1734, became mistress of the kingdom at the death of her husband, Peter III., 1786, suffered by mental aberration 1790, died 1816.

MARIA LOUISA, second wife of Napoleon Buonaparte, daughter of Francis I., emperor of Austria, and Maria Theresa of Naples, was born 1791. In 1810 she was married to the emperor; in 1811 she presented him with an heir, who was hailed king of Rome; on his fall, in 1814, she deserted him for the company of her chamberlain, Count Neipperg, and became duchess of Parma and Placentia; died 1847.

MARIA THERESA, born in 1717, was the eldest daughter of Charles VI. of Austria, who died in 1740. The succession of Maria Theresa to the hereditary dominion of the House of Hapsburg had been guaranteed by the principal states of Europe; but, on her father's death, she found herself assailed by the kings of Prussia, France, Spain, and Sardinia, and the electors of Bavaria and Saxony. Each of these princes laid claim to some part of the Austrian territory; and Maria Theresa, at the age of 23, was called on to make head against the armies of all her neighbours, except the Turkish sultan, who alone acted towards her with fairness and good faith. Maria Theresa had been married in 1736, to Francis of Louvain, grand duke of Tuscany, but he was a prince of little intellect or energy; and it was to the spirit of Maria Theresa herself, and the loyalty of her Hungarian subjects, that Austria owed its rescue from destruction. When driven from her capital by her enemies, Maria Theresa repaired to Presburg, and summoned the Hungarian Diet. She appeared in the midst of the martial assembly with her infant son in her arms. She addressed them earnestly and eloquently in Latin, (a language long currently used in Hungary); and when she came to the words, 'The kingdom of Hungary, our persons, our children, our crown, are at stake,—forsaken by all, we seek shelter only in the fidelity, the arms, the hereditary valour of the renowned Hungarian nobility,' the Hungarian nobles and all present, with one unanimous burst of chivalrous loyalty, drew their swords, and shouted, 'Let us die for our King Maria Theresa,' [*Moriamur pro rege nostro Mariâ Theresâ.*] This was no transient demonstration of zeal. The whole military force of Hungary was soon in the field: the current of invasion was checked, and by degrees the foes of Maria Theresa made peace with her, and ceased to reckon on their shares in the dismemberment of Austria. She was obliged to cede Silesia to Frederick of Prussia; but with this exception she was left in full possession of her dominions, when the war of the Austrian succession was closed by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1758.—The loss of Silesia was a deep mortification to Maria Theresa, and the hope of recovering that province made her take an active part in the seven years' war against Frederick of Prussia. That contest, however, closed in 1763, leaving Prussia in possession of Silesia, and with no gain on either side to Maria Theresa or Frederick.

Maria Theresa's husband had been elected emperor of Germany in 1745, and on his death in 1765, son Joseph was chosen to succeed him. But Maria Theresa retained in her own hands, throughout life, the administration of her vast dominions, which were generally governed by her in a just and enlightened spirit. Her private character was irreproachable, and the morals and manners of the court formed a bright exception to the general profligacy by which the courts of nearly all the sovereigns of the age were disgraced. She was sincerely pious, and Botta, the Italian historian, passes on her the high eulogy, that 'during a years' reign she always showed a love of justice and truth.'—Her share in the first partition of Poland is the great stain on the character of Maria Theresa. But she came unwillingly into this measure, which was urged on her by the sovereigns of Prussia and Russia, and by her son the emperor Joseph. She is said to have left a written record that she consented to this measure of deference to the opinions of others, and that she foreboded evil consequences to Europe from an act of injustice to one of its states. Maria Theresa died in 1780. [E.]

MARIAMNE, an unfortunate Jewish princess, grand-daughter of Aristobulus, and of Hyrcanus, the high priest, and wife of Herod the Great. Her history is related by Josephus in his *Antiquities*, commencing at book xv., from which it appears that Herod was excessively fond of her. She was condemned to death, by the machinations of Salome, her husband's sister, on a false charge of adultery, B.C. 28. She met her fate with an air of greatness and intrepidity worthy of her noble ancestry, and was bitterly lamented by the king after her death. Another MARIAMNE, wife of Herod, was the daughter of Simon, the high priest, and mother of Herod Philip, who married Herodias.

MARIANA, JUAN, a Span. histor., 1557-1610.

MARIANI, C., an Italian painter, 1665-1690.

MARIANUS SCOTUS, born in Scotland, known as the author of a Chronicle from the beginning of the Christian era to 1083, which continued by Dodechinus to 1200. He was of an ecclesiastical profession, and died at Mayence.

MARIBAS CATHINA, the most ancient queen of Armenia, 2d century B.C.

MARIE. The queens of France of this name are—1. MARIE DE BRABANT, married to Philip VI., died 1321. 2. MARIE D'ANGLETERRE, daughter of Henry VII., who became the wife of Louis XII. 1214, died 1534.—See GENEVIEVE. 3. MARIE STUART.—See MARY. 4. MARIE DE MEDICIS.—See article next page. 5. MARIE THERESE, daughter of Philip IV., king of Spain, married to Louis XIV. 1660, died 1744. 6. MARIE LECZINSKA, daughter of Stanislas, king of Poland, born 1703, married to Louis XV. 1733, died 1768. 7. MARIE ANTOINETTE.—See following article. 8. MARIE LOUISE, wife of Napoleon. See MARIA LOUISA.

MARIE-ANTOINETTE, the unhappy queen of France, Louis XVI., was the daughter of Francis I., emperor Maria Theresa of Austria, and was married to Louis XVI. at Vienna, 1755. Though only fifteen years of age when she married the Dauphin, she was accomplished in the French, Italian, and Latin languages, besides her native German; and was also a

but in music and drawing. The goodness of her heart, her noble carriage, and the sweet expression of her countenance, easily won the hearts of a people to whom enthusiasm is as natural as the air they breathe. Marie-Antoinette, becoming queen in 1773, was applauded to the skies whenever she appeared in public, and often had to stand on the steps of her carriage to show herself to the people. Her popularity was greatly augmented when she became the mother of a family, and especially when, in 1775, she presented the nation with an heir to the throne. Soon, however, the expensive luxury of the court, the exhaustion of the public finances, the distresses of the people, had prepared the way for scenes far different from these popular ovations, and the first shock was given to her popularity by a transaction involving both money and character. It had become known to the countess de la Follie, that the queen's jeweller had offered her a diamond necklace, which she declined on account of its enormous price, no less than 1,800,000 livres. To obtain possession of this treasure, the countess persuaded she was authorized to negotiate for the queen, and not only concluded the bargain, but invited the cardinal de Rohan a party to it, who was persuaded that Marie-Antoinette had given him a private meeting in the park of Versailles. The fraud was not discovered till the first payment was demanded, and though the countess, in May, 1786, was condemned to be whipped and branded for her infamous conduct, the queen never recovered the good opinion of her subjects; add to which, there was certain levity in her conduct which continually exposed her to scandal, though no one now doubts that she was guilty of the crimes laid to her charge. When the Revolution broke out in 1789, she became an object of the popular suspicion and hatred, chiefly on account of her Austrian connections; but, in a great degree, also, by reason of her high spirit and superior capability of resistance and action when compared with her husband, Louis XVI. It would be inconsistent with our plan, to describe the incidents which marked the progress of this hatred on the one side, and of her defiant defiance on the other. Marie-Antoinette was imprisoned in the Temple after the triumph of the republic, on the 10th of August, 1792; and there is reason to believe that the willingness of the royal family to submit themselves to their jailors, was owing to the persuasion that they had secured the assistance of Danton, and that they were really employing the means provided for their safety. The fanaticism of the populace, excited by Marat and his yrrmidons, and the coalition formed against France by the neighbouring powers, rendered such a promise, if it existed, of no effect. The king was executed on the 21st of January, 1793, and the 'Citizen Capet,' as Marie was called in the indictment, was tried by the revolutionary tribunal in the following October. She was only thirty-seven years of age, but her hair had turned white during her imprisonment, and her only articles of dress had become damp and ragged in the cell she occupied. Her eyesight was injured, and her beauty marred by age and long suffering. Her trial was only a mockery, but one of heartless brutality, and it is impossible to read without a feeling of disgust and indignation. Her hours of suffering developed the best traits of her character:

and Marie-Antoinette, on her way to the scaffold, commands the respect which might be challenged for her in vain, as the adviser of the feeble king, whose counsels she swayed, often but too fatally, yet always courageously. She was guillotined Oct. 16, 1793. [E.R.]



[The Conciergerie—the Prison of Marie Antoinette.]

MARIE DE MEDICIS, queen of France, was the daughter of Francis II., grand duke of Tuscany, and of Joan, archduchess of Austria. She was born at Florence in 1573. In 1600 she was married to Henry IV., and the year following gave birth to a son, who became Louis XIII., and whose deplorable weakness was the principal cause of her misfortunes. The amours of her husband rendered her life a most wretched one, and being of violent temper, she would frequently have struck him, had not the great Sully interposed between them. Her anxieties as a wife, and the absolute temper of Henry, prevented her from taking any part in state affairs during his lifetime, and when, towards 1610, he contemplated taking the field against the house of Austria, and proposed making her regent in his absence, she manifested the greatest repugnance to the subject, always saying that it foreboded some great misfortune. In the year just mentioned, Marie agreed to the regency, on condition of being formally crowned; a ceremony which the king had always deferred; and this being done, the latter was stabbed on the day following, by Ravaillac, when preparing for the queen's entry into Paris (article NAVARRE). The queen regent had lately acted under the advice of Concini, an Italian favourite, whom she presently created a marshal of France, and honoured with the marquise of d'Ancre; and she also retained among her advisers the duke d'Epemon, who was suspected of being privy to the assassination. Her apathy in regard to the investigation of this deed of blood, has stained her memory with the suspicion of being implicated in it, but there is really no other ground for supporting such a charge, and the hatred of the French would seem to have magnified all her faults. From 1610 to 1614 the court was a focus of intrigue and anarchy, which the queen had too little statesmanship, and too much of passion to rule; and parties were arraying themselves

for the struggle which all foresaw in the estates-general. That body assembled in October, of the last mentioned year, and now the afterwards famous Richelieu placed himself at the head of the clergy, and began to feel his way to power. The boy king, this year, was declared of age, and the factious nobles, who surrounded him, filled his ears with rumours of Italian treachery, the issue of which was, that the queen relied entirely on Concini, who raised troops for her defence, and created a natural jealousy of Italian domination in France. Thus strengthened, in 1616, Marie de Medicis imprisoned Condé, the most turbulent and daring of her enemies, in the Bastille, and hurled defiance at the nobles in full assembly. In 1617, Concini was assassinated, and soon afterwards the queen was compelled to retire to Blois, where the wily Richelieu joined her as a pretended friend, and, in 1620, effected an accommodation which enabled her to return to court. The cardinal found the queen a good trump card in the game he was playing for absolute power, and even when she became aware of his treachery, her hot Italian blood was no match for his cool sagacity. Eleven years of struggle ended in the triumph of Richelieu, and, in 1631, the poor queen became, first a prisoner at Compiègne, and then a wanderer in foreign lands. The close of her life is the saddest part of her story. Abandoned by all her family, and her own son on the proudest throne of Europe, the widow of Henry of Navarre died in want of the commonest necessities. She breathed her last in a poor apartment at Cologne, the furniture of which she had disposed of for the means of supporting life, in 1642. To the faults of her Italian character, she joined the refined taste of her house for arts and letters, and France is indebted to her for the Luxembourg palace. Her excess of passion over judgment, and the anarchy around her make a sad contrast with the wisely regulated and prosperous ambition of great sovereigns. In her best moments Marie de Medicis was only the mistress of a faction. [E.R.]

MARIE, J. F., a French *savant*, 1738-1801.

MARIESCHI, an Italian painter, 1697-1744.

MARIETTE, JEAN, a French designer and engraver, 1654-1742. His son, PETER JEAN, an engraver and archaeologist, 1694-1774.

MARIGNANO, GIAN GIACOMO MEDICHINO, Marchese Di, a cele. Ital. commander, 1497-1555.

MARILLAC, C. DE, a French diplomatist, 1510-1560. His nephew, MICHEL, keeper of the seals, and a partizan of Marie de Medicis, 1563-1632. LOUIS, a marshal of France, brother and fellow-conspirator with the latter, b. 1572, executed 1632.

MARILLIER, CL. P., a Fr. engraver, 1740-1808.

MARIN, J. C., a French sculptor, 1773-1812.

MARIN, M. A., a French ascetic, 1697-1767.

MARINA, a beautiful and accomplished Mexican, who became the mistress of Cortes, and rendered the Spaniards great service, 16th century.

MARINALI, H., an Ital. sculptor, 1643-1720.

MARINARI, H., an Ital. painter, 1627-1715.

MARINAS, H., a Spanish painter, 1620-1680.

MARINELLI, L., a Venet. poetess, 1571-1653.

MARINEO, L., a Sicilian historian, born 1460.

MARINI, B., an Italian painter, 17th century.

MARINI, F. L. CLAUDE, called MARIN, editor of the 'Gazette de France,' 1721-1809.

MARINI, G., an Ital. antiquarian, 1742-1815.

MARINI, J. A., an Italian novelist, died

MARINI, JOHN BAPTIST, a famous poet

Naples, known as 'the Cavalier Marin,' 1569-

MARINI, MARC, an Ital. Hebraist, 1541-

MARINI, P. PH., an Ital. missionary, 17th

MARINO, SAINT, a native of Dalmatia, was originally employed as a stone-mason of bridge of Rimini; but, becoming a hermit, was said to be wrought at his tomb; and accommodation necessary for the pilgrims who sorted there, gave rise to the city and the nature republic of San Marino; 4th century.

MARINONI, J. J., an Italian mathematician, architect, and astronomer, 1676-1755.

MARINUS, a centurion, procl. emperor, 2d

MARINUS, a Platonic philosopher, 5th cen.

MARINUS, J., a Flemish engraver, 1627-

MARIOTTE, E., a Fr. experi. philos., 1622-

MARITI, J., an Italian traveller, died 179

MARIUS, CAIUS, one of the greatest soldiers and dictators of the Roman republic, was born in humble circumstances, probably at Ariminum, about 157 B.C. Having entered army he became known to Scipio Africanus, acquired so much repute that he was elected consul B.C. 119 or 120, prætor 116, and governed Spain 115. In 109 he joined Metellus as one of his lieutenants in the Jugurthine war, and years afterwards supplanted him in the command of the army. He brought the war to a close in 106, when Jugurtha, the king of Numidia, treacherously delivered into his hands by his Boecchus. Marius remained in Africa a year longer, and was then recalled to take the field against the Cimbri and Teutones, at that time menacing the Roman empire. These barbarians numbered 300,000 men in arms, and had defeated the consul Manilius, and the proconsul Cæpio, at a battle in which the Romans of 80,000 soldiers, and 40,000 followers. Marius had been appointed consul in 107, when the conduct of the Jugurthine war was intrusted to him, and in sight of this new danger he was not only re-elected, but continued in the consulship four successive years, though contrary to law, B.C. 104-100. In 102 he defeated the combined forces of the Ambrones and Teutones near Aix; and in 101, having joined his forces with those of Catulus, he obtained an overwhelming decisive victory over the Cimbri, in the neighbourhood of Vercellæ. He was now hailed as the 'Third Founder of Rome,' and rewarded with a fifth consulate,—followed by a sixth, which, it is said, was gained by corrupt practices, as the session of power had become too sweet to be laid down. Perhaps another and more potent reason also influenced him. Marius was the avowed chief of the plebeians—the natural successor of the Gracchi, who had shed their blood for the rights of Roman citizens might be extended to the rest of Italy. In B.C. 90 this social war broke out afresh, provoked by the murder of Drusus, renewed the proposal, and Marius and Sylla became the respective chiefs of the plebeians and patricians. The latter, flushed with his recent success against the army of Mithridates, refused to yield the command to Marius, but marched at his party in the capital, and disputed the street by street. Marius was defeated, and lodged in prison, where a Cimbrian soldier was

behead him, but let the sword fall from his hand meeting the stern glance of the captive, who demanded of him *how he dared to kill Caius Marius!* The magistrates of Minturnæ, where this occurred, pressed by the strange circumstance, favoured the sight of Marius, and he sought refuge in Africa, whence, in 87 B.C., he was recalled by Cinna, that time consul, to take arms against his old adversary. The combined forces of Marius, Cnaeus, Sertorius, and Carbo, soon entered Rome, and the bloody proscriptions which have coloured the name of Marius to infamy now took place, exceeding all that was previously recorded in Roman history. Caius Marius now served as consul for the seventh time, with his new ally, in the same year, B.C. 86, on hearing that Sylla was approaching, he endeavoured to drown care in wine, and is supposed to have killed himself through excess. His character marks him out as the type of the class for whom he acted as the armed chief in the social war, as that of Sylla places him in the foremost rank of the patricians. They were equally relentless and guilty of blood. [E.R.]

MARIUS, CAIUS, the younger, son of the preceding by adoption, served in the army of his father, and became consul with Carbo, 82 B.C. He was defeated by Sylla, and caused himself to be killed by one of his officers.

MARIUS, LEONARD, a Dutch divine, d. 1628.

MARIUS, MARCUS AURELIUS, a Gaulonite emperor of Rome, who was originally a smith and common soldier, assassinated 267.

MARIUS, SIM., a Ger. astronomer, 1570-1624.

MARIVAUX, PET. CARLET DE CHAMBLAIN, a Fr. dramatic writer and novelist, 1688-1763.

MARIVETZ, S. C. DE, a French physician, and an interior navigation, b. 1728, executed 1794.

MARKE, one of the four evangelists, and companion of Saint Peter, said to have founded the church of Alexandria, put to death 68.

MARKE, a pope and saint of Rome, 336.

MARKE, a heretic of the Eastern church, 2d cen.

MARKEHAM, GERVASE, a soldier and scholar in the reign of James I. and Charles I., author of several works on husbandry and horsemanship, 'God and Antipater,' a tragedy, 'The Poem of Puns,' and other fugitive works, died 1650.

MARKELAND, A., a divine and poet, 1645-1720.

MARKELAND, JEREMIAH, a classical scholar and critic, son of the vicar of Childwall, in Lancashire, born 1693, died, after a life of learned retirement, 1776.

MARLBOROUGH. JOHN CHURCHILL, afterwards duke of Marlborough, the greatest general in England produced before the duke of Wellington, and one of the greatest of modern Europe, was born at Ashton, in Devonshire, on July 5, 1650. His father was a gallant cavalier, who had drawn the sword in behalf of Charles I.; by his father's side he inherited, by collateral descent, the blood which had flowed in the veins of Sir Francis Drake. In early youth, when at school in Devonshire, he evinced a decided turn for warlike pursuits, and was often found studying *Vegetius* on military affairs. At sixteen he received a commission in the Guards, chiefly owing to the influence of his sister, Sarah, who was the favourite of the duke of York, brother to Charles II. She transferred the military genius of the family to her off-

spring, for her son, by the duke, who entered into the French service, afterwards became duke of Berwick, and by his great abilities, in command of the French armies in the Peninsula, counterbalanced the victories of his uncle, the duke of Marlborough, when in command of the armies of the allies in the wars of the succession. Thus the same English family furnished, at the same time, the deadliest enemy and the acknowledged saviour of the French monarchy.—During his early life in the Guards, young Churchill, who was uncommonly handsome in person, as well as fascinating in manners, was involved in the usual dissipation of the court of Charles II.; and even inspired a passion in the breast of one of the royal mistresses, the countess of Castlemaine, who presented him, as a token of her regard, with £5,000, which formed the commencement of his fortune. Soon after he was sent to the coast of Africa, and made his first essay in arms in warfare with the Moors; and on his return from thence, he was despatched with the English auxiliary force in 1672 to co-operate with the French army in Flanders, in their campaigns against the Dutch. He there distinguished himself so much, that he was publicly thanked by Louis XIV. at the head of his army; and Marshal Turenne, who commanded it, prophesied that 'the handsome Englishman,' as he was termed, 'would one day make a great general.' He made four campaigns under Turenne; and it was there, as he ever after admitted, that he first learned the art of war. Thus, by another of the strange revolutions of fortune in this extraordinary man, it was under a French marshal that he was taught the art which, matured by his genius, all but brought the French monarchy to destruction.—When the war in Flanders was over he returned to London, furnished with the strongest possible recommendation from Louis XIV. and Turenne to the king of England. In consequence of this support, and the increasing suavity and fascination of his manner, he rapidly rose in the Guards, and ere long was promoted to the command of a regiment in them; while there his charms of manner and personal beauty won the heart of Sarah Jennings, one of the maids of honour to the Princess Anne, who afterwards became queen, whom he married in 1678, and who exercised an important influence on his life and fortunes.—Beautiful, high spirited, and ambitious, with great talents as well for conversation as intrigue, she was unhappily, at the same time, arrogant, overbearing, and irascible; so that it was hard to say whether she aided her husband's fortunes in after life most by her influence at court, or marred them by the supercilious demeanour which involved her in continual quarrels, and at length entirely alienated the affections of his sovereign.—Though a courtier, and indebted for his first rise to the favour of the duke of York, who continued his kindness to him when he became king on the demise of Charles II. in 1685, Churchill was a staunch protestant, and saw as clearly as any one the inevitable result of the headlong course which James II. pursued soon after his accession to the throne, in order to re-establish the Romish faith in his dominions. He did his utmost to dissuade him from the insane attempt, but in vain. The result was, that when the nation was driven to desperation, and forced to

invite William prince of Orange over in 1688 to change the sovereign on the throne, Churchill felt himself constrained to espouse the side opposite to that of the reigning sovereign. He did this in a way which forms the only, but is, in truth, an indelible blot on his memory. He did not resign his appointment under the sovereign whom he felt himself constrained to desert, and then appear in arms against him; he retained his commission of the regiment of Guards, and exerted his influence to induce them to pass over to the enemy; he did what Marshal Ney afterwards did to Louis XVIII., and honour can plead no apology for either.—After the dethronement of James II., Churchill, who of course was immediately taken into favour with William III. who succeeded him, was employed in the south of Ireland in command of the royal forces, and there he rendered good service to the cause he espoused, by the reduction of Cork, Bandon, Kinsale, and other strongholds in the south of Ireland. He soon found, however, that it is an easier thing to dispossess a sovereign than render his successor acceptable to the nation. He was disgusted with the preference shown to the Dutch troops, and the insensibility of William to the real national concerns of England. These feelings were too warm to be concealed, and the result was that he fell into a correspondence with some of the Jacobites abroad, which led to his being arrested in 1691 on a charge of high treason, and deprived of his honours and employments. He was soon after liberated, as no evidence was found sufficient to authorise his detention, far less bring him to trial; but he laboured for long under the suspicion of the court, and it was not till 1698 that he was restored to his rank as a privy councillor, and appointed to the important situation of preceptor to the duke of Gloucester, the heir apparent to the monarchy. 'Make him like yourself,' said William III., in conferring on him the appointment, 'and you will leave me nothing further to desire.'—The death of the king of Spain, who, being childless, had bequeathed his immense dominions to the duke of Anjou, grandson of Louis XIV., having involved Europe in a general war, Churchill, who by this time had been created earl of Marlborough, was called to act on a greater theatre, on which he acquired immortal renown. Even before the death of William III., he had been appointed to the important situation of plenipotentiary at the Hague, where the negotiations were carried on; and when the decease of that monarch led to the accession of his early and steady friend, the Princess Anne, to the throne, he was appointed commander-in-chief of the allied armies. War having been declared in May, 1702, he repaired to the camp near Nimeguen, where the allied army, 60,000 strong, was retiring before the superior armies of Louis XIV. The arrival of Marlborough, however, soon altered the state of affairs. Pointing to the dense French battalions, he said, 'These men will soon be our prisoners;' and he was as good as his word. He instantly took the initiative, threw the enemy into retreat, and followed up his successes by the capture of four of their most important strongholds before the campaign was over, in the very teeth of their superior forces. Such was the vigour of his measures, and the skill with which they were taken, that he succeeded in capturing the strong

fortresses of Rusomonde, Liege, and Maest in a few months; the last of which being situated on the river Meuse, which is navigable up gave him the entire command of that river, the inestimable advantage of a water communication into the very heart of Flanders.—The campaign of 1703 was not equally prolific of events; chiefly from the 'Dutch deputies' were invested with a negative on all measures the English general, absolutely refusing their sent, now that the danger was removed from doors, to any measures which seemed in the hazardous. One incident, however, of great importance with reference to future events did take place. The French had with vast labour constructed a set of lines, covering the approach to Brussels from the side of Maestricht, from whence it was threatened by Lord Marlborough. He conquered by a sudden nocturnal attack, however, in fact these celebrated lines, and this brought him to the field of Waterloo, in the exact reverse position that occupied by Napoleon and Wellington a hundred and eleven years afterwards. The French thrown back on the forest of Soignies, had backs to Brussels and their faces towards the allies stood on the ground occupied by Blücher and Napoleon, and threatened the French from the wood of Ohain. The fairest opportunity of finishing the war at a blow was prevented. Marlborough had got between the French at Paris, and defeat to them was ruin. He earnestly besought the Dutch deputies to take advantage of it, but they would not. Such was his vexation at this crossing, that next day he said, 'To-day I am ten years older than I was yesterday.'—The actions of the English hero were amply gratified the following year. Louis XIV. had determined to stand on the defensive in Flanders, and made great effort in Germany with a view to intimidate Austria, and from it to conclude a separate peace. His efforts were well nigh attended with success. Supported by Bavaria, with whom they were in close alliance, the French armies, 80,000 strong, poured down the valley of the Danube.—Munich was passed, Vienna threatened, the cabinet of Vienna menaced with an Hungarian insurrection in rear, was in an agony of apprehension. But the hour of deliverance was at hand. Putting himself at the head of 30,000 of his troops, Marlborough, who had previously secured solid footing on the Rhine by the reduction of the strong and important city of Bonn, crossed over to Germany, stormed the intrenched camp at Blenheim with the loss to the enemy of 12,000 men and defeated them at BLENHEIM with the loss of 15,000 prisoners, 80 guns, and 100 standards. Marshal Tallard, the French general, and his chief officers were made prisoners. Before the French recrossed the Rhine, the French were weaker than 40,000 men. Germany was delivered, Austria and France threatened, by a single victory. The annals of Napoleon have no more decisive triumph to exhibit; and the result was, that the French armies, refluxed on all sides, were driven back and reduced to the defence of their territory. The campaign of 1705 was not productive of any memorable events, from the Dutch deputies interposing and preventing all the daring measures projected by the English general. But he re-

triumphant career in 1706. Assailing the French army, 60,000 strong, at RAMILLIES, he fully defeated them, after a hard struggle, with a loss of 15,000 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The effect of this great victory was the immediate capture of Brussels and liberation of the Austrian Flanders. Antwerp, Oudenarde, Ghent, Bruges, and many of its chief towns declared for the allies; others, such as Menin, Ath, Tournai, and Ostend, were reduced after bloody sieges by force of arms. Before the campaign ended, the whole of Austrian Flanders, bristling with strong fortresses, was recovered; the Dutch obtained the barrier for which they had so passionately longed; and the French armies, which had so recently threatened Vienna, were everywhere thrown back on their own frontier.—Early in the following year, the allied arms sustained a serious reverse, by the surprise of Ghent and Bruges, which was effected by Prince Vendome, the French marshal, who was at the head of 100,000 men. But if the treachery of these towns had induced disaster, the vigour of Marlborough soon restored the allies. Suddenly wheeling round, when in the act of retreat towards Brussels, he attacked and totally defeated the French at OUDENARDE, with the loss of 9,000 prisoners and 11,000 killed and wounded. Boldly then resuming the offensive he carried his victorious arms into France, besieged and took Lille, though garrisoned by Marshal Boufflers with 15,000 men of the best troops in France; in the face of Vendome, at the head of 100,000 men, relieved Brussels, which had been threatened in the interim, and concluded his triumphant career by the recovery of Ghent and Bruges, the former garrisoned by 1,800 men. The annals of war can afford no parallel of the skill and resolution of that immortal campaign, which, to the end of the world, will be the subject of study and admiration of military men. The last of Marlborough's great victories was that of MALPLAQUET in 1709, which was by far the most bloody and hard fought, and was only gained after prodigies of valour had been performed on both sides. The resources of France had been brought forth, and 80,000 brave men, intrenched to the teeth, stood to receive the assault of an equal number of the allies, under Marlborough and his noble rival, Prince Eugene. But nothing could withstand the skill of their attacks, and the heroic courage they had inspired into their troops. The whole French army was at length carried, though at a cost of 20,000 men to the victors, and the important fortress of Mons, commanding the high road to Paris, was the reward of the victory.—This was the last of the great victories of Marlborough; for thenceforward he ceased to be a free agent. The Tory party at home, who were jealous of his fame and enhanced his power, never ceased their efforts to effect his downfall; and at length, through the agency of Anne, Duchess of Shomberg, a dependant and niece of the duchess of Marlborough, who supplanted her mistress and became a factor in the royal favour, they effected it. Marlborough's proposed measures were all examined by a hostile cabinet, and the requisite supplies refused him. Still he worked on with patriotic ardour, and in a noble spirit, against all his difficulties, by an unparalleled exertion of military skill he passed the French lines; besieged and

took Bethune, Aisne, and other places of strength on the French frontier, and he was making preparations for the siege of Arras, the last stronghold on the road to Paris, when he was, by domestic faction, interrupted in the career of victory, by being deprived of the command of the army, and even threatened with a parliamentary impeachment for alleged and wholly fabricated malversations when in command. The consequences were soon apparent. The allies deprived of his military arm, and of the aid of the English contingents, were defeated at Denain, and the disgraceful treaty of Utrecht was concluded, which left the crown of Spain in possession of the house of Bourbon, and deprived the nation of the whole fruits of Marlborough's victories. A more deplorable instance of the triumph of faction over patriotism, of envy over generosity, of jealousy over heroism, is not recorded in history.—Before this disgraceful coalition against him took effect, Marlborough had obtained princely rewards from the nation. He was made a duke after the battle of Blenheim, and a sum voted to build the palace of the same name on the demesne of Woodstock,



[Palace of Blenheim]

which had been bestowed on him by Queen Anne. After his fall, the usual annual grants from the treasury were stopped by the malignity of the Tory ministry, and the magnificent pile was only finished by £60,000 which had been advanced from the private fortune of the duke. Marlborough remained in privacy, but firm in his principles, till the accession of the Hanoverian family in 1713, when he was made commander-in-chief; and by his admirable measures, contributed much to the almost bloodless suppression of the rebellion in Scotland in 1715. This was his last public service. He was soon after struck with a stroke of palsy, from which he only recovered to drag on a precarious and enfeebled existence, which was terminated in serenity and hope, on 6th August, 1722, in the seventy-second year of his age.—Napoleon had the very highest opinion of Marlborough, whom he always spoke of as one of the first captains of any age or country. His career was indeed astonishing, and may well have excited the admiration of his immortal successor. He never besieged a town he did not take, and he never fought a battle he did not gain. Never superior,

generally inferior to his opponents; at the head of a multifarious army of six nations, he communicated an united spirit to the whole mass, and rendered them invincible. Had he not been thwarted at home—he would have taken Paris, and terminated, in his next campaign, the rivalry of four centuries. Humane, beneficent, and generous; in private life he dignified his warlike virtues by the graces and charities of peace. Factions assailed him violently during his life, as it in general does all who rise to extraordinary power and influence; but history has revised its verdict, and pronounced him, but for the desertion of James II., as perfect a character as the frailty of humanity will permit.

[A.A.]

MARLIANI, B., an Ital. antiquarian, b. 1650.

MARLORAT, AUGUSTINE, a French protestant divine, executed by order of Montmorency, 1506-62.

MARLOT, D. W., a French *savant*, 1596-1667.

MARLOWE, CHRISTOPHER, was by far the most distinguished, and may indeed be said to have been the only man of great and original genius, among the English dramatists who immediately preceded Shakspeare. As to the events of his short life, we know hardly anything beyond the fact that it was as irregular and unhappy as that of most play-writers of his time. The date of his birth is not certain; but he was perhaps about thirty years old in 1596, when he was killed at Deptford in a discreditable brawl. Several of the plays which pass under his name were probably not his. But we are at least safe in attributing to him three of the most striking dramas in our language: the energetic and harrowing 'Jew of Malta,' 'Edward II.,' a worthy precursor of Shakspeare's dramatic histories; and the magnificently imaginative and finely thoughtful tragedy of 'Faustus.' Marlowe's versified translations, or rather paraphrases, from Ovid, Lucan, and the pseudo-Museus, are likewise very beautiful, both in imagery, in diction, and for their rhythmical sweetness.

[W.S.]

MARMION, S., an Eng. dramatist, died 1639.

MARMONT, AUGUSTUS FREDERICK LOUIS VIEPE DE, duc de Ragusa, the last survivor of Napoleon's marshals, was born of noble parents 1774, and commenced his military services in the army of the monarchy. He attracted the attention of Napoleon by his excellence as an artillery officer, and greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Marengo. He fought in all the campaigns from 1805 to 1807, and was created marshal of France after the battle of Wagram. He shared the fate of all Napoleon's generals opposed to Wellington in Spain, his crowning defeat being at Salamanca. He surrendered Paris to the allies in 1814, and afterwards became a steady adherent of the Bourbons. After the revolution of 1830 he was struck from the list of the army. Died at Venice 1852.

MARMONTEL, JEAN, was born of poor parents, at Bort, in the Limousin, in 1723. Educated chiefly in Jesuit schools, and at first intending to enter the order, he was able, when no more than eighteen years old, to teach philosophy at Toulouse, with such success as enabled him to contribute to the support of his father and mother. In 1745, having come into correspondence with Voltaire, and abandoned the idea of being a priest, he

sought his fortune in Paris. He distinguished himself by poems and plays, which are long forgotten; and he enjoyed reputation as a critic, contributing to the 'Encyclopédie' articles, which he collected under the title 'Elements of Literature.' His best work, however, were those easy and graceful sketches of manners, which he was pleased to call 'Tales.' The morality of the most serious is equivocal; that of others is positively no longer novels, 'Bélisaire' and 'Les Incas,' a literary point of view, much inferior to his stories. Several appointments which he successively received, made his circumstances easy at the outbreak of the Revolution. He died in the hospital of Evreux on the last day of 1799.

MARNE, J. B. DE, a Fr. historian, 1699.

MARNE, LOUIS ANTHONY DE, a French poet, author of 'Histoire Sacrée,' 1673-1717.

MARNIX, PHILIP DE, baron of Saint-Gond, a famous Calvinist and enemy of the Inquisition, the defender of Antwerp in 1584. Alexander Farnese, au. of 'Controversial History,' a translation of the Psalms into Dutch verse, 'The Beehive of the Romish Church,' &c., 1538.

MAROLI, D., an Italian painter, 1612.

MAROLLES, M. DE, a Fr. translator, 1612.

MAROT, FRANCIS, a Fr. painter, 1667.

MAROT, JEAN, secretary and poet of Francis I., flourished 1463-1523. CLEMENT, son, valet of Francis I., distinguished for his full poetry, 1495-1544.

MAROT, JEAN, a French architect and ornamental writer, 1630-1695. His son, DANIEL, refugee in England, and architect to the king of Orange, born 1660.

MAROUTHA, a Syrian prelate and wr.

MARozIA, a patrician lady of Rome, of great beauty and intriguing disposition, aided by great wealth, gave her immense influence to the close of the 9th century. She was successively to Alberic, marquis of Cambray, who was killed 925; to Guy, or Guido, duke of Spoleto, who died 929; and to Hugh of Provence, whom she and her last husband had made king of Italy, in 932. She placed four popes on the throne—Sergius III., one of her lovers, by whom she had a son, in 904; Anastasius III. in 911; and her son, John XI., then in his first year, in 931. Marozia had a sister, Theodora, and a mother of the same name, one of whom was mistress of the pope John X. Both the daughters were partakers in her licentiousness and influence, as they were in her beauty and address. She was the virtual sovereign of Italy, and may be called the pope or queen as the reader pleases. (See POPE.) About 928-9, her soldiers entered the palace of the Lateran, slew the brother of John X., and took the pope prisoner, who died afterwards. After her third marriage, she struck one of her sons, who stormed the city, and guard with a party of young Romans, drove the offender from the city, and finally imprisoned his mother in a monastery, or perhaps in the St. Angelo, where she ended her days.

MARPURG, F. W., a Ger. musician, 1681.

MARQUET, F. M., a Fr. botanist, 1681.

MARQUETTE, J., a Fr. missionary, d. 1681.

MARQUEZ, S., a Spanish painter, died 1681.

MARQUIS, A. L., a Fr. botanist, 1777-1828.
 MARRACCI, HIPPOLYTE, a learned Italian biographer, author of 'Bibliotheca Mariana,' 16-1675. His brother, LUIGI, a famous Arabian scholar and editor, 1612-1700.
 MARRE, J. DE., a Dut. dramatist, 1696-1763.
 MARRIER, M., a Fr. ecclesiastic, 1572-1644.
 MARRON, P. H., president of the reformed church of Paris, and a partizan of the Girondins, shot at Leyden of French refugees, 1754, d. 1832.
 MARRYAT, FREDERICK, the son of a West India merchant, was born in 1792, and died in 1833. Entering the navy in his fourteenth year, he served with distinction during the war, and afterwards in the Burmese campaign; and he became a benefactor to the naval profession by the invention of his well-known Code of Signals. He rose to be a post-captain and C.B. In the latter half of his life he was active as an author and as a magazine editor. His 'Diary in America' was the occasion of much acrimonious discussion. Of his naval stories, whose dashing liveliness and manly vigour made them so popular, the earliest was 'Frank Mildmay;' and among the rest it is enough to name 'Peter Simple' and 'Mr. Midshipman Easy.' [W.S.]
 MARRYAT, JOSEPH, son of Dr. Thomas Marryat, a merchant and M.P., known as a speaker on East Indian affairs, and on insurance, banking and similar topics, 1757-1824.
 MARS, A. J., a French jurisconsult, 1777-1824.
 MARS, MDLLE., a Fr. comedian, 1779-1847.
 MARSAIS, CÉSAR CHESNEAU DU. See DU MARSAIS.
 MARSAND, A., a Venetian *savant*, 1765-1842.
 MARSAY, a French mystic writer, author of a work entitled 'Le Temoignage d'un Enfant de la Vierge,' publ. anonymously in 9 vols. 12mo, 18th c.
 MARSDEN, WILLIAM, an eminent Oriental scholar, son of a merchant of Dublin, born 1754, appointed in 1795 secretary to the admiralty, died 1836. He is author of a grammar and dictionary of Malay language; of a description of Eastern coins under the title of 'Numismata Orientalia;' of an essay on the East Insular Languages; a translation of the 'Travels of Marco Polo,' &c. In 1818 he voluntarily relinquished his retiring pension of £1,500 per annum, and, in 1834, presented the Oriental coins to the British Museum, and his MSS. to King's College.
 MARSH, RIGHT REV. HERBERT, D.D., successively bishop of Llandaff and Peterborough, and as the translator of Michaelis, and author of 'Systematic Theology,' was born 1758. He finished his education in Germany, and while resident there admitted some valuable information to the British Government, for which he was rewarded with a pension; died 1838.
 MARSH, NARCISSUS, successively bishop of Exeter and Ferns, Cashel, Dublin, and Armagh, author of 'Institutiones Logicae,' 1638-1703.
 MARSHAL, A., a Scotch anatomist, 1742-1813.
 MARSHAL, W., a nonconformist divine, author of 'The Gospel Mystery of Sanctification,' a work recommended by Hervey; died 1690.
 MARSHALL, NATHANIEL, a learned minister of the Church of England, author of an edition of the 'Psalms,' &c., last century.
 MARSHALL, S., a presbyterian divine, d. 1655.

MARSHALL, THOMAS, a learned divine of the Church of England, known as a Saxon and Oriental scholar, 1621-1685.
 MARSHALL, W., an agricult. wr., 1745-1818.
 MARSHAM, SIR JOHN, a learned writer on Egyptian history and antiquities, known in the 17th century as a royalist and M.P., 1602-1685.
 MARSHMAN, JAS., a baptist missionary, who became a proficient in the Eastern languages, and translated a part of the Scriptures into Chinese. He produced also an English version of the works of Confucius, and a 'Dissertation on the Characters and Sounds of the Chinese Language,' 1799-1837.
 MARSTON, JOHN, a dramatic writer and satirist of the age of Elizabeth and James I. The dates are uncertain, but he can be traced to 1633.
 MARSY, BALTHAZAR and GASPARD, brothers, natives of Cambray, both excellent sculptors; the former lived 1624-1674, the latter 1628-1681.
 MARSY, C. S. DE., a French author, 1740-1815.
 MARSY, F. MA. DE., a Fr. historian, 1714-1763.
 MARSYLI, LUIGI FERDINANDO, count of, a learned geographer and naturalist, distinguished in the service of Austria 1658-1730.
 MARTEL, F., a writer on surgery in 1601.
 MARTEL, S. A., a Fr. architect, 1569-1641.
 MARTELLI, LUDOVICO and VICENZO, Italian brothers and poets, the former 1499-1527; the latter died 1556.
 MARTELLO, P. J., an Ital. dram., 1665-1727.
 MARTELLY, R., a French actor, 1751-1817.
 MARTENE, E., a learned ecclesiast., 1654-1739.
 MARTENS, F., a German traveller, 17th cent.
 MARTENS, or MERTENS, THIERRY, surnamed 'the Aldus of the Low Countries,' divides the honour with some others of introducing printing into the Netherlands. He is celebrated for his fine editions of the Greek authors, and was highly esteemed by the learned men of his age; among others, Erasmus, who lodged with him, 1450-1534.
 MARTENS, WILLIAM FREDERIC VON, a native of Hamburg, dist. as a diplomat., 1756-1821.
 MARTHA. See SAINTE-MARTHE.
 MARTHA, SISTER, a benevolent female of Besançon, whose real name was ANNE BIGET, and whose virtues and humanity place her among the most distinguished women of our epoch, was born in 1748, and was in early life the inmate of a convent. She devoted herself from her youth upwards, to the relief of the poor and afflicted; and though she was nearly seventy years of age, in the campaign of 1814, she made almost incredible efforts to relieve the wounded. Every mark of honour was shown her by the allied sovereigns, and she had previously been presented with a medal by her country, inscribed 'Homage to Virtue.' She died in 1824.
 MARTI, EMMANUEL, a Span. poet, 1663-1737.
 MARTIALIS, MARCUS VALERIUS, a well-known Latin epigrammatist, generally called MARTIAL, born about 40, at the present Arragon in Spain. His poems, which consist of some 1,500 pieces, are interesting for their allusions to the persons and manners of the times, but abound with indelicacies. In the Delphin edition of 1680, these were omitted from the body of the work, and published all together at the end. Martial went to Rome when about twenty years of age, and obtained the favour of Domitian. Died 104.

MARTIANAY, J., a Fr. ecclesiastic, 1647-1717.
 MARTIANO, P., an Ital. physician, 1567-1622.
 MARTIGNAC, JEAN BAPTISTE SILVERE ALGAY, Vicomte De, minister of Charles X., author of an essay upon the Spanish revolution and the intervention of 1823, 1776-1832.

MARTIGNAC, STEPHEN ALGAY DE, a French scholar, born at Brives la Gaillarde 1620 or 1628, died 1698, author of 'Memoirs of Gaston,' &c.

MARTILLIERE, COUNT DE LA, a dist. French artillery officer, made a peer in 1814, died 1819.

MARTIN, the name of several SAINTS:—1. A bishop of Tours, born in Pannonia, now Hungary, 316, died 397. He is considered the apostle of the Gauls. 2. An archbishop of Braga, in Portugal, an Hungarian by birth, known as an ecclesiastical writer, and a great preacher in Galicia, died 580. 3. MARTIN-DE-VERTON, or MARTINUS VERTAVENSIS, founder and abbot of the monastery of Verton, born of noble parentage at Nantes 527, died 601. 4. The first pope of the name.

MARTIN, the *first* of the name, pope and saint of Rome, whose memory is also honoured in the Greek church, reigned 649-655. The *second*, called also Martinus I., in whose time Photius was condemned, 882-884. The *third*, called by some Martinus II., 942-946. The *fourth*, in whose time the Sicilian vespers date, who supported Charles of Sicily against Peter of Arragon, and excommunicated Michael Palæologus, 1281-1285. The *fifth*, who put an end to the schism of the West, presided at the council of Constance, and laid his ban on the partizans of John Huss, 1418-1431.

MARTIN, a king of Sicily, died 1409.

MARTIN, —, a French botanist, born 1729.

MARTIN, AIME, a French scholar and miscellaneous writer, the pupil and friend of Bernard St. Pierre, whose widow he married. Born at Lyons 1786, died 1847.

MARTIN, ANDREW, a Fr. Cartesian, 1621-95.

MARTIN, BENJAMIN, a famous optician and mathematical writer, who was originally a plough-boy in Surrey, and, contriving to educate himself, gave lectures on experimental philosophy, and carried on the business of an optician and globe maker in London, 1704-1782.

MARTIN, BERNARD, a Fr. classic, 1574-1639.

MARTIN, BERNARD, a Fr. chemist, b. 1629.

MARTIN, C., an East India officer, 1732-1800.

MARTIN, DAVID, a Fr. protestant, 1639-1721.

MARTIN, DAVID, a Scotch artist, died 1797.

MARTIN, DOM CL., a Fr. ecclesiast., 1619-96.

MARTIN, E., a French jurisconsult, 1714-93.

MARTIN, F., a French navigator in 1601.

MARTIN, F., a French governor of Pondicherry, last century.

MARTIN, G., a Fr. bibliographer, 1679-1761.

MARTIN, G., a French theologian, last century.

MARTIN, J., a French *savant*, 1684-1751.

MARTIN, J., a Fr. medical writer, 17th cent.

MARTIN, J. B., a French painter, 1659-1735.

MARTIN, J. B., a French singer, 1767-1837.

MARTIN, M. J. D., a Fr. author, 1756-1797.

MARTIN, PETER, a Fr. admiral, 1752-1820.

MARTIN, R., a Spanish monk, died 1286.

MARTIN, R., a Fr. mathematician, died 1811.

MARTIN, SARAH, distinguished by her philanthropical efforts for the reform of criminals, and the education of the poor, was born in the neigh-

bourhood of Yarmouth, 1791, and supported self by dressmaking. She began her career requesting permission to read the Scriptures to prisoners, and became at last a great moral prison reformer. She died in 1843. A volume of poems, written by her, has since been published.

MARTIN, THOMAS, an antiquarian, born at Thetford, of which place he wrote a history, died 1771.

MARTIN, THOMAS, a Roman Catholic lawyer, one of the six commissioners appointed to conduct the process against Cranmer, died 1711.

MARTIN, THOMAS IGNATIUS, a French labourer, remarkable for his visions concerning the XVIII., to whom he communicated on the subject in 1816. Died suddenly, 1834.

MARTIN, V., an Italian composer, 1754-1801.

MARTIN, W., an Eng. naturalist, 1767-1801.

MARTINE, GEORGE, a Scotch physician of medical and philosophical works, 1702-1771.

MARTINEZ, G., a Spanish painter, 16th cent.

MARTINEZ, H., a Mexican mathematician, 17th cent.

MARTINEZ, J. L., a Span. painter, 1612-1681.

MARTINEZ, S., a Spanish painter, 1602-1681.

MARTINEZ, T., a Spanish painter, died 17th cent.

MARTINEZ, PASQUALIS, the founder of a theosophical sect of Martinists, and presumed to be a Portuguese Jew. He commenced his mission in the masonic lodges of France, 1754, and died at St. Domingo, 1779. Saint-Martin, confounded with him, was his disciple.

SAINT MARTIN.

MARTINI, F. H. W., a Ger. naturalist, 1723-1791.

MARTINI, G. H., a Sax. numismat., 17th cent.

MARTINI, GIUSEPPE SAN, an admirable composer and hantboy player, was born at Milan, came to England in 1723, and even at the time of the works of Handel, Corelli, and Geminiani all the fashion, the compositions of Martini gained a remarkable degree of popularity. He was appointed director of the chamber music to Frederick prince of Wales, in which situation he continued about the year 1740, when he died.

MARTINI, J. P. E., a Rhen. music., 1741-1801.

MARTINI, M., a Ger. theologian, 1572-1641.

MARTINI, M., a Chinese missionary, 16th cent.

MARTINI, PADRE GIAMBATTISTA, an eminent musician and composer, was born at Bologna 1706. He was much celebrated as a teacher of his life. His chief compositions were for the service of the church. His fame, however, principally rests on his works on the theory and practice of music. He died of dropsy in the chest 1784.

MARTINI, S., an Italian painter, 1280-1341.

MARTINIERE, ANTHONY AUGUSTIN ZEN DE LA, a French writer and compiler, secretary to the king of Naples, and au. of a 'Geographical, Historical, and Critical Dictionary,' 1662-1731.

MARTINOZ, H., a Fr. clockmaker, 16th cent.

MARTOS, IVAN PETROVITCH, a famous Russian sculptor, counsellor of state, and director of the Academy at St. Petersburg, 1755-1835.

MARTYN, HENRY, a celebrated missionary, born at Truro, in Cornwall, 18th February, 1791. His father, though a miner, was a very sensible person—distinguished by his piety and intelligence. Henry was educated at the grammar school

ne town, and surpassed all his school-fellows in classical acquirements. At the age of fourteen he became a candidate for a scholarship in Corpus Christi College, Oxford, but failed. Having refused to continue a year longer at school, he afterwards became a student in St. John's College, Cambridge, to which he was led, chiefly to enjoy the society of an intimate and valued friend, whose character and conversation produced a conversion in the views of Martyn in regard to religion. But his conversion, so far from interfering with his preparations at the university, tended to increase his ardour in literary pursuits, leading him to regard time as a talent, for the improvement of which he was accountable. Stimulated to diligence by this high motive, he became an indefatigable student, and his industry was rewarded by the highest academical honours, being awarded to him, for he was declared 'Senior Wrangler' in Jan., 1801, before he had completed his twentieth year. He now engaged in superintending the studies of some pupils, while, at the same time, he was assiduously preparing for the election in May, 1802, when he was chosen Fellow of St. John's, and almost immediately after carried off the highest prize for Latin prose composition which the University had to bestow. Unsuspected, however, by the splendour of these academical successes, Mr. Martyn desired strongly to run in a totally different direction, and he resolved on dedicating his life and energies to the service of God in the missionary cause. He opened a communication with the Church Missionary Society. This part of his plan, however, having been abandoned, in consequence of some family business, which made his sister dependent on him for support, his friends applied, and at length succeeded in obtaining for him a chaplaincy in the East India Company's service. Shortly after his arrival in Calcutta, where he was to wait for his appointment, he was overtaken by fever, which nearly terminated his life; but the long interval of leisure afforded him, before he was completely convalescent, was industriously improved in acquiring a knowledge of Hindostanee, and making himself acquainted with the state and feelings of the English residents in India. After a lapse of five months, he received his appointment to Dinapore, and his duty there required him to read prayers to the soldiery at the barracks—his only service he was allowed to perform—for there was no accommodation for their sitting, a service was dispensed with. But not content with this abridgement of his work, he extended his labours by commencing to preach to the natives in the vernacular language of India, and to this, at the same time, a novel service, a great crowd—chiefly of the poor—was repaired. This service he continued, at the same time superintending five schools which he had founded at Dinapore, visiting hospitals, and affording religious instruction to all who came to him. In addition to these public labours, he was privately engaged in revising the sheets of the Hindostanee version of the New Testament which he had executed, superintending the Persian translation which had been committed to the care of Sabot, and prosecuting the study of Arabic, in which language he had already meditated another translation. In the spring of 1809 he removed to Cawnpore, where he laboured under many disadvantages, being without a church, and having to preach in the open air, ex-

posed to the violence of the heat. Towards the end of that year, he began his ministrations to the heathen. 'A crowd of mendicants, whom, to prevent perpetual interruptions, he had appointed to meet on a stated day for the distribution of alms, frequently assembled before his house in immense numbers, presenting an affecting spectacle of extreme wretchedness. To this congregation he determined to preach the Word of Life. The following Sunday he preached again to the beggars, in number about five hundred, and on the last day of the year he again addressed them to the amount of nearly six hundred. Afterwards Martyn, having become proficient in the knowledge and use of the Persian, resolved to extend his missionary labours to Persia. He accordingly established himself at Shiraz, with the immediate view of revising his Persian and Arabic translations of the New Testament with the aid of some learned natives. In that place he remained ten months, improving the time that was not occupied on his version in religious discussions with the Moolahs and Soofis. In crowded assemblies of those literary Persians, he appeared the single unassisted advocate of the Christian faith, and yet by his zeal, tempered by judgment, he excited great stir and interest in religious inquiries. In that place besides the complete version of his New Testament, he completed, also, a Persian translation of the Psalms, 'a sweet employment,' as he says, 'which caused six weary moons that waxed and waned since its commencement to pass unnoticed.' He had contemplated the presentation of his New Testament translation to the Shah in person, and for this purpose he went to Tabriz, where the king was sojourning in his summer camp. But the British Ambassador being absent, an introduction could not be obtained, and for want of that indispensable formality, admission was denied. At Tabriz he was seized with malignant fever, on the abatement of which, it was judged essential for the preservation of his life, that he should immediately remove beyond the enervating influences of an Eastern climate. By hurried movements he endeavoured to reach Constantinople; but at Tocat his sickness assumed an alarming appearance, and in that place, on the 16th October, 1812, this pious, devoted, and learned man fell asleep in Jesus, having earned a reputation which placed him in the foremost ranks of modern missionaries. [R.J.]

MARTYN, JOHN, F.R.S., professor of botany at Cambridge, author of a 'History of Rare Plants,' 'The Grub Street Journal,' an edition of 'Virgil's Georgics,' &c., 1699-1768.

MARTYN, THOMAS, F.R.S., son of the preceding, dist. as a botanical and antiquarian, 1736-1825.

MARTYR, PETER, one of the early protestant reformers, was born in 1500 at Florence. At first an Augustine monk, and even priest of a convent, he was so shaken in his religious views by studying the writings of Luther and Zwingli, that he abandoned Romanism, and was obliged for this honest change of opinion to seek personal safety in exile. On the invitation of Edward VI. he came over to England, and occupied a chair of divinity at Oxford. In the reign of Mary he quitted England, and took up his abode in Zurich, where he died in 1562. He has written a number of theological treatises, among which his 'Loci Communes,'

and some of his Commentaries, are best known at the present day. As a proof of the bigotry of the age it may be added, that the remains of his wife, who had died and been buried at Oxford, were dug up in the reign of Mary, and ignominiously thrust beneath a dunghill. [J.E.]

MARUCELLI, G. S., an Ital. paint., 1586-1646.

MARVELL, ANDREW, a statesman and poet, was born at Hull on the 15th of November, 1620. Little is known of his education and early history, and in after life he was more distinguished by his firmness and honest adherence to constitutional principle, than either by his genius as a poet or his eminence as a statesman. He began his parliamentary career in 1660, as representative of his native town. He was deeply imbued with the spirit of the long parliament, and brought its constitutional principles, and wonderful aptness for the transaction of collective business, into the parliaments of the restoration, in a great measure consisting of men of a totally different stamp. He was the first great practical advocate of the important principle that the constituency should know the conduct of its representative, and that although he need not be a delegate merely to do what they require, yet he must be so far responsible that he is to be removed when he ceases to represent their sentiments. He wrote a series of letters to his constituents, describing the proceedings of parliament, and accounting for his own conduct; and the electors on their part adhered to him with zealous steadiness. There is a well-known anecdote of his declining a bribe from the lord treasurer because he had enough for a frugal dinner. Some of his pamphlets on the affairs of the day are valuable for their clearness and correctness; but his poetry is seldom read. The only office ever held by him was that of secretary of an embassy to the northern powers. He died on the 16th of August, 1678. [J.H.B.]



House of Marvell, Highgate, London.]

MARX, JACOB, a Germ. physician, 1745-1789.

MARY, queen regnant of England, daughter of Henry VIII. and Catherine of Arragon, was born at the commencement of 1516, and succeeded her brother, Edward VI., in 1553. Her adherence to the Church of Rome gave occasion to the proclamation of her cousin, Lady Jane Grey, who was shortly afterwards beheaded, and the party who

had elevated her to the throne completely sub. In 1554, Mary was married to Philip of Spain. Devoting herself to the restoration of the Roman Catholic religion, nearly 300 persons suffered the stake as heretics in the short space of the four years. Happily for the nation, she died after the loss of Calais, November 17, 1558, was succeeded by her half-sister, Elizabeth I.

MARY, companion of William III. throne of England, was the eldest daughter of James II. by Ann Hyde, daughter of the lord chancellor Clarendon. She was born 1662, married William, prince of Orange, in 1677, and came to the throne in the interest of the protestant religion after the Revolution of 1688. She died the thirty-third year of her age, 1694.

MARY BEATRIX OF ESTE, queen consort of James II., was married to him in 1673. She gave birth to a son in 1688, who was acknowledged by James III., by Louis XIV. Died 1708.

MARY OF LORRAINE, queen consort of France, and mother of Mary Stuart, was the daughter of Claude, duke of Guise. She was married to Louis II. of Orleans in 1534, and to James VI. of Scotland, in 1538. In 1542 she was a widow, and became regent for her infant daughter. Died 1560.

MARY, queen of Scotland, was born in 1542. The day of her birth, like the important events of her history, has been the subject of controversy, but it takes no wider range than between the 8th and the 12th of December. Her father, James V., who died on the 13th, just after her birth, ere he expired. The time of her birth was a gloomy and critical one for royalty in Scotland, but the frail infant survived contests and calumnies, in which one strong enough to take part, they might have been sacrificed. While she was yet in infancy, it was part of the policy of Henry VIII. to unite the kingdoms by marrying her to his son Edward. He set about the accomplishment of this scheme with a characteristic haste, which roused the spirits of the Scots against it. The young queen's mother, Mary of Lorraine, strengthened that alliance with the French, which political events had created in Scotland. The Scottish statesmen settled the difficult question of England by sending the child to France, in the sixth year. Her education was essentially French, and it affords a general view of some of the moral difficulties connected with her career, to collect from the sad history the principles which she must have imbibed. She was early affianced to the Dauphin, and as he became King Francis II. in 1559, then was queen of France and Scotland. On the ground of Elizabeth's illegitimacy, the French party claimed for Mary the sovereignty of England as a descendant of the sister of Henry VII. The union of the French and Scottish crowns, by her person, made the claim formidable. The death of Francis, however, after reigning for only six months, broke the main element of strength of her pretensions. She was now only Queen of Scotland, a country poor and turbulent. With bitter regret the brilliant court of France, in 1562, she was received with a rude joy, and calculated to reconcile her to the change from the sordid and dreary chambers of Holyrood.

in were important national affairs in a condition to gratify her, for in the previous year protestantism having been established, her religion had been suppressed, and its profession rendered a crime. She had many contests with Knox and 'the lords of the congregation,' in which earnestness, zeal, rugged determination on the one side, were balanced by feminine wit and the overawing influence of royal rank on the other. It was on the 29th of May, 1565, that she celebrated her unhappy marriage with her worthless connection, Henry, Lord Darnley. The next great event in her strange career, was the murder in her presence of her humble and David Rizzio, the musician, her husband being one of the assassins. It was on the 10th of February, 1567, that Darnley himself was murdered, and the house in which he lived blown up by the deed was accomplished. Many volumes have been written, and many are evidently in preparation on the question of Mary's accession to the throne, and it would be useless to attempt its discussion within such limits as the present. On the 1st of May, in the same year, occurred Mary's marriage to Bothwell the chief assassin, a fact, round which the main circumstances adduced by her opponents cluster. On the 17th of June, she was confined to a retirement, which was virtually an imprisonment, in Lochleven Castle. She escaped on May, 1568, and, defeated on the field of Langside, sought refuge in England. She was received as a prisoner by the jealous queen to whose throne she had asserted pretensions, and lived nineteen years a captive. If Elizabeth is to be vindicated for her harshness by the recurrence of efforts to assert Mary's right to the English throne, yet it is certain that the English queen threw out invitations, which tending towards secret assassinations, admit of no vindication. After a trial on the treason law of England, she was beheaded at Fotheringay Castle on the 8th of February, 1587.

[J.H.B.]



[Tomb of Mary in Westminster Abbey.]

MASACCIO, the name by which TOMMASO MASACCIO is commonly known, Masaccio being a nickname the short for Tommasaccio, slovenly Thomas,

was born at San Giovanni in the Valdarno, in 1402. His earliest performances were in the Brancacci chapel, in the church del Carmine, at Florence, where he assisted his master Masolino da Panicale at a very early age, and after Masolino's death, continued the series left incomplete by him. The frescoes of Masaccio in this chapel, which contains also his most celebrated works, were executed apparently at two distinct periods, before 1430 and after 1434, when the Medici returned to Florence, and during this interval Masaccio may have visited Rome. He was admitted into the company of St. Luke in 1423, and the earlier or more conventional works may have been executed about 1425, comprising—'The Expulsion from Paradise,' 'The Tribute Money,' and perhaps 'Peter Baptizing;' the others probably ten years later, supposing they were not all completed before 1430, which is quite possible. These works show the state of painting as compared with that of sculpture, exemplified in the gates by Lorenzo Ghiberti, executed at the same time, 1425 being the mean date of the two gates. Masaccio was not behind Ghiberti, but may have owed much to his example, as also to the example of Donatello and Brunelleschi, with the last of whom he studied perspective.—The association of so many men of remarkable ability is perhaps the chief cause of the great advance evident in all the arts in the early part of the 15th century; their intercourse developed criticism, the soul of art. Vasari gives us a good example: when Donatello exhibited his Crucifixion (now in the church of Santa Croce), Brunelleschi remarked that he had attempted the impersonation of the Son of God, while he had made only a vulgar peasant.—The works of the Brancacci chapel mark the era of the second epoch of Italian painting, and as the whole, or at least the greater portion, of these frescoes were till lately assumed to be the work of Masaccio, his reputation was second only to that of Raphael for developing the progress of art; but modern criticism appears to have rectified a common misunderstanding of the text of Vasari, certainly through Vasari's want of precision.—The chapel was commenced by Masolino da Panicale, continued by Masaccio, and completed by Filippino Lippi, the son of Masaccio's pupil, Fra Filippo Lippi; and it appears that Vasari's original account in the first edition of his *Lives* was correct, (the statement was left out in the second,) that besides other portions—'Paul Visiting Peter in Prison,' and 'Peter and Paul before the Proconsul,' the two most lauded compositions of the whole chapel, were the work of Filippino, and executed about forty years after the death of Masaccio. The chief argument is founded on the fact of there being several portraits of men in these frescoes which can only have been executed at the later period; still, the authenticity of these very portraits seems to rest solely upon the fact of their being published as such by Vasari, and until their authenticity is thoroughly established, the subject is not indisputably settled.—It is a very difficult and interesting question, very important if true, and we owe its revival to a German and a Dane, Rumohr and Gaye; but the editors of the new Florentine Vasari (1848) have taken up the argument on the same side with great intelligence: still the main point to be decided is the authenticity of the portraits.—

The Brancacci chapel now contains fifteen distinct subjects, eight of which only are attributed by Gave to Masaccio. The completion of the chapel by Filippino raises another question, the date of Masaccio's death. Vasari and Baldinucci state that he died in 1443, not without suspicion of poison; at the same time it was currently reported, and it is repeated by Vasari and others, that Masaccio died in his 26th year. This, as we know for certain that he was born 1402, would place his death in 1428, before the death of Masolino, whom he succeeded, and it interferes with other statements, though it is well reconcilable with the incomplete state of the frescoes of the chapel at his death, which is generally admitted to have been sudden and early: supposing he died in 1443, as Vasari and Baldinucci state, the incompleteness of the chapel is not so well accounted for. Rumohr gives an extract from the cathedral accounts of Florence, which seems to show that Masaccio was living in 1446.—The works of Masaccio are of a high order as regards general technical qualities, well drawn, of a fine general character, and dramatic in composition; and his figures are conspicuous for a simple and grand treatment of drapery, similar in character to those of the now familiar cartoons of Raphael. The difference between these celebrated cartoons and the fresco of Peter and Paul before the Proconsul, by Filippino, is not so much in style, as the great name of Raphael and the intervening forty years would lead one to suppose; but this chapel was notoriously the principal school of Raphael, and nearly every other great painter at the commencement of the sixteenth century. But of course such glory as accrues to Filippino from his restored position is detracted from the reputation of Masaccio. The celebrated figure of Paul in the cartoon of Paul Preaching, is taken from the figure of Paul in the fresco Visiting Peter in Prison, in this chapel, by Filippino, as is now generally assumed; Rosini, however, in his *History of Italian Painting*, adheres to the old traditions.—(Vasari, *Vite*, &c., ed Flor. 1846, Seqq; Rumohr, *Italianische Forschungen*; Gaye, *Carteggio Inedito d' Artisti*; Rosini, *Storia della Pittura Italiana*, Pisa, 1848.) [R.N.W.]

MASANIELLO, the commonly received name of TOMASO ANIELLO, a fisherman of Naples, who headed the populace in their revolt against the Spanish viceroy, 1647, when only twenty-five years of age. His career lasted but nine days, in which time he had 150,000 men under his orders, and was elevated to sovereign authority. He was murdered by four assassins, armed with arquebuses, and as the resistance he commenced never ceased till the Spanish yoke was broken, he has since been venerated as the liberator of his country.

MASCAGNI, D., an Ital. painter, 1579-1636.

MASCAGNI, P., an Ital. anatomist, 1752-1815.

MASCARDI, JOSEPH, an Italian juriconsult, born in the republic of Genoa, died 1630. AUGUSTIN, his nephew, an historian and professor of rhetoric, 1591-1640.

MASCH, A. T., a Ger. theologian, 1724-1807.

MASCLEF, F., a Fr. Orientalist, 1668-1728.

MASCOU, J. J., a Germ. historian, 1689-1762.

MASCRIER, J. B. DE, a Fr. eccles., 1697-1760.

MASDEN, DON J. F., a Sp. histo., 1740-1817.

MASENIUS, or MASEN, JAMES, a German

Jesuit, known as a Latin poet, theologian, critic, 1606-1681.

MASERES, FRANCIS, Baron, an eminent mathematician, grandson of a French refugee in London, 1781, died 1824.

MASETTI, A., an Italian engineer, 1757-

MASHAM, ABIGAIL, a cousin of Sarah, d. of Marlborough, and fav. of Queen Anne, d.

MASHAM, LADY DAMARIS, daughter of Ralph Cudworth, and wife of Sir Francis Masham, father-in-law of the preceding, remarkable skill in arithmetic, geography, chronology, philosophy, and divinity, author of moral and religious discourses, 1658-1708.

MASINISSA, an African prince, died B.C.

MASIUS, or MAES, A., a Belgian Orientalist and theological writer, 1527-1573.

MASKELYNE, NEVIL, LL.D., born in London, 1732; died February, 1811, aged seventy-nine: a very eminent British astronomer and mathematician: he filled the important office of Astronomer Royal with the highest credit forty-six years. To Maskelyne are owing important improvements in practical astronomy, especially in its application to Navigation: his exertions brought into general use the method of lunar distances. Maskelyne was unfortunately obstructed by cloudy weather, in his attempt to observe the transit of Venus over the sun's disk, 6th June, 1761, for which purpose he had gone to St. Helena. We owe him, however, the plan and successful carrying out of the effort to determine the mean density of the Earth, by observing deflection of the plummet at the same time mass Schehallion. There have been but few British practical astronomers who are on a par to rank with Maskelyne. [J.]

MASON, CHARLES, assistant astronomer at Greenwich Observatory, d. in Pennsylvania 1791.

MASON, F., a learned divine, about 1566-

MASON, JOHN, a nonconformist minister, at Dunmow, in Essex, 1706, died 1763, known as a moralist and miscellaneous writer by works, entitled 'Self Knowledge,' which has frequently republished, 'Practical Discourses on Christian Morals,' 'Essay on Elocution,' 'On the Power of Numbers, and the Principles of Harmony in Poetical Compositions,' 'Essays on the Power and Harmony of Prosodic Numbers. A Life of the author, by his relative, John M. Good, was prefixed to an edition of the 'Self Knowledge,' published in 1811.

MASON, SIR JOHN, a famous statesman in the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, died 1566.

MASON, WILLIAM, was born in 1725, and educated at Cambridge. Entering the church as a father's profession, he held several preferments and was a canon of York long before his death, which occurred in 1797. He is now remembered chiefly for having been the editor and biographer of the poet Gray. In his life-time, however, he was not only esteemed for his accomplishments, especially in music and painting, but likewise for his no small degree as a poet. His 'English Garden,' amidst much dulness, contains some pleasing bits of scenery; and he showed courage, not unsupported by power of language and passion, in the attempt he made to natu-

Greek chorus in the modern drama. His first 'Elfrida,' is inferior to his second, 'Caracas,' on which his contemporary fame mainly rested. [W.S.]

ASOTTI, D., an Ital. lithotomist, 1698-1779.

ASQUE DE FER. See SAINT MARS.

ASSA, N., a Venetian medical wr., d. 1563.

ASSANELLO. See MASANELLO.

ASSARD, J., a French engraver, 1740-1822.

ASSARI, L., an Italian painter, 1569-1633.

ASSARIA, A., an Italian physician, 1510-98.

ASSE, J. B., a French painter, 1687-1767.

ASSENSA, ANDRE MASSENA was born of noble parentage at Nice in 1758. He entered the French army as a common soldier, and rose to the rank of Rivioli, prince of Esslingen, and marshal of France. He highly distinguished himself in the Italian campaigns of Napoleon; and in 1799 he was commander-in-chief in Switzerland. He saved France by the victory of Zurich, which he gained over the Austrians and Russians in the autumn of the year. In 1800 he defended Genoa with remarkable obstinacy and skill against the Austrians, but was ultimately starved into capitulation. In 1805 Massena commanded in Italy, and defeated the archduke Charles at Caldiero. In 1809 he distinguished himself greatly at the battle of Essling (near Aspern) in Germany, and by his firmness saved the French imperial army from utter destruction. In 1810 Napoleon sent Massena with a powerful force to conquer Portugal, and 'to drive the English and their Sepoy general into the sea. But the genius and firmness of Wellington proved too much for the 'Spoiled child of Victory,' and Massena was called in the French armies. The steep Torres Vedras were a barrier that the French marshal dared not assail, and he retired into Portugal in 1811, showing consummate military skill in the conduct of his retreat, and equal ability in his treatment of the unhappy country which was the scene of the war. Massena was in command at Toulon at the time of Napoleon's first abdication in 1814. He promptly acknowledged Louis XVIII.; but joined Napoleon in the next year on his return from Elba. He commanded the national guard of Paris during the hundred days. Marshal Massena died in 1817. [E.S.C.]

MASSIEU, J. B., a French prelate, 1743-1818.

MASSIEU, W., a Fr. archæologist, 1665-1722.

MASSILLON, JEAN BAPTISTE, the most celebrated pulpit orator of France, was the son of a

private public, and born in 1663, at Hières, in Provence. When only nineteen, he entered into the congregation of the Oratory, and immediately attracted notice by the elegance of his manner and the liberal style of his elocution. The first public proofs of his eloquence were made at Vienne, where he performed the duties of Theological Tutor, and on a grand occasion on which his powers of oratory were strongly enlisted, was on the death of Jean de Villars, archbishop of that place. The eloquence of his funeral oration called forth universal admiration, and his fame being widely extended, he was invited to one of the principal churches in Paris. Although several preachers of eminence were already stationed in that capital, Massillon determined to reach the summit of fame by entering into a new path by himself, and he accomplished his design; for his pulpit addresses

were in so novel a style, and so irresistibly attractive, so plain and level to every understanding, yet so replete with pathos, and so distinguished for profound and accurate knowledge of human nature, his language was so copious, and his mastery over the passions so consummate, that he was acknowledged, with universal consent, to surpass all his contemporaries. Having frequent opportunities of preaching before the Court, he on one occasion had the finest compliment paid him that a preacher ever received. 'Father,' said the Monarch, 'when I hear other preachers, I go away much pleased with them, but when I hear you, I go away much displeased with myself.' One sermon, described by Voltaire in the *Encyclopédie*, produced an extraordinary impression. The subject was 'The small number of the elect,' and so overpowering was the picture he drew of the scenes of the last judgment, 'that the hearers involuntarily started from their seats, and such a general murmur of surprise and acclamation arose as disconcerted the preacher himself.' But the effect was in consequence greatly increased, and the excitement of the audience was carried to the highest pitch of intensity. The celebrated actor Barron, having gone to hear him, shortly after his settlement in Paris, waited on him in the vestry, and told him to continue as he had begun; and, at another time, said to a brother actor, who accompanied him, 'my friend, that is the true orator, we are mere players.' Massillon was raised to the see of Clermont, in 1717—a promotion for which he was indebted to the Regent, who, after attending a course of sermons, was impressed with the highest ideas of the preacher's merits. The publication of his famous sermons, entitled, 'Petit-carême,' two years after, procured him an honour of a different kind, the highest literary honour that is known in France, that of being elected a member of the Academy. Massillon now resided wholly and in complete retirement, devoting himself to the duties of his diocese, and being held in high and universal estimation, not only for the splendour of his eloquence and the greatness of his talents, but for his moral and religious worth; he was a lively companion, a faithful friend, a kind and condescending master, and full of benevolence and charity to the poor. His death took place at Clermont, in Sept., 1742, when he had nearly completed his seventy-fifth year. His published discourses occupy 14 volumes. [R.J.]

MASSINGER, PHILIP, was born in 1584, at Salisbury, or perhaps at Wilton, the seat of the earl of Pembroke, in whose household his father held some office. He was sent to Oxford in his eighteenth year, probably with a view to his entering the church. He left the university without taking a degree, and, for reasons which are not known, was thrown on the world penniless and unpatronised: his best editor, Gifford, infers from passages in his works that he had become a Catholic. In 1606 he came to London; and he was always afterwards a play-writer, conferring on our language some of its dramatic masterpieces, but bearing even more than his share in the poverty which was suffered by almost all the dramatists of that brilliant and singular era. The particulars of his history are very obscure. We know, however, that he wrote jointly with others, especially Fletcher, Middleton, and Rowley. A melancholy

letter, written about 1613 to Henslowe the theatrical manager, shows him to have been then in great pecuniary distress; he himself, in a dedication, dated 1632, thankfully acknowledges that the bounty of one or two men of rank had kept him alive; and the obscurity of his sad career, at its close, is proved by the register of St. Saviours' in Southwark, which, in 1640, notes the burial of 'Philip Massinger, a stranger.' The famous collection of manuscript plays, which the cook of the herald Warburton used for covering pies, contained twelve attributed to Massinger. Gifford names thirty-seven plays as being his in whole or in part, and prints eighteen of these. Some critics insist on placing Massinger next after Shakspeare; and it is at least indisputable that he is one of the very best of the Old English dramatists. He wants comic humour, but has prodigious vigour, more, indeed, than almost any of his contemporaries, in the conception and delineation of character; his representations of society abound in traits of keen observation, and boldly independent thinking; his situations and incidents are devised with great originality and force; and his serious passages, though often wanting in natural pathos, have a lofty melancholy both of imagery and feeling, and a peculiar grace and melody of expression. He is known to play-goers by 'A New Way to Pay Old Debts;' his 'Maid of Honour' also has been restored to the stage; and Rowe's 'Fair Penitent' is a plagiarism from his 'Fatal Dowry.' Among his other works may be named especially the gloomy tragedy of 'The Unnatural Combat,' and 'The City Madam,' an extraordinarily spirited picture of actual life, idealized into a semi-comic strain of poetry. [W.S.]

MASSINGHERD, SIR OSWALD, of Lincolnshire, distinguished as a knight of St. John of Jerusalem, last prior of that order in Ireland, and last Turcopoler of Malta, born 1490; installed prior at the instance of Cardinal Pole in the reign of Queen Mary, 1550.

MASSON, A., a French ecclesiastic, 1620-1700.

MASSON, A., a French painter, 1636-1702.

MASSON, C. F. P., a Fr. author, 1762-1807.

MASSON, FRANCIS, a Fr. sculptor, 1745-1807.

MASSON, FRANCIS, a Scot. botan., 1741-1805.

MASSON, INNOCENT C., a general of the Carthusian order of monks and learned wr., 1628-1703.

MASSON, JEAN, a French protestant, who took refuge in England on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, became tutor in the family of Bishop Burnet, and wrote some theological and critical works, flourished about 1680-1750. His brother, SAMUEL, part conductor with Jean of a 'Critical Journal,' and pastor of the English church at Dort; dates unknown.

MASSON, JEAN PAPIRE, a French historian and geographical writer, author of 'Annals of France,' &c., 1554-1611. His brother, JEAN, historian of Jeanne Darc, died 1630.

MASSUET, the name of two learned Benedictines, the earliest of whom, RENE, was author of the 'Annals' of his order, 'Lives of the Saints,' and an edition of 'Irenæus,' 1666-1716. The later, named PETER, became a protestant, and wrote several poor histories, 1699-1734.

MASTERS, R., an antiquarian writer, 1713-98.

MASTERS, THOMAS, a scholar and poetical

writer, who is said to have assisted Lord He of Cherbury in his life of Henry VIII., died 1611.

MASUCCI, A., an Italian painter, 1691-1711.

MASUCCIO, a famous architect and sculptor of Naples, flourished 1230-1305.

MATANI, A., an Ital. mathematician, 1730-1795.

MATHER, RICHARD, a native of Lancaster who took orders at Oxford, but was suspended for nonconformity in 1633, and afterwards settled in New England. Died there 1669. SAMUEL, eldest son, born in Lancashire 1626, accompanied his father to America 1635, but returning to England in 1650, was actively employed as a minister in various parts of the three kingdoms, and died 1671. INCREASE, youngest son of Richard, in New England 1635, took his degree of B.A. at Harvard college 1656, and joined his brother in Ireland 1657. He was afterwards known as a deputy to the English government in the cause of colonial freedom, and takes rank in literature as a religious essayist and historian, died 1723. MATHEW-MATHER, D.D., son of the preceding, and most eminent of the family, was born at Boston 1663, died 1728. His works are very numerous, but the principal of them are 'An Ecclesiastical History of New England,' 'The Christian Philosophy,' 'Psalterium Americanum,' and 'The Vindication of the Invisible World,' which is an account of the trials of witches, with observations on operation of spirits in association with men.

MATHIAS. See MATTHIAS.

MATHIAS, an emperor of Germany, 1557-1600.

MATHIAS, C., a German *savant*, 1584-1644.

MATHIAS-CORVINUS, one of the greatest kings of Hungary, was son of John Hunyadi, born in Transylvania 1443, succeeded Ladislaus 1458, crowned in 1464, after he had advanced nearly to the walls of Vienna, and compelled the emperor to recognize him, became king of Bosnia 1469, conquered Austria 1485, died 1490.

MATHIAS, THOMAS JAMES, a writer in the department of polite literature and criticism, became a fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge 1776, and died at Naples 1835. Besides 'Pursuits of Literature,' and other publications in English, he is the author of several works in Italian, which he wrote with great facility.

MATHILDA, MATHILDE. See MATILDA.

MATHON-DE-LA-COUR, JAMES, a French mathematician and experimental philosopher, 1712-1790. His son, CHARLES JOSEPH, a scholar and miscellan. wr., b. 1738, exec. at Lyons 1792.

MATIGNON, JAMES GOYON DE, a marshal of France, distinguished at the battles of Jemappes, Rochebeille, and Montcontour. He was one of the first to recognize Henry of Navarre after the death of Henry III., and officiated as constable at his coronation, 1525-1597.

MATILDA. The queens and princesses of the name are—1. SAINT MATILDA, wife of Henry Fowler, and queen of Germany, died 968. MATILDA, countess of Tuscany, born 1046, succeeded her father, Boniface III., 1054, and was successively Godfrey Le Bossa, son of the duke of Lorraine, and Guelph, son of the duke of Bavaria, died 1115. This princess is remarkable in history for her devotion to the papacy, which she endeavoured to support against the emperor, who was at that time with vast possessions, and thereby laid the foundation of long-continued wars between the pope and the emperor.

emperors. 3. **MATILDA**, wife of William the Conqueror, daughter of Baldwin V., count of Flanders, and of Adela, princess of France, married the duke of Normandy 1054, crowned queen of England 1068, died 1083. She had eleven children, the best known of whom are—Robert, William Rufus, and Henry Beaufort. 4. **SAINT MATILDA**, daughter of Malcolm king of Scotland, and queen consort of Henry I. of England, to whom she was married in 1100, died 1118. 5. **MATILDA**, or **MAUD**, daughter of the latter, born 1100, was married to Henry V., emperor of Germany, 1111, Henry dying in 1125, she was united 10 years afterwards to Geoffrey Plantagenet, king of Anjou, and in 1135 succeeded to the throne of England by the death of her father. She was crowned, after vanquishing her rival Stephen, 1141, but afterwards suffered a reverse, and took refuge in France, where she died 1167. After the death of Stephen, her son by Geoffrey Plantagenet, succeeded as Henry II. 6. **MATILDA**, countess of Angouleme and la Marche, married 1179-1233. 7. **MATILDA CAROLINE**, daughter of Frederick Louis, prince of Wales, granddaughter of the princess Sophia of Zell, and daughter of George III., born 1751, married to Christian VII., and became queen of Denmark in the year of his succession 1766, divorced upon a charge of adultery with Count Struensée, 1772, and, after much suffering, in the twenty-fourth year of her age, 1775. **MATSKO**, J. M., a Hungarian astron., 1721-96. **MATSYS**, or **MESSIS**, **QUINTIN**, a Flemish painter, known as 'the blacksmith of Antwerp,' having been originally a blacksmith or farrier, was born in 1460. He is the subject of an interesting story which relates that he fell in love with the daughter of an artist, whose hand was only to be obtained by a master of the same profession; and 1529. He had a son, named **JOHN**, who painted in the same style. **MATTATHIAS**. See **MACCAREUS**. **MATTEI**, L., an Italian poet, 1622-1705. **MATTEIS**, P. DE, a pain. of Naples, 1662-1728. **MATTHÆI**, C. F., a Pruss. *savant*, 1744-1811. **MATTHÆUS**, A., a Dutch jurist., 1635-1710. **MATTHESON**, J., a Dutch music., 1681-1764. **MATTHEW**, the writer of the gospel so called, was a publican or collector of the taxes imposed on the Romans, who became one of the twelve apostles. He wrote his gospel from 30 to 40 years after Christ, some writers say in the Hebrew or Syriac. The probability is, that one was written in Hebrew, A.D. 37 or 38, and another in Greek for the Gentiles 61. Tradition states that he died in Ethiopia. He is sometimes called **Levi**. **MATTHEW**, the first of the name, duke of Lorraine, and a companion-in-arms of Frederick Barbarossa, reigned 1139-1176. The second, duke, 1220-1251. **MATTHEW**, **TOBIAS**, successively bishop of Durham, and archbishop of York, distinguished for learning and virtues, was born in Bristol 1546, died 1628. His son, of the same name, was a courtier, accomplished as an artist and man of letters, executed the part of a Jesuit spy, 1578-1655. **MATTHEW OF WESTMINSTER**, one of the most reliable, and most scrupulously accurate fathers of English history, was a Benedictine monk of the

Abbey of Westminster, and lived at an uncertain period in the 14th century. His history modelled on the style of Matthew Paris, extended to 1307, and was continued seventy years later by another hand.

MATHEWS, **CHARLES**, an English comedian, with powers of mimicry never excelled, was born in 1776. His talents were various, and he had the rare capacity of creating characters out of slender materials given by the writers of his entertainments, which he denominated 'Mathews at Home.' To these monologues the comedian resorted, in the first instance, to occupy the intervals that occurred between his stage-engagements; but they proved so successful as to command ultimately his undivided attention. He died in 1837. [J.A.H.]

MATTHEWS, T., an English admiral, d. 1751.

MATTHIAS, supposed to have been one of the seventy disciples, and the one chosen by lot to fill the place of Judas as an apostle, is said to have preached in Cappadocia, and to have died there. His history is uncertain.

MATTHIAS, the name of several high priests of the Jews, commencement of the Christian era.

MATTHIEU, P., a French histor., 1563-1621.

MATTHISSON, **FREDERIC VON**, a lyric poet of Saxony, author of the 'Adelaide,' the music to which was composed by Beethoven, 1761-1831.

MATTIOLI, L., an Italian painter, 1662-1741.

MATTIOLI, P. A., an Ital. naturalist, 1500-77.

MATTOCKS, **ISABELLA**, an actress, 1746-1826.

MATURIN, **CHARLES ROBERT**, descended from a French family, who fled their country on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, was born in Dublin, 1782. He was educated for the church, in which he became a curate, and wrote some discourses directed against the errors of Rome. He acquired somewhat more celebrity, however, as a novelist and writer for the stage, and is said to have been an eloquent preacher, died 1825.

MATURIN, **HENRY**, an Irish clergyman, author of several tragedies and novels, 1772-1842.

MATURINO, an Italian painter, died 1527.

MATY, **MATTHEW**, a Dutch physician, settled in England, known as a miscellaneous writer and librarian to the British Museum, born about 1718, died 1776. His son, **PAUL HENRY**, one of the librarians of the British Museum, and secretary to the Royal Society, 1745-1787.

MAUBURNE, J., a Flem. ascetic, 1460-1502.

MAUCROIX, F. DE, a Fr. transla., 1619-1708.

MAUDUIT, A. R., a Fr. mathema., 1731-1815.

MAUDUIT, **ISRAEL**, son of a dissenting minister, known as a political wr., London, 1708-87.

MAUDUIT, M., a Fr. theologian, 1644-1709.

MAUGARD, A., a French author, 1739-1817.

MAULEON, A. DE, a Fr. historian, died 1653.

MAUNDRELL, H., a cel. traveller, date 1697.

MAUNOIR, P. J., a French theolog., 1606-83.

MAUPEOU, **RENE CHARLES DE**, born in Paris 1688, became vice-chancellor in 1763, d. 1775.

MAUPEOU, **RENE NICOLAS CHARLES AUGUSTIN DE**, son of the preceding, was born 1714, and became chancellor of France 1768. His character was that of a low and corrupt intriguer, and he preserved his influence with Louis XV., by paying the most servile court to the king's mistress, Dubarry. In 1771 he banished the parliament of

Paris, and substituted a royal council for it, called in derision 'the Maupeou parliament.' He was exiled to his own estates on the recall of the parliament by Louis XVI., 1774, and died peaceably in 1792. His last act was a gift of 800,000 francs to the nation. [E.R.]

MAUPERCHE, H., a French painter, 1606-86.

MAUPERTIUS, P. L. MOREAU DE, one of the most celebrated mathematicians and astronomers of France, 1698-1759.

MAUR, St., a French Benedictine of the 6th century, whose name was adopted by a congregation of religious persons in the period between 1618 and 1627. This order soon acquired authority over more than a hundred religious houses, and is famous for the number of learned men it has produced.

MAURAND, PETER, a leader of the Albigenses in the 13th century, born 1199.

MAUREPAS, JEAN FREDERIC PHILIPPEAUX, Count De, a French statesman, born 1701, flourished at the court of Louis XIV., from 1715 to 1749, when he was banished by the intrigues of Madame de Pompadour. He was recalled to the ministry by Louis XVI., in 1774, and it was by his advice that the French government aided the Americans in their war of independence; d. 1781.

MAURICE, elector of Saxony, celebrated as the founder of German protestantism, born 1521; killed in battle 1553.

MAURICE, A., a Swiss minister, 17th century.

MAURICE, F. W., a Swiss agricult., 1750-1826.

MAURICE OF NASSAU, prince of Orange, one of the founders of the Dutch republic, was the son of William I., prince of Orange, and was about eighteen years of age when the latter was assassinated in 1584. It is explained in the article WILLIAM how the revolt of the Netherlands against Spain was occasioned by the resolve of Philip to domineer over the protestant freedom of the country by the introduction of the inquisition. It is sufficient to add here, that the death of the stadtholder was followed by the re-annexation of the southern provinces to the Spanish crown, while the northern raised Maurice to the stadtholdership, and refused the treacherous peace that was offered to them by the duke of Parma. From his accession to power in 1584 till 1609, Maurice continued the war of independence, the commanders opposed to him being Count Mansfeldt, the duke of Parma, the archduke Albert, or, strictly speaking, Albert's wife, Isabella, ('the only man in her family'), and last of all Spinola. After the capture of Ostend on the one side, and the strong fortress of Sluys on the other, and repeated proofs that, in the persons of Maurice and Spinola, two of the greatest masters of war were opposed to each other, Spain offered to treat with the united provinces on the basis of their independence, and in 1609 a truce of twelve years was agreed upon. In this interval the Dutch republic made immense progress, but all the fruits of liberty were distasteful to Maurice, whose tendencies were to absolute authority, supported by his religious zeal for the strictest form of Calvinism. Accordingly, in the Arminian controversy it suited his purpose to favour Gomarus, and in 1618, the synod of Dort being convened, which determined in favour of 'Predestination,' he arrested the chiefs of the op-

posite party, and sent Barneveldt, the p statesman, to the block, while Ledenberg was the rack by stabbing himself, and the h Grotius was consigned to perpetual imprisonment. The remainder of Maurice's life was such Neophyte of blood deserved. The two a Barneveldt stirred up popular commotions venge the death of their aged father, and fol him to the scaffold in 1623. In 1621, a truce with Spain had expired, and Spinola the war with such superior strength, that he pelled Maurice, weakened by intestine divi to act on the defensive. He now sunk und mortifications, and died at the Hague, while was invested by the enemy, in 1625, leaving conduct of the war to his brother and suc Frederick, whom he advised with his last l to recall the Arminians.

MAURICE, THOMAS, an Oriental scholar historian, was descended from a respectable family, and was born at Hertford, 1753. He a minister of the Church of England, and tant-librarian at the British Museum, whe died 1824. His principal works relate to history and antiquities of Hindostan.

MAURISIO, G., an Italian chronicler, 13th

MAURUS, H., an Ital. ecclesiastic, 1632-

MAURUS, T., a Roman poet, 1st century

MAURY, JEAN SIFFREIN, a French car political orator and litterateur, was born of family in 1746, and was distinguished for hi quence as a preacher and eulogist before the lution. In 1789 he was sent to the es general as deputy for the clergy of Peronne took part with the noblesse and the G church against Mirabeau. In 1791 he reti Rome, and in 1794 was made a cardinal. In he returned to Paris, and having tendered his mission to Napoleon, became, four years wards, archbishop of Paris. He again a safety in Rome on the fall of the emperor in and died there 1817.

MAUSSAC, P. J. DE, a French hel and classical critic, 1590-1650.

MAUVILON, ELEAZAR, an Italian hist secretary to Frederick Augustus, king of Po 1712-1779. His son, JAMES, an historical and friend of Mirabeau, 1743-1794.

MAVOR, WILLIAM FORDYCE, a S clergyman of the Church of England, auth many works, the subjects of which are add to the education of youth, 1758-1838.

MAWE, JOSEPH, a master of the scienc mineralogy and conchology, author of a 'Tr on Diamonds and Precious Stones,' 'Familia sons on Mineralogy and Geology,' 'The Lin System of Conchology,' &c., b. abt. 1755, d.

MAXENTIUS, MARCUS AURELIUS VA IUS, one of six contemporary emperors of l reigned 306-312.

MAXIMIANUS, GALERIUS VALERIUS shepherd of Dacia, who became emperor o East, 305-311.

MAXIMIANUS, MARCUS AURELIUS VA IUS HERCULIUS, a Roman soldier, who be colleague of Diocletian in the empire 286. endeavoured to murder his rival Constanti whom he had given his daughter Faustina i riage, and being frustrated by the fidelity o

MAX

er, strangled himself 310. He was the father of contemporary of Maxentius.

MAXIMILIAN, a saint, martyred 295.

MAXIMILIAN I., emperor of Germany, son of emperor Frederic III., and of Eleonora of Palat was born 1459. He first became an independent prince by his marriage with Mary of Hungary, the daughter of Charles Le Téméraire who was killed 1477. This match involved him in war with Louis XI., king of France, in which he was successful, though he was defeated at a later period by the Milanese. In 1486 Maximilian elected king of the Romans, in 1493 emperor. Died in 1516, and was succeeded by his grandson Charles V. **MAXIMILIAN II.**, son of Ferdinand I., was born at Vienna 1527, elected king of the Romans 1562, and succeeded his father as king of Hungary and Bohemia, and emperor of Germany 1564. Died 1576.

MAXIMILIAN, a duke of Milan, 16th cent.

MAXIMILIAN, the name of three sovereign princes of Bavaria. 1. **EMMANUEL MAXIMILIAN**, duke and elector, known to history from 1685 to his death in 1726. 2. **LEOPOLD MAXIMILIAN**, duke and elector, succeeded 1746, died 1777. 3. **MAXIMILIAN JOSEPH**, king of Bavaria, born 1756, crowned 1799, married his daughter to Louis Beauharnais, son of Josephine, and had his daughter raised to a kingdom 1806, joined the league against France 1813. Died 1825.

MAXIMINUS, **CAIUS JULIUS VERUS**, a herdsman of Thrace, born of Gothic parents, who became emperor of Rome 235, killed by his troops 238.

MAXIMINUS, **CAIUS GALERIUS VALERIUS**, a Thracian peasant, known by the name of **DAIA**, or **DAZ**, who was named Caesar by the influence of his uncle Galerius 305, and proclaimed emperor when five others had already assumed the purple. He poisoned himself after his death by Licinius 313.

MAXIMUS, **CLODIUS PAPIENUS**, a Roman general, proclaimed emperor by the senate along with Decimus Caelius Balbinus, in opposition to Maximinus, 237, killed along with Balbinus 238.

MAXIMUS, **MAGNUS**, a Roman soldier, proclaimed emperor in Britain, and afterwards acknowledged in Gaul and all the West 383, k. 388.

MAXIMUS, **PETRONIUS**, a noble Roman who became emperor under peculiar and tragical circumstances in 455, after he had been three times Roman præfect of Italy, and twice consul. In the year mentioned, Valentinian III. having committed an outrage upon the wife of Maximus, was assassinated at his instigation, and the latter appointed his successor by the unanimous voice of the Roman people. In less than three months afterwards he was murdered in the streets for attempting to fly on the appearance of the fleet of Gaiseric, king of the Vandals. [E.R.]

MAXIMUS, **ST.**, the first of the name, an abbot of Lombard, and bishop of Turin, 5th century. The second, a theological writer, died 662.

MAXIMUS THE CYNIC, a pagan theurgist, confidant of the emperor Julian, 4th century.

MAXIMUS THE GREEK, an ecclesiastical saint, martyred at Moscow 16th century.

MAXIMUS OF TURIN, a bp. of that see, 5th c.

MAXIMUS OF TYRE, a Phœnician philosopher, who flourished at Athens in the 2d century.

MAXWELL, **SIR M.**, a naval comman., d. 1831.

MAZ

MAXWELL, **ROBERT**, Lord, one of the lords of the regency for James V. of Scotland, d. 1546.

MAXWELL, **W. H.**, a lively English novelist, author of 'Wild Sports of the West,' &c., d. 1851.

MAY, **LOUIS DU**, a French historian, 17th ct.

MAY, **THOMAS**, a republican poet and historian of the parliament of England, 1594-1650.

MAYENNE, **CHARLES OF LORRAINE**, duke of, son of Francis, duke of Guise, a famous French commander in the interest of the catholics, 1554-1611. His son, **HENRY**, chamberlain of France, and governor of Guienne, born 1578, killed at the siege of Montauban, 1621.

MAYER, **ANDREW**, a Germ. astron., 1716-82.

MAYER, **C.**, a Jesuit and astronomer, 1719-83.

MAYER, **J. C. A.**, a Prussian anat., 1747-1801.

MAYER, **J. F.**, a German theolog., 1650-1712.

MAYER, **TOBIAS**, a German astron., 1723-62.

MAYET, **S.**, a German writer, 1751-1825.

MAYNARD, **F.**, a French poet, 1582-1646.

MAYNARD, **SIR JOHN**, a lawyer and member of parliament, one of the managers of the trials of the earl of Strafford and Archbishop Laud, 1602-90.

MAYNE, **JASPER**, an eminent clergyman, who amused himself as a wit and playwright, d. 1672.

MAYNE, **JOHN**, a Scotch poet, died 1836.

MAYNO, **J. B.**, a Spanish artist, 1594-1654.

MAYNWARING, **ARTHUR**, a political and miscellaneous writer, time of William III., 1668-1712.

MAYO, **HERBERT**, **M.D.**, an English physiologist, died 1852.

MAYOR, **THOMAS**, a Spanish friar, 17th cent.

MAYOW, **JOHN**, a physician and physiological writer, author of works on respiration and the muscular motion of animal bodies, 1645-1679.

MAYR, **G.**, a German Hebraist, 1565-1623.

MAYR, **J. DE**, a German adventurer, 1716-59.

MAYRE, **J.**, a Jesuit and poet, 1628-1694.

MAZARIN, **JULIUS**, an ecclesiastic and statesman, was born at Piscina, in the Abruzzi, in the year 1602. He was educated for the church, and in 1641 received a cardinal's hat. His name is conspicuous in the history of Europe as prime minister of France in the middle of the seventeenth century. But he merely occupied a place created by the powerful genius of Richelieu, who in crushing the aristocracy, left to whoever should be prime minister of France during the minority of Louis XIV., one of the most important positions in Europe. Mazarin had to support the crown and the cause of Anne of Austria, during the miserable war of the Fronde, and he was at one juncture obliged to flee for personal safety. Had he been even as able a man as his predecessor, it could not have been expected that he should govern as a native Frenchman could, and perhaps nothing better proves how effectively Richelieu had subdued the discordant elements in France, than that an Italian should be able to govern the country. Mazarin died on the 9th of March, 1661. [J.H.B.]

MAZDAK, a Persian communist, who commenced his agitation about 501, and was put to death after making a convert of the king Khobad.

MAZEAS, **J. M.**, a Fr. mathematic., 1716-1801.

MAZELINE, **P.**, a French sculptor, 1632-1708.

MAZEPPA, **JOHN**, the famous hetman of the Cossacks, whose name has been rendered familiar as one of Byron's heroes, was a native of the pala-

tinat of Podolia, and for some time a page at the court of John Casimir. Being discovered in an intrigue with the wife of a Polish gentleman, the latter bound him on the back of one of the wild horses of the Ukraine, which carried him to the country of the Cossacks, with whom he remained, and in 1687 became their chief commander. He was a favourite of Peter the Great, who gave him the title of prince, but growing tired of the Russian yoke, Mazeppa allied himself with Charles XII. of Sweden, and advised him to fight the disastrous battle of Pultowa. After his defeat he retired to Wallachia, and thence to Bender, where he d. 1709.

MAZET, ANDREW, a Fr. physician, 1793-1821.

MAZO-MARTINEZ, J. B. DEL, paint. to Philip IV. of Spain, and pupil of Velasquez, died 1687.

MAZOIS, F., a French architect, 1783-1827.

MAZURE, F. A. J., a Fr. histor., 1776-1828.

MAZZA, ANDREW, an Ital. *savant*, 1724-1797.

MAZZA, ANGELO, an Italian poet, 1741-1817.

MAZZHINGI, JOSEPH, Count, an eminent opera composer, descended from a family of Tuscany, but born of an English mother in England, 1765, died at Bath 1844.

MAZZOCCHI, A. S., an It. antiq., 1684-1771.

MAZZUCHELLI, THE COUNT GIAMMARIA, an Italian librarian, known as a literary biographer and writer on antiquity, 1707-1765.

MAZZUCHELLI, THE ABBE P., a philologist and antiquarian of Milan, flourished 1762-1829.

MAZZUCHELLI, THE CHEVALIER PIER FRANCESCO, called Il Morazzone, an Italian painter in the style of Tintoretto, 1571-1626.

MAZZUOLI, FRANCESCO, a celebrated Italian painter, called PARMIZIANO, or the Parmesian, from his native city, 1503-1540. His cousin and scholar, GIROLAMO, died about 1590.

MAZZUOLI, J., a painter of Ferrara, d. 1589.

MEAD, RICHARD, physician to George II., known as a professional writer, 1673-1754.

MEADOWCOURT, RICHARD, a divine and critic, author of *Notes on Milton*, 1697-1769.

MEARA. See O'MEARA.

MEARES, J., an English navigator in 1788-89.

MECHAIN, PIERRE FRANCIS ANDRE, a dist. French astronomer and mathematician, 1774-1805.

MEDARD, St., a Fr. prelate, flour. 457-545.

MEDE, JOSEPH, a English divine, 1586-1638.

MEDER, P. J., a Russian mineralog., 1763-1826.

MEDICI. The illustrious Florentine family of this name begins with SALVESTRO, who enjoyed the rank of gonfalonier from 1378 to his banishment in 1381. JOHN, his son and successor, distinguished for his commercial enterprise, and for promoting the interests of the republic, flourished 1360-1428. COSMO, one of the sons of the latter, born in 1389, and known as 'the father of his country,' acquired immense wealth and influence, and laid the foundation of his reputation by the munificent patronage of letters, and the conjunction of consummate statesmanship with his commercial enterprise. Many of the first Tuscan families combined against him, but he overcame all rivalry, and was for thirty-four years the sole arbitrator of the republic, and the adviser of the sovereign houses of Italy; died 1464. PETER I., his son and successor, was born 1414, and became the victim of a revolt in 1469. LORENZO THE MAGNIFICENT, son and successor of Peter, was

born 1448, and governed the state in conjunction with his brother Julian, till the latter was sinated by the Pazzi in 1478. Escaping this massacre he sustained a war with Ferdinand of Naples, with whom he signed a definitive treaty in 1480. He then devoted himself to the execution of plans for the advancement of the arts, revived the Academy of Pisa, another at Florence, collected a vast library, and founded a gallery of art, the taste of Michelangelo was formed under his patronage. He died universally beloved and mourned, in the zenith of his renown 1492. His life has been written by ROSCOE. He had three sons, JOHN, who became pope, (see LEO X.), and PETER. The latter, PETER II., succeeded his father, and was deprived of his estates when France invaded Italy in 1494. He finished his career in the service of France, and was killed at the battle of Ravenna in 1504, leaving two sons, Lorenzo and Cosmo. LIAN II., brother and successor of Peter, died in favour of Lorenzo 1513, and became duke of Florence by his marriage with the aunt of Peter. He died 1516. LORENZO II., eldest son of LIAN II., came to power by the abdication of his father, and governed under the influence of Leo X., who invested him with the duchy of Urbino. He died 1519, leaving an only daughter. (See MEDICIS). After some reverses we find the republic re-established in the sovereignty of Florence, the influence of Charles V., with the title of King of Naples, was the cause of its ruin. The first was ALEXANDER, proclaimed duke of Florence, but stabbed by his relative Lorenzino, after poisoning his cousin Hippolytus 1537. LORENZINO, brother of Alexander, was assassinated at the order of Cosmo I., 1548. (See CATHERINE DE' MEDICI). COSMO I., called 'The Great,' was born 1519. He was raised to power by the influence of Charles V., and abdicated in favour of his son 1564. In 1569 he became duke of Tuscany, and died 1574. COSMO II., son and successor of Cosmo I., flourished 1541-1587. FERDINAND I., brother and successor of the latter, was also cardinal and grand duke of Tuscany, 1551-1609. COSMO II., son and successor of Ferdinand, 1590-1621. FERDINAND II., son and successor of Cosmo II., flourished 1602-1623. JOHN GASTON, son and successor of FERDINAND II., was the last of the Medici who governed Tuscany, being compelled to abdicate in favour of Francis II., duke of Lorraine, in 1621. He flourished 1671-1713. His daughter, ANNE, wife of John William, Elector of Brandenburg, was the last of the family. She was born 1650. MEDICI, THE CHEVALIER DON LUIGI, a statesman of Naples, was born 1754, and became director of the police. From this office he made his way to the ministry, and in 1806 he followed Joseph Buonaparte, followed the fortunes of the Bourbons. The arrest of Murat, the king of Naples, and the struggles with the Austrians were among the circumstances in which he came a distinguished actor. In 1818 he was a fugitive at Rome, but was in power again in 1824, and assisted in delivering the kingdom from the Austrian occupation. Died 1830.

MEDICUS, F. C., a Bavar. botanist, 1736-1808.
 MEDINA, G. B., a Flemish painter, 1660-1711.
 MEDINA, J. DE, a Span. ecclesiastic, d. 1556.
 MEDINA, SIR J., a portrait painter, 1659-1711.
 MEDINA, M. DE, a Spanish friar, 16th cent.
 MEDINA, P. DE, a Span. mathematic., 16th ct.
 MEDINA, S. J. P. DE, a Span. poet, 17th cent.
 MEDINA-SIDONIA, GASPARD ALONZO PEZ DE GUZMAN, duke of, governor of Andalusia in the reign of Philip IV., noted for his attempt to render himself independent in 1640. For others of the family, see GUZMAN.
 MEDYN, ABON, an Arabian *savant*, died 1193.
 MEEL, J., a Flemish painter, 1599-1644.
 MEEN, H., a divine and class. scholar, 1745-1817.
 MEEREN, or MEER, JOHN VAN DE, called 'the Old,' a Dutch painter of sea-pieces, landscapes, and battles, 1627-1691. Another painter of the same names, called 'the Younger,' and famous for his pastoral scenes, 1665-1698.
 MEGASTHENES, a Gr. historian, 3d cent. B.C.
 MEGERLIN, D. F., a Ger. theologian, d. 1778.
 MEISER, J., a Germ. philologist, 1555-1616.
 MEHEGAN, WILLIAM ALEXANDER DE, descended from an Irish family who went into France in the reign of James II., distinguished as an elegant miscellaneous writer, 1721-1766.
 MEHEMET ALI, born in 1765 at Cavalla, in the part of European Turkey which was formerly Macedonia. He entered the Turkish army, and served in Egypt against the French. He rose by degrees in military rank and political importance in that country; and at length in 1806 he assumed the post of pacha of Egypt from the Turkish government. He finally broke the power of the Mamelukes; and by treacherously inviting them to a festival as friends, he obtained an opportunity, of which he mercilessly availed himself, to massacre the last of these formidable cavaliers in 1811. He carried on by his sons several campaigns in behalf of the sultan against the Wahabite rebels in Arabia; and he afterwards sent troops under his son, Ibrahim Pacha, to the Crimea, who gave important aid to the Turks in the Greek war of independence. In 1830 he obtained from the sultan the government of the island of Candia; and he next endeavoured to make himself master of Syria, which Sultan Mahomed refused him. He sent a large army to that important province, and he was thereupon declared independent by the Porte, and the Turkish armies were sent against him. Mehemet Ali's troops had been formerly trained by European officers, and they were the sultan's in every encounter. Peace was made between the powerful viceroy of Egypt and the humiliated sovereign in 1833, by the intervention of the chief states of Europe. Hostilities broke out again between them in 1839; and, as the Egyptian forces were uniformly victorious over the Turkish. The armed interposition of the English, and the capture of Acre and other fortresses on the Syrian coast by our fleet, under the guidance of Admiral Napier, compelled Mehemet Ali to come to terms again with the Porte. He was obliged to give up Syria; but he retained the pashalic of Egypt was secured to him and his children.—Mehemet Ali was free from religious bigotry; he was an earnest admirer of European civilization, and he strove to introduce it among

his Egyptian subjects. He showed a rare degree of high-mindedness and generosity in 1840, by allowing the English mails and travellers to and from India, to pass unmolested as usual through his dominions, at the very time our fleet were blockading his capital, Alexandria, and were destroying his fortresses and garrisons in Syria. Mehemet Ali died in 1848. [E.S.C.]

MEHEMET-EFFENDI, a Turkish statesman, known as plenipotentiary of the Sublime Porte at the treaty of Passarowitz 1718, and ambassador to France 1720. He was exiled after the deposition of Achmet III., 1730. His son, SAID, ambassador to France in 1742, introduced the printing press, which he established at Scutari.

MEHUL, S. H., a Fr. composer, 1763-1817.

MEHUS, L., an Italian philologist, died 1791.

MEIBOM, or MEIBOMIUS, the name of several learned Germans:—1. JOHN HENRY, a publicist and annalist, 1555-1625. 2. His son, of the same names, a physician and professional writer, 1590-1655. 3. HENRY, son of the latter, a physician and historian, 1638-1700. 4. MARK, a relative of the preceding, an antiquar. and Hebraist, 1630-1711.

MEIER, J., a Prussian philologist, 1661-1732.

MEIGRET, L., a Fr. grammarian, born 1510.

MEINER, J. W., a Bavar. philologist, 1723-89.

MEINERS, C., a Germ. historian, 1747-1810.

MEINTEL, J. G., a Ger. theologian, 1695-1775.

MEISSNER, B., a German divine, 1587-1626.

MEISSNER, A. T., a Ger. novelist, 1753-1807.

MELA, POMONIUS, a Roman geographer, 1st c.

MELANCHTHON, PHILIP, was born at Bretheim, in the lower Palatinate, in 1497. His father was an armourer, and his original German name was Schwartzerd, which, in imitation of Reuchlin and other learned men, he Grecized into Melanchthon, or as he used, especially in his latter days, to spell it, Melanthon. Both names denote 'black earth.' After having studied at Pfortzheim for two years, Philip removed to Heidelberg, where he became bachelor of arts; and on being refused a mastership, on account of his youth, he repaired to Tübingen, where he became a lecturer. In 1518 he received the high encomium of Erasmus, and, at the instigation of Luther and Reuchlin, he was the same year invited by Frederick, elector of Saxony, to fill the chair of Greek in the recently founded University of Wittemberg. At this seat of learning he was at once under the mighty spirit and influence of his intrepid colleague Luther. His agency in the great Reformation has been overshadowed by that of Luther, but he was ever active and industrious in his own humble and unostentatious mode. In 1519 he accompanied Luther to Leipzig, in order to dispute with Eckius, and in 1521 he published his famous *Loci Communes*, a treatise which in his own lifetime went through sixty editions. In 1520 he married the daughter of one of the burgomasters of Wittemberg, and by her had two sons and two daughters. During the progress of the Reformation he visited many cities, and was active in patronising seminaries of learning. Nor was his pen idle in the cause; and though his compositions had not the overwhelming torrent of Luther's rhetoric, yet their quiet, elegant, and self-possessed tone were not the less useful in aiding the emancipation and progress of Germany. He was as earnest as Luther to free

theology from scholastic subtleties. There is no doubt that many of the plans carried out by the Reformers were the result of Melanchthon's wise suggestions. His Greek scholarship was also of continued and inestimable advantage to Luther in his work of translating the Bible. His own commentaries also show how his erudition qualified him to be a lucid, accurate, and elegant expositor. In 1530 Melanchthon was appointed to draw up the general Confession which was presented to the emperor at Augsburg, and he also wrote the Apology for it. He was invited to dispute with the Sorbonne in 1535, but refused this invitation, as well as a similar and subsequent one from England. After Luther's death, Melanchthon was often sadly perplexed and harassed. The famous measure of the Interim did not find him disinclined to look upon it with a kindly eye. Men of bolder character rallied him on his irresoluteness, and pointed to his failures at Worms, Ratisbon, and Bonn. His orthodoxy was suspected, and he was blamed for the approximation of his views on the Lord's Supper to those of the Swiss Reformers. These rough and unceremonious assaults often plunged him into grief. Melanchthon died at Wittenberg, 19th April, 1568, aged sixty-three. The amiability, gentleness, and benignant purity of Melanchthon; his zeal, learning, and ingenuity, have placed him next to Luther as an agent in the work of the Reformation. He sometimes fretted at Luther's overbearing vehemence, but he venerated its grounds; and Luther, though he might doubt the propriety of Philip's procedure in some cases, and stigmatize it as mere expediency, was won by his gentle demeanour and unquestioned sincerity. These qualities, like the 'still small voice,' often commended the new doctrine where the whirlwind and thunder had only produced terror and revulsion. Melanchthon wrote on many topics besides theology, such as commen-



[House of Melanchthon.]

taries on various Greek and Latin classics, and some historical and philosophical treatises. His works were published at Wittenberg in 4 vols. folio, in 1562 and subsequent years, and were reprinted several times. There had been a previous

edition printed at Basel in 1541. A new one has been in course of preparation and published for many years under the editorial care of Br. neider and Bindseil. The general title is *C. Reformatorium*, and eighteen quarto volumes already appeared.

MELANDERHIELM, DANIEL, a Swedish metrician and astronomer, 1726-1810.

MELANTHUS, a Greek painter, 4th cent. MELBOURNE, WILLIAM LAMB, Viscount Melbourne, the Whig statesman whose name and career are familiar to the present generation, was born in 1779, and commenced his political life in parliament in 1805. The same year he married Lady Caroline Ponsonby, known to literature as Lady Caroline Lamb, whose tastes were genial with his own, and who shared with him the classical studies in which they were proficient. In 1827 he became secretary of the Irish government, and the next year, succeeding his father's title, entered the House of Lords. In 1830 he joined the administration of Earl Grey as home secretary, and in March, 1834, succeeded him as premier. From the autumn of the same year to the spring of 1835, he was planted by the duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel, but at the latter period returned to parliament and retained the premiership, with the exception of a brief retirement in 1839, till the close of his public life in 1841. Great difference of opinion prevailed as to the statesmanship of Lord Melbourne, but he held office during that most turbulent period when the Reform Bill was in agitation; it required no mean talents, however well supported by party, to compete with such a statesman as Sir Robert Peel during subsequent years. He was an accomplished gentleman, an agreeable companion, and a finished speaker. Died 1848. [See WILKINSON.]

MELCHTHAL, ARNOLD OF. See WINCKELMANN.

MELDOLA, DR. RAPHAEL, principal of the Jewish rabbis in England, celebrated as a theologian and philosopher, died 1828.

MELEAGER, a Gr. epigrammatist, 1st cent. B.C. MELEAGER, one of the generals of Alexander the Great, who obtained Lydia on the division of the empire, slain by order of Perdiccas, B.C. 323.

MELÉNDEZ-VALDEZ, JEAN ANTONIO, one of the most celeb. lyric poets of Spain, 1754-1801.

MELETIUS, an Egyptian prelate, 4th cent.

MELETIUS, a Greek geographer, 1661-1717.

MELFORT, DUKE DE. See DRUMMOND.

MELI, GIOVANNI, a Sicilian poet, 1740-1817.

MELISSINO, a Russian officer, 1730-1801.

MELISSUS, an Eleatic philosopher, 5th cent. B.C.

MELISSUS, PAUL, a German poet, 1539-1604.

MELITO, ST., a bishop of Sardina, 2d cent. A.D.

MELITUS, a Greek orator and poet, who was one of the principal accusers of Socrates.

MELIUS, SPURIUS, a Rom. knight, k. B.C. 46.

MELLAN, C., a French designer, 1598-1666.

MELLO, P. DE, a Portug. statesman, 1760-1817.

MELLON, HARRIET, a country actress, who was introduced on the London stage by Richard Brinsley Sheridan, and became celebrated by her marriage in 1814 with Thomas Coutts, Esq., a wealthy banker, and in 1827 with the duke of Albany. She died in 1837, leaving the bulk of her immense property to the granddaughter of her

band, and youngest daughter of Sir Francis Reddett, now known as Miss Burdett Coutts.

MELMOTH, WILLIAM, a learned benchet ofcoln's Inn, chiefly remembered as the author of religious work entitled 'The Great Importance of Religious Life,' 1666-1743. His son, of the same name, a classical transl. and poet, 1710-99.

MELOZZO, F., an Italian painter, 15th cent.

MELVIL, SIR JAMES, a Scottish statesman and historian, attached to the person of Mary Stuart, au. of 'Memoirs,' pub. in 1683, 1530-1606.

MELVILLE, ANDREW, was the youngest of sons of Richard Melville of Baldovy, near Montrose, and was born on the 1st August, 1545.

When only two years old he lost his father, who was killed at the battle of Pinkie, but his eldest brother took an affectionate charge of him. Placed first at the grammar school of Montrose, where he made great progress, especially in Latin, he entered St. Mary's College, St. Andrews, in 1559, in the fourteenth year. Having finished the usual course of study, he left the university in 1564, with a distinguished reputation, departed to the continent, attended for two years the university of Padua, and was then appointed a regent in the college of St. Marceon, when he was only twenty-one years of age. Leaving the place after a siege, he fled to Switzerland in a state of great fatigue and destitution, and on arriving at Geneva, obtained the chair of humanity in its academy. On his return to Scotland in July, 1574, he was immediately chosen principal of Glasgow college by the General Assembly. His zeal, assiduity, and

his high position, were of vast profit to the Glasgow seminary. In 1580, he was translated to the principality of St. Mary's College, St. Andrews, where his labours were very abundant in the form of academic training and discipline. His attention was also, and chiefly, devoted to ecclesiastical affairs, and he heartily and vigorously supported his convictions. On the subject of civil government his views were strictly presbyterian, and the establishment of this form of ecclesiastical administration in Scotland was mainly owing to his exertions and influence. Being moderator of the General Assembly, which met at St. Andrews in 1582, he proceeded with an act of defiance in defiance of a royal message to desist.

Meeting at the next meeting of Assembly, he entered severely against the tyrannous measures of the act, and against those who had brought into the country the 'bludie gullie' of absolute power. The fearless charge led to a citation before the General Assembly for high treason, and though the charge was not proved, he was sentenced to imprisonment. Apprehensive that his life was really in danger, he set out for London, and did not return to the north till the faction of Arran had been crushed. At length he took his former place in St. Andrews, and continued in hearty warfare for the liberties of the church. For his share in the deposition of Adamson, the king dismissed him from the principality, and charged him to confine himself to the Water of Tay. The suspension, however, was only brief. On the arrival of James VI. from Denmark, Melville pronounced, towards published, a Latin poem of high commendation 'Stephaniskion.' In 1590 Melville was elected rector of the university. In 1594 he

was again moderator of the General Assembly. There was evidently after this time a strong desire on the part of the king to make the kirk a mere tool of political power, or to restore episcopacy. Melville strenuously resisted every such attempt, whether made in an open or clandestine form. A tumult in Edinburgh was taken advantage of, its ministers were severely dealt with, and by and by Melville was prohibited from attending church courts, and soon after confined within the precincts of his college. After King James's accession to the throne of England, Melville was summoned to London, with several of his brethren, and severely catechised and reprimanded by the royal pedant. Melville enraged the king by some verses he happened to write on the furniture of the royal altar, was found guilty of *scandalum magnatum*, finally imprisoned in the Tower, and deprived of his principality. At length, after four years' confinement, he was liberated, principally at the request of the duke of Bouillon, who wished him to occupy a chair in the university of Sedan. Melville arrived there in 1611, entered on his work with zeal, boldly refuted the Arminianism of one of his colleagues, and in his seventy-fourth year wrote a beautiful Epithalamium on occasion of the marriage of a daughter of the ducal house. Episcopal government had now been restored in Scotland; but the old man was still such an object of terror that he was not recalled from exile. In 1620 his health, which had been seriously impaired during his incarceration in the Tower, failed him, and he died at Sedan in 1622, at the age of seventy-seven. Melville's Latin poems, such as his 'Carmen Mosis,' and those mentioned already in this article, are classical productions of a high order. He was a scholar and divine also of no common attainments. He was active, cheerful, bold, candid and devout, and his impetuosity often arose to sublimity, when he appeared in excited vindication of his church and country. Dr. McCrene concludes his two interesting volumes of Melville's life with the declaration:—'I know of no individual, after her Reformer, from whom Scotland has received greater benefits, and to whom she owes a deeper debt of gratitude and respect, than Andrew Melville.' [J.E.]

MELVILLE, HENRY DUNDAS, Lord Viscount, son of Robert Dundas, Lord Arniston, was born in 1740, and joined the administration of Mr. Pitt when he obtained the reins of government, after the death of the marquis of Rockingham. Lord Melville followed the fortunes of his leader, in or out of office, as home secretary, secretary of war, and first lord of the admiralty. He was impeached for neglect of duty in the latter capacity at the instance of Mr. Whitbread in 1805, but acquitted of the charges by his peers. He retired from office, however, and died in privacy 1811.

MELVILLE, R., a Scotch officer, 1723-1809.

MEMMI, S., an Italian painter, 1285-1345.

MEMMO, MARCO-ANT., a Ven. doge, 1612-15.

MEMMO, TRIBUNO, a Venetian doge, 979-991.

MEMNON, a king of Ethiopia, age of Troy.

MEMNON, a Persian general, died 333 B.C.

MEMNON, a Greek historian, 1st or 2d cent.

MENA, J. DE, a Spanish poet, 1412-1456.

MENA, P. DE, a Spanish sculptor, 1620-1693.

MENA, P. G. DE, a Spanish painter, 1600-74.

MENAGE, GILLES, a French ecclesiastic, celebrated for his learning and *bel-esprit*, and called by Bayle 'The Varron of the 17th century,' was born at Angers, 1618, and died at Paris 1692. He was the *protégé* of Cardinal de Retz, and the companion of the finest spirits of his age. He is the author of classical and philosophical works, poems, &c.

MENAGE, MAT., a Fr. ecclesiastic, 1388-1446.

MENANDER, a celebrated Athenian poet, author of a great number of dramatic works, of which only a few fragments remain extant, 342-299 B.C.

MENARD, CL., a French historian, 1580-1652.

MENARD, F., a Fr. canonical wr., 1570-1623.

MENARD, LEON, a Fr. antiquary, 1706-1767.

MENARD, N. H., a Fr. ecclesiastic, 1585-1644.

MENASSEH, BEN ISRAEL, a learned rabbin of Spain, author of 'The Conciliator,' in which many apparent contradictions in the Sacred Scriptures are harmonised, 1604-1659.

MENDELSSOHN, DR. FELIX BARTHOLDY, was born at Hamburg, on the 3d of February, 1809. His father, who was an eminent merchant, is reported to have said that he was nothing more than the son of one great man and father of another. And this was in a great measure true. The grandfather of the musician was Moses Mendelssohn, who passed the greater part of his early life in making copies of the Bible. The poor copyist, by means of his talent, his indomitable perseverance, and his incredible energy, soon became one of the most illustrious philosophers in Germany. His works, which were devoured with eagerness, soon procured him a large fortune, which, bequeathed to his family, insured them all the luxuries of life, but did not corrupt their native goodness. Before young Felix, the subject of this memoir, was six years old, he gave extraordinary indications of a genius for music. He astonished all Berlin by his precocious intellect, his docility, his obedience, and his eagerness for the acquisition of knowledge of all kinds, but more especially of that art in which he afterwards made himself so consummate a master. At eight years old he became a pupil of Berger on the piano, and of Zelter for composition and harmony. Even at this early age, he read at first sight the most difficult works of Handel, Sebastian Bach, Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven. He afterwards studied the piano under Klein, Hummel, and Moschelles. And he subsequently studied counterpoint under Cherubini, who augured the greatest things of his pupil. Before he was nine years old, his performance on the piano-forte was so astonishing that his friends advised him to play in public; and, in consequence, he made his *debut* at Berlin in 1819, where his success was most triumphant. At ten years of age he knew all the great works of the masters named above; and at twelve he improvised upon a given theme in a style so masterly, that old Goethe, the poet, shed tears and embraced the young artist. In 1824 he first published his compositions, which were four quartetts and a sonata. In 1827, his opera, *Die Hochzeit de Camacho*, was performed at Berlin, from which period, up to the day of his death, he produced all sorts of compositions with the most wonderful rapidity, and all perfect in their kind, from the 'Songs without Words,' to duets, songs, piano-forte works, and up to the Oratorio. But all this while Mendelssohn did not devote his time exclusively

to the study of music. He was well acquainted with natural philosophy, was an able draughtsman and a proficient in almost all modern languages. With English he was intimately acquainted, like all well-informed Germans, he was passionately fond of the works of Shakspeare. And this notion and profound knowledge of the great were reflected in the supplemental music which he composed for the 'Midsummer Night's Dream,' which it is not too much to say that it respects worthy to be wedded to the poetry which inspired it. This work was performed in London, in 1830, when Mendelssohn conducted the orchestra. It caused an immense sensation. In 1833, Mendelssohn was appointed music-director at Dusseldorf, which place he held five years, when he resigned and accepted the director of the Gewandhouse concerts at Leipzig. At the musical festival at Dusseldorf, on the 1st of May, 1836, his grand Oratorio, *St. Paul*, was first produced, which marked a new era in the history of music. In 1835 he was in London, when he, at the Philharmonic Society, conducted the performance of his Symphony in A major. During one of his visits to Britain, he made a tour to the West Highlands of Scotland, and he immortalized his impressions of those wild and romantic islands, lochs, and mountains, by his overture 'The Isles of Fingal.' His last and greatest work, 'Elijah,' was first produced in this country, and been performed at the Birmingham Musical Festival, in August, 1846. It was subsequently performed at Exeter Hall, London, in April, 1847, afterwards at Gloucester Musical Festival, the same year. While in England, he had the honour of an invitation to visit the queen, on which occasion he received the most marked tokens of the esteem in which he was held by her Majesty and her royal Consort. It was at the suggestion of the queen, who furnished him with the theme, that Mendelssohn composed his *British Overture*. Soon after this he went to Scotland, to repose from the fatigues of study, while there he heard of the death of a dear and loved sister, which event preyed hard upon him, and was the beginning of those ailments which finally brought him to an early grave. He languished in grief in Switzerland, he wrote his first act of an opera, 'Lorelei,' which, with other posthumous works, has been published since his demise. During this period he was advised by his medical attendants to abstain from all labour. He had been afflicted with two strokes of paralysis, and his physician feared that he would prove fatal, but he could not pause. He was with him a law of his being. Mendelssohn could not live and be idle, and there is no doubt that the labour he imposed upon himself had a large share in the cause of his death. Moschelles published in the *Morning Post*, Thursday, November 12, the following interesting account of the last moments of Mendelssohn, which will appropriately close this brief notice of the life of one of the greatest and most original musicians that ever lived:—'Mendelssohn felt the first approach of the malady which ultimately terminated his life on the 28th of October (1847). It was an attack of an apoplexy. From that day until the 28th he

ed moments of ease and relapses. During this period he felt sufficiently well to take several carriage airings. On the 28th, when in full convalescence, a second attack occurred, but this was of short duration. He promptly recovered his senses, and his strength returned. Notwithstanding this, he felt severe attacks of headache, and could not sleep for three or four days. During the nights of the 2d and 3d of November his sleep returned, and he slept seven hours consecutively. Upon his waking on the morning of the 3d, he felt quite well, and his family had sanguine hopes of his recovery. He remained thus during the forenoon; but at two o'clock he had a relapse, and a third attack supervened more violent and more prolonged than any of the former ones. He recovered consciousness but slowly, after bleeding, application of leeches, and vigorous friction. He was attended by Dr. Clarus and Dr. Hammer of Leipzig. Messengers had been sent for Dr. Schönbein of Berlin, whose arrival was waited for with intense anxiety, but he did not come. The night passed in alternations of agitation and tranquillity. Mendelssohn recognized all persons present, but spoke little. On the morning of the 4th his state caused the most violent inquietude. The directors of the 'Gewandhaus' decided on putting off the concert which was to have taken place that evening. At the second hour the sufferer became insensible, and gave no other signs of life than a strong and equal respiration. All the efforts of the medical men to restore sight and hearing were useless. From six o'clock blisters and violent frictions were resorted to, but without success. In the meantime his features changed with frightful rapidity. At the eighth hour his respiration became feebler—it was evident that his end was near. At last, at nine o'clock on the 4th, a lengthened sigh announced that Mendelssohn had rendered up his soul to his Ruler. Near his bed were his wife, his brother, the two doctors, Mr. Schleinitz, Mr. David, and myself. All Leipzig is in mourning.' On the afternoon of the 7th of November, 1847, his funeral ceremonies were performed with great pomp in the St. Paul's church at Leipzig, preparatory to the removal of his remains to their last resting-place at Berlin. The works of Mendelssohn, which were published previous to his death, were one opera, *Incantations*, two symphonies, three quartets, three quintettes, two sonatas, a concerto for the piano-forte, a psalm, 'Non nobis,' an 'Ave Maria' for four voices, six books of songs without words, two phantasies, three chorales, and numerous varied themes, songs, duets, capriccios, &c., for piano-forte, and his two imperishable oratorios, 'St. Paul' and 'Elijah.' Among his MSS., many of which have been published since his death, were an overture and symphony, several chorales, the 'Walpurgis Night,' cantatas, an operatta, 'The Good Stranger,' some sacred pieces, and music added to 'Antigone,' and the 'Edipus Colonus.' Mendelssohn left behind him a wife and five children. His loss was mourned wherever music was studied, and wherever his works were known. And every hour since his death his greatness has become more and more appreciated, and his works bid fair to become what they ought to be, the most prized and popular of all the classical works of the great masters. [J.M.]

MENDELSSOHN, MOSES, a Jewish philosopher and moralist, who holds high rank among the literati of Germany, and has been dignified with the title of the Jewish Socrates, 1729-1786.

MENDEZ, MOSES, an English poet, died 1758.

MENDEZ-PINTO, FERDINAND, a Portuguese, who sailed for the Indies in 1537, and being taken by the Moors did not return to his country until 1558. The relation of his adventures is as curious and extravagant as that of the Englishman, Mandeville.

MENDOZA, ANTONIO HURTADO DE, a Portuguese poet, statesman, and member of the inquisition, died 1631. ANDREO, a member of the same family, distinguished as a general, 1579-1606.

MENDOZA, B. DE, a Span. historian, 16th c.

MENDOZA, DIEGO HURTADO DE, a Spanish diplomatist, historian, and man of letters, 1503-75.

MENDOZA, INIGO LOPEZ DE, first Marquis de Santillana, a dist. poet of Castile, 1398-1458.

MENDOZA, J. G., a Spanish divine, auth. of a Hist. of China, where he was ambassador in 1584.

MENDOZA, P. G. DE, cardinal of Sp., 1428-95.

MENEDEMAS, an eclectic philos., 4th cen. B.C.

MENELAUS, a geometr. of Alexandria, 1st c.

MENENIUS-AGRIPPA, See AGRIPPA.

MENGOLI, P., an Ital. geometrician, 1625-86.

MENGOTTI, F., an Italian engineer, last cent.

MENGOZZI, B., an Ital. composer, 1758-1800.

MENGES, ANTONY RAPHAEL, an eminent Bohemian painter, born at Aussig 1728, became painter to the king 1746, professor 1754, painter to the king of Spain 1761, and principal of the Academy of St. Luke in Florence 1769. Besides works of art, consisting both of easel pictures and frescoes, he is author of valuable treatises on subjects connected with the principles of painting, and the characters of the great masters. He was an intimate friend of Winckelmann. Died 1779.

MENG-TSEU, a Chinese philosopher, 4th c. B.C.

MENINSKI, FR. MESGNIEN, an Oriental scholar, in the service of the Polish and Austrian governments, 1623-1698.

MENIPPUS, a Phœnician cynic, 4th cent. B.C.

MENIUS, F., a learned Swede, died 1659.

MENJOT, ANT., a Fr. physician, 1615-1696.

MENLOES, D., a Swed. nat. philos., 17th cent.

MENNANDER, C. F., a Swed. prelate, last c.

MENNES, or MENNIS, SIR JOHN, a military and naval commander, and member of the government after the restoration, kn. as a poet, 1598-1671.

MENNO, called SIMONIS, or SIMONSON, from his parentage, a famous anabaptist, founder of the Mennonites, in the Low Countries, 1496-1561.

MENOCHIVS, or MENOCHIO, JAMES, an Italian jurisconsult, 1531-1607. His son, JOHN STEPHEN, a learned Jesuit, author of a Scripture Commentary, &c., 1576-1655.

MENODORUS, an Athenian sculptor, 1st cent.

MENOU, JAMES FRANCIS, Baron De, a French general and deputy of the noblesse to the states-general, 1750-1810.

MENSCHIKOFF, ALEXANDER, the son of a Russian peasant, who rose to be a distinguished general and statesman, 1674-1729.

MENTEL, JOHN, the oldest printer of Strasburg, originally a writer and illuminator of MSS., for whom the invention of printing was claimed by his descendant, JAMES MENTEL, flourished 1410-1478. The latter, a learned physician, 1597-1671.

MEN

MENTZEL, C., a German botanist, 1622-1701.
 MENZ, FRED., a Ger. antiquarian, 1680-1749.
 MENZEL, FRED. WILLIAM, a traitor to the court of Saxony, where he acted as cabinet secretary, 1726-1796.
 MENZINI, B., an Italian poet, 1646-1704.
 MENZOCEHI, F., an Ital. painter, 16th cent.
 MERANO, F., a Genoese painter, 1620-1657.
 MERAT, L. G., a French botanist, 1712-1790.
 MERCATI, J. B., an Ital. engraver, 17th cent.
 MERCATI, M., an Ital. naturalist, 1541-1593.
 MERCATOR, GERARD, a native of Flanders, distinguished as a mathematician and geographer, especially for the method of laying down charts and maps which goes by his name. This plan, useful in navigation, represents the surface of the earth projected on a plane, so that all the meridians and parallels are straight lines, 1512-1594.
 MERCATOR, MARIUS, a friend of St. Augustine, known as a controversial writer, 5th century.
 MERCATOR, N., a Ger. mathema., died 1687.
 MERCIER, BARTHOLOMEW, known in France as the abbé de St. Leger, a miscel. writ., 1734-99.
 MERCIER, C., an ascetic writer, died 1680.
 MERCIER, C. F. X., a French wr., 1763-1800.
 MERCIER, JOHN, a French Hebraist and commentator, died 1572. His son, JOSIAS, a learned critic, died 1626.
 MERCIER, L. S., a Fr. politician, 1740-1814.
 MERCIER, N., a French grammarian, d. 1657.
 MERCIER, OF LA VENDEE, a royalist chief, and camp marshal under the duke d'Artois, 1778-1800.
 MERCOEUR, ELIZA, a Fr. poetess, 1809-1835.
 MERDDIN, a Welch poet, 6th century.
 MERGEY, J. DE, a Fr. commander, 1536-1615.
 MERIAN, the name of a family of artists who flourished in Basle, 17th and 18th centuries. MATTHEW, an engraver, 1593-1651. His son, of the same name, also an engraver, 1621-1687. MARIA SIBYLLA, sister of the latter, a painter and naturalist, celebrated for her work on flowers and insects, 1647-1717. This accomplished lady was married to Andrew Graaf, a painter and architect of Nuremberg, by whom she had two daughters, both skilled in drawing, and one of them in the Hebrew language. Another member of the family, JOHN MATTHEW MERIAN, was distinguished as a painter, and died 1716.
 MERIAN, J. B., a German philos., 1723-1807.
 MERIGHI, R., an Italian poet, 1658-1737.
 MERLE, M. DE, a Fr. commander, 1548-1589.
 MERLIN, AMBROSE, who has the reputation of an enchanter in the romance of Chivalry, was a British writer, who flourished towards the latter end of the 5th century. He is said to have lived in the court of King Arthur. The work attributed to him is a book of prophecies, which have been illustrated and compared with the English annals by T. Heywood, 1641.
 MERLIN, JAMES, a French priest, died 1541.
 MERLIN, JOHN JOSEPH, an ingenious foreigner, who long resided in London, and invented several pieces of curious mechanism; among these was an automaton conjuror, the principal object in his exhibition at Clerkenwell, which he entitled 'Merlin's Cave.' Died 1803.
 MERLIN, P. A., a Fr. jurisconsult, 1754-1838.
 MERLIN-OF-THIONVILLE, A. C., a member of the Fr. assembly and convention, 1762-1833.

MES

MERMET, C., a French poet, 1550-1602.
 MERMET, L. F. E., a Fr. author, 1763-
 MERODACH, a king of Babylon, 8th cent.
 MEROVEUS, a king of the Franks, 448-
 MERRET, CHRISTOPHER, a native of Gloustershire, known in London as a physician and naturalist, 1614-1695.
 MERRICK, JAMES, a clergyman of the C of England, chiefly known as a poet, and by Bishop Lowth 'one of the best of the most eminent of scholars,' 1720-1769.
 MERRY, ROBERT, a poet and dramatist, 17-
 MERSCH, VAN DER, a Flemish officer in service of France, who became leader of the riots of Brabant in 1789. He afterwards in the interest of the Austrians, and died 17-
 MERSENNE, or MERSENNUS, MARIN, a French ecclesiastic, celebrated as a mathematician and philosopher, 1588-1648.
 MERULA, G., an Italian *savant*, 1424-14-
 MERULA, P., a Dutch historian, 1558-1-
 MERY, F., a French ecclesiastic, died 172-
 MERY, J., a French anatomist, 1645-172-
 MERY, L., a controversial writer, 1727-1-
 MERZ, JAMES, a Swiss painter, 1783-18-
 MERZ, PH. P., a German theologian, b. 1-
 MESCHINOT, J., a French poet, 1430-1-
 MESMER, FREDERICK ANTHONY, the great promoter of animal magnetism, was a man physician, born at Mersburg in Suabia. His name belongs to that select class of 'Ctans,' so called, who have the misfortune to pronounce principles which they do not really understand themselves, but which are yet founded, and who get abused beyond measure, they point out more than they can either explain or support to the satisfaction of science. The career of Mesmer is soon related. In 1773- attention as a physician was called to the curative movements by which a young lady in Oesterline was *periodically* affected, and in he published the theory, first suggested by case, in a treatise entitled 'De Planetarum Inf.' A slight verbal inaccuracy in the statement of theory may easily make it appear, at first view, extravagant, but fairly stated it is this:—The venly bodies, but especially the sun and moon upon all the elastic elements; thus, as is known, they cause and direct the flux and of the sea and the atmosphere. The whole verse, however, is pervaded by an element subtler than the air, which penetrates all bodies to which the nervous systems of all animals naturally respond as the eye to light, and by a periodical sway of which, the body is necessarily affected. Mesmer seems to have considered a subtle medium to be one and the same with magnetic element, and consequently to be capable of concentration, transmission, and direction according to the established laws of the magnet. He soon found in practice that he could magnetize animal bodies as well as inert matter, by employing the same agencies. At this time one F. Hell was professor of astronomy at Vienna. Mesmer employed his workmen, and procured consulted the astronomer himself, to procure most suitable magnets for his experiments. Whatever their respective shares may have been in the matter, they were shortly at issue before the

Hell claiming the discovery as his own. This Mesmer to take higher ground, declaring that magnets were not at all necessary to the cures, but that they resulted from an action that was proper to animal bodies themselves. Disengaged from his adversary by this step in advance, he discovered memorialised the Academy of Sciences at Paris, the Royal Society of London, and the Academy of Berlin: the two former did not condescend to reply, and the latter in their answer treated him as a visionary. About this time, in 1777, it was alleged that he had performed a cure almost amounting to the miraculous, upon a young lady, the demoiselle Paradis, who was suffering from a morbidly serene and convulsive movements of the face—the case, however, has been disputed, it being known that the lady was quite blind in 1777; the probability is, that the effects were not produced, but were not permanent. Disregarded by the learned bodies to whom he had addressed himself, and treated as a juggling impostor by his professional brethren, Mesmer removed from Vienna to Paris in 1778, and soon acquired a prodigious popularity by his marvellous cures, and received large sums of money subscribed by his adherents. It must be supposed that his determination was to rise by his discovery, and to establish himself in a position which he might be able to maintain as the master of a school devoted to the new art, and to effect this he allowed it to be understood that there was an esoteric doctrine of animal magnetism, with which even his most ardent disciples, Bergasse and Deslon, were not acquainted. In the same spirit, and partly, we may add, to produce a *crisis* favourable to his operation upon a great number of persons together, Mesmer established the *baquet*, a kind of magnetic battery, around which his patients assembled, and when the crisis took place, (manifested in a great variety of startling effects), the magnetician appeared, to moderate and direct the action in each case. The scenes at these reunions drew the attention of the French government to Mesmer's proceedings, and in 1784 a commission of *savants* was appointed, with instructions to examine the means employed by Mesmer and the results obtained. The members of this commission consisted of four physicians, one of whom was Dr. Guillotin, and five members of the Académie: Franklin, Leroi, Bailly, De Bory, and Lavoisier. The result of their inquiry was announced in a report drawn up by Bailly, and is well known to have been unfavourable not only to the truth of animal magnetism, but to its morality. Though Mesmer and his disciples endeavoured to keep their ground, and succeeded in establishing many sects of magnetizers, and though, soon afterwards, clairvoyance became popular, and was introduced as a new degree in freemasonry, the disciples found it necessary to quit France, and coming to England, resided here some time under a false name. Mesmer passed the remainder of his life in comparative obscurity, and died in his native place 1815, doubtless much happier in his private life, though that his doctrine had been accepted by the learned, and had found such advocates as Bergasse and Puysegur, than in coquetting with the vulgar, and aggrandizing his name with a false popularity. In regard to his supposed

secret, and his refusal of any intelligible explanation of his process, we may repeat here what he himself urges in his 'Mémoire sur la Découverte du Magnétisme Animal,' namely, that no reasoning can clear up the difficulties of such a subject, but only *experience*. There is also another consideration. Public opinion in the time of Mesmer was influenced widely and deeply by the philosophy of the encyclopedists, and any explanation that involved the recognition of spiritual laws would be received as empirical. At the present day the acknowledged head of curative Mesmerism in this country, prefers total ignorance on the part of his operators, and to treat animal magnetism as a material force only. That it is force operating between substance and substance there can be no question, but then, is matter anything more than one form or condition of substance? If not, how are healings by prayer, and when the operator is far distant from his patient, to be accounted for? The truth is, neither Mesmer himself, nor any of his disciples down to the present hour, have been able to demonstrate the principles of the art, so as to include all its phenomena, because they cease to follow nature, and bow down before those false idols of the mind, against which they have been warned by Bacon, as soon as another condition of being is indicated. The Saviour himself generally healed by the touch, yet always from the spirit of love, and if the former is found successful when the latter is not recognized, and if these touchings can be traced to their connection with material forces, it is only a proof that the material world is clothed over the spiritual, and that magnetism, gravitation, or any other term by which we designate *force*, is nothing but the manifested law of the Supreme Will, acting through the least things and the greatest, with or without a thankful recognition, in this condition of being, which we choose to call material. Certain we are, that this whole subject is treated most unphilosophically, both by its friends and enemies, and that we must in this, as in all other cases, court and encourage nature to discover herself if we would have her secret.—The system of Mesmer was published in German at Berlin by the famous Nicolai, under the title of 'Mesmerismus, &c.,' 1815. [E.R.]

MESSALA, a Roman general and orator, who commanded a legion under Brutus and Cassius at Philippi, died about the year 11, aged seventy-two.

MESSALINA, STATILIA, a Roman lady, who had for her fifth husband the emperor Nero, who had murdered her fourth husband, Atticus Vistimus. After the death of the emperor in the year 68, she devoted herself to literary pursuits.

MESSALINA, VALERIA, daughter of Valerius Messalinus Barbatas, was a Roman lady, who became the wife of Claudius, and shared with him the imperial throne. Her licentious conduct is unparalleled in history, for she not only made her husband's palace the scene of her debaucheries, but often quitted it at night, and acted as a common prostitute. When summoned by the enraged emperor, after some fresh extravagance in the year 48, she attempted to kill herself, but wanted courage, and her enemy Narcissus, who dreaded the result of the interview, caused her to be despatched by a soldier.

MESSENIUS, JOHN, a Swedish *savant*, author

of 'Scandia Illustrata,' 1584-1637. His son, ARNOLD, historian of the Swedish nobility, ex. 1648.

MESSIER, CH., a Fr. astronomer, 1730-1817.

MESSIS, QUENTIN, a Flem. painter, 1450-1529.

MESTON, W., a Scottish poet, 1688-1745.

METASTASIO, PIETRO, the son of a pastry-cook named Trapassi, was born at Rome in 1698. When he was no more than ten years old, his talent for extemporaneous versification attracted the notice of the accomplished lawyer, Gravina, who adopted and educated him, and, with a whim savouring of the taste of the Italian academies, made him exchange his family name for its Hellenic synonyme Metastasio. The youth became celebrated as an improvisatore before completing his eighteenth year. Soon afterwards he inherited from his benefactor a considerable fortune; but he spent it in no long time, chiefly through kindly but careless benevolence. He now began to write for the stage, gained in this field great fame but little profit at Naples and Rome, and, in 1729, was appointed Imperial Laureate at Vienna. His duties consisted in writing the Italian text for operas; and this continued to be his occupation for the remainder of his life, except during the closing of the theatre at Vienna on the breaking out of the first war between Austria and Prussia in 1741. He died at Vienna in 1782. The 'libretto' of the operas, usually quite worthless, and treated merely as an adjunct to the music, became, in the hands of Metastasio, genuinely and beautifully poetical. The lyrical turn of his genius fitted him admirably for giving expression in words to the sentiment of the airs interspersed through the recitative of the dialogue; and many of the songs in his operas, with some separate compositions of the sort (such as 'La Partenza'), are exquisite for the delicacy and fanciful charm both of their feeling and of their diction. He gave similar excellences, in a wonderful degree, to the conception and design of his dramas, and to many passages of the dialogue. His works have a monotonous sweetness, an utter want of characterization, and a great deficiency in reality and practical interest. But the best of them, such as 'L'Olimpiade,' breathe a romantic air which is very delightful. [W.S.]

METCALFE, CHARLES THEOPHILUS, Lord, an East Indian officer and diplomatist, who was appointed governor of Jamaica after the emancipation of the negroes, and subsequently governor of Canada, 1785-1846.

METELLI, AGUSTINO, an Ital. artist, 1607-60.

METELLUS, the name of several illustrious Romans:—1. CAIUS CÆCILIUS, the conqueror of Macedonia and proconsul of Spain, known from 148 to 141 B.C. 2. QUINTUS CÆCILIUS, his son, conqueror of Jugurtha in Numidia, exiled B.C. 100 by the influence of Marius and Saturninus. 3. QUINTUS CÆCILIUS, son of the latter, and a partizan of Sylla against Marius, distinguished in the Spanish war, died B.C. 63. 4. QUINTUS CÆCILIUS, son of the last named, distinguished in the war against Cæsar, killed himself after the defeat of Thapsus, B.C. 46.

METELLUS, H., a Latin poet, 1080-1157.

METEREN, E. VAN, a Flem. hist., 1516-1612.

METHODIUS, the name of three personages in ecclesiastical history:—1. SAINT METHODIUS,

author of a poem written against Porphyry; some theological treatises, only fragments of remain; supposed to have died a martyr about 312. He was successively bishop of Olbia and Tyre. 2. METHODIUS, surnamed 'the fessor,' patriarch of Constantinople in 842, as a partizan of the image-worshippers, died. 3. A METHODIUS, who is remembered also as his brother, CYRILLUS, as the first preacher of Christianity among the Slavonians, 9th c.

METIUS, ADRIAN, a Dutch mathematician, son of an engineer, of the same names, 1571. His brother, JAMES, said to have invented copees, died 1636.

METKERKE, A., a Flem. scholar, 1528-38.

METOCHITA, T., a Gr. historian, died 1395.

METON, an Athenian astronomer, 5th c. B.C.

METTRIE, J. OFFRAY DE LA, a pupil of Bacone, kn. as a physician and philosopher, 1709-47.

METZGER, J. D., a Fr. physician, 1739-99.

METZU, GABRIEL, a Dutch painter, 1615-68.

MEUNG, J. DE, a French poet, 1260-1310.

MEUNIER, H. H. J., a Fr. general, 1758-1807.

MEUNIER, J. A., a French writer, 1707-80.

MEURISSE, M., a Fr. theologian, died 1700.

MEURSIUS, JOHN, a famous Dutch philologist, and historian, professor of Greek at Leyden, 1579-1639. His son, JOHN, an architect, 1613-1653.

MEUSCHEN, J. G., a German theologian and philologist, 1680-1743. His son, FREDERICK CHRISTIAN, a writer on conchology, born 1715.

MEUTEW, ANTHONY FRANCIS VAN, a Flemish painter, cele. for his battle-pieces, 1615-68.

MEXIA, PEDRO, a Span. historian, died 1600.

MEYER, CONRAD, a Swiss painter, 1695-1760.

MEYER, FELIX, a Swiss painter, 1653-1700.

MEYER, J., a Flemish historian, 1491-1550.

MEYER, JER., a German painter, 1735-1800.

MEYER, J. D., a Dutch jurist, 1780-1830.

MEYER, PHILIPPE, was born at Strasbourg in the year 1737. At an early age he went to college to study for the protestant ministry, but the love of music interfered greatly with his theological studies. At twenty years of age he accidentally became possessed of an old harp, and having made some proficiency upon this instrument, he forthwith devoted himself exclusively to the study of music. Some time after he studied the science of music under Mützel, a pupil of the great Bach, and here Meyer's style was said to have been formed. He soon after this came to Paris, and thence to London, where he remained for several years. Having returned to France, he was induced to compose for the opera, and his style procured for him the *sobriquet* of the 'little Gluck.' Several circumstances tended soon after to render Meyer unpopular; he returned to London about the year 1784, where he gave up all pretensions as a performer, and lived upon his reputation as a composer. He died in 1819, leaving two sons musicians and composers, viz., PHILIPPE, and Frederick Charles.

MEYER, THEODORE, a painter and engraver of Zurich, 1572-1658. His son, RODOLPH, an engraver, died 1638. His second son, CONRAD, a painter and engraver, 1618-1689.

MEYNIER, C., a French painter, 1768-1810.

MEYNIER, H., a French historian, 16th c.

MEYRAUX, P. S., a Swiss naturalist, d. 1832.
MEYRICK, SIR S. R., a lawyer of the ecclesiastical court, author of a 'Critical Inquiry into Ancient Armour,' on which subject he is considered an authority, 1783-1848.

MEYSENS, JOHN, a Flemish painter, born 12. His son, CORNELIUS, an engraver, b. 1646.

MEYTENS, M. DE, an Austr. pain., 1695-1779.

MEZERAU, FRANCIS Eudes DE, one of the celebrated of French historians, who flourished the time of Richelieu and Colbert, was born in 1600, and commenced his career as a political writer.

was some time attached to the army as comarsary, but more lately received a pension from court as a man of letters, which he lost 'for stating what he thought to be the truth,' d. 1683.

MEZERAY, J., a French actress, 1772-1823.

MEZIRIAC, CLAUDE GASPARD BACHET DE, an archaeologist and mathematician, 1581-1638.

MICAH, the name of two Jewish prophets, the first of whom fl. in the 9th cent. B.C.; the latter, author of the book of that name, in the 8th c. B.C.

MICHAEL I., emperor of the East, successor of Nicephorus, 811, abdicated on occasion of a military sedition, in favour of Leo the Armenian, 813, d. 846. MICHAEL II., succeeded Leo the Armenian, 820, died 829. MICHAEL III., succeeded in the third year of his age, 842, under the guardianship of his mother, Theodora. In 859 he was persecuted by his uncle, Bardas, to assume the power himself, and his mother shortly after died of grief in a convent. In 866 he put Bardas to death, and made Basil, the Macedonian, his associate in the empire, who killed him, 867. MICHAEL IV., was raised to the throne by Zoe, after she had poisoned her husband, Romanus Argyrus, 1034; died 1041.

MICHAEL V., nephew of the preceding, occupied the throne a few months after his death, and was deposed by Zoe and Theodora, 1042. MICHAEL VI. succeeded Theodora 1056, and was dethroned by his officers, who elevated Isaac Comnenus to imperial dignity, 1057. MICHAEL VII., son of Constantine Ducas and Eudoxia, succeeded his father 1067; and, being dethroned by Nicephorus Botaniates in 1078, retired to a monastery, and became archbishop of Ephesus. MICHAEL (Palæologus) VIII., became regent for John Lascaris, and emperor in 1261, after deposing and blinding out the eyes of his *protégé*; died, after a troubled reign, 1282.

MICHAEL, patriarch of Constantinople, 1043-57.

MICHAEL, voivode of Wallachia, 1595.

MICHAEL, king of the Bulgarians, 1245-1258.

MICHAEL, the first of the name, grand duke of Russia, reigned 1175. The second, grand duke of Russia, killed by the Tartars 1245. The third (or second), grand duke of Russia, succeeded 1304, and died by the Tartars 1317. The fourth, grand duke of Russia, of the house of Romanoff, called MICHAEL FEODORWITCH, born 1598, elected 1613, d. 1645. He was succeeded by his son, Alexis.

MICHAEL, king of Poland, elected 1669, d. 1678.

MICHAEL ANGELO DA CARAVAGGIO.

MICHAEL ANGELO DELLA BATTAGLIE, the proper name was M. A. Cerquozzi, a Roman painter, 1600-1660.

MICHAELIS, J. B., a German poet, 1746-72.

MICHAELIS, JOHN DAVID, a famous Orientalist and biblical critic, was born at Halle, 1717, where his father, Christian Benedict Michaelis, was professor of divinity and the Oriental languages. He entered the university in 1733, and was admitted master of philosophy, and became assistant lecturer under his father in 1739. In 1746, he was appointed extraordinary professor of philosophy in the university of Göttingen, having previously visited England, and officiated as preacher at the German chapel, St. James's palace. During the remainder of his life he was associated with the principal learned societies of Europe, and was raised, in 1786, to the rank of Aulic Counsellor in Hanover, besides being employed in many affairs of moment requiring the exercise of his statesmanship. His religious opinions were unsettled, but the strictest integrity formed the basis of his conduct. Died 1791.

MICHAELIS, JOHN HENRY, great uncle of the preceding, born 1668, was a teacher of the Oriental languages at the university of Halle, and in 1699 became professor of Greek in the same institution; in 1707 keeper of the university library; and in 1732 senior of the faculty of divinity, and inspector of the theological seminary. Died 1738.

MICHAUD, C. I. F., a Fr. general, 1753-1835.

MICHAUD, J., a French historian, 1767-1839.

MICHAULT, J. B., a Fr. philologist, 1707-70.

MICHAULT, P., a French poet, died 1467.

MICHAUX, ANDRE, a French traveller, and writer on the botany of foreign parts, born at Versailles 1746, died at Madagascar 1802. His son, FRANCIS ANDRE, a writer on the forest trees of North America, &c., 1746-1802.

MICHEL, C. L. S., a Fr. statesman, 1754-1814.

MICHEL, J., a Gascon poet, died about 1700.

MICHELANGELO BUONARROTI, was born at Castel Caprese in the diocese of Arezzo in Tuscany, 6th March, 1475. He was apprenticed for three years to Domenico Ghirlandajo on 1st April, 1488.—His earlier studies were made in the so-called academy of Lorenzo de Medici, a garden containing sculptures near the church of St. Mark, and he was early patronised by that prince, after whose death in 1492, Michelangelo removed to Bologna; he returned to Florence in 1494, and now attained, by a statue of the 'Sleeping Cupid,' a great reputation. This statue was sold as an antique at Rome, which led Michelangelo to try his fortunes there, and he then executed his celebrated *Pietà*, now in St. Peter's.—He returned to Florence at the commencement of the sixteenth century, and further distinguished himself by his colossal David, now on the Piazza Granduca, and appeared for the first time in the character of a painter; being commissioned by the Gonfaloniere Soderini to paint one end of the Council Hall, the other end being awarded to Leonardo Da Vinci. Though Michelangelo made his cartoon known as the world-celebrated 'Cartoon of Pisa,' he never commenced the painting; the cartoon was exhibited in 1506, and created a great sensation among the artists of Florence; it became, says Benvenuto Cellini, 'The School of the World.'—Michelangelo had visited Rome a second time during its progress by the invitation of Julius II., and at Bologna in 1507 he made the famous colossal statue of that pontiff, which was afterwards converted into a cannon and used against the pope by

talist and biblical critic, was born at Halle, 1717, where his father, Christian Benedict Michaelis, was professor of divinity and the Oriental languages. He entered the university in 1733, and was admitted master of philosophy, and became assistant lecturer under his father in 1739. In 1746, he was appointed extraordinary professor of philosophy in the university of Göttingen, having previously visited England, and officiated as preacher at the German chapel, St. James's palace. During the remainder of his life he was associated with the principal learned societies of Europe, and was raised, in 1786, to the rank of Aulic Counsellor in Hanover, besides being employed in many affairs of moment requiring the exercise of his statesmanship. His religious opinions were unsettled, but the strictest integrity formed the basis of his conduct. Died 1791.

MICHAELIS, JOHN HENRY, great uncle of the preceding, born 1668, was a teacher of the Oriental languages at the university of Halle, and in 1699 became professor of Greek in the same institution; in 1707 keeper of the university library; and in 1732 senior of the faculty of divinity, and inspector of the theological seminary. Died 1738.

MICHAUD, C. I. F., a Fr. general, 1753-1835.

MICHAUD, J., a French historian, 1767-1839.

MICHAULT, J. B., a Fr. philologist, 1707-70.

MICHAULT, P., a French poet, died 1467.

MICHAUX, ANDRE, a French traveller, and writer on the botany of foreign parts, born at Versailles 1746, died at Madagascar 1802. His son, FRANCIS ANDRE, a writer on the forest trees of North America, &c., 1746-1802.

MICHEL, C. L. S., a Fr. statesman, 1754-1814.

MICHEL, J., a Gascon poet, died about 1700.

MICHELANGELO BUONARROTI, was born at Castel Caprese in the diocese of Arezzo in Tuscany, 6th March, 1475. He was apprenticed for three years to Domenico Ghirlandajo on 1st April, 1488.—His earlier studies were made in the so-called academy of Lorenzo de Medici, a garden containing sculptures near the church of St. Mark, and he was early patronised by that prince, after whose death in 1492, Michelangelo removed to Bologna; he returned to Florence in 1494, and now attained, by a statue of the 'Sleeping Cupid,' a great reputation. This statue was sold as an antique at Rome, which led Michelangelo to try his fortunes there, and he then executed his celebrated *Pietà*, now in St. Peter's.—He returned to Florence at the commencement of the sixteenth century, and further distinguished himself by his colossal David, now on the Piazza Granduca, and appeared for the first time in the character of a painter; being commissioned by the Gonfaloniere Soderini to paint one end of the Council Hall, the other end being awarded to Leonardo Da Vinci. Though Michelangelo made his cartoon known as the world-celebrated 'Cartoon of Pisa,' he never commenced the painting; the cartoon was exhibited in 1506, and created a great sensation among the artists of Florence; it became, says Benvenuto Cellini, 'The School of the World.'—Michelangelo had visited Rome a second time during its progress by the invitation of Julius II., and at Bologna in 1507 he made the famous colossal statue of that pontiff, which was afterwards converted into a cannon and used against the pope by

the Bolognese. In 1508 commences the great career of Michelangelo as a painter; he then visited Rome for the third time, and was commissioned by Julius II. to paint the ceiling of the Sistine chapel; Raphael was ordered at the same time to decorate the Stanze, or dwelling rooms of the Vatican palace. The ceiling was finished on All-Saints' Day, 1st November, 1512, the actual painting of the frescoes having occupied only twenty months, the cartoons occupying the greater portion of the interval. These frescoes represent—the creation of the world, and of man; his fall; and the early history of the world with reference to man's final redemption and salvation; they are the grandest productions of modern art, greatly superior to the 'Last Judgment' executed on the altar wall upwards of twenty years afterwards.—Michelangelo was occupied also during the progress of this ceiling with the monument of Julius, which was, however, finally suspended by the death of the pope in 1513; what was done of the monument was arranged and put up in the church of San Pietro in Montorio; the celebrated statue of Moses was one of the sculptures for the intended mausoleum. Michelangelo was now for twenty years kept from the carrying out of his great design of the history of man in the Sistine chapel. Leo X. occupied him for nine years in selecting marble in the quarries of Pietra Santa for the facade of the church of San Lorenzo at Florence, and he was employed in the Medici chapel of the same church during the pontificate of Adrian VI., and part of that of Clement VII., but finally in the tenth year of this pope, 1533, he was ordered to go on with the frescoes of the Sistine, and he completed the 'Last Judgment' in 1541, in the pontificate of Paul III.—His last works in painting were the frescoes of the Capella Paolina, executed for Paul III., finished in 1549; he is said never to have painted in oil-colours.—This extraordinary man had appeared in a third character when seventy years of age, he was then, 1546, appointed to succeed Antonio da San Gallo as architect of St. Peter's, and he continued architect during five pontificates, carrying the building out to the base of the cupola. (See BRAMANTE.) This great artist was also a poet: he was never married.—Michelangelo died 17th February, 1564, having very nearly completed his eighty-ninth year; his body was carried to Florence and deposited in a vault in the church of Santa Croce.—There is little space in a limited work of this character to enter upon any details of the extraordinary works of Michelangelo, spreading as they do, over four provinces of the fine arts; most opinions concerning him are uniform in their expressions of praise: his name was the last word pronounced by Sir Joshua Reynolds in the Royal Academy, and even his great rival, Raphael, is said to have exclaimed that he thanked God he was born in the days of Michelangelo. His most extraordinary achievement is doubtless the ceiling of the Sistine chapel; the Prophets and Sibyls of this great work are, for sublimity and grandeur, indisputably the triumphs of modern art. The element of his style, whether in painting or in sculpture, is an abstract impersonation of dignity, which sentiment prevails under whatever emotion the subject may be represented. A similar uniformity of style in design,

is of such constancy as to amount to manner; this mannerism of form is the chief defect of the works of this great artist; but one over-muscular standard of form is evident for man, or child, of every age and of every degree. (Condivi, *Vita di Michelangelo*, &c.; Vasari, &c., ed. Flor. 1846 Seqq; Duppa, *Life of Michelangelo*, &c.; Taylor, *Michelangelo Considered as a Philosophic Poet*, &c.; Wornum, *Epochs of Art Characterized*.) [R.]

MICHELET, S., a French poet, 1787-1855. MICHELLI, the name of three Venetian doctors—*the first*, VITAL MICHELLI, successor of Faledro, 1096, died 1102. *The second*, D. MICHELLI, reigned 1116-1130. *The third*, VITAL MICHELLI, succeeded in 1156, killed in a sedition 1171.

MICHELLI, JAMES BARTHOLOMEW, a mathematician and mathematician, 1692-1766.

MICHELLI, P. A., an Ital. naturalist. 1679-1740.

MICHELOZZI, MICHELAZZO, a Florentine sculptor and architect, pupil of Donatello, 1402-1470.

MICHIEL, J. L., an Italian *savant*, 1754-1825.

MICHOVITS, M., a Polish annalist, d. 1815.

MICHU, B., a Fr. painter on glass, died 1710.

MICHU, L., an opera performer, 1754-1800.

MICIPSA, a king of Numidia, 148-118 B.C.

MICKLE, WILLIAM JULIUS, a Scottish scholar, employed as corrector of the London Press at Oxford, translator of the *Lays of Camens*, and author of some of the 'Old Lads,' published by Evans, the bookseller. Born Dumfries 1734, died 1788.

MICRELIUS, J., a Lutheran divine, 1597-1670.

MIDDLETON, CONYERS, well known as a polemical writer and critic, was the son of William Middleton, a Yorkshire clergyman, and was born at York 1683. In 1717 he was created a doctor of divinity by the mandamus of George I., on his going to Cambridge, and his refusal to pay the fees demanded by Bentley, the regius professor of divinity, involved him in a lawsuit, and, finally, in an action for libel brought against him by that gentleman. The enmity thus established between them issued in a literary and critical controversy, which was interrupted by Middleton's going to Italy 1724, for the benefit of his health. In 1729, a controversy with Dr. Mead, concerning the edition of the medical men of ancient Rome, published his 'Letter from Rome,' showing a similarity between the Roman Catholic religion and the pagan rituals of antiquity. This work acquired a great popularity, but it laid its author open to the suspicion of being at heart an unbeliever, and, two years later, his animadversions on Waterland, who had written against Tindal, excited such a feeling against him that he had nearly been deprived of his degrees. The line of argument adopted by Middleton, who professed to show a better method of dealing with the freethinker, will speak for itself; and it is stated thus succinctly in Taylor's 'Retrospect,'—'He shows the history the inadequacy of the simple religious reason to the necessities of the multitude, that, in every civilized community, there has always been a traditional system of faith and worship adapted to them, distinct from the speculation of philosophical minds; that where such a system was already established, though mixed

ch superstition and folly, it would be wrong to tempt its overthrow, without being prepared to do something better fitted for the purpose in its place; that Socrates, and the wisest of the heathen, always acted on this principle; and that, consequently, it must, *à fortiori*, be much more absurd and mischievous to endeavour to substitute the false inferences of reason for a belief in Christianity, which is the best of all traditional religions, the best contrived to promote peace and the good of society, and acknowledged by deists themselves to be the nearest of all others to their perfect law of reason and nature.' Such a book of course excited Middleton to a fresh controversy, in the course of which, 1731, he was appointed to the professorship of mineralogy, then recently founded by Woodward. In 1734 he abandoned this unequal appointment for that of librarian to the University. In 1735 he wrote, controversially as usual, concerning the origin of printing in England. In 1741 he published his greatest work, the 'History of Cicero,' in 2 vols. 4to, which was the signal for a scholastic controversy on the authenticity of certain documents adopted by him. In 1749, having thrown out an 'Introductory Discourse' on the same subject two years previously, he gave to the astonished quidnuncs of the period his 'Free Inquiry into the Miraculous Powers which are supposed to have subsisted in the Christian Church from the earliest ages.' For the replies to this work, Dodwell and Church obtained the degree of D.D. from the University of Oxford. Middleton, however, published his 'Vindication,' and, the year following, made an attack on Mr. Sherlock, endeavouring to show that there is no uniform chain of prophecy pointing to the Saviour. With such views as we have indicated, this singular divine could yet accept the living of Haslemere, in Surrey, which he held at his death in 1750. The only excuse we could imagine for such a career as Middleton's, must be found in the unsettled state of the Church of England at the commencement of last century—in all the circumstances, to speak briefly, by which we should account for the rise of Wesleyanism, and the various movements of dissent and free inquiry, which marked the period. [E.R.]

MIDDLETON, ERASMUS, a methodist scholar of Oxford, author of a 'Dictionary of Arts and Sciences,' last century.

MIDDLETON, SIR HUGH, a citizen and goldsmith of London, celebrated for bringing a supply of water to the metropolis, was son of Richard Middleton, Esq., governor of Denbigh castle. The date of his birth, and the early events of his life, are unknown, with the exception of the fact that he had been engaged in mining adventures in Wales. This costly enterprise for supplying London with the fresh streams of Hertfordshire, dates from 1608 to Michaelmas-day 1613, when the water was admitted into the reservoir at Pentonville at a cost of nearly half-a-million sterling. Middleton was subsequently reduced to the necessity of occupying himself as an engineer. He was created a baronet in 1622, and died 1631.

MIDDLETON, R., a learned theologian, d. 1304.

MIDDLETON, T., a dramatic writer, d. 1627.

MIDDLETON, THOMAS FANSHAW, the first English bishop of Calcutta, was born at Redleston,

in Derbyshire, where his father was rector, in 1769, and consecrated at Lambeth in 1814. He departed for the East the same year, and in 1820 founded a college at Calcutta for the education of clergymen and missionaries devoted to our Eastern possessions. His principal work is an erudite dissertation on the Greek article, which has given rise to some controversy. Died 1822.

MIDDLETON, W., a Welch poet, 16th century.

MIEL, EDMUND F. A. L., a Fr. au., 1775-1842.

MIEL, JAN, a Flemish painter, 1599-1664.

MIERIS, FRANCIS, a Dutch painter, pupil of Gerard Dow, 1635-1681. His son, JOHN, a painter, 1660-1690. His younger son, WILLIAM, equally celebrated as a landscape and history painter, 1662-1747. FRANCIS, son of the latter, principally known as an historian, 1689-1763.

MIFFLIN, T., gov. of Pennsylvania, 1744-1809.

MIGNARD, NICHOLAS, of Avignon, a French painter and engraver, born at Troyes 1608, died 1668. His brother, PETER, 'the Roman,' an eminent painter, 1610-1695. PETER, son of Nicholas, an architect, 1640-1725.

MIGNAULT, C., a Fr. jurisconsult, 1536-1606.

MIGNON, ABRAHAM, a celebrated flower painter of Frankfort, teacher of Maria Sibylla Merian, and of his two daughters, who distinguished themselves in the same line of art, 1639-1679.

MIGNOT, C. F., usually called MARIE, a beautiful peasant of Dauphiné, who in 1672 became the wife of John Casimir, king of Poland, d. 1711.

MIGNOT, J., a Fr. architect, end of 14th cent.

MIGNOT, S., a doctor of the Sorbonne, dist. as an archæologist and canonist, 1698-1771.

MIGNOT, VINCENT, the nephew of Voltaire, author of an Ottoman History, 1730-1790.

MILBERT, J. G., a Fr. naturalist, 1766-1840.

MILBOURNE, LUKE, a Church of England minister, known as a poet and critical wr., d. 1720.

MILDENHALL, J., a diplomatist of the age of Elizabeth, celeb. for his treaty of alliance with Persia, concluded in defiance of the Jesuits in 1606.

MILDMAY, SIR WALTER, a statesman of the age of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, disting. as the founder of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, d. 1589.

MILE, FRANCIS, a Flemish painter, 1644-1680.

MILHOUSE, ROBERT, a poetical writer in the humble occupation of a weaver, author of 'Sherwood Forest,' 'Vicissitude,' 'The Destinies of Man,' died 1839.

MILIZIA, F., an Italian architect, 1725-1798.

MILL, JAMES, born in Kincardineshire on 6th April, 1773; died at Kensington 23d June, 1836: one of the three or four remarkable minds which, in the generation just past, have vindicated the title of Scotland to a place of high glory in the annals of Inquiry and Thought. Mr. Mill was originally designed for the Scottish Church; but reflection inclined him to abandon a purpose of Life, which, however honourable, was not suited to his peculiar intellectual tendencies: and after some intermediate passages, he settled in London as a literary man in 1800, where he resided ever afterwards, and gained his very distinguished name. The work by which Mill earliest rose into notice is the *History of British India*, one that through the profundity of its general views, and its liberal spirit, will remain a classic among our English Histories. It is not, in merely literary

characteristics, on a level with the remarkable productions of Hume or Kant; nor did Mill aim at the peculiar excitements of those writers. But he aimed at the discovery of pure Logical Truth, as earnestly as children. He had a stronger feeling of Justice, and less regard for the morbid of Authority; nor when 1829 session called them forth, was his power to penetrate character and turn out strong points, ever exhausted. How admirably and modestly he follows Cuvier,—the man, to whose judicious, unscrupulous, and, but successful ways I owe our British empire in India owes its first solidity; and we rarely find among descriptive writers, a clearer presentation of mind and brilliant views in war, than Mill in his first volume, has given of the operations before Seringapatam. It must be recorded to the high honour of the East India Company, that on the publication of this great History, they secured the services of its Author, and always retained them. Four governments—certainly not the English one—have been politic enough, to witness so large an appreciation of ability, it coupled with obvious merits. From the commencement of his public life to its close, Mill was an English Radical of the broadest stamp; he was the friend and associate of Jeremy Bentham,—he may be termed *our apostle*, the theorist and philosopher of the Bentham school; and in all he wrote—especially in his memorable systematic treatises in the Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica, there is proof in every line of the presence of a lofty intellect that could seek Truth for its own sake, and dare to speak it. The subjects of these essays are Government, Education, Jurisprudence, Law of Nations, Liberty of the Press, Colonies, and Prison Discipline. Published afterwards in a separate form, they have had an extensive circulation, and have produced great influence in current political and social speculation. They win an abiding ally in analysis and retrospection, belonging only to first-rate minds; and their tone and bearings are what might be called ultra-liberal. They are of the same class as the Author's celebrated article in the *Edinb. Rev.*—*Mill's* greatest work, in the estimation of many of his admirers is the *Analysis of the Phenomenon of the Human Mind*; an effort at once original and bold, to give extension to the analytic system of Hartley,—resolving every feeling and idea belonging to the human mind, into simple sensations, and the products of these, as manufactured by the principle of 'Association.' It is impossible to miss the evidence of Power in every step of this remarkable analysis; although in the view of the writer of this notice, the speculation is based on an imperfect psychology—an imperfect review of the actual characteristics of the beliefs and ideas of which the Analyst takes account. One important failure, however, of the opponents of Mill, must be noticed. Although an anchor truer, or supposes he can truer, many of our moral feelings—confidence, benevolence, &c.—as simple elements, it does not follow that he discovers either the existence of such feelings, or their high import in practical life. The question at issue, is not a practical, but a theoretical one; and its real bearing is this—Are certain feelings and ideas part of the Mind's primal constitution, and evolved by its

own inherent Forces; or is the External Universe constituted, that Mind cannot come into contact with it—supposing Mind a *tabula rasa*—with these feelings and ideas arising in it, passively, and comparing views with its perceptions? Mr. Mill's work was unanimous—the *Edinb. Review*, *Blackburn's*, a universal criticism in a *Quarterly Review*, by Sir James, concerning the *Edinb. Philosophical*. There is little doubt, that the name of Mackintosh must be added to the long list of writers who to high aspirations, have not joined the industry and honesty required to enable them; nor did he resist as he might, temptation constituted by a high popular reputation, apart from adequate remuneration, to seek know, when he did not know. Mill's editor of *Edinb.* could brook neither presence nor absence, of a review that appeared longest in his eyes, was *Timothy* in any form, to *Timothy*; and it suffice to say that through the media to which his Critic had joined him, the popular *White Freeman*, had escaped without serious damage. Mill's indignation could not fail to be especially aroused by superficial, but vitriol supercilious remarks of the *Dissertation* on his *Science*—the *Edinb.* although unpopular *Reviews*.—This hostile powerful Writer also contributed to the *Edinb. Political Economy*. To an intellect as discerning *Ricardo's* he joined a more rigid Logic, as in *Elements* are accordingly our best and most easily read Manual of the scheme of Thought, that important department of Social speculation prevailing among the *Edinb.* in his age, it cannot be denied for Mill, that the bases and moves were always the most enlarged; into fabric he built on these, was ever conscious of strong. As to strength and reach in Speculative Intellect, his native Country has only one but that can be placed beside Mill's.—It came now to admit, that Mr. Mill left a Son, whose power in Philosophy is even higher than his own, the author of the *System of Logic*, and the *Principles of Political Economy* has already effected a name which must last in the history of *Edinb. Thought*; and if that scheme of Psychology, it seems so congenial to British *Edinb.* can be aided by any intellect, certainly it will be aided by his. His sympathies are wider than a Father's, and he has the same independent love of truth. To a command of our native tongue which none save the purest Thinkers acquire, he joins the Wisdom of the Philanthropist, and the Sagacity of the Statesman.

MILL, JAMES, a learned divine of the Church of England, author of an edition of the Greek Testament, 1645-1707.

MILLAR, JAMES, a Scottish physician and chemist, editor of the fourth edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, to which he contributed many articles in chemistry and natural philosophy. This industrious writer was also a minister of the Scotch Church. Born at Ayr 1762, died 1827.

MILLAR, JAMES, a native of Lanarkshire, educated at Glasgow. In early life he was in the family of Lord Kames, through whose influence he obtained the professorship of law at the university of Glasgow, which he held for thirty years; he is the author of *The Origin and Distinction of Ranks*, &c., 1736-1791.

MILLE, A. S., a French historian, born 1750.
 MILLER, EDWARD, a doctor of music, chiefly noted as composer of the Psalms, which he arranged for every Sunday throughout the year, and in his works on musical theory. He is author also of a History of Doncaster; died 1807.

MILLER, JAMES, a dramatic writer and artist, author of several political tracts, written against the tragedy of 'Mahomet,' &c., 1748-49.

MILLER, JOSEPH, a clever and witty comedian, whose name has acquired a wide reputation as actor of a jest-book, pronounced to have been taken by Mortier. Born 1684, buried in the church-yard of St. Clements, in the Strand, 1736.

MILLER, J. M., a German novelist, 1750-1844.

MILLER, LADY, author of 'Letters' from Italy, &c., 1791.

MILLER, PHILIP, a celebrated writer on horticulture, author of 'The Gardener's Dictionary,' 'The Gardener's Calendar,' 'Introduction to Botany,' &c., 1691-1771.

MILLER, SIR T., a Scotch lawyer, 1717-1769.

MILLES, JEREMIAH, a divine and antiquary, publisher of an edition of the poems of Chaucer, & the pretended antiquity of which he was a great advocate, 1714-1764. His uncle, THOMAS MILLES, a learned jurist, author of a life of his son the Rev. Isaac Milles, rector of High Church, Hampshire; died 1741.

MILLEVOYE, C. H., a French poet, 1782-1846.

MILLIEU, A., a French Jesuit, 1655-1644.

MILLEN, ALBIN LOUIS, an eminent architect and naturalist, one of the founders of the new Linnean Society, and keeper of the archives in the Royal Library at Paris, author of various works, 1759-1815.

MILLINGEN, JAMES, a connoisseur in art, and great antiquarian and medallist, died 1845.

MILLON, C., a French historian, 1754-1839.

MILLOT, CH. F. XATIER, a French ecclesiastic and professor of history at Parma, 1725-1811.

MILLOT, J. H., a French surgeon, 1738-1811.

MILLS, CHARLES, son of a physician of Greenwich, author of several middle age histories, 1788-1825.

MILLY, COENY, a French chemist, 1728-1784.

MILMAN, SIR FRANCIS, physician, to George IV., author of some professional works, 1746-1821.

MILNE, COLIN, a divine of the Church of Scotland, born at Aberdeen, distinguished as a writer, died 1815.

MILNE, FORTNA, a famous writer on annuities & assurances, more than thirty years attorney to the Assurance Company, 1773-1831.

MILNER, JOHN, a Roman Catholic divine, noted for his researches in ecclesiastical history, antiquaries, and for his zeal and arduousness in dogmatic controversy, was born in London 1752, commenced his career as a priest at the cathedral of Winchester, 1773. In 1803 he was appointed vicar apostolic of the midland district, & the title of bishop of Cuthbert, and in 1808, was raised to the Irish hierarchy. He died in A. D. Milner's works are a 'Dissertation on the Modern Style of Altering Cathedrals,' 'Ecclesiastical and Ecclesiastical, and Survey of the Churches of Winchester,' 'Treatise on the Ecclesiastical Architecture of England during the Middle Ages,' and some others.

MILNER, JOHN, one of the nonjuring divines

of the Church of England, author of several learned works, 1622-1702.

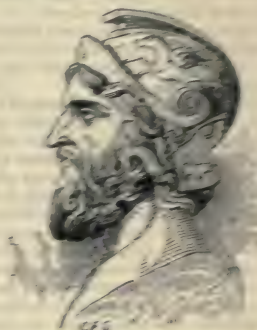
MILNIE, JOSEPH, best known for his 'History of the Church of Christ,' was born at Leeds, 1744, and became vicar of Trinity Church at Hull, where a monument is erected to his memory; died 1797. His brother, ISAAC, b. 1751, became a dignitary of the church, and is author of many papers in the Philosophical Transactions. He also edited the fourth volume of his brother's history; d. 1820.

MILN, a famous Greek athlete, 6th cent. B.C.

MILN, a Roman athlete, 47-48 A.C.

MILONOFF, M. W., a Russian poet, 1792-1821.

MILORADOWITZ, NICHOLAS, Count, a Russian general, distinguished in the wars against Napoleon, 1770-1829.



[Miltiades—From an Ancient Bust.]

MILTIADES, the famous Athenian commander at the battle of Marathon, was grandson in nephew to a Grecian leader of the same name, who established a colony of Athenians in the Chersonesus of Thrace. His father was Cimon, and his elder brother Stesagoras, whom Miltiades succeeded as governor of the Chersonesus, and is then said to have made a conquest of Lemnos, in the interest of Athens; but this part of his history is doubtful. Soon after the expedition of Darius against the Scythians, Miltiades convinced his society by returning to Asia, having advised the Greek colonists to break down the bridge of the Danube, as a means of harassing the Persians, and of course merited their resentment. His military talents, in fact, were now needed to meet those formidable invaders at home, an army of 500,000 men, led by Darius and Artabazanes, being soon afterwards set in motion for the conquest of all Greece. Miltiades instructed the Athenians, and mastered all the men capable of bearing arms. The Spartans were not prepared to take the field, and their only allies were the inhabitants of the little town of Platea. When these forces were drawn forth they amounted to no more than 10,000 men, commanded by ten generals, and this was the army that evaded the shock of battle on the plain of Marathon. They were arrayed ten deep, and presented a front of 1,000 men to the enemy, who made a fierce attack on their centre, which gave way, and immediately the two wings closed in, and this with such quickness and impetuosity, that they may be said to

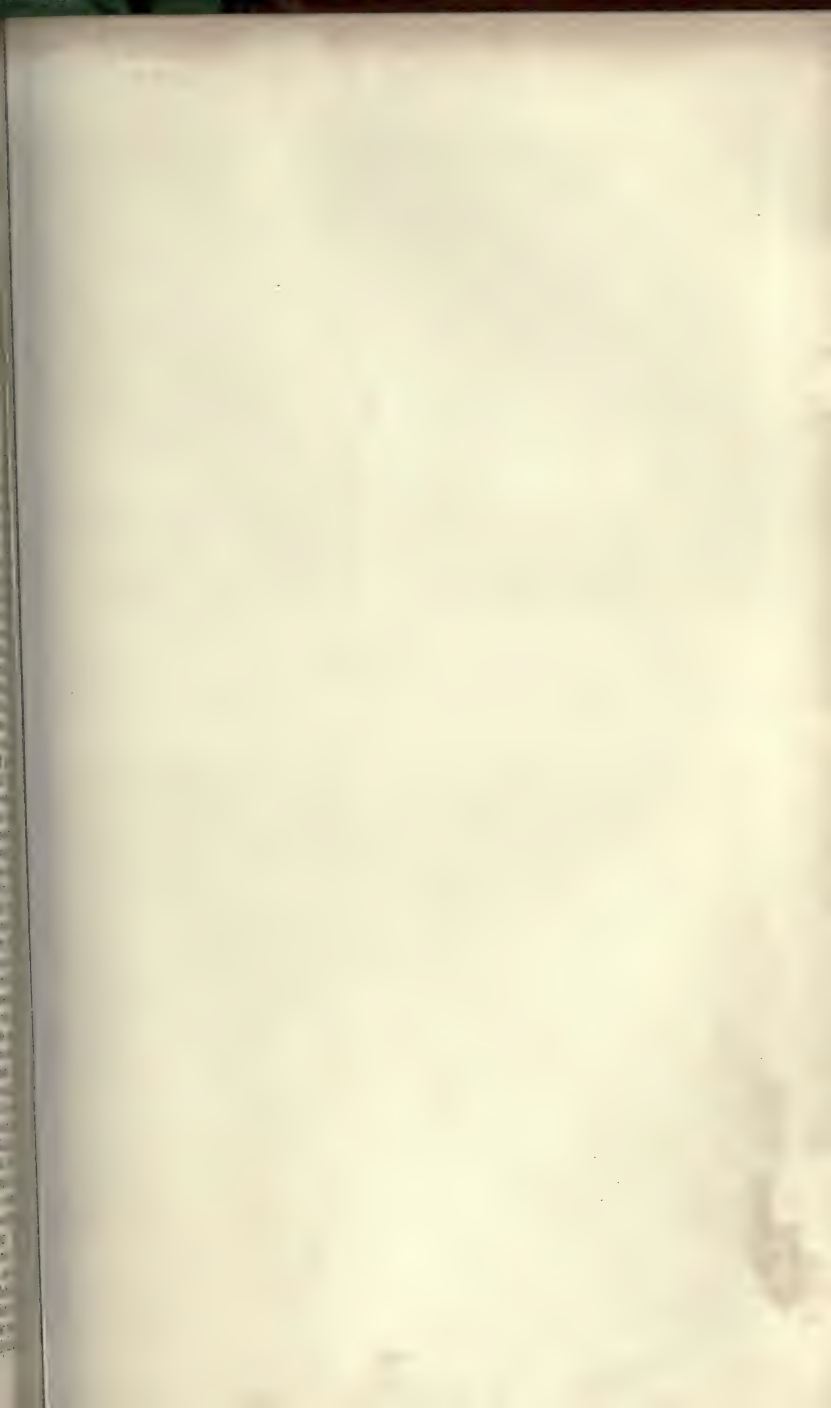
have crushed the unwieldy host between them. More than 6,000 Persians were left dead on the field, with a loss to the Grecians of less than 200 men, the rest were scattered or escaped in their ships, and Athens had obtained a victory, which not only liberated Greece, but raised the city to great importance. Immediately after the victory of Marathon, Miltiades was sent in command of an expedition to the Ægean sea, to reclaim the island conquests of the Persians, and was wounded while laying siege to Paros. The approach of the Persian fleet and other sufficient reasons caused him to raise the siege and return home, when he was condemned to pay a fine of fifty talents, and imprisoned in default. Miltiades died in confinement, as much hurt by the ingratitude of his countrymen as by the wounds, under which he sunk, only a year after his great victory, B.C. 489. The first historian of these events was Herodotus, who wrote about seventy years after the battle of Marathon, and derived his materials from the heroic poem of Chœrilus.

[E.R.]

MILTIADES, a pope and saint of Rome, 311-314.

MILTON, JOHN, was born in London on the 9th of December, 1608. His father, a man of good family in Oxfordshire, had been educated at the university, and disinherited for embracing protestantism; on which he became a scrivener, and acquired a competent fortune.—Milton's education was begun under a private tutor of puritanical opinions, and continued from his fifteenth year at St. Paul's School. He has himself related that his love of letters was deeply rooted before he was twelve years old, and was sedulously indulged in spite of headaches and weak eyes: he studied languages, both ancient and modern, delighted especially in poetical reading, and cultivated the musical taste which he inherited from his father. In 1623 he wrote his translations of the 114th and 136th Psalms. In February 1625, when he was a little above sixteen, he was admitted a pensioner at Christ's College, Cambridge. In the same year was written his ode 'On the Death of a Fair Infant'; and in his nineteenth year he produced the verses 'At a Vacation Exercise in College.' In the interval were composed several of those elegies, and other poems, which have gained for him the reputation of being one of the best among modern writers of Latin verse. But there is evidence yet more brilliant of the poetic ripeness of his youth. The 'Ode on the Nativity,' one of the noblest of all his works, and perhaps the finest lyric in the English language, was composed about December 1629, when the poet was twenty-one years old.—The particulars of his life at the university are imperfectly known. The tradition of his having been whipped is ill-voiced and improbable; but the fact would not have been irreconcilable with the ideas of academical discipline which were then prevalent. He does appear to have at first excited the displeasure of the authorities, probably for too free expression of opinions, and certainly for no serious moral offence; but he took his degrees of bachelor and master in the regular course, and was pressed by the fellows of his college to remain at Cambridge. He could not resolve to comply with the wish of his parents that he should enter the church; and he declined also the profession of the law, for which, indeed, he had always a

great contempt.—In 1632, leaving the university he went to the house of his father, who had chased an estate at Horton in Buckinghamshire. In this retreat he lived from his twenty-first year to his twenty-ninth; a period which was only very important in the development of mind, but very fertile in the fruits of his genius. He read the Greek and Roman classics, bestowed particular attention on the historians; and, in his study of Spenser and Shakspeare, and his contemporaries, had probably begun in boyhood there is, in his own poems of this stage, much to prove that he now became exactly as well as naturally familiar with Italian poetry. Not after his retirement to the country, must have produced the verses which he contributed to the masque of 'Arcades;' his exquisite masque of 'Comus,' one of the masterpieces of English poetry, acted in Ludlow Castle at Michaelmas 1634; in 1638 was printed the monody of 'Lycidas,' a refined embodiment of classical fancies in the Italian style, and the 'L'Allegro and 'Il Penseroso,' likewise, the most beautiful of all descriptive poems, had their birth almost certainly in those few years of 'a calm and pleasing solitariness, fed with cheerful and confident thoughts.' Milton, in short, had already achieved immortal fame. The mantle of the Elizabethan poets had fallen on him: and, though his brilliant career had now been arrested, he would have been illustrious as the last survivor, and one of the most highly gifted, of that energetic and fruitful generation. Nor is it uninteresting to note how the dramatic turn, which had been taken by poetry in the part of Elizabeth's reign, still affected one whose greatness was to reach its climax in works modelled in another form, and breathing ideas of another cast. The most poetical kind of the old drama was adopted and ennobled by him in the earlier part of his sustained efforts; there is extant, in his hand-writing, a memorandum of a hundred stories from Scriptural and British history, which presented themselves to him as fit themes for tragedies, and the treatment of which, in several instances, he lays down in outline; and the same paper contains a plan, the most elaborate of any for working up, into a tragedy or mystery, the incidents which, in the end, took an epic shape in 'Paradise Lost.'—In 1638, Milton's father furnished him with the means of visiting the continent, where he remained fifteen months. He first spent a few days in Paris, and there made the acquaintance of Grotius. He then passed two months in Florence, finding his way readily into literary society, to which, indeed, he recommended him by the remarkable skill with which he composed Italian verses; and at Arcetri, near that beautiful city, he waited on the illustrious Galileo. Several months more were spent in Rome; and, both there and in Tuscany, his classical predilections, and his sense of beauty in form, were richly nourished by the ruins and the scenery, the Greek sculptures, the masterpieces of Italian painting. In 1640, verses, addressed to Manso, the patron of Thomas he hints at a design of celebrating, in an epic poem, the life of King Arthur, the mythical hero of early British history, Naples, where Milton became acquainted with an accomplished person, was the farthest point of his travels. He had intended to visit Sicily and Gr





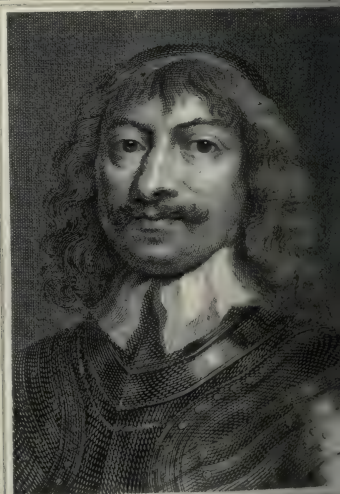
John Milton.



Sir Thomas More.



*John Churchill
Duke of Marlborough.*



*James Graham
Marquis of Montrose.*

the news reached him of the outbreak of disturbances in England; and his zeal on public questions, (which had shown itself in Rome by somewhat rash talk on matters of religion,) made him immediately resolve to retrace his steps. Returning to Rome, and crossing the Apennines to Bagna and Ferrara, he passed along Lombardy to Venice to Milan, and thence crossed the Alps to Geneva, where he remained a considerable time. Milton reached England about August, 1639, and to up his residence in London. The next twenty years were the times of the Civil War, the Commonwealth, and the Protectorate. During this stormy and severe period the poet's lyre was mute. Political questions his views passed rapidly into republicanism: and his ecclesiastical opinions, adverse to episcopacy from his youth, were matured by conflict around him, till he attached himself to the Independents. Always deeply impressed with the importance of the great controversies of his time, and naturally far from being disinclined to polemics, he threw himself promptly and fearlessly into the vortex of the struggle. For a short time after his return from the Continent, he occupied himself quietly in teaching his nephews John and Edward Phillips, and other boys whom he received into his house. Very soon, however, he began that career as a controversialist, which, though it has exposed him to much obloquy from those who dissent from his opinions, has enrolled his name among the noblest and most eloquent of the writers of Old English prose. His polemical writings are keen and sometimes abusive; but they are singularly able. His first work of this sort was a treatise 'Of Reformation,' published in 1641 to aid the attack then made on the bishops. He next engaged in the famous controversy, in which the writers on the puritanical side wrote under theagrammatic name of Smectymnuiis: to it he contributed four successive treatises, measuring with bishops Hall and Usher. It is interesting to see the poet, in the heat of this fiery contest, looking back with regret on the time when he had lived 'in the still and quiet air of delights,' and avowing his design of still exercising in his own proper sphere, some work worthy of mortality, some work nourished by observation and reading, and by 'devout prayer to that Eternity, who can enrich with all utterance and knowledge.'—At Whitsuntide in 1643, being in his thirty-fifth year, Milton married Mary the daughter of an Oxfordshire gentleman, a party of the cavaliers. The courtship seems to have been short; and we know little as to the circumstances, which, a few weeks after the marriage, led his wife to visit her father's house, and to refuse to receive her husband who was vehemently indignant, publicly owned her, and proceeded to justify the step by a first of four Treatises, in which he maintains the lawfulness of divorce for disobedience and other short of matrimonial unfaithfulness. The publication of these works was decidedly the most popular as well as the most objectionable step in Milton's controversial career. Before the last appeared, he gave forth, in 1644, his treatise 'Of Education,' expressing views which, though far from Utopianism, are very elevated, and are written in a strain of finely ornate eloquence. The year gave to the public the grandest of

his prose works, an appeal, against all parties, in behalf of the freedom of the press. It was entitled 'Areopagitica: a Speech for the Liberty of Unlicensed Printing: to the Parliament of England.' Soon after this his wife, contriving to obtain an interview with him by surprise, and entreating his pardon, a reconciliation ensued: she lived with him without further separation; and his three daughters were hers. Her parents, also, being dispossessed of their house by the parliamentarians, were sheltered by Milton; and his interest with the ruling party was actively exerted to procure for his father-in-law a favourable composition with the commissioners of the sequestrated estates. It is worth notice, also, that the poet's brother, afterwards a catholic and judge under James II., was one of the sequestrated royalists. In 1645 Milton superintended a collected edition of his poems, Latin and English, some of which indeed, Lycidas being one, had not till now been acknowledged.—Before this publication, Milton's sight had begun to fail. His left eye was almost blind in 1644, or very soon after. His strong feelings, however, made him, instead of sparing himself, enlarge his field of battle: he passed from ecclesiastical to political questions. In February 1649, a few weeks after the death of Charles I., he published a treatise, defending his deposition and execution, and entitled 'The Tenure of Kings and Magistrates.' In March he accepted an appointment as 'Secretary for Foreign Tongues' to the Council of State. The extant order-book of the Council, and many letters also preserved, give evidence of his activity and usefulness in his office. By the desire of the Council, too, though without receiving any payment beyond his salary, he composed his 'Eikonoclastes,' an answer to the 'Eikon Basilike,' which had been published as a work of the unfortunate king. This was followed by two books, written in Latin, being designed for circulation abroad: the 'Defence of the People of England;' and the 'Second Defence.'—In 1652, before the latter of these works was composed, he had become totally blind: and soon afterwards another Latin secretary was appointed to act along with him; Andrew Marvel holding that place for a while. About this time his first wife died in childbed; and the same fate befell his second wife, Catherine Woodcock, within a year of her marriage, which took place in 1656. It was to her memory that he dedicated his fine sonnet. His blindness, though it made him inapt for regular official business, left him able to perform important public duties. In 1655 he drew up the Protector's Manifesto in justification of the war with Spain: and several controversial treatises came from his pen in the last years of the Protectorate. To his literary employments he now returned with redoubled ardour. Some progress was probably made with his History of England, of which four books had been written before his appointment to the secretaryship: he collected large materials (which were used by the Cambridge scholars in 1693,) for a Latin Dictionary, in amendment of the Thesaurus of Stephens: and there is good reason for believing that, during this period of honoured repose, he proceeded a considerable way in the composition of his great epic.—The Restoration of 1660 consigned Milton, for the last fourteen years of his

life, to an obscurity which, wearing no terrors for his firm soul, gave him full leisure to execute the mighty poetical task he had undertaken. At first he thought it necessary to conceal himself: his friends are said to have made a mock funeral for him: and a proclamation was actually issued for the apprehension of him and Goodwin the theologian. But, though the most offensive of his books were burned by the hangman, he was included in the act of indemnity; and it is even asserted that his former office was offered to him, but of course refused. He had in the end inherited but little from his father, had failed in getting payment of the portion of his first wife, had lost money lent, and had had his house accidentally burnt. Accordingly, his circumstances were now indifferent, yet not very low for a man so moderate in his habits. He published, in 1661, a Latin grammar in English. In 1664 he married his third wife, Elizabeth Minshul, of a good Cheshire family.—In 1665, being in his fifty-seventh year, he completed 'Paradise Lost;' and it was published in 1667. It was sold for five pounds to a bookseller, who engaged to pay a like sum for each fifteen hundred copies that should be sold from each of three editions of two thousand each. In two years the first of these additional payments was due and made; a second edition was published in 1674, and a third in 1678. This was a large sale for a serious poem in an age like that of the Restoration; and, though it could not meet with applause from the fashionable debauchees of the court, the hearty and respectful admiration of Dryden was not the only tribute that was immediately paid, by competent judges, to the extraordinary merit of the only great epic in the English language. The poet next published his 'History of England,' down to the Norman Conquest; and in 1671 appeared the 'Paradise Regained,' to which was subjoined 'Samson Agonistes.' His second epic was written with great quickness, perhaps altogether during a retirement of several months which he made to Chalfont in Buckinghamshire, on the breaking out of the plague in London in 1665. John Milton, one of the greatest of poets, and the very greatest of all poets who have consecrated their genius to the service of Christianity, had now, amidst evil men and evil days, discharged the debt which, many years before, he had proudly said that he held himself to owe to posterity. He had enriched the world of poetry with a host of the noblest images and sentiments, and in his sacred epic had given to English diction and rhythm new and original developments.—His literary labours closed with a Treatise on Logic, very ably written in Latin; a new treatise in controversial theology, 'Of True Religion,' directed against popery; and a Latin collection, published in 1674, of his private letters and academical exercises. To the latest years of his life may have belonged the completion of his Latin treatise 'Of Christian Doctrine,' which, left unpublished till it was disinterred from the State Paper Office in 1823, showed him to have become decidedly an Arian.—In July, 1674, having long been distressed by gout, and thinking himself near death, he gave his brother directions as to the disposal of his property. These throw some light on his domestic position. The facts exhibit traces of those infir-

mities of temper with which the great poet is conditionally charged. The current account, which represents his daughters as having been trained to read and write for him, appears to be true as to Deborah, the youngest; and all of them lived uncomfortably with him and his third wife, and had left his house some years before his death. He was chiefly served in his studies and in his position by Elwood the Quaker, by other men who were attracted by his genius, and by whom he hired. He now intimated his intention (which his widow unsuccessfully attempted to establish as a completed will) of bequeathing his property to his wife, leaving to his daughters only, besides what he 'had done for them,' a pension on their mother's family for her portion still unpaid. He spoke of them as his 'unkind children,' and said they had been 'very ungrateful to him.' He died, so easily that the moment was perceived, on Sunday the 8th of November, 1674, and was buried beside his father, in the church of St. Giles in Cripplegate. [V.]

MIMAUT, J. F., a Fr. historian, 1775-1834.

MIMNERMUS, a Greek poet, 6th century B.C.

MINA, DON FRANCISCO ESPOZ Y, a Spanish general and statesman, born in Navarre 1781, of the guerillas when Spain was invaded by the French 1809, defender of the constitution in 1812 and again in 1820. He became an exile on several occasions, but returned on the death of Ferdinand VII. and took an active part against Carlos, 1834, d. 1840.

MIND, GODFREY, a Swiss painter, 1768-1844.

MINGARELLI, F., an Ital. theolog., 1724-1804.

MINIANA, J. E., an Ital. historian, 1671-1744.

MINOT, G. R., an Amer. historian, 1756-1834.

MINOT, LAURENCE, an Eng. poet, 14th century.

MINTO, GILBERT ELLIOT, Lord, born 1754, commenced his political career in the House of Commons 1794, and was governor-general of India 1807-1812; died 1814.

MINUCCIO, M., an Ital. prelate, 1551-1614.

MINUTIUS-FELIX, MARCUS, a Roman orator, author of the 'Octavius,' a Latin dialogue written in defence of Christianity, and for which he is attributed to Arnobius, 3d century.

MIOLLIS, A. F., a French general, 1759-1834.

MIONNET, T. E., a Fr. numismat., 1770-1834.

MIRABAUD, JEAN BAPTISTE, a French writer, first known as a translator of Tasso and Virgil, and afterwards for his free inquiries into the quieties of religion, was born at Paris 1765, became teacher in the family of the duchesse d'Orléans, and died 1760. The 'System of Nature,' published under his name, was written by the Marquis de Holbach, with the assistance of Diderot.

MIRABEAU, BONIFACE RIQUETTI, Viscount of Mirmont, known as 'Barrel-Mirabeau,' was brother of the great tribune, and appeared in the assembly as his adversary, being deputy from the noblesse of Limousin. He was born in 1754, having emigrated to Germany in 1790, he returned two years afterwards, commander of a regiment, which he had raised for the service of the king, and with which he joined the army of Condé.

MIRABEAU, VICTOR RIQUETTI, Marquis of Mirmont, father of the preceding, was born in Provence 1754, and died 1789. He was a great political orator, and was called 'the friend of men,' from the title of one of his works. His principles

of Du Quesnay, and he suffered an imprisonment for them in the Bastille.

MIRABEAU, HONORE GABRIEL RIQUETTI, Cite De, one of the greatest orators of France, and the first leader of the revolution, was son of Vor Riquetti Marquis de Mirabeau, and was born at Bignon, near Nemours, 1749. Though his family was established in Provence, it was of Italian origin, and Mirabeau derived from his ancestry all the genius and passion which mark the race. At the age of seventeen, his father endeavored to curb his spirit and reform his manners, by two years' imprisonment in the Isle of Rhé, assigned to the fortress there, under the authority of a Lettre de Cachet. On being liberated he joined a regiment of dragoons, and after serving a year in Corsica, returned to Provence involved in pecuniary difficulties, as a means of extrication from which, he married the heiress of the Marignani family. This lady was already engaged to another, and the attempt to gain her hand was beset with difficulties, all which were overcome by the daring spirit and intriguing policy of Mirabeau, who used the most cruel means to accomplish his purpose. His extravagance, and his old debts still pressed upon him, and his life was so scandalous, that he became the terror of the peasantry around him, and is said to have treated his wife with great brutality. An opportunity being afforded to the Marquis Mirabeau, he contrived in 1774 to place his wife once more under arrest, first in the castle of Vincennes, situated on a rock in the gulf of Marseilles, and afterwards in a fortress of the Jura mountains. In the first named place Mirabeau seduced the lady, whom it contained, the sutler's wife, and in the latter carried off Sophia de Ruffey, wife of the Marquis de Monnier, the only being he ever really loved, and whose loss embittered all his after life, if it did not fire his genius, and render him the greatest man known to history. The lovers took refuge in Holland, where Mirabeau commenced writing for the booksellers as a means of subsistence, and while thus engaged they were both seized by a stratagem, Madame de Monnier being shut up in a convent, and Mirabeau conducted to



[Castle of Vincennes.]

in the castle of Vincennes, where he remained three years and seven months. Previous to his arrest he had been condemned by the parlia-

ment of Dijon, *par contumace*, and beheaded in effigy; and all his endeavours to obtain a trial during this long imprisonment were in vain; as were his efforts, pleading with surprising eloquence in his own cause, to recover his wife by law, who procured a divorce from him. The works which he had written up to this period were chiefly licentious productions, but he used the interval of his freedom in 1776 to publish an 'Essay on Despotism,' the fruit of which he had so bitterly tasted. Between the recovery of his liberty and the convocation of the 'Estates-General' in 1789, Mirabeau occupied himself as a political and historical writer, and becoming known to Calonne the finance minister, went to Berlin on some secret mission. His ambition, at the commencement of the national troubles, was to be returned to the estates-general as a deputy for the noblesse; but being rejected by his own order, he threw himself into the arms of the popular party, and was the first in the assembly to defy the royal authority. The occasion was the famous sitting of June 23d, 1789, when the deputies were charged to separate by the king, to the end that each of the three orders might meet in its own separate place on the morrow. The noblesse and the majority of the clergy departed after the king and his retinue, but the commons still lingered in uncertainty, and Mirabeau began to address them on the mission with which they were intrusted by the nation. He was interrupted by the marquis de Brézé, master of the ceremonies, who reminded them of the king's orders. The orator, flushed with anger, turned upon him with the glare of a lion—'Go, tell your master that we are here by the will of the people, and no power but the force of bayonets shall send us hence!' The commons rallied to his voice as to the call of a trumpet, and instantly decreed the inviolability of the people's representatives, and being joined by some of the noblesse and the clergy, formed themselves into the national assembly, of which body, in January 1791, Mirabeau became president, only two months before his death. We have not space to follow his career in the assembly, and the great questions decided by the magic of his eloquence. His characteristic was *irresistible power*, not only expressed in the deep bass of his voice, but represented in his defiant looks, his large head, his massy black hair, which he shook from his brow like the mane of a lion when he ascended the tribune, and his tall thick-set frame. 'His gestures were commands; his movements coups d'état,' 'his sonorous phrases became the proverbs of the revolution.' He compared himself to Marius, 'less great for having exterminated the Cimbri than for having prostrated the Roman aristocracy.' The most graphic writers of every shade of opinion have exhausted their skill in words to reproduce him as the people's tribune, 'In fiery rough figure, with black Samson-locks under the slouch-hat, he steps along there,' writes Carlyle in *The Procession*, 'roughest lion's whelp ever littered of that rough breed!' After the first burst of passion as the orator, Mirabeau devised rationally, and intended honestly as the *statesman*. In less than two years from the commencement of his political career, it was terminated by his death, and it cannot be doubted that he foresaw clearly, and was prepared to resist strenuously, the evil

designs of those who involved France in such calamities afterwards. It is difficult to believe that a man could be devoid both of shame and virtue in private life, and at the same time act sincerely as a politician, and yet it is highly probable that such was the case with Mirabeau. A man of wild ungovernable passions, he had only just discovered the arena in which he could devote them to *one sufficient end*, and therein lies the whole secret. Like Danton, he took money from the court to support his extravagances, and still pursued his own purposes. When cut off by a sudden illness, 2d April, 1791, he was in all likelihood preparing to dissolve the national assembly, and to undertake the guidance of the nation as minister. He was honoured with a magnificent public funeral, and his remains deposited in the pantheon, from which, two years afterwards, they were removed and replaced by those of Marat. [E.R.]

MIRAMION, M. BONNEAU DE, a French lady, celebrated as founder of a house of refuge for prostitutes, and of the Miramionites, or restored order of the daughters of Saint Genevieve, 1629-1696.

MIRANDA, DON FRANCISCO, one of the earliest patriots of South America, was born about the middle of last century, and commenced his career as a soldier in the Spanish army. In 1783 he visited the United States and the principal countries of Europe, with a view to the independence of his country, and, in 1790, joined the French army under Dumouriez. Sharing in the unpopularity of that general, he was tried at the revolutionary tribunal and acquitted, but was banished by the directory, and at a later period by Buonaparte. From 1806 to 1810 he was engaged, with varied success, in the struggles of his countrymen for freedom. He was at length captured by the Spaniards, and died in prison at Cadiz, where he had been confined four years, 1816.

MIRANDA, E. DE, a Spanish painter, last cen.

MIRANDOLA, the name of a distinguished family in Italy, was first borne by FRANCESCO PICO DELLA MIRANDOLA, a chief of the Ghibellines, and prince of Modena, 1312-1321. The next, and most illustrious of the family, mentioned by biographers, was GIOVANNI PICO DELLA MIRANDOLA, one of the greatest lights of his age (next article). After him are mentioned,—GIOVANNI FRANCESCO, his nephew, a great theological and philosophical writer, massacred, with his son, by Galeotto, 1533. GALEOTTO, the nephew and murderer of the preceding, succeeded to the principality, and died 1551. LOUIS, son and successor of the latter, died 1574. MARIE, the last of the dukes of Mirandola, was born 1688, and despoiled of his estates by the emperor Joseph I., in the Spanish war of succession. He retired with his family, who established themselves in France.

MIRANDOLA, JOHN PICO DELLA, was born in 1463. The precocious prince of Mirandola and Concordia showed great accomplishments in his youth, and challenged disputation on abstruse subjects in many of the most famous universities. He had few matches in that age as a finished scholar and acute philosopher, a subtle debater and a polished gentleman, nay, he was deep in theology, and devout in his life. But his sun went down at mid-day, and he died at the age of thirty-two at Florence in 1494. His fond

pursuit was an endeavour to harmonize the philosophy of Aristotle and Plato. His works published at Basel, folio, 1601, and consist of letters, a treatise on the Lord's Prayer, the dominion of Christ, the 15th Psalm, and a Prayer for a Holy Life, &c.

MIREVELT, M. J., a Dutch painter, 1568-

MIRTCHOND, M., a Persian hist., 1433-1

MISSON, MAXIMILIAN, a Fr. writer, d.

MITAN, J., an engraver of London, 1770-

MITCHELL, ANDREW, a Scotch admiral, 1757, captured the Dutch fleet 1799, died 18

MITCHELL, SIR ANDREW, English ambador to Berlin, time of Frederick II., died 177

MITCHELL, SIR DAVID, a naval comm and ambassador, time of William III., died 1

MITCHELL, J., a Scottish dramat., 1684-

MITCHELL, THOS., a classical translator contributor to the 'Quarterly Review,' 1783-

MITELLI, A., an Italian painter, 1591-10

MITFORD, GEORGE, a country gentleman magistrate, father of Miss Mitford, the well-known novelist, 1760-1842.

MITFORD, JOHN, a miscellaneous wr., d.

MITFORD, JOHN FREEMAN, Baron Rede, an eminent chancery lawyer, member of parliament, and speaker of the House of Commons, 1801, subsequently lord chancellor of Ireland one of the privy council, died 1830.

MITFORD, WILLIAM, professor of history in the Royal Academy, was born in London and educated for the law, but entered parliament and obtained a commission in the Hampshire militia. His principal works are a 'History of Greece,' an 'Essay on the Harmony of Language,' 'Observations on the History of Christianity,' some military treatises. Died 1827.

MITHRIDATES, the first of the name, of Pontus, reigned 402-363 B.C. The second, 336-302 B.C. The third, 302-265 B.C. The fourth, 266-222 B.C. The fifth, son and successor of the preceding, chiefly known by his war with inhabitants of Sinope, ended his reign about B.C. The sixth, who was the first of the kind, Pontus to form an alliance with the Romans, ascended the throne about 157, and was assassinated B.C. 124. The seventh, or the eighth according to some accounts in which our fifth is omitted, is the subject of the following notice.

MITHRIDATES, surnamed 'the Great,' of Pontus, and greatest enemy of the Romans, was son of Mithridates V., whom he succeeded at the age of eleven, B.C. 123. Soon attaining his majority, he commenced his career of intrigue and conquest by attacking the Colchian empire of the Bosphorus, and, by the year 90, had openly broken with the Romans, the object of whose power he had often before crossed in mind. To explain how, in a few years, he became so formidable to the rulers of the world, we ought to mention that the rapacity and corruption of Roman proconsuls had excited a spirit of rebellion and revolt in nearly all their provinces. It was, in fact, the declining age of the patrician republic when a social war was created by the struggle of the privileged classes to withhold the rights of the very name of Roman citizens from the masses of their subjects. Spartacus in Italy, Sertorius the head of all Spain in revolt, and the nan

arius and Sylla sufficiently characterize the nature of those critical times. Mithridates found the people of the East ripe for change, and he was aided as their deliverer by whole populations wherever his standard appeared. In the first flush of his success, the inhabitants of Asia Minor rose against the Roman citizens dwelling among them, and it is estimated at the lowest computation that 200,000 persons, of all ages and of both sexes, were put to death, whether by order of Mithridates, or by a spontaneous act of vengeance, can never be determined. Quick and indefatigable in his movements, Mithridates was soon master of nearly all Asia Minor, besides Greece taken by Archelaus, his lieutenant; and so surprising was his talent for the acquisition of languages, that he was able to converse with the natives of twenty-two different nations subject to him. The fortunes of Rome at this crisis, B.C. 87, were intrusted to Sylla, who led his army through Greece; and, by the capture of Athens and the victories of Chæronea and Oenonea, restored the Roman power in that country. For four years Mithridates disputed possession of Asia, but was at last compelled to succumb, by the loss of more than 200,000 men, and to confine himself to his hereditary dominions,—not, however, without more fighting during the execution of the treaty, which is sometimes regarded as a long war between him and the Romans. After the death of Sylla, which occurred in B.C. 78, Mithridates levied another army, numbering about 150,000 men, with a determination to expel the Romans from Asia. With this force he awaited opportunity, and when the kingdom of Bithynia was reduced to a Roman province, which happened on the death of Nicomedes, he invaded the country, and, having beaten the army of Cotta, laid siege to Cyzicum. Obligated to retreat by Lucullus, he was appointed consul B.C. 74, he was followed by the victorious Romans into his own states, driven to seek a refuge in Armenia, then ruled by Tigranes, who refused to deliver him up. Here, aided by the facility of a *Buonaparte*, Mithridates raised a third great army, and, in B.C. 67, completely defeated the Romans under Triarius, the lieutenant of Lucullus, who had been recalled; and following up his success, rapidly recovered the greater part of his dominions. The Romans, whose power was at this time trembling in the balance, were induced to invest Pompey with absolute power in the East, and by him, in B.C. 76, the forces of Mithridates were completely routed in a night at the near the Euphrates. Far from giving up a struggle which had lasted nearly forty years, this extraordinary man, after remaining some time in confinement, suddenly appeared at the head of a new army, with the vast design of marching into Italy, where he had reason to hope his forces would be joined by the Gauls. This gigantic enterprise produced a revolt amongst his troops, headed by a son, Pharnaces, whom they proclaimed king; and Mithridates, after a single attempt to cut it at the head of his guards, endeavoured to commit suicide by poison and afterwards to stab himself; and his attempts failing, caused one of his Gaulish lieutenants to put an end to his existence. Thus terminated, in B.C. 64, the most formidable enemy Rome had ever encountered, and, in many respects, one of the most remarkable men of

those ages. He was honoured with a magnificent funeral by Pompey, and Rome breathed again on hearing of his unexpected and unhappy end. In regard to the charges of cruelty brought against him, it ought to be remembered, as pointed out by a recent historian of the Roman emperors, that the materials for the history of Mithridates are furnished by his enemies, the chief source of them being the memoirs of Sylla. [E.R.]

MITHRIDATES, the first of the name, king of Parthia, surnamed 'the Great,' succeeded B.C. 164, died, after conquering Media, Persia, Babylonia, and Mesopotamia, 139. The second, reigned 126-86 B.C. The third, 61-53 B.C.

MITTIE, J. S., a Polish physician, 1727-1795.

MITZLER, LAURENCE CHARLES DE KOLOF, a German composer, settled at Warsaw, 1711-1778.

MIZAULD, A., a Fr. astrologer, 1520-1578.

MOAWIAH, first Ommiade caliph, 661-680.

MOAWIAH II., third Ommiade caliph, 683-704.

MOCHI, F., an Italian sculptor, 1580-1646.

MODEER, A., a Swed. naturalist, 1738-1799.

MODIUS, F., a Flemish critic, 1546-1597.

MOEHLER, JOHN ADAM, professor of Romish theology at Tübingen, and author of many learned works in theology and church history, 1796-1836.

MOEHSEN, JOHN CH. WILLIAM, a learned physician of Germany, author of works on the history of medicine, 1722-1795.

MOELLENDORF, RICH'D. JOACHIM HENRY, Count De, commander of the Prussian army during the dismemberment of Poland, and the successor of Brunswick on the Rhine, 1724-1816.

MOESER, J., a German author, 1720-1794.

MOESTLIN, M., a Lutheran divine, died 1650.

MOET, J. P., a French author, 1721-1806.

MOFFAN, N. DE, a Fr. historian, 16th cent.

MOHLER. See **MOEHLER**.

MOHNIKE, T. C. F., a Ger. *savant*, 1781-1841.

MOHSIN, FANI, a Persian poet, died 1670.

MOINE, P. C. LE, a French *savant*, 1723-1780.

MOIRA, F. RAWDON, earl of, a general and statesman of the period of Fox and Pitt, distinguished in the American war, and more lately in La Vendée, born 1754, died governor-general of the East Indies, 1829.

MOIR, DAVID MACBETH, born in 1798, at Musselburgh, in the county of Edinburgh, settled as a medical practitioner in his native town, and till his death practised his profession there with eminent ability and success. He became known in literature by poetical contributions to *Blackwood's Magazine*, which, beginning about 1817, were soon marked by the writer's signature of 'Delta,' and continued to be furnished very frequently during the remainder of his life. Some of these were collected in two separate volumes: 'The Legend of Genevieve, with other Tales and Poems,' published in 1825; and 'Domestic Verses,' (several of which are very beautiful,) in 1843. Destitute of strong invention and original imagination, the poetry of Delta is yet extremely pleasing, through its refinement of sentiment, its frequent flow of sweetly natural pathos, and its grace and delicacy both of diction and of imagery. He was still more successful in a very different walk, that of familiar comic portraiture in prose. His compositions of this kind, contributed to *Blackwood* at intervals during several years from 1824, were collected and

published separately, as 'The Life of Mansie Wanch.' This autobiography of a country tailor, though clearly suggested by Galt's Scottish daggerreotypes, has great humour and originality of its own. Dr. Moir was likewise the author of 'Outlines of the Ancient History of Medicine,' and of a volume of Critical Remarks on Recent English Poetry, which had been delivered as lectures not long before his death. He died in July, 1851, regretted as one whose amiability and uprightness were quite worthy of his fine taste and various accomplishments. [W.S.]

MOIVRE. See DE MOIVRE.

MOJON, J., an Italian chemist, 1776-1837.

MOLA, P. F., an Italian painter, 1609-1665.

MOLAI, JAMES DE, last grand master of the Templars, was born of a noble family in Burgundy, and entered the order about the year 1265. He was elected grand master, though absent from the East, on the death of William de Beaujeu, and was present at the recovery of Jerusalem by the Christians in 1299. After fresh reverses suffered in Palestine, Molai found himself in Cyprus, and was mustering his forces for renewing the conflict, when a summons from the pope obliged him to return to France in 1305. The avowed object of his recall was to take measures for uniting the Templar and Knights Hospitalers in one body. The want of union among the different military orders having occasioned much scandal and provoked many hazards in Jerusalem. Our knowledge of the facts is very obscure, but it is certain that the great wealth of the Templars had excited the avarice of Philip the Fair, and this, conjoined with political and religious reasons, produced an understanding between him and the pontiff for their destruction. On the 30th of October, 1307, all the Templars throughout France were arrested by surprise, and their property seized, while the inquisitors proceeded to examine them by torture and parole evidence on various charges of heresy, immorality, and unnatural crimes. As usual in such cases, many confessions were made to escape the agony of the rack, many died under the infliction, many recanted afterwards, and were burnt alive at the stake, and nearly all who suffered, exhibited the devotion and constancy of martyrs. James de Molai, and others of the order, appealed to the judgment of the pope, who held an oecumenical council on the subject in 1311, and in May, 1312, published a bull abolishing the order. The grand master, after a long imprisonment, was cruelly burnt alive by a slow fire, on the 18th of March, 1314, at Paris. An apology for the Templars was published by Father Lejeune, Paris, 1789, and a history of their condemnation, written by Pierre Dupuy, appeared at Brussels, probably a reprint, 1751. This illustrious order took its name from the temple of Solomon, and inherited the traditions and spiritual symbols connected with its foundation—the same, perhaps, that are faintly recognized in freemasonry. While it cannot be doubted that many such wandering knights were of licentious lives, and that their esoteric doctrines were inconsistent with the papal dominion, it is absurd to suppose that the crimes committed by individuals were the laws of their order. They were just a more chivalrous kind of Illuminati than those of the last century, possessed higher

traditions, a more earnest purpose, and great temptation to their destruction, in wealth.

MOLARD, F. E., a Fr. engineer, 1774-1811.

MOLE, EDWARD, a French magistrate, t. Henry IV., 1558-1614. His son, MATTHEW, cellor during the war of the Fronde, 1684-1691.

MOLE, F. R., a French comedian, 1734-1801.

MOLE, JOHN, an English algebraist, d. 1681.

MOLESWORTH, ROBERT, Viscount, ambassador to Copenhagen in the reign of William III., author of an 'Account of Denmark,' 1656-1691.

MOLEVILLE, A. F. B. See BERTRAND.

MOLIERE is the name which JEAN BAPTISTE

POQUELIN assumed on becoming a player, which he is celebrated as the best comic writer of France. He was born in 1622, in Paris, where his father was a 'tapissier,' or upholsterer, holding an appointment in the royal household. He designed for his father's trade, was poorly educated, till he was fourteen years old; after which, he was inspired by his grandfather with a love for reading and for plays, he obtained from his parents, with difficulty, the means of studying at the Collège de Clermont; and there, by making other acquaintances that gained patronage for him, he attracted the notice and approval of the philosopher Gassendi. In his nineteenth year, having been appointed to fill his father's place as 'valet-de-chambre tapissier' to the king, he began to attend at court: his taste for the theatre was now confirmed by the fashion which had been set by Cardinal Richelieu; and he put himself under the head of a few young persons who, playing first as amateurs, soon became actors by profession.—From about 1645, Molière's history was amidst the wars of the Fronde: but he appears to have wandered in the provinces with his friends, and to have composed slight pieces for the stage, till 1653, when his first regular comedy, 'L'Écouteur,' was played at Lyons with great success. In 1654, next year, he produced 'Le Dépit Amoureux,' and, bent on his favourite pursuits, resolved to become the secretary of his old school-fellow, the Prince de Conti. In 1658, Molière, at the company, finding their way to Paris, received the patronage of the court: he was by this time an excellent actor; and he immediately showed that he possessed both a power of observation and an original invention, and a skill in dramatic composition, much exceeding anything that had appeared in his two earlier pieces. His clever satirical literary and accomplished ladies, called 'Les cieuses Ridicules,' was followed by his humorous farce, 'Le Cocu Imaginaire;' 'L'École des Maris' and 'Les Fâcheux,' made him still more famous as a witty and correct painter of life and manners, and the series of his plays continued to increase till 1673, when it was ended with his 'Le Malade Imaginaire.' Some of his comedies, such as that last named, 'Le Médecin Malin,' 'Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme,' and 'Le Dandin,' are chargeable, notwithstanding their liveliness, with degenerating into broad farce. Several of his comedies, though they do not support his fame at the extravagant height to which his countrymen raise it, are yet fully competent to justify his rank as at once one of the brilliant and skilful of all comic dramatists, and

very best of those that have written comedies the formal French model. Such praise belongs especially to 'L'Ecole des Femmes' (1662), in which is his famous character of Agnes; 'Le Misanthrope' (1666), of which Wycherly's 'Plain Dealer' is an imitation, with improvement in manner and degradation in morality; 'Le Tartuffe' (1667), so deservedly celebrated for its powerful picture of hypocrisy in the person of the hero; 'Les Femmes Savantes' (1672), in which needless pretensions are ridiculed with great effect of humour.—In 1662, being forty years old, he married an actress of seventeen, whose light-minded poetry embittered his comfort. He is described as having been a thoughtful, generous, and good-natured man, and more popular with his players than managers are wont to be. He prided himself on his skill in playing low comedy, as much at home as on the fame he won as a dramatic poet. He all but died on the stage. In acting Molière on one of the earliest appearances of his last comedy, he was seized with convulsions, and soon suffocated by blood from the chest. His body was refused admission to consecrated ground, and he was allowed to be buried in a private funeral. [W.S.]



[Tomb of Molière.]

MOLIERE, F. DE, a French novelist, d. 1628.
MOLIERES, JOSEPH PRIVAT DE, a French physician, known as a philosophical and mathematical writer, 1677-1742.
MOLIN, or DUMOULIN, JAMES, a French physician, understood to be the original of the character of Le Sage, 1666-1755.
MOLINA, A. DE, a Span. philolog., 1496-1584.
MOLINA, J. L., a Mexican natural., 1740-1829.
MOLINA, L., a Spanish Jesuit, author of a 'Reason Free Will', which divided the theologians into two parties, called Jansenists and Molinists, 1535-1601.
MOLINERI, J. A., an Ital. painter, 1577-1640.
MOLINET, J., a French poet, died 1507.
MOLINIER, W., a French troubadour, 14th c.
MOLINOS, MICHAEL, was born in the neighbourhood of Saragossa in 1627, but was chiefly reared in Rome. In 1670 he published in Spanish his famous book, 'The Spiritual Guide,' which was translated into Italian, and published at Rome in 1675. The object of the treatise was to teach the pious mind must possess quietude in order to its spiritual progress, that for this purpose

it must be abstracted from visible objects, that thus drawn within himself, it becomes susceptible of heavenly influence, and that the special functions of intellect and will are merged wholly in God. This species of mysticism was named Quietism. As it was in antagonism with the emphasis laid by the Church of Rome on external ceremonies, it brought down upon its author the hostility of the Jesuits and the higher powers. Molinos was thrown into prison in 1685, and though he recanted his errors, yet was he in 1687 condemned to perpetual imprisonment, and he died unreleased in 1696. This system was espoused in France by Madame Guyon, and the good and great Fenelon, bishop of Cambray. [J.E.]

MOLLER, DANIEL WILLIAM, a learned Hungarian 1642-1712.

MOLLER, H., a Lutheran divine, 1530-1589.

MOLLER, J., a German philologist, 1661-1725.

MOLLERUS, J. H., a Dutch statesman, minister of war in 1814, 1753-1830.

MOLNAR, A., a Hungarian philologist, b. 1574.

MOLLOY, CHARLES, a political and dramatic writer, educated for the law, b. in Dublin; d. 1767.

MOLYN, PETER DE, called 'the Elder,' a Dutch landscape painter and etcher, born about 1600. His son of the same name, called 'Cavaliere Tempestu,' and 'Pietro de Mulceribus,' famous for his storm pieces, 1637-1701.

MOLYNEUX, WILLIAM, an Irish mathematician and astronomer, author of a treatise on 'Dioptrics,' &c., 1656-1698. His son, SAMUEL, an astronomer and optician, was born 1689. SIR THOMAS, brother of the latter, a physician and philosophical writer, died 1733.

MOLYNEUX, SIR WM., a brave officer, distinguished at the battle of Flodden, reign of Henry VIII.

MOLZA, FRANCESCO MARIA, a licentious Italian, distinguished for his versatile skill in poetry, 1489-1544. His grand-daughter, TARDUQUINA, remarkable for her extensive learning and poetical talents, 1542-1617.

MONACI, L. DE, a Venetian annalist, d. 1429.

MONALDESCHI, MARQUIS DE, a nobleman attendant on Christina, queen of Sweden, whom she caused to be assassinated at Fontainebleau, 1657.

MONARDES, N., a Spanish naturalist, d. 1578.

MONBEILLARD. See MONTBEILLARD.

MONBODDO, LORD. See BURNETT.

MONCE, F. DE LA, a painter of Munich, d. 1753.

MONCEY, R. ADRIAN JEANNOT, Duke de Conegliano, a French marshal, distinguished in the wars of Napoleon, and governor of the 'Invalides' when the ashes of the emperor were brought from St. Helena, 1754-1842.

MONCIEL, T. DE, a Fr. statesman, 1790-1831.

MONCONYS, B. DE, a wr. of travels, 1611-65.

MONCRIF, FRANCIS AUGUSTIN PARADIS DE, a French poet and libérateur, 1687-1770.

MONET, PHILIBERT, a Fr. savant, 1566-1643.

MONETI, F., an Italian satirist, 1635-1712.

MONGAULT, N. H., a Fr. writer, 1674-1746.

MONGE, GASPARD, born at Beaune in 1746; died at Paris, 28th July, 1818: one of the very greatest of those illustrious scientific men who graced and exalted the Republic, the Consulate, and the Empire. Educated as a military engineer at the college at Mezières, he was transferred to the school of the Louvre in 1780, and thus was on the

spot, prepared to sustain his part in those subsequent stupendous events which stunned Europe. It must not be supposed that in the Revolution Monge figured as a politician; neither at any period of his life did he evince sympathy with the mere struggles of Party; but among the foremost, he came, with all the energy of genius, in aid of the Convention, when France first stood at bay, and then single-handed beat back the Coalition and shivered their Empires. That was indeed a time! The super-human gallantry of the nation, and the prodigious force with which it rose in defiant vindication of its existence and rights, so strike one with amazement, and even at this late day so stir the blood, that, for the moment, one inclines to forget its crimes. It must be recollected, that not only was the enemy on the frontier, but the supply was stopped of all those substances, even to the raw material, which had to be wrought into weapons of defence; the means of procuring iron, steel, saltpetre, gunpowder, and many articles of prime necessity 'were,' says Biot, 'created during the reign of Terror.' The superintendence, or in terms more appropriate, the *creation* of the Engineering, fell in large part to Monge; and it was out of his herculean exertions to man the fortresses and instruct the new army, that those world-famous schools—the *Ecoles Normale* and *Polytechnique*—at that time sprung up. Nor were the ties ever severed that bound him to the fortunes of France. Side by side with their young Buonaparte during the ever-memorable campaigns of Italy, he afterwards formed one of the expedition to Egypt, whose records his pen has so largely enriched; and he kept the warm friendship of the Emperor, to the close of Napoleon's own career. It will be remembered as one of the earliest and meanest acts of the Restoration—that purging of the Institute, which got rid, by *expulsion*, of several associates to whom it then owed great part of its splendour: surely it is brighter honour to MONGE that he shared the fate of CARNOT, than if he had preferred to repent and be rewarded with L'aplace!—Monge's achievements, however, were not merely those of Action. He contributed in many ways to improve analysis, and made important steps in the application of analysis to Geometry: but that which makes his name imperishable, is a stroke of pure genius, constituting an epoch in the Science it advanced. While yet a young officer in the engineers, the happy thought occurred to Monge, that by a new and peculiar method of projection, every solid figure might be represented on plane canvas, so accurately that the relations of its various points might be determined by rule and compass. Applying his idea in the first place to the solid works of fortification, &c., he soon discerned that he held in his hand the principles of a Geometry altogether new, and of exhaustless capacity; and that remarkable method was elaborated accordingly, which is now known as '*Descriptive Geometry*.' A new Geometry, by every right,—the Method of Monge has already conferred the highest benefits on all departments of practical science; and it has opened to pure Geometry long courses of investigation, to which analysis alone had previously the key. No work yet exists exposing the foundation and nature of Descriptive Geometry as well as Monge's

own: through its perspicuity, its taste, its prehensiveness, it ranks as a classic in mathematics. It is said that the oral expositions of a remarkable person were as fascinating as his. His pupils considered him the ideal of a sophic teacher; and a few who still survive continue to speak of his lessons as among their delightful recollections. [J.]

MONGELLAZ, MADAME, a French author of 'The Influence of Women upon men,' 1798-1830.

MONGEZ, JOHN ANDREW, a French physicist and naturalist, 1751-1788. His brother, ANTOINE, author of several historical works, 1747-1830.

MONGITORE, A., a Fr. antiquar., 1663.

MONK. GEORGE MONK, general and commonwealth, and duke of Albemarle after restoration, was born in Devonshire in 1608, devoted himself early to a military life, and acquired some experience in the wars on the continent, when the civil war broke out in England between Charles and his parliament. Monk first served on the king's side; but he was prisoner in 1645, and after lying two years in prison, he consented to take a commission in the parliamentary army. He commanded first his new masters in Ireland, where he distinguished himself greatly. He afterwards acted as lieutenant-general under Cromwell in Scotland, he aided much in gaining the victory of Dunbar. Cromwell left him with 5,000 men to complete the subjugation of Scotland, a work which he effectually performed. He was next employed as admiral of the commonwealth's fleet, and shared in the perils and the glories of the separate struggle with the Dutch navy, which Blake so successfully conducted. He was soon back to command in Scotland; and for years he kept that kingdom in helpless subjection to Cromwell, and in unprecedented order and tranquillity. On the first protector's death, he proclaimed Richard Cromwell as Oliver's successor; but he soon discovered the weakness of the new ruler, and determined to follow that policy which he would both connect himself with the strongest party, and also lay that under the most possible obligation to him. He temporized for some months; listening to the advances of all sides, and saying little in return.—He removed his army from Scotland to London, and continued to dupe the parliamentarians and royalists the very last. He had made up his mind that the royalist cause was the strongest, and he continued negotiations with the Stuart princes, by which he secured high rewards for himself as the price of conducting their restoration. In February 1660, Monk threw off the mask altogether, he demanded the dissolution of the remnant of the long parliament, and ordered a free one to be convened. He introduced a messenger from the king to the new parliament; and on the 3d of May, he received Charles II. on the beach at Dover. He was rewarded by the dukedom of Albemarle, large grants of offices and money. He was at sea again in 1666, against his old enemies the Dutch, and maintained his reputation for courage and conduct. He died in 1670. Monk had strong nerves, strong common sense, a cold but an accommodating conscience, a careful to

unchanging countenance, and an imperturbable temper. He showed considerable skill in civil government as well as in military affairs. He had fewness enough to see what was best for the nation's interest; and, if it also promoted his own, he had ability and vigour enough to bring it to pass. He was never unsettled by enthusiasm in detaching his ends, and he was never checked by scruple in choosing his means. [E.S.C.]

MONK, MARY, a poetical writer, died 1715.

MONK, NICHOLAS, brother of the famous duke of Albemarle, became bishop of Hereford, d. 1661.

MONMOUTH, JAMES, duke of, whose attempt to place the crown of England on his head was an interesting and bloody chapter in our history, was a natural son of Charles II., by Lucy Walters, and was born at Rotterdam, in 1619.

He was brought up in France as a catholic, and when the restoration of Charles, was treated with every mark of affection by him, and acquired immense popularity by the possession of qualities which are always dear to the people—generosity, courage, united to a handsome person and noble manners. It was reported that the king had been privately married to Lucy Walters, and the popular dislike of the duke of York, afterwards James II., gave occasion to hopes that her might succeed to the crown—hopes which were ripening into plots under the guidance of such men as Shaftesbury—when the king was presented upon by his brother to declare in council that the duke of Monmouth had no claims to the monarchy. In 1679, Monmouth was intrusted with a command in Scotland, and defeated the Jacobites at the battle of Bothwell Bridge, in June, but was soon afterwards sent beyond the sea at the instigation of his uncle. A few months afterwards he returned without leave, and became the centre of the popular movements provoked by the arbitrary conduct of Charles, and the dread of the succession in the person of the duke of York—the same struggle in which the duke of Lord William Russel, and Algernon Sidney were sacrificed. The result to Monmouth was his exile in Holland, where he resided with the Whig refugees until the accession of James II. presented him with the long desired opportunity of vindicating the issue with his sword. It is one of the problems of history how far the prince of Orange favoured this enterprise. The duke landed in the neighbourhood of Lyme, in June, 1685, with only 80 followers, and within twenty-four hours was at the head of 1,500 men, while the royal troops were mustering to oppose him, and the command of Churchill, afterwards the famous duke of Marlborough, and hundreds of others were arrested for alleged complicity. The action took place which terminated this enterprise, Monmouth was proclaimed king at Winton, and had mustered nearly 6,000 men, all liars and rustics—none of the Whig aristocracy or the regular army joining him, as he had been led to hope. The hostile forces met at Sedgemoor, in Somersetshire, and more than a thousand of the undisciplined followers of Monmouth were killed before they yielded the field. The duke was captured in a miserable condition, near Ringwood, in the New Forest, and was executed on Tower Hill, on the 15th of July.

The executioner was John Ketch, who had also beheaded Russel. Monmouth was the idol of the people, who refused for a long time to believe that he was really executed; and it is curious to speculate on what might have been the issue of his enterprise had he deferred it a year or two longer, when the undisguised tyranny of James, and the hopes of the catholics were prostrated by the glorious revolution of 1688. [E.R.]

MONNET, A. G., a French chemist, 1734-1817.

MONNET, J., a French writer, died 1785.

MONNIER, L. G., a Fr. engraver, 1733-1804.

MONNIER, P. LE, a Fr. philoso., 1575-1657.

MONNIER, SOPHIE DE RUFFY, Marquise De, a French lady of great personal and mental accomplishments, who became the mistress of Mirabeau, and committed suicide after the death of one of her subsequent lovers, 1789.

MONNOT, A., a French anatomist, 1765-1820.

MONNOT, P. T., a Fr. sculptor, 1658-1733.

MONNOYE, B. DE LA, a Fr. poet, 1641-1727.

MONOD, H., a Swiss statesman, 1753-1833.

MONOD, P., a Jesuit of Savoy, 1586-1644.

MONOYER, F. B., a Flemish painter, 1635-99.

MONPON, H., a French composer, 1804-1841.

MONRO, ALEXANDER, the famous professor of anatomy, and one of the first founders of the reputation borne by the medical school of Edinburgh, was born in London, 1697, and finished his studies at Paris, under the eye of Boerhaave. He was appointed professor at Edinburgh, where he had first studied, in 1719; and published his first work, 'The Anatomy of the Bones,' 1726. He contributed many papers on anatomical, physiological, and practical subjects to the transactions of a society which he originated in Edinburgh, and of which he was secretary; these were afterwards published in eight volumes. Died 1767.

MONRO, ALEXANDER, eldest son of the preceding. See MUNRO, ALEXANDER.

MONRO, DONALD, second son of Alexander, author of a 'Treatise on Medical and Pharmaceutical Chemistry,' 1731-1802.

MONRO, JOHN, a wr. on insanity, 1715-1791.

MONROE, JAMES, fifth president of the United States of America, elected 1817 and 1821, d. 1831.

MONS, J. H. VON, a Belg. chemist, 1765-1842.

MONSIAU, N. A., a Fr. painter, 1754-1837.

MONSYING, P. A., a Fr. composer, 1729-1817.

MONSON, SIR WILLIAM, a writer on naval tactics, disting. against the Dutch, 1669-1643.

MONSTIER, A. DU, a Fr. historian, d. 1662.

MONSTRELET, ENGUERRAND DE, a provost of Cambrai, author of annals, 1390-1453.

MONTAGU, the name of a noble family, descended from one of the Norman barons who accompanied William the Conqueror to England. The most noted in English history are—EDWARD, who contributed to the overthrow of the duke of Somerset, in the reign of Edward VI., died 1556. EDWARD, earl of Sandwich, a general, admiral, and statesman, who served the commonwealth in company with Blake, and became a royalist of the restoration, born 1625, killed in combat with the Dutch 1672. CHARLES, earl of Halifax, a statesman of the reign of William III., 1661-1715. JOHN, fourth earl of Sandwich, a diplomatist and statesman, author of a voyage round the Mediterranean, 1718-1792. GEORGE, an admiral, 1750-

1829. And besides these, three celebrated names in the literary history of England mentioned below.

MONTAGU, ELIZABETH, formerly Miss Robinson, and wife of Edward Montagu, Esq., grandson of the first earl of Sandwich, a lady of great literary ability, author of an 'Essay on the Writings and Genius of Shakspeare,' 1720-1800.

MONTAGU, G., a naturalist, died 1815.

MONTAGU, LADY MARY WORTLEY, whose family name was Pierrepont, was the daughter of the earl (afterwards duke) of Kingston. She was born in 1690, received a solid and somewhat masculine education, and when she was twenty years old translated, from the Latin, not the Greek, the *Encheiridion* of Epictetus. Marrying, in 1712, Mr. Edward Wortley Montagu, she became, through her beauty and wit, at once a chief ornament of fashionable society, and a flattered friend of Addison, Pope, and other men of letters. In 1716 she went abroad with her husband, then appointed ambassador to Constantinople. Her residence of two years in the East produced her celebrated 'Letters,' pieces abounding both in liveliness and in observation, and altogether reckoned deservedly among the very best things of their kind. On her return home she was able, not without much opposition, to introduce in England the practice of inoculation for small-pox, to which, seeing it in Turkey, she had submitted her own son. She wrote verses freely for many years, and continued to keep up her intimacy with literary men; but she quarrelled with Pope, and was pilloried by him in some of his bitterest verses. She spent several years on the continent, chiefly residing near Venice; and, coming again to England, died in 1762. Her daughter married George III.'s favourite minister, the earl of Bute. [W.S.]

MONTAGU, EDWARD WORTLEY, son of the preceding, and au. of 'Reflections on the Rise and Fall of the Ancient Republics.' He exhibited traits of a most abandoned character from his school-boy days to the last hour of his life, 1713-1776.

MONTAIGNE, MICHEL, SEIGNEUR DE, was born in 1533, in the French province of Perigord, on the small estate from which his noble and ancient family took their name. The course of his boyish education was very eccentric: among other peculiarities of it, he was taught Latin by speaking it in childhood, to the exclusion of French, which he learned afterwards as a foreign tongue. When we remember that Montaigne was a Gascon by birth and breeding, this fact may account for the comparative purity of his style. He was sent to the college of Guienne at Bourdeaux, at a very early age, before George Buchanan had ceased to be a teacher there. Being a younger son, he studied law, and was for some years a counsellor in the parliament of Bourdeaux: but, succeeding early to his father's moderate property, he was for the remainder of his life a country gentleman. He resided almost constantly at his own chateau, making, however, tours in France, visiting Paris, (where he had an honorary post in the royal household,) and journeying through Italy for his health in his later years. Living in the troubled time of the League, he was, though attached to the royal party, disgusted by many things done on both sides; and, obstinately remaining inactive, and distrusted by both factions, he was once driven from his house, and had his

estate ravaged. About 1572, when he was horror at the massacre of St. Bartholomew began to record the fruits of his desultory ramblings and musings. His 'Essays' first appeared in 1588, but were repeatedly altered, and very much enlarged, till they reached their complete shape in 1604. They show much of historical and other knowledge, with a great amount of shrewd and original rambling thought. They are made more amusing and interesting by the garrulousness with which the writer keeps himself content before us; parading, without reserve, all the traits of his character, his generous goodness, his love of ease, his triumphant vanity, his singular and touching combination of feeling with sceptical doubts, on points of religion as well as of philosophy. He died in the sixtieth year of his age. His observations embracing the whole circle of human life, have been a rich storehouse of ideas for succeeding authors; and, not long ago, the autograph of Shakspeare was found on a copy of the English translation of the 'Essays.'



[Tomb of Montaigne.]

MONTALBANI, COUNT J. B., an Italian in the Venetian service, author of a work on the manners of the Turks, 1596-1646. His son, **M. ANTONIO**, a naturalist, 1630-1695. **Onofrio**, brother of Count Montalbani, a naturalist philosopher, 1601-1671.

MONTALDI, P. J., an Ital. Hebraist, 1730-

MONTALEMBERT, ADRIAN DE, a military engineer distinguished as a general in the years' war, and at the period of the revolution the adviser of Carnot, 1714-1800.

MONTALEMBERT, MARK RENE ANNE DE, Count De, a French general and diplomat who became an exile at the period of the restoration and served in the English army till 1831.

MONTALTO, the name of two doges of Venice.—1. **LEO**, reigned 1383-1384. 2. **ANTONIO**, elected 1393, deposed and re-elected 1394, deposed again 1411.

MONTANO, or DA MONTI, JOHN B., an Italian physician, and translator of some Latin classics, 1488-1551.

MONTANO, J. B., an Ital. architect, d. 1600.

MONTANO, R. G., a Span. protestant, d. 1600.

MONTANUS, the founder of a famous sect in the second century, lived in the village of Montanus, on the confines of Phrygia. As No. 1. remarks, 'the Phrygian temperament' is a

form of nature-worship, filled with magic and ecstasies for which the province was already famous. A special supernatural element of Christianity struck with amazement such a people—its miracles, prophecies, and early gifts of knowledge and prophetic rhapsody. The object of Montanus was to subordinate everything else in the church to those superhuman and brilliant endowments, and to cast in the shade its ordinary teaching and government. Thus he maintained that he was the promised Paraclete—not the Divine Spirit, indeed, but the predicted enlivener, purifier, and Comforter. He threw himself into states of transport, raved with fluent sublimity. A new church was founded at Pepuza, their New Jerusalem, and raptures, tongues, and nervous spasms, were a daily spectacle. The followers of Montanus, among whom were two ladies, caught the infection, and the contagious mesmerism quickly spread. It was thought that the apostolic age was revived, and that the phenomena of Pentecost were to be subsided in augmented and interminable splendour. A transcendental code of morality was proclaimed, and in which fasts, penances, and asceticism, held a prominent place. Tertullian was seduced by the delusion, and became the most zealous and eloquent advocate of the system. Manicism, in the essence of it, has not been confined to Phrygia, for it has been often witnessed in Europe, and has even crossed the Atlantic. [J.E.]

MONTANUS, BEN. ARIAS, a Spanish Orientalist and antiquarian, 1527-1598.

MONTAUSIER, CHARLES DE SAINTE MAURE, Baron De, a French statesman, distinguished for his virtuous conduct during the civil wars of the 17th c., 1610-1690.

MONTBEILLARD, PHILIBERT GUENEAU, a French naturalist, and assistant of Buffon in the composition of his great work, 1720-1785.

MONTBELIARD, LEOP. EBERHART, Prince of Saxe, an officer in the service of Austria, 1670-1725.

MONTBRUN, C. DUPAY, Seigneur De, a prominent commander disting. at Jarnac and Montignac, in the civil wars of France, 1530-1574.

MONTCALM DE ST. VERAN, LOUIS JOSEPH, Baron De, a French commander, killed at the battle of Quebec, 1712-1759.

MONTCHAL, C. DE, a Fr. prelate, 1589-1651.

MONTCHRESTIEN, ANTHONY, a French playwright, and writer on political economy, d. 1621.

MONTBELLLO, DUC DE. See LANNES.

MONTECORVINO, J. DE, a French miner, and as a missionary to Tartary, 1247-1330.

MONTUCULLI, RAIMONDO, Count Di, an Italian general and writer on tactics, 1608-1681.

MONTUCULLI, SEBASTIANO DI, a gentleman of Ferrara, put to death on the allegation of having caused the death of the son of Francis I., and said to have been poisoned in 1536.

MONTGRE, A. F. JENIN DE, a French physician and wr. on animal magnetism, 1779-1808.

MONTMAYOR, G. DE, a Sp. poet, 1520-62.

MONTMAYLO, J. S., an Italian poet, 1515-1580.

MONTMAYLO, NICHOLAS, histor. of Tortona, 1618.

MONTNAULT, C. P., a Fr. writer, died 1749.

MONTNERCHI, J., an Ital. antiquarian, 17th c.

MONTNEREAU, P. DE, a Fr. architect, d. 1266.

MONTNEREUL, or MONTEREUIL, BERNARD

DIN DE, a French Jesuit, known as an ecclesiastical historian, &c., 1596-1646.

MONTESPAN, FRANCES ATHENAIS, Marchioness De, one of the mistresses of Louis XIV., was born 1641, married to the marquis de Montespan in 1663, and supplanted the duchess de la Valliere in the affections of the king, 1668. She maintained her influence over Louis several years, and had three children by him, but was compelled to give way on his marriage with Madame de Maintenon. Died 1717.



[Birth-place of Montesquieu.]

MONTESQUIEU, CARL DE SECONDAT, Baron De, was born on the 18th January, 1689, at the castle of La Brède, near Bourdeaux, whence he held another title of nobility. He was a very hard student in his youth. He seems at first to have devoted himself to physical science, but he turned his more mature attention to law, the hereditary profession of his family. In the year 1717 he succeeded both to the family estate and to the perpetual presidency of the parliament of Bourdeaux. While he occupied that high judicial office he laboriously performed its functions. His conscience would not permit him to sacrifice the public business to his literary and philosophical tastes, and he resigned his chair in 1726. He had five years earlier printed the most popular, but not the most important of his works, the 'Lettres Persanes.' A violent literary dispute has arisen from the question whether he withdrew or disavowed some of the religious opinions in this work, with the view of removing the king's opposition to his being a member of the Academy—at all events he succeeded in gaining his object. In 1748 he published his 'Esprit des Loix,' one of the most laborious books ever written. It had an immense influence on the literature of the age, and founded that method of philosophising and finding out facts to justify opinion, which characterized his followers of the French school, and entered in a great measure into the spirit of the Scottish school of philosophy. Like most original minded men he brought to his work a degree of genius and knowledge which his imitators could not cope with, and which concealed, in his hands, the defects of the system. His life is the history of his works, and the even tenor of his days was little disturbed by external events. Little is known of his personal character and habits, and it is hence in-

teresting to find a curious notice of him in the memoirs of Lord Charlemont. He, when a young man, visited Montesquieu. They set off together on a ramble, when, as the narrator says, 'we soon arrived at the skirts of a beautiful wood, cut into walks, and paved round, the entrance to which was barricaded by a moveable bar, about three feet high, fastened with a padlock—"Come," said he, searching in his pocket, "it is not worth our while to wait for the key; you, I am sure, can leap as well as I can, and this bar shall not stop me." So saying he ran at the bar and fairly jumped over it, while we followed him with amazement, but not without delight to see the philosopher likely to become our play-fellow. This behaviour had exactly the effect which he meant it should have. He had observed our awkward timidity, and was determined to rid us of it.'—(*Memoirs*, 33). Montesquieu died in February, 1755. [J.H.B.]

MONTET, J., a French chemist, 1722-1782.

MONTETH, or MONTEITH, ROBERT, names common to two Scottish writers, one on historical subjects, and the other a collector of all the epitaphs of Scotland; last century.

MONTESUMA, the first of the name, king of Mexico, reigned 1455-1483. The second, Mexican emperor at the time of the Spanish invasion, succeeded 1502, and died of a wound from a stone while in the hands of the Spaniards 1520. One of his children, baptized by the Spaniards, became the stock of the counts of Montezuma and Tula.

MONTFAUCON, BERNARD DE, a French Benedictine, distinguished as a critical and antiquarian writer, 1655-1741.

MONTFORT, A. DE, a Dutch painter, 1532-83.

MONTFORT, L. M. GRIGNON DE, a Fr. Jesuit and missionary, kn. as a relig. founder, 1673-1716.

MONTFORT, SIMON DE. 1. This name, famous in the middle age history of France and England, was first borne by a knight crusader, descended from the lords of Montfort, near Paris. His career dates from 1199, when he went to the Holy Land, companion-in-arms of Thibault, count of Champagne, but it becomes of more historical importance in 1208, when he was appointed chief of the barbarous crusade against the Albigenses, then protected by Raymond, count of Toulouse. In 1213 he obtained a great victory at Muret over the confederated armies of that prince, of his brother-in-law, Peter, king of Arragon, and the nobles who had united with them, and was then appointed by the pope sovereign of all the countries conquered from the alleged heretics. He was killed while besieging Toulouse, 1218. 2. The SIMON DE MONTFORT of English history, was a younger son of the preceding, who quitted France either in 1231 or 1236, in consequence of a dispute with Queen Blanche, mother of Saint Louis. He was the heir of estates in this country, which had been held by his family in the reign of King John, and on coming to settle here, received possession of them with the title of earl of Leicester. Henry III., in fact, received him into great favour, permitted him to marry his sister, the countess dowager of Pembroke, and appointed him lieutenant-general, or seneschal, of Gascony. From this time the interest of English history turns on the disputes between this turbulent subject at the head of a confederacy of the barons and the crown, the

first incident in it being Montfort's recall from government. In 1258 Henry had convoked parliament, to procure supplies for the conquest of Sicily. The occasion was seized by Montfort and the barons, to make an armed protest at his government, the end of which was the appointment of twenty-four of their number, Montfort as president, to administer the affairs of the kingdom. Such a truce could not in the nature of things be of long duration. Montfort and his son, Prince Edward, endeavoring to reconquer the royal authority by force of arms, were defeated at the battle of Lewes, an event which transferred the government to Simon de Montfort, though he acknowledged the bishop of Chichester and the Gloucester as his associates. In the year following, 1265, De Montfort convened a parliament, in which representatives were sent from boroughs for the first time on record, and originated the *House of Commons*. He was the leader of the popular party, and was obliged to take the field by the disaffection of the Gloucester, who soon after, with many other barons, joined Prince Edward, previously active with his father in the camp of Montfort. The battle of Evesham, 5th August, 1265, decided the contest. Simon de Montfort, overpowered by his own army, fell in the midst of his friends, and his family succeeded as a matter of course.

MONTGERNON, LOUIS BASIL CARRE, a French counsellor of the parliament of Paris, famous for his vindication of the miracles wrought at the tomb of the Abbé Paris, for which he was imprisoned in the Bastille, and then exiled, 1686-1701.

MONTGLOTT, MARQUIS DE, a French general, camp-marshal time of Louis XIII. and XIV., 1610-1675.

MONTGOLFIER, the name of two brothers of France, celebrated in the history of balloons, and in the manufacture of paper. The elder, JOSEPH, lived 1740-1810. The younger, JAMES STEPHEN, born 1745, commenced his experiments 1782, died 1799.

MONTGOMERY, the name of a noble family, sprung from ROGER DE MONTGOMERY, a companion-in-arms of William the Conqueror. The son of Roger was banished the kingdom in the reign of Henry I., and one of his descendants created earl of Eglinton by James IV., 1502. BRIEL MONTGOMERY, a member of this family, had the misfortune to wound Henry II. in a tournament, of which the king died, 1559. He afterwards distinguished himself in the religious wars of France, and was beheaded by order of the catholic queen, Catherine de Medici, 1576.

MONTGOMMERY, RICHARD, an Irish general, dist. as a partizan of the Americans, 1737-1781.

MONTI, J., an Italian botanist, 1682-1768.

MONTI, P. M., an Italian cardinal, 1675-1763.

MONTI, VINCENZO, an Italian poet and dramatist, kn. also as a versatile politician, 1733-1804.

MONTJOIE, F. C. GALART DE, a French royalist and man of letters, author of 'Principles of the French Monarchy,' and of a 'History of Robespierre's Conspiracy,' 1756-1816.

MONTMORENCY, the name of a noble family, the first of whom was BOUCHARD, the great feudatories of the 10th century.

ingnished in succeeding ages are,—MATTHEW, constable 1180, regent during the crusade of 1180, died 1160. MATTHEW, grandson of the king, called the great constable, served in the crusade against the Albigenes, and under the regency of Blanche, during the minority of her son, Louis IX., died 1230. CHARLES, marshal and governor of Normandy, died 1381. ANNE, constable of France, born 1493, companion-in-arms in captivity of Francis I., 1525-26, gained the battle of Dreux against the Calvinists 1562, and died at St. Denis, where he fell gloriously, covered with wounds, 1567. HENRY I., second son of Louis, born 1544, fought with his father, and was crowned marshal in Piedmont 1566. He was one of the first to recognize Henry IV., who made him constable 1593; died 1614. HENRY II., son of the latter, born 1559, was named admiral by Louis XIII. as early as 1612, and greatly distinguished himself against the Calvinists. He was beheaded, vainly opposing himself to the ambition of Richelieu, 1632. He was the last of the first branch of this house. His sister, CHARLOTTE MARGARET, became wife of the second Duke, prince of Condé, and mother of the great Duke; died 1650.

DE MONTMORT, PETER RAYMOND DE, a French politician, the disciple and friend of Malesherbes, 1678-1719.

DE MONTPENSIER, ANNE MARIA LOUISA D'ORLÉANS, known as Mademoiselle, Duchess De, was the daughter of Gaston, duke of Orleans, brother of Louis XIII. and of Marie de Bourbon. She is distinguished part in the wars of the Fronde, and is author of 'Mémoires' and some romances, 1627-1693.

DE MONTPENSIER, ANTHONY PHILIP D'ORLÉANS, Duc De, younger brother of Louis Philippe, and officer under Dumouriez, 1775-1807.

DE MONTPENSIER, CATHERINE MARIA OF ORLÉANS, Duchesse De, daughter of the duke of Orleans and wife of the second Louis, duc de Montpensier, noted for her hatred against Henry III., during the wars of the league, 1552-1596.

DE MONTPENSIER, CHARLES. See BOURBON.

DE MONTPENSIER, FRANCIS DE BOURBON, prince, known as the prince dauphin, distinguished in the religious wars, and one of the first to acknowledge Henry IV., 1539-1592.

DE MONTROSE, JAMES GRAHAM, marquis of, b. 1712, was in early life attached to the covenanted, afterwards entered the service of Charles I., from whom he gained several advantages. After the death of Charles I. he retired to France, and then to Germany, and took part in the last campaign of the seven years' war. He next made a campaign on Scotland in favour of Charles II., but, abandoned by his troops, he was delivered to the king, and executed at Edinburgh 1650.

MOTUCCI, A., an It. philologist, 1762-1829.

MOTUCLA, J. S., a Fr. mathem., 1725-99.

MOUVEL, J. M. BOUTET DE, a French dramatist and actor, 1745-1811.

MOUR, KAREL DE, a Dutch paint., 1656-1738.

MORCROFT, WILLIAM, a writer of travels to the Himalayan parts of Hindostan, died 1823.

MORE, EDWARD, son of a nonconformist minister of Abingdon, distinguished as a poet and miscellaneous writer, 1712-1757.

MORE, F., an African traveller, last century.

MOORE, JOHN, an eminent prelate and promoter of letters in the reign of William and Mary, born 1662, died bishop of Ely, 1714.

MOORE, JOHN, archbishop of Canterbury, was b. in Gloucestershire, where his father was a grazier, 1733; promoted to the primacy 1783; d. 1805.

MOORE, JOHN, a physician and miscellaneous writer, was born at Stirling 1729, where his father, the Rev. Charles Moore, was minister of the Episcopal church. In 1772, he set out on his travels as the medical attendant and tutor of the young duke of Hamilton, returning home in 1778. The observations made in the course of their extended tour over Europe, furnished the materials of his most interesting works. Died 1802.

MOORE. SIR JOHN MOORE was born at Glasgow in 1761. He was the son of Dr. John Moore, the well-known physician and author. He entered the army young, and soon rose to rank and distinction. He served in Corsica in 1785, and afterwards in the West Indies, in Holland, and Egypt. In 1802 he did permanent benefit to our army by disciplining several regiments as light infantry in a camp of instruction in Kent. He then introduced several tactical improvements, which have since been generally adopted in our service. After taking part in two expeditions to Sicily and Sweden, Moore received his most important command in 1808. He was then placed at the head of the British army, which was to co-operate with the patriots in Spain and Portugal, against the French invaders of the Peninsula. Moore advanced through the north of Spain to Salamanca; but the Spanish armies with which he was to co-operate were routed by the French; Madrid, which he was to protect, surrendered while Moore was on his march; the reports and promises of the Spanish juntas and their agents proved to be mere bombast and lies; and Moore found that the whole of the vast French armies of the Peninsula were gathering round him to overwhelm the small force that he commanded. A rapid retreat to the northern coast of Spain was the only chance of saving the English troops from destruction or surrender. This retreat was made in the midst of the severe winter of 1808-9, through the rugged country of Galicia; and it is almost unparalleled in military history for the sufferings of the retreating army. Moore at last reached Corunna, closely pursued by superior forces under Soult. Transports lay in the harbour to receive the British troops; but Soult pressed hastily forward, so that it was impossible to effect the embarkation without either checking the enemy by a battle, or entering into a convention. Moore indignantly spurned the dishonouring proposal of a convention, and on the 16th January, 1809, drew his men out, though exhausted and shattered by the horrors of their retreat, to face the advancing French before Corunna. The troops did their duty, and repulsed Soult's columns on every point with severe loss; but the victory was dearly purchased by the death of General Moore, who was struck down by a cannon shot, just as he had called on the 42d Highlanders to 'Remember Egypt,' and reminded them that 'though powder was short they had their bayonets.' Moore's wound was mortal: but he survived long enough to know that the enemy were beaten, and to remind his surviving friends that 'he had always wished to

die in that way.' His last words were a hope that 'the people of England would be satisfied, that his country would do him justice.' He was buried that very night, 'with his martial cloak around him,' in a grave hastily dug on the ramparts of Corunna. The glorious stanzas of Wolfe have ennobled that burial; but it ought to be mentioned to the honour of the French as well as of the English general, that Soult, when he entered Corunna after the embarkation and departure of the British, ordered a fitting monument to be erected to Sir John Moore. Moore's only fault was an excessive sensibility to popular opinion, which impaired that political courage, which (as Nelson has truly said) is essential to a great commander. But a braver soldier, a more humane and excellent man, never stepped on a battle-field, than he who died the death of fame in command of the British army at Corunna. [E.S.C.]



[Tomb of Sir John Moore.]

MOORE, SIR JONAS, a mathematic. 1617-1681. MOORE, PHILIP, a minister resident in the Isle of Man, known as a Manx scholar, died 1783. MOORE, THOMAS, was born in 1780, in Dublin, where his father carried on business with no great success as a wine merchant. He showed from boyhood an imaginative and musical turn; and various circumstances concurred in impressing him early with that indignant and melancholy sense of the wrongs and sufferings of Ireland, to which his poetry owes so many of its most powerful touches. His family professed the Roman Catholic creed, as he himself always continued to do; and among his father's friends were several of the United Irishmen, with others who were ardently bent on extorting redress from the government. The political disturbances broke out into rebellion while Moore was a student at Trinity College; he wrote anonymously for a seditious newspaper, and was only saved from implicating himself deeply by faithfully keeping a promise which his mother prevailed on him to give.—He took his degree in 1798, and went to London to keep his terms for the bar. Poetry, however, had taken possession of his mind; and the amatory cast which always prevailed in his poems, was allowed in some of the

earliest of them to degenerate into reprehensible looseness. His gay translation of Anacreon published in 1800, was followed by the not less successful 'Poems of Thomas Little,' and the just success with which these and another miscellaneous volume of his were treated in the *Edinburgh Review* induced the abortive duel between Moore and Jeffrey. At this period the poet's means were very slender, and his prospects discouragingly uncertain; his rising reputation as a song-writer, his literary accomplishments, and his pleasing manners, retarded his introduction into aristocratic society. In 1804, having obtained a registrarship in Berks through the patronage of Lord Moira, he went to discharge the duties of the office. It proved to be much less lucrative than he had expected, and in a very few months he returned home, allowed to leave a deputy, whose defalcation plunged Moore into embarrassments from which he was long in being able to extricate himself. He refused all aid from his friends, Jeffrey, now connected with him, offering generous help. In the end, the claims being favourably adjusted, he obtained the whole sum from his literary earnings, which he continued to contribute liberally to the comfort of his parents.—From the time of his return to England his course of life was very uneventful; he was thenceforth wholly the man of letters, supporting himself by his pen, and courted in society especially that of the higher Whig circles of London. In 1811 he married Miss Dyke, who had been for a short time on the Dublin stage, an able, attractive, and domestic lady. Soon afterwards he took up his residence in a cottage at Ashbourne in Derbyshire, whence he removed to Sloperton, near Devizes. There he continued



[Moore's Cottage at Sloperton.]

live ever afterwards, visiting London however frequently, and making other excursions, and obliged soon after his removal to the place to refuge on the continent from his Bermudian creditors. In 1835 he received from Lord Melbourne a pension of three hundred pounds, and in 1850, when his health was completely broken and all his four children were dead, Mrs. Moore obtained a pension of a hundred pounds. He died in the beginning of 1852.—Moore's writings are divided into three groups: the serious poems; the satiric rhymes; and the biographies and works in prose. In the first of these classes are the compositions that support his fame as

h Melodies' (the series of which began in 1810) and other lyrics. Many of these are exquisite for force of diction, for beauty, not without sameness, of imagery, and for a refined and ideal kind of ethos. They are poems for the drawing-room, as admirable as such. In 'Lalla Rookh,' published in 1817, the poet tried a more ambitious fit; and, while there is here very great skill and care of execution, with a marvellous richness of fancy, and singular correctness of costume, it cannot be said that he has vindicated his claim to be ranked, with Scott or Byron, among the great painters of romantic narrative. The second group of Moore's works, perhaps, shows his genius in a more brilliant light than any of the others. Unusually severe in his attacks on those public persons who were obnoxious to the Whig party, he made satire as gaily witty, and as irresistibly amusing, as it ever can be. His chief political writings, besides many fugitive contributions to newspapers, were 'The Twopenny Post Bag,' 'The Crib's Memorial to Congress,' and the 'Fables for the Holy Alliance.' A lighter vein was opened in 'The Fudge Family in Paris.' Moore's prose works were really tasks performed for the sake of the gain they brought; and the best of them can only be asserted to be performed with good taste and care. If any of them was a labor of love it was the gorgeous romance of 'The Hesperian,' which appeared in 1827. The only ones that require to be named are the 'Life of Sheridan,' (1825); and the 'Notices of the Life of Lord Byron,' (1830). [W.S.]

MORSON, SIR R., a naval officer, 1760-1835.
MORALES, A., a Span. historian, 1513-1590.
MORALES, C., a Spanish singer, 16th century.
MORALES, J. B., a Spanish missionary, 1501-1664.

MORALES, L., a Spanish painter, 1509-1586.
MORAND, JOHN, a French surgeon, 1658-1726.
SAMUEL FRANCOIS, his son, greatly distinguished as a surgical writer, 1697-1773. JOHN FRANCIS MORANT, son of the latter, an anatomist and physiologist, 1726-1784.

MORAND, J. A., a Fr. architect, 1727-1794.
MORAND, LOUIS CHARLES ANT. ALEXIS, son of the latter, a French general, disting. at the period of the revolution and the empire, 1770-1835.

MORAND, P. DE, a Fr. dramatist, 1701-1737.
MORANDE, C. THEVENOT DE, a French journalist, author of 'Memoirs of Madame du Barry,' and 'Anecdotes of the Court of France,' 1748-92.

MORANT, PHILIP, the historian of Colchester and Essex, born in Jersey, 1700, died 1770.

MORATA, OLYMPIA FULVIA, an Italian lady of illustrious principles, distinguished as the most remarkable woman of her age, 1526-1555.

MORATIN, NICHOLAS FERNANDEZ DE, a celebrated dramatic author of Spain, 1737-1780.

MORAN, LEANDRO FERNANDEZ, appointed royal historiographer under Joseph Buonaparte, and considered as the superior as a dramatic poet, was born in 1760 and was a great student of Shakspeare and Moliere, but especially the latter, d. at Paris 1828.

MORATO, FLAVIO PELLEGRINO, an Italian poet, father of Olympia Morata, died 1547.

MORCELLI, S. ANTONIO, an Italian Jesuit philosopher and theologian, born 1737.

MORDAUNT, CHARLES, earl of Peterborough

and Monmouth, a naval and military commander, time of William and Mary, 1658-1735.

MORE, ALEXANDER, a French protestant minister, appointed professor of divinity, and pastor of the church at Middleberg in Zealand, author of theological works, 1616-1670.

MORE, ANTONIO, a Dutch painter, 1519-1575.

MORE, FRANCIS, a famous lawyer, 1558-1621.

MORE, HANNAH, the greatest name in the list of female writers on moral and religious subjects in the last century, was born at Stapleton, Gloucestershire, in 1744. Her father, who had taken orders in the Church of England, was master of a foundation school, in that town, and gave his four daughters a liberal education. They were all highly accomplished, but Hannah was distinguished above the rest of her sisters, both by her natural talents and her extraordinary thirst for knowledge. The Misses More, resolved on rendering themselves independent, opened a boarding school for young ladies in the village, and soon after, on the advice of friends, transferred their seminary to Bristol. In that town, they met with signal success. Their school grew in reputation, and every year added to its numbers, till it outstripped all other institutions of a similar kind, in the south and west of England. Hannah had early tried her powers in original composition, and at the age of seventeen, wrote her pastoral drama 'The Search after Happiness.' Having obtained the friendship of Garrick, she prepared several pieces for the stage, 'The Fatal Falsehood,' 'Percy,' 'The Inflexible Captive.' On attaining higher views of the character and duties of a Christian, she relinquished all thoughts of writing for the stage. But although she renounced the theatre, she still retained her respect and friendship for Garrick, with whom, as literary friends, she conjoined Johnson, Burke, Reynolds, and their learned associates. The death of Garrick produced a great change on her character. Reading and reflection made her a Christian; and she thenceforth dedicated her time and energies to works of piety and benevolence. She fixed her



[Hannah More's Cottage.]

house at Cowslip Green, a beautiful residence in the neighbourhood of Bristol, and there devoted her time to literary pursuits. Having projected a series of didactic works, she published, in 1786, a little volume entitled, 'Thoughts on the Manners of the Great,' 'An Estimate of the Religion of the

Fashionable World.' To counteract the principles of the French Revolution, she published 'Village Politics,' by Will Chip; and, next, a periodical work, 'The Cheap Repository Tracts,' including 'The Shepherd of Salisbury Plain.' Resuming her didactic series, she published 'Strictures on the Modern System of Female Education,' which obtained the high approval of Bishop Porteus, who recommended the writer for the office of governess to the Princess Charlotte. This was followed in rapid succession by 'Hints towards Forming the Character of a Young Princess,' 'Cœlebs in Search of a Wife,' and 'Practical Piety,' 'An Essay on the Character and Writings of St. Paul,' 'Christian Morals,' and 'The Spirit of Prayer.' By her various writings she amassed upwards of £30,000. Her sisters and she now relinquished public teaching, and devoted all their energies to the erection of schools, where there were no resident clergymen, and in which no less than twelve hundred children received, through their instrumentality, the benefits of a moral and religious education. In short, they produced, by their benevolent and Christian labours, so great a change on the aspect of society, that what had been a moral desert had produced in rich abundance, the excellent fruits of wide-spread intelligence, of elevated morality, and religious excellence. Miss More died in Sept., 1833. [R.J.]

MORE, HENRY, a dissenting minister, d. 1802.

MORE, HENRY, one of that profoundly learned and influential class of philosophical divines who arose in the 17th century to exorcise the spirit of Calvinism from the English universities. Born in 1614, and educated at Cambridge, he took his degree of B.A. in 1635, when he had already run through the scholastic philosophy, and rejected it with disgust for the warmer light and richer fancies of Platonism. The 'Germany Theology' of Taulerus soon after rivetted his attention as the summit of the mystic divinity which he had pursued through the writings of the Platonists and the school of Mercurius Trismegistus. In the works of Tauler the mystic divinity was Christianized, and written from a certain depth of experience, and from the age of Luther to the close of the 17th century, he exercised a vast influence upon the class of minds that revolted from the dogmatism of Geneva. In this class Henry More holds a distinguished place with Cudworth, Glanville, Whichcote, and others of less note, and while he is on a level with the best of them as a prose writer and philosopher, he has the merit of being their representative among the poets. In 1640, after being admitted M.A., he published his 'Psychozoia,' or first part of the 'Song of the Soul,' containing 'A Christiano-Platonical Display of Life,' in passages which may be pronounced rich and beautiful in their very obscurity. His most popular work, however, is the 'Divine Dialogues,' and while the erudition and beauty of such productions are admitted, it is curious to read the exception taken by biographers against the author's consciousness of their origin, in thoughts, full of spiritual wonder, communicated to his spirit. Henry More refused the highest ecclesiastical preferments, and chose a life of learned retirement and undisturbed contemplation, chiefly passed at the seat of Lord Conway. He died universally beloved 1687. His works were published in 3 vols. folio, 1679. [E.R.]

MORE, SIR THOMAS, was born in Milk-
London, in the year 1480. His father, Sir
was one of the justices of the king's bench
was, according to the practice of the day, pl
the household of Morton, the cardinal arch
of Canterbury, where the boy obtained a pre
reputation for ready wit and subtlety of m
which excited high expectations of future em
After having studied at Oxford, he ente
chancery practice at the New Inn, then
of the other inns of court, but now almost
ten. He entered parliament when he was
twenty-second year, and immediately ma
himself a place in history by standing forth
privileges of the House of Commons to t
questions of supply as their own exclusive bu
—Through his influence the aid deman
Henry VII. for the marriage of his daughter
king of Scots was refused. It was not to
pected that after a victory of this kind, More
rise in the court of Henry VII. He lived fo
time in retirement under the shadow of th
displeasure, and it was then that without ab
neglecting professional advancement he en
his mind with the treasures of learning, whic
him so illustrious among the statesmen of l
A great portion of his studies lay in divini
he delivered lectures on St. Augustine's tr
on the City of God. On the accession of
VIII. he was soon put on the path of pro
In 1521 he was knighted and made treas
the exchequer. He appears to have ere th
considerably enriched himself by practice, an
his wife, a daughter of Mr. Colt of New
Essex, he kept up a noble hospitality.
VIII., who knew and appreciated genius,
he as little permitted it as he did feminine
and worth to stand in the way of his fe
passions, used to be a frequent guest at
table, where he enjoyed the intellectual
According to the account of Erasmus the
there collected must have been one of th
brilliant and engaging that the world ha
seen, and it was adorned by virtues, whic
associations, high in intellect, have ofte
wanting. In 1523 he became speaker of th
of Commons, and in 1529 succeeded Wolsey
perilous eminence of the woollack. He had
meantime published, among other works,
rious history of Richard III., and his
which, derived from the Greek for happy la
become the source of a proverbial expressio
language. That he meant this imaginary r
seriously to embody his notions of a sound
of government can scarcely be believed by a
who reads it, and remembers that the e
fanciful and abstract existence there de
was the dream of one who thoroughly
man in all his complicated relations, a
deeply conversant in practical govern
When Henry began those attacks on the
supremacy, which, however sad his motive
be, were instrumental in procuring the re
tion, More at once took up the position wh
conscience dictated to him as a supporter
old system. Henry marked him out for ven
as an opponent of his matrimonial views.
endeavoured to shield himself by an early
ment from office. He was requested to ta

to maintain the lawfulness of the marriage Anne Boleyn. Though it was known that he would be the last man to disturb the succession, he refused to take the oath. This refusal was interpreted into high treason, under the statute. He was condemned to death, and beheaded on the 19th July, 1535. [J.H.B.]

PREAU, H., a French poet, 1810-1838.

PREAU, JACOB NICHOLAS, a French historian, appointed librarian to the queen, and historian of the royal, author of 'Memoirs' towards the end of our own times, 'The Duties of a Prince,' 'Principles of Morality and Polity, and of Public Law,' (written for the use of the dauphin, after Louis XVI.), and of a political journal written in France, 1717-1803.

PREAU, JEAN, a French historian, 16th cent. PREAU, J. L., a physician, better known as 'le Docteur de la Sarthe,' author of a work entitled 'Histoire Naturelle de la Femme,' 1771-1826.

PREAU, J. M., an emi. designer, 1741-1814.

PREAU, JEAN VICTOR MOREAU, was born in France, in 1763. He was educated for the law, but he enlisted when he was seventeen years old, and thenceforth devoted himself to a military career. He was rapidly promoted during the first years of the wars of the French revolution, and in 1796 he was commander of one of the two armies that invaded Germany. The other army, which was under General Jourdain, was completely defeated by the Austrians, who then turned their whole force to bear upon Moreau. In an emergency Moreau extricated himself by a march through the Black Forest, which is considered a masterpiece of military skill. Napoleon, in 1805, gave Moreau the command of the armies of the Rhine and the Rhine; and in the winter of 1806 Moreau gained the great victory of Hohenlinden, the most splendid of his achievements. He was afterwards suspected of plotting against Napoleon's government, and was banished to America. He lived in retirement in America until 1813, when he returned to Europe and joined the armies of the allied sovereigns against Napoleon. He was killed at the battle of Dresden in that year. [E.S.C.]

PREAU, R., a French physician, 1587-1656.

PREAU-SAINT-MERY, M. L. E., a deputy to the constituent assembly, and known as a writer of the French colonies of America, 1750-1819.

PREELSE, N., a Dutch painter, 1571-1638.

PREL, A., a Swiss antiquarian, 1646-1703.

PREL, J. A., a Fr. wr. on music, 1775-1825.

PREL, R., a Fr. devotional writer, 1653-1731.

PRELL, THOMAS, a classical scholar and doctor of divinity, famous for his editions of Ainsworth and Hederick's lexicons, 1703-1784.

PRELLET, A., a French critic, 1727-1819.

PRELLI, J., an Italian critic, 1745-1819.

PRELOS, J. M., a priest and general in the French war of independence, shot 1815.

PRERI, LOUIS, a French ecclesiastic, distinguished as the first compiler of the great 'Historical Dictionary' which bears his name, 1643-80.

PRESES, EDW. ROWE, author of the 'History and Antiquities of Tunstall, in Kent,' was b. there, and being rector of the parish, 1730. He was the originator of the Equitable Society for Assisting the Poor to Live, and a wr. on that subject, d. 1778.

MORET, J., a French historian, 1615-1705.

MORETO-Y-CABANA, DON AUGUSTIN, a Span. dramatist of the reign of Philip IV., 17th ct.

MORGAGNI, JOHN BAPTIST, M.D., F.R.S., an eminent Italian anatomist and physician, was born at Forlì in Italy, 1682; and died at Padua 1771. Morgagni was a rather voluminous writer, but the work by which he is best known is that entitled 'De Sedibus et Causis Morborum per Anatome indagatis.' [J.M.C.]

MORGAN, G. C., an exp. philosopher, d. 1798.

MORGAN, SIR HENRY, a famous buccaneer, appointed governor of Jamaica, by Charles II.

MORGAN, W., a Welch prelate, died 1604.

MORGAN, W., a famous mathematician, and writer on annuities and assurances, died 1833.

MORGHEN, RAPHAEL, a celebrated Neapolitan engraver, 1758-1833.

MORHOF, D. G., a German writer, 1639-1691.

MORICE, SIR WILLIAM, a relative of General Monk, raised by his influence to the office of secretary of state, author of a treatise on the Communion, died 1676.

MORICE DE BEAUBOIS, DON P. HYACINTH, an ecclesiastic and antiquary of Brittany, editor of Lobineau's History, &c., 1693-1750.

MORIER, JAMES, an English writer of Eastern travels, and novelist, 1780-1848.

MORILLO, G., a Spanish poet, 16th century.

MORILLO, P., a Spanish general, 1777-1837.

MORIN, B., a French lexicographer, 1746-1817.

MORIN, J., a French mathematician, 1705-64.

MORIN, J., a French Orientalist, 1591-1659.

MORIN, JOHN BAPTIST, a French physician and professor of mathematics, best known as an astrologer and adviser of Richelieu, 1583-1656.

MORIN, LOUIS, a famous botanist, 1635-1715.

MORIN, P., a French critic, 1531-1608.

MORIN, S., a Fr. visionary, burnt alive 1663.

MORIN, STEPHEN, a French protestant, professor of Oriental languages at Amsterdam, and a philological writer, 1625-1700.

MORISON, J., a Scottish writer, 1762-1809.

MORISON, ROBERT a native of Aberdeen, famous for his skill and writings in botany, appointed prof. at Oxford by Charles II., 1620-1683.

MORISOT, C. B., a French writer, 1592-1661.

MORISOT, J. M. R., a Fr. architect, 1767-1821.

MORITZ, C. P., a German writer, 1757-1793.

MORLA, TH., a Spanish general, died 1820.

MORLAND, GEORGE, an English painter, famous for his landscape and interiors, embodying scenes in humble life, was born in London 1764, and was at his meridian about 1790. He became the victim of his low tastes and drunken habits, and died under arrest for debt in 1804. His history is one of the most melancholy in the long list of those who have wasted their talents, and mis-spent their time. His genius, his moral character, and the circumstances under which he produced his works—many of them to discharge an ale score—entitle him to be regarded as the Sheridan of artists. His talent was most surprising in the delineation of pigs, introduced into his rustic scenes—these animals being his favourite subjects.

MORLAND, HENRY ROBERT, a portrait painter, son of a London artist, and father of the preceding George Morland, died 1797.

MORLAND, SIR SAMUEL, a diplomatist in the

service of Cromwell, afterwards an adherent of Charles II., distinguished for his mechanical inventions, among which are mentioned the speaking trumpet, an arithmetical machine, the fire engine, the steam engine, improved pumps, &c., d. 1695.

MORLEY, GEORGE, an adherent of Charles II., appointed by him bp. of Winchester, 1597-1684.

MORLEY, THOMAS, a pupil of the celebrated Byrde, and one of the gentlemen of Queen Elizabeth's chapel, acquired much fame for his work, entitled 'A Plaine and Easie Introduction to Practical Musicke.' He composed many songs, ballads, canzonets, and madrigals. A burial service of his composition still continues to be performed on solemn occasions in Westminster Abbey. It is supposed that he died about the year 1604. [J.M.]

MORLIN, J., a German divine, 1514-1571.

MORNAY, PHILIP DE, Sieur du Plessis-Marly, an illustrious leader of the French protestants, and for more than thirty years in the service of Henry IV., who was greatly indebted to him for the success of his arms and negotiations. Born 1549, died some years after retiring from the court, during which he distinguished himself as a writer in the interest of protestantism, 1623.

MORNINGTON, GARRETT WELLESLEY, earl of, father of the duke of Wellington, acquired considerable celebrity for his musical compositions. He showed an early liking for music, and became, for an amateur, a very tolerable violinist. 'Here in Cool Grot,' is the most admired of his vocal works. The university of Dublin conferred upon him their degree of Doctor in Music. He was born in Meath about the year 1720, and died in 1781. [J.M.]

MORO, or MOORE, ANTONY, a Dutch painter, favourite of Charles V. and Philip II., 1512-1568.

MORO, CHRISTOPHER, a Venet. doge, 1462-71.

MOROSI, J., an Ital. mechanician, 1772-1840.

MOROSINI, the name of several famous Venetians.—1. DOMINICHINO, doge from 1148 to 1156. 2. MICHAEL, succeeded as doge, and died the same year, 1382. 3. PAUL, ambassador to the emperor, and to the kings of Poland, Bohemia, and Naples, 1406-1483. 4. ANDREA, a senator and historian of the republic, 1558-1618. 5. FRANCESCO, born 1618, distinguished in the wars with the Turks as generalissimo of the Venetian troops, afterwards procurator of St. Mark, and successor of Giustinian as doge 1688, died 1694.

MORRELL, B., an Amer. navigator, 1795-1839.

MORRIS, C., an Eng. song-writer, 1739-1832.

MORRIS, L., a Welch antiquary, 1702-1765.

MORRISON, ROBERT, the famous Chinese scholar and missionary, was born of humble parents at Morpeth, in Northumberland, 1782, and was sent to Canton by the London Missionary Society in 1807. From this period to 1824 he was resident in China, and translated into that language the four Gospels, and the greater part of the Epistles. He wrote also numerous important works to facilitate the study of the Chinese tongue, the principal of which is his Dictionary, printed by the East India Company at a cost of £15,000. In 1824 Dr. Morrison visited England. In 1826 he returned to Canton, and died there 1834.

MORSE, J., an American geographer, d. 1826.

MORSER, A., a Swiss mechanician, 1771-1840.

MORTIER. EDMUND ADOLPHE CASIMIR

JOSEPH MORTIER, marshal of France & of Treviso, was born at Chateau-Camille 1768. He joined a regiment of volunteer beginning of the revolutionary war, and under Kleber, Marceau, Pichegru, and Moreau the early campaigns of that contest. He had reached the rank of general of division when he commanded the right wing of Massena's army at the battle of Zurich. Napoleon made him one of his marshals in 1804; and he was highly distinguished in the campaigns of the next year against the Austrians and Russians. In 1806 he was in possession of Hanover and Hamburg, and with singular moderation to the inhabitants he signaled himself at the battle of Friedland in 1807; and was then employed by the emperor in Spain, where he won the battle of Ocana. He served in Russia, and took an active part in the military operations of that year, and in 1813 and 1814. In conjunction with Marmont, Mortier defended Paris against the allies, and fought the final battle of Montmartre, which he was obliged to capitulate. Marshal Mortier was characterized by integrity, and his administrative ability caused him to be much trusted and obeyed by the Bourbons after their restoration. Philippe placed equal confidence in him; and he was riding by his side at a review of the Imperial Guard of Paris, 28th July, 1835, when the machine, which Fieschi had prepared against him, exploded, and killed among many others the veteran marshal.

MORTIMER, JOHN, an English geographer, known as a writer on husbandry, died 1741. MORTIMER, THOMAS, vice-consul in the Austrian Netherlands, known as a writer on commercial and miscellaneous subjects, 1730-1809.

MORTIMER, J. H., an English artist, 1730-1809.

MORTIMER, ROGER, earl of, the 1st Duke of Queen Isabella, b. in Wales 1287, executed 1336.

MORTON, C., a learned antiquarian, 1730-1809.

MORTON, JAMES, earl of. See DORSET.

MORTON, JOHN, archbishop of Canterbury and cardinal, distinguished as a statesman and partizan of the house of Lancaster, was born 1410. He rose in dignity through several reigns, from that of Henry VI. to Henry VII., having escaped the hands of Richard, between this interval, and fled to the continent, where he joined the earl of Richmond. Died 1500.

MORTON, R., a medical writer, died 1741.

MORTON, THOMAS, a learned prelate, belonged to the same family as the fam. Card. Morton, 15th cent.

MORTON, THOMAS, a drama. wr., 17th cent.

MORUS, S. F. N., a German theologian, 15th cent.

MORVAN, a king of Brittany, 8th cent.

MORVEAU. See GUYTON DE MORVILLE.

MORVILLE, CH. JOHN BAPT. FL. Count De, a Fr. ambass. and minister, 18th cent.

MOSCATI, P., a French politician, 17th cent.

MOSCHENI, M. C., an It. poetess, 17th cent.

MOSCHUS, a Greek poet, about 200 B.C.

MOSCHUS, D., a Gk. poet and refugee, 17th cent.

MOSCHUS, J., a Greek monk, au. of the 12th cent.

of the Saints he had known in his travels.

MOSELEY, BENJAMIN, an English physician, experienced in the West Indies, author of a professional work on Dysentery, and of two on Coffee and Sugar, died 1819.

MOSER, G. M., a Swiss artist, 1705-1783.
 MOSER, JOHN JAMES, a German writer on public law, author of a great number of important works, 1701-1785. His son, FREDERIC CHARLES, statesman and writer, 1731-1798.
 MOSER, W. G., a writer on forests, 1729-1793.
 MOSES, the leader and legislator of the Hebrews on their departure from Egypt, supposed to be 1225-1605 B.C.
 MOSES ALSCHECH, a Syrian rabbin, 16th c.
 MOSES BEN-NOCHMANN, a Spanish rabbi, author of 'Wars of the Lord,' &c., 1194-1300.
 MOSES, C., an Armenian prelate, 5th century.
 MOSHEIM, JOHN LAURENCE VON, was born in a noted family at Lubec, 9th October, 1694. He was educated at the university of Kiel, where, though a very young man, he became professor of philosophy. He was especially distinguished as a teacher. He framed his discourses on the best French and English models, and published some volumes of sermons. Such was his popularity, that the king of Denmark invited him to a chair at the university of Copenhagen. In 1725 he was invited by the duke of Brunswick to the professorship of theology at Helmstadt, a sphere which he richly occupied for twenty-two years. In 1747 he was appointed by George II. of Britain to the unity chair, and to the chancellorship of the university of Göttingen. In this responsible position he remained eight years, when he died, 9th September, 1755. The works of Mosheim are extensive, consisting of numerous translations, discourses, sermons, and letters. He is chiefly known to us as a church historian, by his 'Commentaries,' and by his 'Institutes,' both written in Latin. The Institutes, which are a brief and compound, have been translated into German by von Einem and Schlegel, and into English in 1764, by MacLaine, minister at the Hague, and recently by Dr. Murdoch of America, a third edition of whose admirable translation appeared in 1841. The last translation is incomparably the best, and must remove some prejudices against Mosheim which MacLaine's dry and unfaithful translation may have originated. Mosheim's Latin is too succinct to be either classical or elegant. His endeavour in recording the history of the struggles of various religious parties was to preserve a dignified neutrality, which has been abused to such an extent, that to many it has appeared to wear the aspect of complete indifference. Such a view, however, would be very unjust, for those who read his sermons, and other discourses, will discover in them a decided, intelligent, and ardent piety. [J.E.]
 MOSNERON, J., a French writer, 1738-1830.
 MOSS, ROBERT, chaplain to William III., and father in the Bangorian controversy, 1666-1729.
 MOSEWICH, CHARLES, successively bishop of St. Asaph's and of Bath and Wells, d. 1802. CHARLES, the latter, bishop of Oxford, died 1811.
 MOSSOM, ROBERT, an Irish prelate, d. 1679.
 MOSSOP, HENRY, an Irish actor, 1729-1773.
 MOSTAERT, JOHN, a D. painter, 1499-1555.
 MOSTOWSKI, COUNT THADDEUS, one of the most courageous defenders of the independence of Poland, 1766-1842.
 MOTHE-LE-VAYER. See LAMOTHE.
 MOTTERBY, G., an Eng. physician, 1731-93.

MOTHERWELL, W., a Scotch poet, 1798-1835.
 MOTTE. See LA-MOTTE.
 MOTTEUX, P. A., a French poet, 1660-1717.
 MOTTEVILLE, FRANÇOISE BERTAUD, Dame De, the favourite and biographer of Anne of Austria, time of Richelieu, 1621-1689.
 MOTTLEY, JOHN, son of Colonel Mottley, an adherent of James II., known as the biographer of Peter the Great and Catharine of Russia, and the alleged author of 'Joe Miller's Jest,' 1692-1750.
 MOTTRAYE, A. DE LA, a French traveller and historical critic, 1674-1743.
 MOUCHON, PETER, a Genevese ecclesiastic, and friend of Rousseau, author of a 'Table Analytique et Raisonnée de l'Encyclopédie,' 1733-1797.
 MOUFET, or MUFFET, THOMAS, a physician of London, distinguished as a professional writer and naturalist, died about 1604.
 MOUGIN, P. A., a Fr. astronomer, 1735-1816.
 MOULIN. See DUMOULIN.
 MOULIN, J. F. A., a Fr. general, 1752-1810.
 MOUNIER, JOHN JOSEPH, a political writer and orator, distinguished in the estates-general of France, 1758-1806. His son, CL. PHILIPPE, a statesman, 1784-1843.
 MOUNTAGUE, or MONTAGUE, RICHARD, a learned prelate, distinguished for his knowledge of ecclesiastical antiquities, and known to history as the personal friend and associate in principle of Archbishop Laud, 1578-1641.
 MOUNTFORT, WILLIAM, a dramatic writer and actor, assassinated by his rival in love, Capt. Hill, after marrying Mrs. Bracegirdle, 1659-1692.
 MOURAD-BEY, chief of the Mamelukes, and companion-in-arms of Ibrahim Bey, was born in Circassia 1750. On the invasion of Egypt by Buonaparte, he won the admiration of the French by his gallant resistance, but was forced to submit to Kléber, who left him the government of Upper Egypt, under the French protectorate. Died 1801.
 MOURADGEA - D'OHOSSON, IGNACIUS, a Swedish historian of Armenian descent, born at Constantinople 1740. While residing in the East as Swedish minister, he collected the materials of his 'General View of the Ottoman Empire,' published 1787-1790. Died 1807.
 MOURAVIEF, M. NIKITISCH, a Russian poet, philosopher, and historian, tutor in the family of Catherine II., 1757-1807.
 MOURET, J. J., a Fr. composer, 1682-1738.
 MOURGUES, MICHAEL, a French Jesuit and mathematician, author of 'Traité de la Poésie Française,' &c., 1642-1713.
 MOUSKES, PHILIP, a Fr. historian, d. 1282.
 MOUTON, G., a French astronomer, 1618-94.
 MOUTON, J. B., SYLVAIN, a Fr. Jesuit, one of the last refugees living in Holland, 1740-1803.
 MOXON, JOSEPH, a map maker and writer on navigation, mathemat., astrono., &c., 1627-1700.
 MOYLE, WALTER, a classical scholar, member of parlia., and wr. on politi. economy, 1672-1721.
 MOYSART, F., a French writer, 1735-1813.
 MOYSES, DAVID, page to King James, and author of a diary, published as 'Memoirs' of Scottish History, 1573-1630.
 MOZART, JOHANN CHRYSOSTOMUS WOLFGANG GOTTLIEB, born in Salzburg, on the 25th of January, 1756, was the son of Leopold Mozart, a bookbinder of Augsburg, who studied music at

Salzburg, and was in 1762 admitted as one of the musicians of the prince-archbishop of that town. The young Mozart, born amidst music, soon evinced a most remarkable musical precocity. At three years old he first began to show signs of that astonishing ability which afterwards made him one of the greatest amongst many great musicians. At four years old, almost without a lesson, he was able to play upon the harpsichord several minuets and other pieces of music. At five he made his first essays as a composer. In all the other studies proper to his age, as letters and arithmetic, he showed a marvellous aptitude, and very rapidly became a proficient in his juvenile tasks. Music, however, was always his favourite study, and his principal amusement. At six years of age, Mozart's father removed with all his family to Munich, where he, with his sister Mary-Anne, had the honour of performing before the elector, who received the infant artists with the most marked condescension. About this time he began privately to study the violin, and before his father, or any one else, was aware of his proficiency upon this instrument, he was able to acquit himself like a master in the second part of some most difficult concertos. Amid all the wonder and admiration which his great talents caused, Mozart never ceased to be a simple, good-natured, and unassuming child, and his instant obedience to the slightest request of his parents was one of his distinguishing traits. In 1763, when only seven years old, his family left Germany, and after having visited and performed in the principal cities of his fatherland, he in November arrived in Paris, and was introduced to play upon the organ at Versailles in presence of the whole court. Here he published his two first compositions, and the wonderful powers of Mozart created quite an excitement amongst all classes of people. In 1764 he came to England, where he received the most unbounded applause, both from the court and the nobility before whom he performed. During his residence in England, he composed and printed six sonatas, which were by request dedicated to the Queen. He returned to France in 1765, and from thence went to Holland, and at the Hague, when not more than eight years old, composed a symphony for a full orchestra, on occasion of the installation of the prince of Orange. They then returned to Paris, where they resided for two months, and where the young artist and his gifted sister were feted and caressed by all manner of people. They then turned their course toward Germany, and from this time forward Mozart devoted himself with increased ardour to the study of his art. In 1768 the two children performed before the emperor Joseph II. at Vienna, who ordered young Wolfgang to compose music to the opera buffo, *La Finta Semplice*, which, though never performed, was approved of by all the masters and cognoscenti of the period. In 1769 young Mozart was nominated concert master to the archbishop of Salzburg. In the same year he went to Italy, where he was most rapturously welcomed. His first performance in Italy was given at Milan, where he was engaged to return and compose the first opera for the carnival of 1771. At Bologna and Florence the reception he met with was equally flattering to the young musician. At the latter city he made the acquaint-

ance of Thomas Linley, who, about his age, then a pupil under Martini, the celebrated violinist, arrived at Rome in Passion Week, and on Wednesday went to the Sistine chapel, where he heard for the first time the celebrated *Miserere*, which was prohibited to be copied, or in any manner published, on pain of excommunication. On Good Friday the same *Miserere* was again performed, when Mozart was present with the copy he had made from memory concealed about him, that he might have an opportunity of making corrections. This circumstance created an immense excitement at Rome, because the peculiarities of the *Miserere* were thought impossible to be expressed by musical notation, and when Mozart, in presence of some Sistine chorists, sang the composition in the very manner in which it was sung by those who had acquired it after long practice, the professional singers expressed their astonishment in terms of unmeasured admiration. The fame of Mozart after this was spread far and wide. His wonderful musical talents and power of performing on the organ were attributed to a charm which it was supposed he carried in his ring. When the pope first heard him perform, he conferred upon him the order of the Golden Spur, and at Bologna he was elected member of the Philharmonic Society, which at that time an honour rarely conferred even on the greatest musicians. On the 26th of December, 1770, he produced at Milan his *Mithridate*, which had a successful run of twenty nights, and caused him to be engaged to compose the opera for the year 1773. This opera was *Silla*, which was performed twenty-six nights in succession. In the interval between the two named above, he went to Venice and Verona, where he received the highest musical honours. At Milan, he, in 1771, composed an opera, and



[House of Mozart.]

Salzburg in 1772 he composed another, for the election of the new archbishop. In 1775 his fame was so completely established, and so well known, that he could have made choice of engagements in all the capitals of Europe. His preferred Paris, and therefore, in 1777, he, with his mother, commenced his second journey to

hat city. The death of his mother made Paris unsupportable, and he returned to his father at the beginning of the year 1779. Some time after this Mozart went to Munich, whence he went to Vienna, and entered the service of the emperor, whom he remained attached during the rest of his life, though tempted to leave him by many advantageous offers. His principal works, composed about and after this time, were 'Cosi Fan Tutti,' 'Domeneo,' 'L'Enlevement du Serail,' 'Nozze de Figaro,' 'Don Giovanni,' 'Zauberflöte,' 'Clemenza di Tito,' 'Masses,' and his world-renowned 'Requiem.' During the time he was engaged in the composition of the 'Zauberflöte' he began to be subject to fainting fits, which recurred at short intervals till the close of his life, which took place the 5th of December, 1792, when he had not attained to his thirty-sixth year. He left a widow and two sons. His works, which are too numerous to mention by name, were in all styles of his art, and all great. He is one of the greatest masters of music, and his works will live to all time. [J.M.]

MOZZI, L., a controversial writer, 1746-1813.

MOZZI, M. A., an Italian historian, 1678-1736.

MUDGE, ZACHARY, a dissenting minister, who afterwards entered the Church of England, author of 'Sermons, &c.,' died 1769. THOMAS, his son, distinguished for his improvement of the chronometer, 1715-1794. JOHN, brother of the latter, physician and professional writer, most distinguished for his improvement of the reflecting telescope, died 1793. WILLIAM, son of John, an officer in the army, and an employé in the trigonometrical survey, 1762-1820.

MUDIE, ROBERT, a famous writer on natural history, and contributor to magazine literature, born in Forfarshire 1777, died in indigent circumstances 1842.

MUGGLETON, LODOWICKE, the principal of the enthusiasts, (his companion being John Love), who in the year 1651, announced themselves as the two last witnesses, and went from place to place, denouncing with great violence all whom they regarded as false professors of religion, even magistrates and persons in authority. Their principal attacks were directed against the Quakers and Ranters, some of whom replied to them in writing. The first publication of Muggleton is entitled 'A Remonstrance from the Eternal God, declaring several Spiritual Transactions unto the Parliament and Commonwealth of England, by his Excellency the Lord General Cromwell, the Council of State, the Council of War, and to all that love the second appearing of the Lord Jesus, the only wise God and everlasting Father, Blessed for ever.' This pamphlet was first printed in 1653, and was republished in 1710, with a portrait of the author, the subscription to which gives the true date of his life—'Dyed the 14th of March, 1681 then aged eighty-eight years, seven months, and fourteen days.' Muggleton is depicted with long hair, low forehead, protruding brow, and high cheek bones, and what physiognomists would call the aggressive nose. The exposition of his doctrines is given in his work called 'The Love Looking-Glass,' published 1656, and his followers formed a sect which has survived to the present times. His fanaticism was perfectly sincere, and he more than once suffered imprisonment

for the vigorous manner in which he prosecuted his 'Commission.' [E.R.]

MUIS, S. M. DE, a Fr. Hebraist, 1587-1644.

MULLER, ANDREW, a German divine and Oriental scholar, especially dist. for his labours in illustration of the Chinese language, 1630-1694.

MULLER, CARL OTTFRIED, professor of archæology at Gottingen, distinguished for his skill in mythology, 1797-1840.

MULLER, HENRY, a Ger. divine, 1631-1675.

MULLER, GERARD FREDERIC, a German traveller and writer, skilled in the Russian language, and a long time resident in that country as historiographer of the empire. He is considered the father of Russian history, and is author of numerous valuable works in that branch of inquiry. Born in Westphalia 1705; died in Moscow, where he had been appointed keeper of the archives, 1783.

MULLER, J., a Dutch engraver, b. about 1570.

MULLER, JOHN, a Swiss historian, auth. of a 'Hist. of the Helvetic Confederation,' 1752-1809.

MULLER, JOHN, called 'Regiomontanus,' from his birthplace, distinguished as a Greek scholar, astronomer, and mathematical writer, 1436-1476.

MULLER, J. S., a Germ. engraver, 1715-1782.

MULLER, L., a military engineer of Prussia, au. of 'The Wars of Frederick the Great,' 1734-1804.

MULLER, OTHON FREDERIC, an eminent naturalist, was born at Copenhagen in 1730. He died in 1784. He was born of parents in a humble sphere of life, and was destined for the church. Recommended by his learning and regularity of manners to the situation of tutor to the young Count Schulin, he travelled into various countries with him; and was induced by his pupil's mother, a woman of excellent understanding, to engage in the study of natural history. Marrying advantageously, he abandoned his intention of going into the church, and was enabled to devote himself exclusively to scientific occupations. As a naturalist he acquired a high reputation both at home and abroad, and was honoured by his sovereign, who conferred upon him various marks of high distinction. His first works were the Entomology and Botany of the part of his native country where he was born and resided, which was followed by a continuation of the great work begun by Oeder, the Flora of Denmark. Zoology, however, soon superseded botany; and we know no naturalist who has more ably illustrated the fauna of his native country than Muller has done his. Selecting chiefly those portions of the animal kingdom, which from their diminutive proportions, had till then been but little attended to, he struck out an original path, and clothing his descriptions of the little animals of his studies in elegant Latin, he has rendered his works accessible to, and made them the delight of all succeeding zoologists. His histories, or monographs of the infusoria, the hydrachnæ or water spiders, and the entomostraca of Denmark and Norway, are models of composition and monuments of prodigious patience; while his great work, which, however, he did not live to finish, the Zoologia Danica, is one of amazing accuracy, both in the descriptions and in the figures of the animals described, and is indispensable to every naturalist even of the present day. The younger Linnæus has named a genus of plants after him, Mullera. [W.B.]

MULLER, W., a German writer, 1794-1827.
 MUMMIUS, L., a consul of Rome, B.C. 146.
 MUNCER, MUNTZER, or MUNZER, THOS., a chief of the German anabaptists, executed 1525.
 MUNCHAUSEN, GERLACH ADOLPHUS, Baron Von, Hanoverian prime minister, and founder of the university of Göttingen, 1688-1770.

MUNCHHAUSEN, JEROME CH. FREDERIC VON, a German officer, whose wonderful relations of his adventures in the service of Russia, suggested the story of Burger, remarkable for its humour and extravagance; died 1797.

MUNCK, J., a Danish navigator, died 1628.

MUNDAY, A., a dramatic writer, died 1633.

MUNDEN, JOSEPH SAUNDERS, a comic actor, distinguished for humour, born in London, 1758. He was intended by his parents for the medical profession; but, disliking it, he was next apprenticed to a law-stationer. Here having learned to copy, he was originally engaged to write out the parts for the performers, and thus introduced to the histrionic profession, was sometimes permitted to tread the stage as mute, and at length joined a strolling company at Rochdale, Lancashire. In 1780, he was engaged as low comedian at the Canterbury theatre. It was not, however, until 1790 that he made his *débüt* in London, when he appeared at Covent Garden, as *Sir Francis Gripe*, in 'The Busy Body,' and *Jemmy Jumps*, in 'The Farmer.' Transferred in 1813 to Drury Lane, he continued there till 31st May, 1824, when he retired. *Old Dornton* in 'The Road to Ruin,' was one of his most successful characters. Munden indulged in broad grimace, but added to his humour a pathos which was sometimes irresistibly touching. Unlike most actors, he was distinguished in private life by his economical habits, and accumulated a large fortune. He died 6th February, 1832, in Bernard Street, Russell Square, where he had long resided. [J.A.H.]

MUNNICH, BURCHARD CHRISTOPHER, Count Von, a German officer in the service of Russia, who was exiled to Siberia. On being restored to favour, he appeared at court in the sheep-skin dress worn during his captivity; 1683-1767.

MUNOZ, J. B., a Spanish historian, 1745-1799.

MUNOZ, S., a Spanish painter, 1745-1799.

MUNOZ, T., a Spanish engineer, 1743-1823.

MUNRO, ALEXANDER, M.D., the son of Dr. Alexander Munro, professor of anatomy in the university of Edinburgh, was born at Edinburgh on the 20th of May, 1733, and after having been carefully educated as an anatomist, he was associated with his father in the chair of anatomy in the year 1755, and ultimately succeeded him in that charge. This chair he held for the remainder of his life, which was terminated on the 2d of October, 1817, when he had attained to the eighty-fifth year of his age. He is generally known in medical biography as Munro Secundus, and, with his father, contributed largely to the establishment of the fame of the Edinburgh school of medicine; but though a skilful anatomist and physiologist, he could lay no claim to the possession of the inventive powers and the original genius of the Hunters, with both of whom he was contemporary, and with the elder of whom he maintained a bitter, but now forgotten, controversy on the origin of the lymphatics. [J.M.C.]

MUNRO, SIR T., gover. of Madras, 1760-1769.

MUNSTER, COUNT, a statesman of Hanover, known at the congress of Vienna 1814, died 1818.

MUNSTER, GEORGE FITZCLARENCE, earl, eldest son of the duke of Clarence and Mrs. Stanhope, born 1794, shot himself, after acquiring distinction as a valiant soldier in India, 1842.

MUNSTER, SEBASTIAN, professor of Hebrew at Basle, one of the most learned men of his age, author of numerous works, 1489-1552.

MUNTER, B., a German divine, 1735-1799.

MUNTER, F., a Ger. Orientalist, 1760-1818.

MUNTING, ABRAHAM, father and son, distinguished as physicians and botanists, the son died 1628, the latter 1626-1683.

MURA, F. DE, a painter of Naples, died 1769.

MURAND, E., a Dutch painter, 1622-1700.

MURAT. JOACHIM MURAT, *le beau sabreur*, leader of the imperial armies, was born in 1767, near Nîmes. His father was a country innkeeper. Young Murat was distinguished, even in boyhood, for his courage, and for his horsemanship. He was intended for the church; but he entered the army at the age of 20, and soon became notorious for his duels, and for the fervour of his democratic opinions. In 1795, when Buonaparte put down the rising of the Sections of Paris, Murat was an officer in one of the regiments of cavalry in the capital; and was of the greatest service to his future master in securing for him the possession of the park of St. Cloud, which was employed by Buonaparte so effectively against the insurgents. When Napoleon made general of the army of Italy, he placed Murat on his personal staff: and he afterwards took him with him to Egypt. Both against the Austrian and Piedmontese in Italy, and against the Mamelukes and Turks in Egypt, Murat proved his brilliant courage, and his ability as a leader of horse. He returned from Egypt with Napoleon, and throughout the consular and early imperial campaigns in Germany he increased his martial renown. His height, his stature, his handsome features, his showy costume, and the unrivalled skill and grace of his horsemanship, all combined to increase the effect which his daring courage and personal prowess produced both on friends and foes. His white plume, that of Henri Quatre, was the standard which his men followed best through the thick of every battle. He had little strategic ability. Napoleon, when he was on Elba, described him truly in these words—'Murat was a good soldier—one of the most brilliant commanders I ever saw on the field of battle. Of no great talents; without much moral courage; timid in forming his plan of operations: but the more he saw the enemy, all that vanished—his eyes became the most sure, and the most rapid—his courage truly chivalrous. Moreover, he is a fine man, and well-dressed, though at times rather fancifully. It was really a magnificent sight to see him in battle heading the cavalry.' Murat married Caroline Buonaparte, Napoleon's youngest daughter. He was made a marshal of France, when the empire was established, and in 1806 Napoleon gave him the grand duchy of Berg and Cleves. Murat received from his imperial patron the title of King of Naples, and reigned over that beautiful country for seven years. Botta, the Italian historian, says of him, 'He was courteous and affable to all, was no lover of rapine, still less of cruelty:'

only was necessary to his happiness.' Such was Murat's general character, both before and during his royalty: but his implicit devotion to Napoleon made him on several occasions become the instrument, if not the cause, of acts of great barbarity and injustice.—In 1812 he joined Napoleon in the great expedition against Russia, and was general of the whole cavalry of the Grand Army. After the disasters of that campaign, Murat continued to serve under Napoleon against the Allies in Germany, till the great defeat of the emperor at Leipzig in the autumn of 1813, seemed to render his cause desperate. Murat then sought to secure his own possession of the Neapolitan throne. He basely betrayed his benefactor; and, joining himself to the Allied Sovereigns against France, he attacked Napoleon's forces in Italy. By this treachery he preserved himself as king of Naples during 1814; but he found that the Allied sovereigns, though they suffered him to reign, regarded him with suspicion and ill-will. On learning Napoleon's escape from Elba in 1815, Murat determined to change sides again; and he attacked the Austrians in Italy. He was speedily defeated, and obliged to take refuge in France, before the opening of the campaign in Belgium between Napoleon and the Allies, by which the war was decided. So deep was the abhorrence among the French soldiery of Murat for his treachery in the preceding year, that Napoleon did not dare bring him to the French army; though the emperor saw well Murat's value in the day of battle. Afterwards, at St. Helena, Napoleon referred to him as a subject, and said, that perhaps Murat, had he been at Waterloo, might have changed the fate of that battle, and of the world. 'There were moments during the battle,' said the emperor, 'when the breaking of a single English square might have won us the victory; and if ever there was the only officer who could have done it, Murat was that man.' After the second fall of Napoleon, Murat lingered about for some months in the south of France and in Corsica: and finally, on the 7th October, 1815, he landed with a small band of armed followers on the Calabrian coast, in the chimerical hope of reconquering his kingdom of Naples. He was speedily overpowered and taken prisoner. The Neapolitan court showed him no mercy. He was sent before a military commission, tried, condemned, and shot within half-an-hour after sentence. He met his fate with the chivalric courage that had ever distinguished him; and his last letter to his wife, written by him while the preparations were making for his court-martial, is one of the most pathetic and heroic that history has preserved. When he confronted the soldiers who were to shoot him, he refused to have his eyes bandaged, and bade them 'spare the face, and point straight to the heart.' Then he pointed to his heart with his right hand; and held in the left a medallion picture of his wife and children, on which he was gazing when the soldiers fired, and which he stretched a corpse at the instant, still holding the medallion to the very last. [E.S.C.]

MURATORI, D., an Ital. painter, born 1661.
MURATORI, LODOVICO ANTONIO, an Italian geologist and historian, author of many valuable works, successively librarian at Milan, and archivist and librarian at Modena, 1672-1750.

MURDOC, a king of Scotland, 715-730.

MURE, SIR W., a Scotch poet, died 1657.

MURENA, C., an Italian architect, 1715-1764.

MURET, J. L., a Swiss economist, 1715-1796.

MURET, M. A. F., an Ital. *savant*, 1526-1585.

MURILLO, BARTHOLOME ESTEBAN, was born at Seville 1st January, 1618. He was the pupil of his relative Juan del Castillo. In 1642 he visited Madrid, and was aided by Velazquez, then painter to the king, who procured him permission to copy in the Royal Galleries. Murillo returned to Seville in 1645, where he commenced that great series of works which have now made his name so glorious. He married a lady of fortune in 1648, which much aided his personal influence, and he succeeded in establishing an academy of the arts at Seville in 1660, and acted as president the first year. He died at Seville, 3d April, 1682, in consequence of a fall from a scaffolding at Cadiz, where he was engaged in the church of the Capuchins, painting a large altar piece of St. Catherine.—Murillo's principal works are eight large pictures which he painted for the hospital of St. George, called La Caridad, finished in 1674, but which were dispersed during the peninsular war: three are in this country.—'The Return of the Prodigal Son,' and 'Abraham Visited by the Angels,' in the possession of the duke of Sutherland; and 'Christ Healing the Sick of the Palsy,' called 'The Pool of Bethesda,' in the possession of Mr. George Tomline, London, 'Our Lady of the Immaculate Conception,' painted in 1678, and lately purchased by the French government, for the enormous sum of £23,600 sterling, and the picture of the 'Holy Family,' or 'Trinity,' in the British National Gallery, are fine examples of Murillo's later style. In the later part of his life Murillo changed both his style and his subjects; his earlier pictures, chiefly fancy subjects, and illustrative of humble life, are painted in a forcible manner, with predominant dark shadows; his latter works are of equal truth of character, but in a more elevated and chaste style, and are almost exclusively of religious subjects.—(Cean Bermudez, *Diccionario Historico de los mas Ilustres Profesores de las Belas Artes en Espana*, Madrid, 1806; Stirling, *Annals of the Artists of Spain*.) [R.N.W.]

MURNER, TH., a French poet, 1465-1533.

MURPHY, ARTHUR, an Irish dramatic and miscellaneous writer, author of 'The Grecian Daughter' and other plays, highly popular in their time. Having supported the government, he was appointed one of the commissioners of bankruptcy. Born at Cork 1727, died 1805.

MURPHY, JAMES CAVANAGH, an Irish architect and antiq., an. of works on Portugal, d. 1816.

MURR, CHR. THEOPHILUS VON, born at Nuremberg 1735, distinguished as a literary *savant*, Orientalist, and bibliophile, died 1811.

MURRAY, ALEXANDER, a poor self-educated Scotchman, distinguished for his researches into the nature and origin of languages; born 1775, professor at Edinburgh 1812, died 1813.

MURRAY, CHARLES, a successful dramatic wr. and performer, born at Cheshunt 1754, d. 1821.

MURRAY, DANIEL, late Roman Catholic archbishop of Dublin, was born in 1768, and educated at Salamanca, where he was consecrated priest in 1790. He succeeded to the archbishopric in

1823, and during the agitation for catholic emancipation supported that measure by his influence, after which he took no part in political questions. In 1831, he was joined with Archbishop Whately and others in the commission for Irish education, and sanctioned the institution of the Queen's Colleges; he withdrew, however, on knowing the contrary pleasure of the pope. Died 1852.

MURRAY, SIR GEORGE, a British general, born in Perthshire 1772, entered the army in 1789, and greatly distinguished himself in the late wars. In 1812 he was appointed governor of Canada; and, returning to England on the escape of Napoleon from Elba, became, after the peace, governor of Edinburgh castle. He held several other offices, and in 1828 was secretary of state for the colonies. The principal event of his political life was his defeat at the Westminster election 1837. In 1841 he became master-general of the ordnance under Sir Robert Peel; died 1846.

MURRAY, HUGH, a Scottish geographer, historian, and miscellaneous wr., au. of many volumes in the 'Edinburgh Cabinet Library,' 1779-1846.

MURRAY, JAMES, a Scotch divine, 1702-1758.

MURRAY, JAMES, a dissenting divine, d. 1782.

MURRAY, JAMES, an East Indian officer, who commenced his career in the service in the Maharattas 1790, died 1807.

MURRAY, JAMES STUART, earl of, a natural son of James V., king of Scotland, was born 1531, and educated in France with his sister, Mary, but joined the reformers soon after her marriage with the dauphin. His political history is connected with the fortunes of the queen, after whose imprisonment in Lochleven castle, 1567, he was proclaimed Regent, and defeated her troops at the battle of Langside. He was shot by James Hamilton, whose wife he had seduced, 1570.

MURRAY, JOHN, a Scotch physician and chemist, author of works on the *Materia Medica* Pharmacy, 'Elements of Chemistry,' &c., d. 1820.

MURRAY, JOHN, the eminent publisher whose name is associated with the works of Byron, dist. for his literary acquirements and liberality, 1778-1843.

MURRAY, JOHN AND., a Swedish naturalist, 1740-1791. His brother, ADOLPHUS, professor of anatomy, 1750-1803. A third brother, J. PHILIP, distinguished as a man of letters, 1726-1776.

MURRAY, LINDLEY, born of Quaker parents in Pennsylvania 1745; was educated for the mercantile profession, and practised some time as a barrister. He afterwards realized a competency in his earlier pursuits, and acquired the leisure which he devoted to literary studies. He wrote, besides his well-known English Grammar and Spelling-book, several works on education and morals, d. 1826.

MURRAY, PATRICK, fifth Lord Elibank, a writer on the currency and public credit, 1707-78.

MURRAY, WILLIAM. See MANSFIELD.

MURRAY, W. H., a Scotch actor, 36 years manager of the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, 1791-1852.

MURRAY, WM. VANS, an American diplomatist, chiefly dist. for his services at the Hague, and at a later period at the French court, d. 1803.

MUSA, ANTONIUS, a Roman physician, celebrated for his skilful cure of Augustus.

MUSA, IBN N., an Arabian general, 640-717.

MUSA, ABU ABDALLAH MAHAMMED BEN, the earliest Arabian writer on algebra.

MUSEUS, an ancient philosopher and poet who flourished at an unknown date at Athens.

MUSEUS, a Greek poet of the 4th cent. author of the 'Loves of Hero and Leander.'

MUSEUS, JOHN CHARLES AUGUSTUS, a popular German writer and satirist, 1735-1787.

MUSCALUS, A., a German divine, died 1511.

MUSCHER, M. VAN, a Dutch pain., 1645-1711.

MUSCULUS, WOLFGANG, a German Helvetian and divine, who distinguished himself among early reformers, 1497-1563.

MUSGRAVE, SIR RICHARD, a member of parliament, and collector of the excise at Dublin, author of 'Memoirs of the Rebellion in Ireland' born about 1758, died 1818.

MUSGRAVE, SAMUEL, a physician of Exeter known as a classical scholar and critic, died 1717.

MUSGRAVE, WILLIAM, grandfather of the preceding, known as a medical writer and antiquarian, 1657-1721.

MUSONIUS, a Stoic philosopher, 15th cent.

MUSS, CHARLES, an enamel painter, d. 1811.

MUSSATO, A., an Ital. historian, 1261-1327.

MUSSCHENBROEK, PETER VON, a Dutch physician, celebrated as a natural philosopher and mathematician, 1692-1761.

MUSSO, C., an Italian prelate, 1511-1574.

MUSURUS, M., a Greek savant, 1470-1511.

MUTIS, DON GIUSEPPE CELESTINO, a learned physician of Spain, dist. as a botanist, 1733-1808.

MUTIUS CÆLIUS. See SCÆVOLA.

MUZIANO, GIROLAMO, one of the most celebrated Italian painters, at whose instance the Academy of St. Luke was founded, 1528-1591.

MUZIO, G., an Italian writer, 1496-1576.

MYCONIUS, F., a German divine, 1491-1551.

MYCONIUS, O., a Swiss reformer, 1488-1551.

MYDORGE, C., a Fr. mathematic., 1585-1648.

MYLE, A. VANDER, a D. philolog., 1558-1611.

MYLIUS, J. C., a Ger. bibliographer, 1710-1781.

MYLNE, ROBERT, the architect of Blackfriars bridge, London, afterwards surveyor of St. Paul's Cathedral, and engineer to the New River Company, born at Edinburgh 1734, died 1811.

MYN, H. VANDER, a D. painter, 1684-1741.

MYRO, a Greek poetess, 3d century B.C.

MYRON, one of the most celebrated artists of antiquity, was born at Eleuthera in Bœotia about 432 B.C. He was the pupil of Ageladas, and temporary with Phidias and Polycletus; he established at Athens.—Myron is remarkable among Greek sculptors for the comparative naturalism of his forms as contrasted with the ideal style of Phidias and other great Greeks: he represented man and animal with equal success; almost, says Petronius, gave the souls of men to animals to brass. 'He was,' says Pliny, 'curious in all corporeal detail, but paid little regard to expression,' this is not a bad description of what is now termed naturalism. The works of Myron which very many are recorded, were mostly in bronze, of Delos; but he was also a sculptor in marble, a carver in wood, and an engraver on metals. The celebrated Townley Discobolus quoit-thrower, found in the villa of Hadrian, at Tivoli, in 1791, is the work of Myron, though supposed to be a marble copy of the original; amongst all his great works, the most celebrated was a bronze cow suckling a calf, set up in a public place.

ce at Athens: there are thirty-six epigrams of this work in the Greek anthology. So extraordinary a popularity can be owing only to life-imitation, which must have been a comparative novelty. No quality in art is so popular, it is that the most vulgar and least informed can understand.—The following will serve as a specimen of the high reputation of this remarkable work: it is from an old Greek epigram in Curl's *Anac-*

'This heifer is not cast, but rolling years
Hardened the life to what it now appears:
Myron unjustly would the honour claim,
But nature has prevented him in fame.'

The cow was, in the time of Procopius, the sixth

century, in the temple of Peace at Rome. See a full account of Myron and his works, by the writer, in the *Supple. to the Penny Cyclopædia*. [R.N.W.]

MYRTIS, a poetess of Bœotia, 5th cent. B.C.

MYRTIUS, CHERUBIN, a local historian, born near Treves, and settled in an Italian monastery in 1592; date of his death unknown.

MYTENS, A., a Flemish painter, 1541-1602.

MYTENS, DANIEL, the name of two Dutch painters, father and son, the elder, known to have been living in 1656, the younger, 1636-1688.

MYTENS, M., a Swed. painter, famous for his imitations of the antique, born at Stockholm, 1695; d. at Vienna, where he was painted, to the court, 1755.

MYTZES, a king of the Bulgarians, 1258.

N

NABEGA, an Arabian poet, 6th century.

NABI-EFFENDI, a Turkish poet, 17th cent.

NABIS, a general and tyrant of Sparta, who had a considerable part in the affairs of Greece from 205 to 192 B.C., at the time his country was in conflict with the Roman power. He was killed by his pretended ally, Alexamenos, after being repeatedly defeated by the army of the Achaean league.

NABONASSAR, a k. of Babylonia, whose name marks an era commencing 26th Feb., 747 B.C.

NABOPOLASSAR. See NEBUCHADNEZZAR.

NADAB, a king of Israel, 343-341 B.C.

NADAL, A., a French miscel. wr., 1659-1741.

NADASTI, or DE NADAZD, THOMAS, a Hungarian nobleman distinguished in the wars of Ferdinand of Austria against Solyman II., and in the reign of Charles V., 16th century. His grandson, FRANCIS, Count de Forgatsch, a patriot and historian, executed 1671.

NADAUD, JOS., a French ecclesiastic, d. 1792.

NADAUULT, J., a French naturalist, 1701-1782.

NADIR SHAH, otherwise THAMASP KOULI KHAN, a famous military adventurer, who was born in Khorassan, 1688; and by 1736 had raised himself by a series of crimes and conquests to the throne of Persia. He then invaded the empire of the Mogul, and after carrying fire and sword through some of its richest provinces, enriched himself and his officers with nearly a hundred millions sterling in money, jewels, and effects. He was despatched in his tent, after a fierce personal struggle with the conspirators, 19th June, 1747.

NAEVIUS, C., a Roman dramatist, d. B.C. 203.

NAEVIUS, J., a Saxon physician, 1499-1574.

NAEVIUS, F. C., a French ascetic, 1734-1816.

NAEL, J. A., a Prussian sculptor, 1710-1795.

NAEL, H., one of the Jewish prophets, 7th c. B.C.

NAELSON, J., a French painter, 1757-1832.

NAELSON, J. A., a French atheist, 1738-1810.

NAELSON, M., a Dutch painter, 1570-1651.

NAELSON, A., a Russian poet, 1782-1814.

NAELDI, NALDO, an Italian wr., d. about 1470.

NAELDI, S., an Italian singer, killed 1819.

NAELSON, JOHN, a Church of England minister, author of historical works elucidating the reign of Charles I., 1638-1686.

NAELSON, V., a Ch. of Engl. divine, 1641-1724.

NAELSON, W. DE, a French historian, 14th ct.

NAELSONI, GIOVANNI BATISTA FELICE GASPARI, a diplomatist and hist. of Venice, 1616-78.

NANNI, GIOVANNI, an Ital. painter, called from his birth-place, Giovanni di Udine, 1494-1564.

NANNINI, A., an Italian writer, 15th century.

NANNIUS, PET., the Latinized name of Peter Nanni, or Nanning, a Dutch philologist, 1500-57.

NANNONI, A., an Italian surgeon, 1715-1790.

NANTEUIL, P., a French dramatist, d. 1681.

NANTEUIL, R., a French engraver, 1630-78.

NANTIGNI, L. C., a Fr. genealogist, 1692-1755.

NAPIER, LIEUTENANT-GEN. SIR CHARLES JAMES, who combined the talents of a great administrator with those of a conqueror, and was in many respects one of the most remarkable men of the present age, was born in 1782, and began his military career in Ireland at the period of the rebellion. He won his first laurels in the peninsular war, where he fought desperately under Sir John Moore, and became the prisoner of Ney, dreadfully lacerated by the wounds he had received during the retreat on Corunna. Being permitted to return to England on parole, he filled up a period of military inaction by writing several works on colonization, the state of Ireland, military law, and engineering. In 1811 he joined Wellington as a volunteer, and was present at some of his hardest fought actions in the peninsula, including Fuentes d'Onore and Badajoz. It was his fate to be absent on a cruising expedition when Europe was surprised by the sudden return of Napoleon, but he reached the army three days after the battle of Waterloo, assisted in what fighting there remained to do, and accompanied it to Paris. He was then some years governor of Cephalonia, and drew up a plan, in conjunction with Lord Byron, for achieving the independence of Greece, won the lasting gratitude of the Cephalonians, who call him the father of their country, and was ultimately recalled. In 1841, during the administration of Lord Auckland in India, he was appointed commander of the Bombay army, and commenced that reform of abuses which rendered his name a hateful one to the magnates of Leadenhall-Street, and the authorities under their influence. On the appointment of Lord Ellenborough, his plan for a campaign in Afghanistan found support in a kindred spirit, and taking the field with only 2,000 men, he found himself face to face with an army of 30,000 whom he defeated with dreadful slaughter at the famous battle of Meenacee, 17th February, 1843. His forces were afterwards augmented

to 5,000, and with these he completed the conquest of Scinde, by the defeat of Shere Mahomed at the head of 25,000 men in a pitched battle at Hydrabad. Lord Ellenborough appointed him governor of the conquered territory, and it was now that his brilliant talents as a ruler found the scope necessary for their development. Troops of bandits had to be put down, suttee abolished, a general survey of the country taken, roads made, the laws revised, the whole of the administration reorganized; yet in addition to all this, Sir Charles Napier added to his labours the social improvement and education of the people; besides writing and arguing against the opposition of the civil authorities of India. In the midst of these toils the battles of Ferozeshah and Sobraon finished the scheme of conquest while he was speculating on its enlargement, and in 1847 he was induced by the declining health of Lady Napier to return to England. In 1849 another Sikh war had broken out, and the anxious eyes of the country were fixed on Sir Charles Napier, who, conscious that his only friends were in the army and the people of England, for some time declined going. He yielded at last to the duke of Wellington, whose last words were,—‘*If you don’t go, I must,*’ and forty-three days after he was in Bombay, where he learned that the war had been concluded. The manner of his reception by Lord Dalhousie completely realized his misgivings. ‘In ten minutes,’ (says Sir Charles) ‘he told me in substance, nay, the words were,—That in letters from England he had been warned against my endeavouring to encroach upon his power, and had answered *he would take a—d good care I should not!*’ On such terms it is rather surprising that Napier remained commander of the army two years than that he tendered his resignation at the end of that period and returned home—not, however, until he had effected further reforms in all that came under his authority. He died at Oaklands, near Portsmouth, 29th August, 1853, leaving a name that will long be honoured among the worthies of England—a great soldier, a great ruler, and a fearless exposé of all manner of abuses. His last appearance in public was at the funeral of the duke of Wellington, when his usual grotesque appearance on horseback was rendered painful by his too evident infirmity. The vanity so conspicuous in his writings, is rendered less objectionable than it might otherwise be, by his soldier-like frankness, and graphic skill in circumstantial description. The last from his pen is entitled ‘Defects, Civil and Military, in the Indian Government,’ lately edited by his brother, Sir W. F. P. Napier; the most interesting is his account of Scinde as he found it and as he left it. [E.R.]

NAPIER, JOHN, Baron of Merchiston, the illustrious inventor of logarithms, was the eldest son of Archibald Napier, of Edinbellie and Merchiston, master of the mint in Scotland. He was born at Merchiston castle, near Edinburgh, in 1550. After going through the usual course of study at St. Andrews, he is said to have applied himself to mathematics, during a tour to the Netherlands, France, and Italy. Upon his return to Scotland, he declined all civil employment in order that he might devote himself entirely to literary and scientific pursuits. The principal

subjects of his study were mathematics and sacred writings, and he began his career as author by the publication of his commentary on the apocalypse, under the title of ‘A Plai covery of the Revelation of St. John.’ This was translated into French, and published, revised by himself, at Rochelle in 1602, and wards in 1605 and 1607. It was highly valued by the protestants of France, owing to and learning with which he endeavoured that the pope was the antichrist of Scripture he was more successful in this discussion than others, in which he vainly attempted to future events from the revelations at Patmos. The attention of Napier was at this time directed to other subjects than theology, though reasoning feeling was the motive which impelled him to his task. In 1596 he addressed a letter to Adam Bacon, (the original of which is in the Arecopal Library of Lambeth), entitled—‘*Secrecy Necessary in these Days for the Improvement of this Island, and Withstanding Strange Enemies to God’s Truth and Religion.*’ The object of these inventions, is a burning mirror for destroying the enemy’s ships at any distance, by reflecting to a focus the beams of the sun; and the other is another mirror for effecting the same object by reflecting ‘the beams of any material fire or light.’ It does not appear that Napier made any experiments with these mirrors, or placed his inventions in the hands of those who alone could apply them. When, a short time before his death, a parish friend implored him not to bury in the grave himself such excellent inventions, he replied that there was already too many devices for the overthrow of man; and that as the more the human heart would not allow mankind to diminish the number of them, ‘they should be increased by any new conceit of his.’ The reason to believe that Napier had previous to his death begun those investigations which led to the invention of logarithms. We are informed by Wood in his ‘*Athenæ Oxoniensis*,’ that Dr. James Hutton, a Scotchman, who had come from Denmark, told Napier that Longomontanus had invented a method ‘of saving the tedious multiplications and divisions in astronomical calculations,’ and that this was done by ‘proportionable numbers,’ which Napier taking, he desired him upon his return to call upon him again. Craig, after some time had passed, did so, and Napier then showed him the rude draught of what he called *Canon Miræ Logarithmorum*; which draught, with some corrections, he printed in 1614. Wood adds, ‘It came into the hands of our author Briggs, William Oughtres, from whom the relation of this matter came.’—It is quite possible that Longomontanus may have been occupied with the attempt to abridge astronomical calculations, but if he made the slightest progress in such an invention, his friend Kepler would not have failed to give him the credit which he may have deserved. Whereas, in a letter to Cruger, he distinctly states that ‘nothing can surpass the method of Napier (*Nepereanæ rationem*).’—The work in which Napier gave his great invention to the world was published at Edinburgh in 1614, with the title ‘*Mirifici Logarithmorum Canonis Descriptio*.’ When the invention of logarithms was first

own to Mr. Henry Briggs, Reader in astronomy at Gresham college, and the improver of logarithms, he was so surprised with admiration that he did not rest till he saw the inventor. When Napier heard of this he invited Briggs to Scotland. When they met, 'about one quarter of an hour was spent each beholding the other with admiration before one word was spoken.' The Baron entertained his guest most nobly, and Briggs visited Merchiston castle every summer during the life of his friend.—Baron Napier improved trigonometry by the invention of his universal tables, which he calls *the first circular parts*, for solving all the cases of right-angled spherical triangles, and which was published in his posthumous work, '*Mirifici Logarithmorum Canonis Constructio*,' which appeared in 1619.—The last publication of our noble author was his '*Rabdomagica seu numerationis per virgulas*,' published in 1617, and reprinted at Lyons in 1618, and 1620. The instrument here described is known by the name of 'Napier's Rods or Bones,' an account of which will be found in our various encyclopædias.—This was the last work written by Napier. He died at Merchiston castle, on the 4th April, o.s., 1617, in the sixty-eighth year of his age, and was buried in the church of St. Giles, Edinburgh, where a stone tablet, with a Latin inscription, points out the burial place of the Napiers.—Baron Napier was twice married, and has left behind him a race distinguished by their talents, by their writings, and by their military and naval services.—So high was Napier's reputation, that the illustrious Kepler dedicated to him his '*Ephemerides*,' which appeared in 1617; but the greatest compliment that has been paid to his memory was that of Laplace, who speaking of the value of logarithms in astronomy:—'*This admirable invention*,' he says, '*is due to the ingenious algorithm of the Indians, by reducing to a few days the labour of several months, doubles, if we may so speak, the life of astronomers, and spares them the errors and inseparable from long calculations; an invention, which is the more satisfying to the human mind, from its having been entirely deduced from its own resources. In the arts man makes use of the materials and the forms of nature to increase his powers, but in this case, it is all his own work*,' ('*Système du Monde*,' Liv. v., chap. iv. ed. 2mo, p. 326). See the '*Account of the Life, Writings, and Inventions of John Napier of Merchiston*,' by the earl of Buchan, Perth, 1787; and the life of him by one of his descendants, Mr. Napier, Esq., Edinburgh, 1834. [D.B.]

PIER, MACVEY, a Scottish lawyer and literary *savant*, successor of Jeffrey as editor of the '*Edinburgh Review*' in 1829, and editor of the latest edition of the '*Enc. Britannica*,' d. 1847.

PIER, WILLIAM JOHN, Lord, a dist. naval officer, born at Kinsale, 1787, appointed superintendent of the trade and interests of the British nation in China 1833, died at Macao 1834.

PIONE, C. A. GALEANI, an Ital. officer and militaryologist, died 1814. His brother, J. GALEANI, Count de Napione, dist. as a dramatic writer.

POLEON BUONAPARTE, was born at Ajaccio, in Corsica, on the 5th February, 1768. He afterwards gave out that he was born on 15th Augt, 1769, being his saint's day, and that is

usually considered as the period of his nativity; but that the former is the real date is proved in the most authentic way by the attestation of himself,



[View of Ajaccio.]

his brother Joseph, and the principal members of his family, on occasion of his marriage with Josephine, in 1795, which still exists in the parish register, in Paris, where the marriage was solemnized. He had no interest at that time, and on that occasion, to make himself older than he really was, though he had a decided interest afterwards to make himself younger, as in the interval between Feb., 1768, and Aug., 1769, Corsica was annexed to France, so that he could not be a French citizen by nativity, without understating his birth. His family was respectable but not illustrious, and he always disdained to take advantage of the adventitious lustre of events. When some Italian genealogists, in the days of his greatness, tried to flatter him by tracing back his pedigree to the dukes of Treviso, he cut them short by saying that his patent of nobility dated from the battle of Montenotte, his first victory over the Austrians, in Italy. His mother was a woman of great beauty, courage, and ability, a peculiarity generally observed with those destined for future greatness; and having been taken with her pains in church, she was brought home, and Napoleon was brought into the world on a couch representing the heroes of the Iliad. He received the rudiments of his education at Ajaccio, in Corsica, where, by a curious coincidence, Count Pozzo de Borgo, afterwards his persevering and bitter opponent through life, was also instructed. Having early evinced a decided taste for military life, he was, at the age of eleven, sent to the military school, at Brienne, in Champagne, where he remained till he obtained his commission in the artillery. Pichegru, afterwards so famous, and whom Napoleon in the end destroyed, left the academy soon after the young Napoleon. At this academy, where he remained several years, his talents, especially for mathematics and the exact sciences, attracted the attention of his preceptors, who reported in the highest terms on his capacity to the government at Paris, and one of their memorandum books had this entry: 'Keep an eye on young Buonaparte, and promote him as fast as possible, for if you do not he will make his way for himself.' While at school, in a severe winter, the boys made bastions and ravelins of snow, and

Napoleon distinguished himself at the head of the storming party. He received his first commission in the artillery at the age of sixteen. His figure was then diminutive and so thin that when he first appeared with his uniform on, and the huge part of it on his legs, he looked so ridiculous that Madle. Permon, afterwards duchess of Abrantes, with whom he was in love, burst into an immoderate fit of laughter, which gave no small offence to the young soldier. His first employment in real service was at the siege of Toulon, in 1794, when it was observed 'that a young lieutenant of artillery was very busy about a gun.' Even in that subordinate situation, however, his talents made themselves felt, and it was by his advice that the operations were directed against an outwork on the Mount Taron, which, when taken, by commanding the ships in the harbour, rendered the place no longer tenable. When dictating a despatch there on the head of a drum to an unknown sergeant of artillery, a cannon ball fell close to them and threw a quantity of dust on the paper. 'That is lucky,' exclaimed the sergeant, 'we shall not require sand for this paper.' 'What can I do for you,' said Napoleon, 'to evince my regard?' 'Everything,' said the sergeant, 'you can convert my worsted shoulder-knot into an epaulette.' Napoleon recommended him for promotion, and he got his commission. His name was JUNOT, and he became duke of Abrantes, and one of the most distinguished marshals of France. After the fall of Toulon, Napoleon was for some time out of employment. He was suspected, not without reason, of being implicated with the government of Robespierre; and he shared in the disgrace of its fall. He remained in consequence about five months at Paris without any occupation, and in a state of extreme poverty. So low indeed were the fortunes of the future emperor fallen at this period, that, as he himself said, he never got his boots blackened, and never wore gloves, for they were a useless expense. His imagination, however, abated nothing of its vigour by the decline of his fortunes, and despairing of effecting anything in Europe he dreamed of the East, and entertained serious thoughts of offering his services to the grand seignor, with a view to pushing his fortunes in Asia. 'Asia,' said he, 'contains six hundred millions of men, it is there alone that anything is to be done! Europe is worn out, there is nothing practicable here.' He was ere long, however, called to active and important duties in his own country. Though suspected and therefore unemployed by the government of the Directory, his abilities were well known; and when the directors were reduced to extremities by the insurrection of the sections in October, 1795, the first great reaction against the crown and honour of the revolution, they cast their eyes upon him as the only man who could resuscitate their tottering fortunes. The first day's conflict, in which Gen. Menon commanded, turned out entirely to the advantage of the insurgents, who were 30,000 strong, all national guards, and comprised the whole flower and educated classes of Paris. In great agitation the directors sent for Napoleon in the evening, and gave him the command of their forces, which were only 5,000, shut up in the squares of the Carusel and the Louvre. Napoleon instantly took his line. In the night he despatched an officer,

destined for future greatness, MURAT, to save a village in the neighbourhood of Paris, where a park of fifty pieces of artillery was placed, the chiefs of the national guard with inconceivable infatuation had neglected to seize. Murat's possession of the guns and brought them to the Tuileries. This decided the affair. Next day the insurgents commenced their attack from the quarter of St. Roch, in the Rue d'Honore, and at the same time from the opposite side of the river. Napoleon was received with so terrible a discharge of shot that after standing several rounds they fled, leaving the victory to the regular army and the government of the Directory firmly established. Napoleon was rewarded, as well he deserved, for this important victory, by the command of the army of Italy. The favour of Barras as a member of the Directory, contributed also to his elevation, as he had recently married JOSEPHINE BEAUHARNAIS, his future empress, who had been intimate with that profligate director. The young Napoleon took the command of the army of Italy he was only 27 years of age, and wholly accustomed to high command. He found the troops in the most miserable condition, perched on the shining summits of the maritime Alps, where they had been driven by the united arms of the Austrians and the Piedmontese, in the present campaign, and in want of everything. From long sufferings he predicted a speedy change in their fortunes. 'Famine, cold, and misery,' said he in his first proclamation, 'are the school of soldiers. Here on the plains of Italy you will conquer them, and then you will find comfort, riches and glory.' He was as good as his word. Descending like a torrent from the summits of the Alps he soon carried everything before him. Having defeated the combined armies in several battles he appeared before the walls of Turin and the Piedmontese government to conclude a separate peace with France, the condition of which was the cession of all their fortresses to the conqueror, a public, which at once gave him a solid foothold in Italy, and secure basis for ulterior operations against the Austrians. He was not long of putting this basis to the best account. Having rested his troops with a fortnight's rest and his prisoners with ample contributions he advanced to Mantua where he was received by the revolutionary government with transports, which were soon cooled by the position of a contribution of £800,000 on its partisans, suppressed with dreadful severity and a reaction in Pavia, and forced the 'terrible bridge of Lodi,' as he himself called it, though defended by 25,000 Austrians. It was then, as he has said in his memoirs, that high ambition took possession of his soul; he became impressed with the idea he was destined to do great things. Putting up his career of success he defeated the Austrians in several encounters and compelled their commanders to shut themselves up in Mantua, a strong fortress in the centre of the plain of Italy. Impressed with the importance of this stronghold, the bulwark of their possessions in Italy, the Austrian government made the greatest effort for its relief. They successively collected powerful armies to relieve it; one of which, a series of desperate actions, succeeded under the veteran Marshal Wurmser in penetrating to

ess and reinforcing the garrison. But this advantage was gained only by incurring defeats in the quarters; for Napoleon raising the siege concentrated his forces and severely defeated the Austrians, who were incautiously advancing in two columns separated from each other by the lake of Garda. The blockade of Mantua, encumbered with 10,000 additional mouths, was now resumed, and the Austrians assembled a second army for its relief, but it was defeated by Napoleon with desperadoes on the dykes of Arcotà. A third collected corps, composed of the best troops in the monarchy, and shared the same fate on the Plateau of Rivoli, on the banks of the Adige, between Verona and Trent. Despairing now of being relieved, and having exhausted all his means of subsistence, the Emperor was obliged to capitulate. Napoleon, regarding his age and valour, granted him honourable terms, and this campaign closed with the French occupying Mantua and the whole fortresses of the Alps, the barrier in that quarter of the Austrian monarchy. Seriously alarmed now for the very existence of the monarchy, the cabinet of Vienna withdrew the archduke Charles, who in the preceding campaign had gained successes nearly as great in Germany, as Napoleon had in Italy, to oppose the indomitable conqueror in the Venetian plains. He brought with him 30,000 of his best troops, and, clad with victory on the Bavarian plains, and two youthful conquerors were arrayed against each other on the banks of the Tagliamento. But the fear of Napoleon prevailed. With equal skill and daring he forced the passage of the Tagliamento, and drove the archduke out of the Venetian plains, through the passes of the Alps, and following him up he drove him from one pass and one position to another, till he had placed his standards on the snow-capped, the last ridge of the Alps, before they melted away into the valley of the Danube, and from these the steeples of Vienna are visible. Driven to their last shifts, the Austrians sued for peace, which Napoleon willingly accorded, for in truth his position, how brilliant soever, was full of peril from being too far advanced, with only 35,000 men, into the Austrian dominions. On this occasion Austria and France adjusted their differences without difficulty, for in return for large concessions to the conquering republic, the French handed over to her the whole dominions of the republic of Venice, which at first had been neutral, and had, in the course of the contest, effected a revolution in favour of France; one of the blackest instances of political ingratitude recorded in history. After this Napoleon remained inactive for about a year, the object of the utmost jealousy and terror to the French government, to whom his unbending ambition, his ambition, and fame rendered him an object of the utmost apprehension. To get rid of this formidable rival, they fell upon the experiment of offering him the command of a great expedition they were preparing against Egypt, and he promised to bring Napoleon into the theatre of nearly and favourite dreams of ambition, and the conceived matters were not ripe for the revolution which he meditated in Europe, he acceded to their offer. The expedition, the greatest that ever sailed in modern times from the shores of Europe, was accordingly sailed, having 35,000 soldiers on board, and escorted by fourteen ships of the line and above

300 transports. Though Nelson was in the Mediterranean straining every nerve to intercept the expedition, it arrived in safety before Malta, which at once capitulated to the French arms, and then steering for Alexandria, disembarked the whole troops there in safety in June, 1798. Napoleon, overjoyed with his good fortune in having escaped the English fleet, pursued his advantage with the utmost alacrity. Advancing from Alexandria towards Cairo, his army, after undergoing incredible hardships in the desert, arrived in sight of the Pyramids, where they beheld the Turkish army 30,000 strong, of which 15,000 were splendid Mameluke horse, ready to receive them. Impressed but not daunted by the noble spectacle, Napoleon said to his men, 'From the summit of these monuments forty centuries are gazing upon you.' They were not unworthy of their mission. Drawn up in squares, a deadly rolling fire as from so many flaming citadels issued from their ranks, a charge of cavalry completed the rout of the Turks, Cairo opened its gates and the French dominion was established over the whole of Egypt. Meanwhile, a dreadful reverse, apparently fatal to Napoleon's prospects in Europe, had occurred at sea. Nelson having at length discovered where the French fleet was, had stood into the bay of Aboukir, where they lay moored under protection of the land batteries, and totally destroyed it, one only sail having escaped to carry the mournful tidings to France. This catastrophe seemed fatal to the French army, for it cut them off from any communication with their country. Napoleon, however, was not discouraged. 'We must remain here,' said he, 'or emerge from it great like the ancients;' and he immediately set about preparing an expedition into Syria. His plan was to rouse the Christian population of Lebanon and Asia Minor, and reinforcing by their aid his French troops, to approach Constantinople from the Asiatic side, and place himself on the throne of the East. Surprising success in the first instance attended his efforts. He crossed the desert which separates Asia and Africa; stormed Jaffa, and cruelly massacred 4,000 prisoners taken in cold blood, laid siege to Acre, pushed on to Nazareth, the early dwelling-place of our Saviour, and defeated 40,000 Ottomans with great slaughter, at Mount Tabor. But this was the summit of his success. Sir Sidney Smith landed with a party of marines from the British ships at Acre, placed himself with his brave followers in the breach, when the place was on the point of falling, and infused such vigour into the defences that all the assaults of the French were repulsed, and Napoleon, abandoning all his ideas of Oriental conquest, was obliged to wend his way back with disgrace to Egypt. During the retreat, he poisoned several hundreds of his wounded soldiers, to prevent them from falling into the hands of the Turks, by whom they would have been barbarously massacred, and soon after was consoled for his reverses by a victory over 20,000 Janissaries, whom the English landed in the bay of Aboukir. Yet though so great a career awaited him in Europe, Napoleon never ceased lamenting his check at Acre, and repeatedly said, especially when reviving his eventful career in the solitude of St. Helena, when speaking of Sir Sidney Smith, 'That man made me miss my destiny.' But another fate awaited the young general. France speedily felt the want of

his tutelary arm when it was withdrawn. 'The sun of Buonaparte,' as Mr. Pitt expressed it, 'was falling before the rising star of Suwarrow.' That daring and celebrated general, at the head of a combined Austrian and Russian army, had defeated the French in several pitched battles on the plains of Lombardy, regained all the fortresses, surmounted the maritime Alps, and appeared on the shores of the Var, on the frontiers of Provence. The republicans had been entirely driven out of Germany, and Massena, shut up in France with 50,000 men, with difficulty maintained himself against the superior army of the archduke Charles and Korsakow. In these circumstances all eyes were turned to Napoleon, as the only man capable of saving the country. He now felt, in his own words, that 'the pear was ripe,' and he resolved to return to Europe. His usual good fortune did not desert him on this occasion. Setting sail in a single frigate from Alexandria, he eluded the English cruisers who were anxiously looking out to intercept his return, and landed safe at Cannes, in Provence, in October, 1799. From thence he proceeded to Paris, where finding the government of the Directory utterly discredited, and in the last stage of decrepitude, he ventured on the bold stroke of a *coup d'état*, expelled the Legislatures from their halls by means of fixed bayonets, and under the name of 'first consul' seated himself on the throne of France. His first care after this great success, was to expel the Austrians from Italy, the scene of his earliest triumphs and of such obstinate conflicts between them and the French. His plan for this purpose was laid with equal skill and secrecy. Assembling an army, styled 'the army of reserve,' at Dijon, in the heart of France, he suddenly led them across the St. Bernard, a pass 8,000 feet high, deemed impassable for artillery or carriages, overcame the resistance of the Fort of Bard, in the southern declivity of the mountain, entered Milan in triumph, defeated the Austrian advanced guard, 10,000 strong, at Stradilla, and encountered their main body, 30,000 strong, returning from the Var, at Marengo. After an obstinate conflict, in which he was on the point of being destroyed, he defeated them with great slaughter. The peculiar position of the two armies rendered this victory decisive, and demonstrated the strategical skill with which Napoleon's plan of the campaign and march across the St. Bernard had been laid. The Austrians, returning from the Var, fought with their faces towards Vienna and their backs towards the maritime Alps and the bay of Genoa. Defeat in such circumstances was ruin; and Melas, the Austrian commander, was too happy to conclude a convention, in virtue of which, he was allowed to retire to Mantua after delivering up the whole fortresses of Piedmont to the victorious French. Securely seated by this great triumph on the Consular throne, Napoleon ere long forced the Austrians to make peace at Luneville, and thereby pacified the whole continent. He underwent a deep mortification, however, soon after by the successful result of the English expedition, under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, to Egypt, and the wresting from his grasp of his whole conquests on the banks of the Nile. His projects for the destruction of this country, also the great object of his life, were blasted about the same time by Nelson's victory at

Copenhagen, which destroyed the northern fleet, and the death of the emperor Paul withdrew Russia from that formidable ally. England and France now had no longer the prospect of fighting. They could not reach each other; they were both victorious on their respective elements, and like monsters of the land and sea, hostility could not be exerted against each other. Sensible of this they concluded peace in June 1801, which put the first period to the dreadful reign of the revolutionary war. The peace, however, proved only an armed truce. Both parties were only gaining breath for a renewal of the contest. Napoleon did great things during its continuance. He reformed the whole civil administration of the empire, and commenced the code Napoleon. He has survived his fall, and forms the most illustrious monument to his memory. He was indefatigable during the interval of hostilities in increasing his navy; and as the English government, in order to the usual infatuated demand of the country, reduction of the national armaments on the pretext of peace, had seriously diminished the British fleet, he was all but overmatched on our own element. Hostilities broke out again in 1803. Encouraged by this hopeful state of affairs, Napoleon ordered a gigantic fleet for our subjugation, which was very near proving successful. Having succeeded in forcing Spain into his alliance, he had ordered for assembling 70 sail of the line in the Channel, who were to transport 130,000 men into Ireland, and 30,000 into Ireland, on board of 2,000 boats, which he had prepared at Boulogne for conveyance across the Channel. Vast as was the plan, it was on the very verge of proving successful. The Toulon fleet set sail from Cadiz, decoyed Nelson into the West Indies; subsequently it encountered Sir R. Calder off Finisterre, with 15 sail of the line, defeated them, and took two sail of the line. This action proved to be the whole design. Velleneuve, who commanded the combined squadron, retreated to Toulon instead of proceeding to Brest, where Ganteaume was ready with 21 sail of the line to join him, he went to Cadiz, where he was blockaded by Nelson, and totally defeated with the loss of 20 sail of the line, on 21st October 1805. Thereafter the maritime war was ended, and Napoleon had to trust solely to his land victories for our destruction. Instantly taking advantage of the line he extracted out of his maritime defeat, he means of achieving his greatest land triumph. Russia had joined Austria, and the army of 120,000 strong, had advanced to Ulm, in the south of Germany. Crossing France and the north of Germany with incredible rapidity, Napoleon defeated the Austrians in several actions, and at length 30,000 in Ulm, where they were forced to surrender the very day before the battle of Austerlitz. Advancing then, at the head of 180,000 men, into the valley of the Danube he captured Vienna, totally defeated the combined Austrian and Russian armies, under the emperor Alexander in person, on 2nd December. This catastrophe drove Austria to separate peace, which she only purchased by the loss of 30,000 men, wended their way in mourning to their own dominions. Next day the Prussians with infatuated hardihood

the field. Napoleon encountered them at Jena, Auerstedt, and defeated them with such loss that a few weeks 100,000 men had disappeared and 120,000, with which they had commenced conflict. Prussia was speedily overrun, Berlin was taken, and the remnant of their armies driven back to Vistula, where they were supported by the Russians, who now came up in great strength. Bloody actions took place during the depth of winter, in which the French discovered the sturdy character of the new antagonists with which they had to contend, and in a pitched battle fought at Eylau, on December 8, 1807, the French emperor was defeated with the loss of 30,000 men. But ere long he had his revenge. Having gathered up all his reserves, he collected 150,000 men round his standard, he defeated the Russians, in June, 1807, and after a series of bloody actions, defeated them in a pitched battle at Friedland, on July 14. The result of this battle was the treaty of Tilsit, which virtually reduced all lesser powers, in effect divided the whole continent of Europe between Napoleon and Alexander. Insatiable in ambition, Napoleon had never achieved that great victory over his Russian enemies then he turned his eyes to the Iberian Peninsula, seized on Portugal, without a pretext, of a pretext, and decoyed the king, queen, and their apparent of Spain to Bayonne, where he subjected them to threats, treachery, and cajolery he succeeded in extracting from them all a renunciation of the throne of Spain, upon which he immediately placed his own brother, Joseph, and at the same time gave the throne of Naples to his nephew-in-law, Murat. About the same time he issued the famous Berlin and Milan decrees, and to exclude the English permanently from the whole trade of continental Europe. His abominable treachery to the Spanish royal family set up a frightful war in the Peninsula, which was attended with surprising success. The British surrendered with 25,000 men to Castanos, and Andalusia. Portugal was recovered by Wellington, and the French were obliged to retire behind the Pyrenees. But Napoleon was at hand to repair the loss. Directing his whole reserves from Germany to Spain, he entered Navarre at the head of 100,000 men, defeated the Spaniards in several battles, retook Madrid, and pursued the English under Sir John Moore into Galicia, where, though he was delayed at the eleventh hour a glorious victory was gained over Soult and Ney, they were forced to retreat and return to England, weakened by a loss of their numbers, and having lost the whole object of the campaign. Austria deemed it most favourable when the chief forces of Napoleon were immersed in the Peninsula to endeavor to regain some of her lost provinces. She was accordingly in May, 1809, and advanced 100,000 men into Bavaria, when the archduke Charles at first gained considerable success. But he fled to the spot, defeated the Austrians in several pitched battles, and treacherously gaining possession of the bridge of Vienna, made himself master of that capital. He sustained, however, a check soon after from the archduke Charles at the battle of Aspern, who defeated him with the loss of 30,000 men, and brought him to the very brink of ruin. He recovered himself, however, and collected 150,000 men in Vienna, threw

six bridges in one night over the Danube, and defeated the Austrians in a pitched battle which lasted two days, on the field of Wagram. This triumph won for France the peace of Presburg, which deprived Austria of a fourth of her dominions, and for Napoleon the hand of the archduchess Maria Louisa, daughter of the emperor of Austria. He had previously been declared emperor of France in 1804, and divorced Josephine in order to make way for this splendid alliance, and as he was now recognized emperor by all the states in Europe except England, and admitted to a matrimonial connection with the highest and proudest of them, he seemed to have arrived at the utmost limits of earthly grandeur and felicity. Nevertheless, it turned out otherwise, and his marriage proved not only the limit of his good fortune but the commencement of his decline. The emperor Alexander was personally hurt by the Austrian marriage, for Napoleon had been on terms of proposal for his own sister, and he never forgave the affront. This, coupled with the rapid strides of the French emperor in northern Europe, who had halved Prussia, and incorporated Holland, the Hanse Towns, and nearly the whole of northern Germany with his dominions, led to a rupture with Russia in 1812. The whole of 1810 and 1811 was spent by both parties in preparing for this contest, which every one saw was approaching; and at length his preparations being complete, Napoleon crossed the Niemen, and invaded Russia in May, 1812, at the head of 500,000 men, the greatest military armament of real soldiers ever seen since the beginning of the world. The Russians had not half the force to resist this crusade, and the consequence was they were driven back into the very heart of their territories. Smolensko was stormed by Napoleon in person, and in a desperate battle fought at Borodino, on Sept. 6, when 30,000 men fell on both sides, the Russians were so far wasted that they were obliged to abandon Moscow to the conqueror. But this was the extreme point of the French emperor's success. The Russians burned their ancient capital to prevent it from affording shelter to the enemy; the French reduced now by the sword, fatigue, and sickness to 100,000 men, were obliged to retreat on the wasted line of their former advance; and the cold having set in with great severity they were attacked by the Russians on several occasions, with such success that not 20,000 escaped across the Niemen, nearly all in the last stage of exhaustion and misery. Napoleon himself abandoned his troops in the middle of their sufferings, and made his escape to Paris on a sledge accompanied only by a single attendant. This terrible and unexampled reverse, coupled with the victorious career of Wellington in the same year in Spain, who had defeated the French in a pitched battle at Salamanca, recovered Madrid, and liberated all the southern provinces of Spain from their oppressors, produced a general insurrection in Europe. Prussia took up arms; desperate battles were fought at Lutzen, Bautzen, Dresden, and other places; and at length Napoleon having made a last stand at Leipzig, the battle of Giants began on 18th Oct., 1813. 300,000 Germans and Russians commenced the attack, which 200,000 French resisted. 2,500 pieces of cannon spread destruction around, and after a bloody conflict of two days'

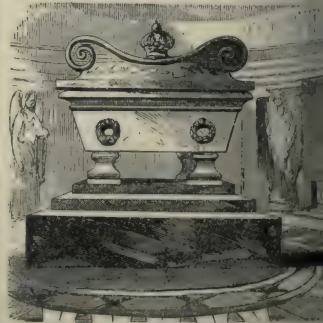
duration, Napoleon was totally defeated with the loss of 40,000 men and 250 guns, and with difficulty brought back 60,000 of his vast army behind the Rhine. At the same time Wellington, who had totally defeated king Joseph in person at Vittoria, had crossed the Pyrenees and was threatening Bayonne, so that the French empire on all sides was crumbling into ruins. Early in the following spring, the allies invaded France along the whole course of the Rhine, while Wellington pursued his career of success in the south of France. Driven to extremities, Napoleon exerted himself to the utmost, and exhibited the most splendid military abilities. But, although he gained with forces greatly inferior several important victories over the allies, he was at length overpowered. Paris was taken by the emperor of Russia and king of Prussia in person, at the head of 200,000 men. Napoleon was dethroned, and the Bourbons restored to the French throne, and he himself banished to the Isle of Elba, where a mimic sovereignty was permitted him to console his mind after such a dreadful series of reverses. But the restless mind and ambitious spirit of Napoleon could not long rest in this state of forced seclusion. Having ascertained that discontent was universal in the French army, the natural result of their misfortunes, he set out from Elba accompanied only by 600 of the old guard who had shared his exile, and landing at Cannes, marched to Paris without opposition, dethroned Louis XVIII., and re-established himself on the throne of France. He was then immediately denounced by the allied sovereigns, who set about collecting forces on his frontiers; and despairing of averting a war by negotiation, he resolved, with his usual vigour and decision, to anticipate the allies and strike the first blow. He all but succeeded. Crossing the frontier of Flanders, on the morning of the 15th June, 1815, he attacked and defeated the Prussians, 80,000 strong, under Blücher, at Ligny, and the same day sustained a bloody conflict with Wellington's advanced guard, in which he was at length routed at Quatre Bras. But two days after he met the stroke of fate. Wellington retired to and stood firm at Waterloo, where, on the 18th, he gave battle to the French, with an army nearly equal in numerical amount, but greatly inferior in artillery and the quality of part of his troops, being not more than a-half of them English. A desperate battle ensued, in which both parties displayed prodigies of valour, and victory seemed long doubtful. At length the Prussians came up late in the evening, and Napoleon was by the united allied force totally defeated with the loss of 40,000 men and 150 pieces of cannon. This victory was decisive: Napoleon fled to Paris, where he was soon after forced to abdicate the throne and surrender to the English cruisers. St. Helena was assigned as the future residence of the fallen conqueror, where he was guarded with the most vigilant care by the English troops and vessels, to whom the custody of the illustrious state prisoner was committed. He remained there fretting in inaction and loudly complaining of trifling indignities till the period of his death, which occurred on May 5, 1821. His conduct there exhibited alternately the grandeur of a noble and the littleness of a despicable man. He wrote several most able and interesting works, chiefly relating to his eventful biography, and which,

not less than his long series of victories, has tributed to his colossal fame; but at the time he fretted beyond measure at being denied the title of emperor, and attended even at a distance by English sentinels in his rides. He was frequently treated by the English government with expensed £12,000 a-year on his private establishment, and £400,000 yearly on the island; his ardent spirit could not brook even indignity and real inaction. His imaginations, coupled with a hereditary malady, in the stomach, of which his father had died, led on a mortal distemper, of which he died May, 1821. He quitted this life during a storm of wind and rain, which recalled to his mind the roar of battle. His last words were *d'armée* (head of the army). He was interred



[Tomb of Napoleon at St. Helena.]

Slain's valley, in the island of St. Helena, whence his remains were, in December, 1840, by the consent of the English government, transported to Paris, where on the 15th of that month they were interred in a mausoleum under the dome of the Invalides, and now repose beside the bones of Louis XVI. and Louis XVIII., the paladins of France.



[Tomb of Napoleon at the Invalides.]

APPER-TANDY. See TANDY.

ARBONNE, the viscounts of, distinguished any particular merits are,—AYMERI, died in Holy Land beginning of the 12th century. AYMERI II., perished in Arragon, on his way to join Alfonso against the Moors, 1134. ERMENDE, famous for the wise administration of her government, abdicated in favour of her nephew, died 1197. PIERRE DE LARA, nephew and successor of the preceding, abdicated in favour of Aymeri III., son and successor of the preceding, subduced by Simon de Montfort, who took the title of duke of Narbonne, 1239. AYMERI IV., or AMELRIC I., son and successor of the latter, died 1270. AYMERI V., son and successor of the preceding, and his successor in the government, 1270, died 1298. AYMERI VI., or AMELRIC II., son and successor of the preceding, commander of the troops of Florentine for Charles II., king of Sicily, died 1328. AYMERI VII., his son, who succeeded him, died 1341. AMELRIC III., son and successor of the preceding, died 1341. AYMERI VIII., brother and successor of the latter, named admiral of France by Charles V., 1369, died 1388.

ARBONNE-LARA, LOUIS, Count De, minister of war under Louis XVI., and lieutenant-general and ambassador to Vienna under the emperor, born at Parma 1755, died 1813.

ARBONNE-PELET-FRITZLAR, J. F., Count De, a French officer, died 1784.

ARBOROUGH, SIR JOHN, an English naval officer, died against the Dutch and Algerines, d. 1688.

ARCISSUS, the freedman and favourite of Augustus, memorable for his part in the fall of Agrippina: being afterwards exiled by the emperor, Agrippina, he died by his own hand 54.

ARCISSUS, Sr., patriarch of Jerusalem, died 216.

ARDI, JACOPO, an Italian histor., 1476-1555.

ARDIN, TH., a French merchant, 1540-1616.

ARDINI, P., an Italian violinist, 1725-1796.

AREG, G. DE, an Armenian ascetic, 951-1003.

AREES, JAMES, an eminent English composer and director of music, successor of Dr. Green as organist and composer to the king, author of a treatise on Singing, &c., 1715-1783. His son, Robert, assistant librarian at the British Museum, published as a theologian and critic, died 1829.

AREW, nephew of James, a clergyman of the church of England, 1762-1841.

ARENI, J. M. DE, a Capuchin preach., 17th c.

ARESES, the companion-in-arms of Belisarius, one of the most successful generals of the empire of Justinian, was an Asiatic slave and whom the latter had taken into favour and appointed to a command in 538. Between 540 and 552, he put an end to the dominion of the Goths in Italy, and in 553 was himself emperor, and fixed his court at Ravenna.

AREW, deposed under the emperor Justinus II. and died at Rome 568.

ARESZEWIEZ, ADAM STANISLAUS, a lyrical and historian of Poland, 1783-1796.

AREZ, PAMPHILA DE, one of the Spanish poets of America, killed in Florida, 1526.

ARE, CORNELIUS, a catholic div., 1660-1738.

ARELLI, F., an Italian painter, died 1630.

ARELLI, JOHN, a distinguished architect of the

metropolis, originally a miniature painter, designer of Buckingham palace, the Brighton pavilion, the Haymarket theatre, the Regent-Street improvements, &c., 1752-1835.

NASH, RICHARD, a man of taste and pleasure, commonly called *Beau Nash*, and the *King of Bath*, in which city he was for more than fifty years the arbiter of fashion. Born at Swansea in Glamorganshire 1674, died 1761.

NASH, THOMAS, a dramatic writer and satirist, known as the literary antagonist of the puritan writer Marprelate, flourished about 1558-1601.

NASH, T. R., a divine and antiq., 1724-1811.

NASINI, J. N., an Italian painter, 1650-1736.

NASMITH, J., a divine and antiq., 1740-1808.

NASMYTH, A., a Scotch painter, 1757-1840.

NASMYTH, P., a Scotch painter, 1786-1831.

NASSIR, EDDIN, a Persian astronomer, 1201-74.

NATALE, J., a Span. Jesuit, who co-operated with Loyola, and became vicar-general, died 1580.

NATALI, P., a Venetian hagiographer, 14th ct.

NATALIS, M., a French engraver, died 1670.

NATHAN, a Jewish prophet, 10th cent. B.C.

NATHAN-BEN-JECHIEL, a learned rabbin, president of the synagogue at Rome, died 1106.

NATHAN, ISAAC, a rabbi of the 15th century, who was the first Jew to write a Concordance.

NATHAN, NATA-SPIRA, a rabbi of the 17th c.

NATTIER, J. M., a French painter, 1685-1766.

NATTIER, L., a medal engraver, died 1763.

NAU, M., a Fr. Jesuit missionary, 1631-1683.

NAUBERT, B., a German novelist, 1755-1819.

NAUDE, GABRIEL, a French physician, author of an 'Apology for Great Men Accused of Magic,' the principal argument of which is his scepticism concerning the existence of spirits, 1600-1653.

NAUDE, PHILIP, a Fr. mathema., 1654-1729.

NAUDET, T. C., a French painter, 1774-1810.

NAUMANN, JOHANN GOTTLIEB, master of the electoral chapel at Dresden, and one of the first German composers, was born of very poor parents, in a small village near Dresden, in 1741. He received his principal instructions in music from a Swedish master, named Van Weestrom, who took him to Italy and used him in a severe and niggardly manner. Though Naumann had to struggle on amidst poverty and hardships his industry never relaxed. He pursued his studies until he made himself one of the first musicians of his age.

His compositions, which were very numerous, include works of every kind, operas, oratorios, songs, cantatas, odes, compositions for the piano-forte, symphonies, &c. For the last years of his life, he devoted himself to the composition of sacred music, and left many valuable works in the library of the chapel of Dresden. He died of apoplexy, in the year 1801. [J.M.]

NAUNTON, SIR ROBERT, secretary of state to James I., author of historical notices of Queen Elizabeth and others, died 1635.

NAUSEA, F., a Ger. prelate, about 1480-1552.

NAVAGERO, ANDREA, in Latin, NAUGERICES, a Venetian noble, distinguished as a poet and orator, 1483-1529.

NAVAGERO, B., a Venetian cardinal, 1507-65.

NAVARETTA, DOMINGO FERNANDEZ, a Spanish friar and missionary to China, died 1689.

NAVARETTE, J. F., a Spanish painter, called 'El Mudo,' being deaf and dumb, 1526-1579.

NAVARE, HENRY OF, the popular designation of Henry IV., king of France, was the son of Anthony of Bourbon, king of Navarre, descended in the direct male line from Robert of Clermont, fifth son of Saint Louis. He is sometimes called Henry of Béarn, from his birth-place, where he first saw the light in 1553. His mother, Jeanne D'Albret, educated him as a Calvinist, and though she imparted to him the full measure of her own intrepidity and intellectual superiority, it was unaccompanied with either her constancy of purpose or her domestic virtues. In 1569 she presented the young prince to the protestant camp at Rochelle, where he was hailed chief of the party—its leaders at that time being the famous Condé and Coligni. A few weeks afterwards, the battle of Montcontour deprived the Calvinists (or Huguenots as they were called) of 16,000 brave soldiers left on the field or taken prisoners, and on the 11th of August, 1570, the civil wars were hushed for the time by the peace of St. Germain. This was followed by a negotiation for the marriage of Henry with the Princess Margaret, daughter of Catherine de Medici, and sister of the reigning king, Charles IX., the catholic party, however, darkly plotting the massacre of St. Bartholomew, which, in August, 1572, drowned the marriage festival in blood. Henry, who was in the power of the king, saved his life by embracing catholicism; and remaining at the French court till 1576, was imbued with its licentiousness and intriguing policy. Meanwhile the succession of Henry III., brother of Charles IX., in 1574, tended to a breach of the truce with the Huguenots, in consequence of the ambitious designs and religious hatred of the Guises, chiefs of the catholic league, and in 1576 Henry of Navarre made his escape from Paris, and rejoined the protestants, once more in arms. He now displayed all the qualities of a great commander, and some years following were occupied with military operations and negotiations for peace, in which the reigning king accumulated defeat and shame upon himself, under the dictation of the duke of Guise; and the name of Henry of Navarre became identified with the protestant cause and the liberties of France. In 1585 he was excommunicated by Sixtus Quintus, and in October, 1587, obtained a splendid victory over the duke of Joyeuse at Contras. The year 1588 was signalized by the attempt of the reigning king to liberate himself from the dictation of Guise, whom in December of that year he caused to be assassinated. He then made overtures to Henry of Navarre, who joined him with his troops, and took the field against the league—their reconciliation leading to his acknowledgment as the rightful successor by Henry III., who was assassinated in August, 1589. Henry of Navarre, at the head of his protestant subjects, had now to conquer his kingdom, his opponents being the duke of Mayenne, appointed lieutenant-general by the parliament of Paris, and in alliance with him the old catholic league, the house of Savoy, the forces of Spain, and the Cardinal de Bourbon, whom Mayenne acknowledged king. Henry repulsed Mayenne at Arques in 1589, and gained the great battle of Ivry in March, 1590, but was compelled to desist from the siege of Paris, and more lately from the siege of Rouen, both these cities being relieved by his active enemy

the duke of Parma. The forces of the two were capable of carrying on the war for a finite period, but neither of them could obtain the superiority. So at least it seemed to their leaders, and as a consequence, in July Henry purchased the crown by his apostasy to the catholics on their part agreeing to the terms of the Huguenots. In 1594 he entered Paris, the principal cities of the kingdom soon submitted to him, and in the same year the Jesuits were condemned to exile in consequence of an attack on the king's life by the fanatic John Chastellaine held out in Burgundy till 1596, and the Spaniards till 1598, when the war was closed by the treaty of Vervins. By the edict of Nantes, dated this year, Henry secured to his protestant subjects the freedom of worship and education, and they were even allowed to occupy fortified cities as a guarantee of its fulfilment. The remaining political events of this reign are summed up in our account of SULLY, the minister, whose designs were often crossed by Henry's intrigues with his mistresses. The MARIE DE MEDICI may also be consulted for the princess having been married to him on the 10th of Margaret in 1601. Henry of Navarre, the dagger of Ravallac, 14th May, 1610, preparing for a political war with the house of Austria, and was succeeded by his son, Louis XIII. He was the most popular monarch ever reigned over France, and was certainly the possessor of many high and kinglike qualities. The questionable point in his career is the compromise of his faith by the public profession of catholicism as a means of peace. Granting the sincerity of his motives, there is the question whether he ever could have had the faith of a protestant; the principles of the Bible, or the trust of a devout man in the final triumph of God's kingdom. On the other hand, the character of the nation must be considered, and the adaptation of Calvinism and catholicism, respectively, to the outward habits of a people in many respects otherwise.

NAVARE, M., a Spanish theologian, 1491.

NAVARE, P., a native of Biscay, known as a military adventurer and engineer, died 1528.

NAYLOR, JAMES, a well-known emigrant among the Quakers, was a native of York, born 1616. Converted by the preaching of George Fox, after serving in the parliamentary army 1651, he was punished with the severest penalties for his extravagance, and died 1660.

NEAL, DANIEL, a dissenting minister, author of a 'History of the Puritans,' 'History of the dissenting churches of England,' and other works, 1678-1743.

NEAL, or NELE, T., a catholic divine, born 1724.

NEANDER, C. F., a German poet, 1724.

NEANDER, JOHANN AUGUST, the celebrated Church Historian, was of Jewish descent, and born at Göttingen, 13th January, 1789. Having placed in Hamburg to attend the classical studies of that town, he was introduced, during his residence, to the acquaintance of several Christian families, by whose conversation, as well as by religious works put in his way, he early renounced Judaism, and embraced the Christian faith. He was token of the sincerity and strength of his faith by being publicly baptized, and, farther, assum-

name 'NEANDER,' from two Greek words signifying a new man. Having resolved to dedicate himself to the pursuits of Theology, he repaired in 1806-12, to study successively at the Universities of Halle, Göttingen, and Heidelberg, and at the end of that period, the extraordinary extent of his acquirements raised him at once to the status of professor Extraordinarius of Theology. Thence, a wide-spread fame procured his removal in a few years to the Metropolitan University of Berlin, the scene of his public labours and honours, and where he spent a life of intense devotedness to the study of Ecclesiastical History and Literature. He was a very pious as well as learned man. In his pursuits, his animating principle was the love of Christ, and the advancement of the Redeemer's Kingdom: and accordingly he was a warm supporter of Bible and Missionary Societies, to the aid of which, as well as to the cause of general edification, he frequently contributed the whole proceeds of his publications. He took the greatest interest in his students, was always ready to assist and meritorious young men with his counsel, at his purse, and was in the habit of inviting a host of them every Saturday evening to his house, where he held a familiar and literary conversazione. Neander was an interesting and most instructive teacher. His classes were always crowded, and the hundreds of ministers, protestant, catholic, as well as minor denominations, scattered throughout Germany, who attended his prelections, show the extent of his reputation, and the value of his literary services. From his extreme short-sightedness, as well as his fits of mental abstraction, he was ever eccentric in some of his habits. He was rarely ever trusted to walk alone in the streets; a friend or his sister generally accompanying him from his house to the lecture-room, and waiting at the door to conduct him home again. He was a man of warm affections, of amiable manners, and of bounded charity. Many a poor student was indebted to him, not for gratuitous attendance on lectures only, but for maintenance at the university; and not seldom has he been known to give all the money he had about him away, the moment an appeal was made to his benevolence. The character, as well as the writings of Neander, has exercised an extensive and beneficial influence on the religious sentiments and state of Germany. Many found in him a stern and uncompromising, but at the same time, a calm and judicious opponent; perhaps none, in the modern school of Evangelical divines, not even excepting Schleiermacher and Fichte, have rendered such essential aid in restoring his countrymen to soundness in the faith. Neander having been seized with sudden illness during the delivery of his lecture, was with difficulty conveyed home, where he lingered in great sufferings till the 14th July, 1850, when he peacefully fell asleep. His funeral was attended by a large concourse of citizens, many of them in the highest rank in Berlin. A funeral discourse was pronounced, in German fashion, first in his own language, another address being delivered, by Dr. Baumgarten, at the grave. Neander's works, which have also held in high estimation in England and America, as well as in his own country, consist of several volumes. The chief of them are 'The Kingdom of Christ,' in refutation of Strauss, his

'General History of the Church,' and his 'History of the Apostolic Church.' [R.J.]

NEANDER, M., a Germ. philologist, 1525-95.

NEANDER, M., a German physician, 1529-81.

NEARCHUS, a Greek navigator, 4th cent. B.C.

NEBUCHADNEZZAR, whose name is otherwise written Nebuchadrezzar, Nabuchodonosor, &c., was a king of Assyria, who is supposed to have reigned from 669 to 648 B.C.

NEBUCHADNEZZAR, otherwise Nabopolassar, was a king of Babylonia, who united with Assyria in the conquest of Syria, and founded the second Assyrio-Babylonian empire, 626-605 B.C.

NEBUCHADNEZZAR, 'the Great,' who is the king of that name so much spoken of in Scripture, was the son and successor of the preceding. He died, after a reign of 43 years, B.C. 562.

NECHAM, NECKHAM, or NEQUAM, ALEXANDER, an English monk, who became abbot of Cirencester, and died 1217. He is author of a great variety of works remaining in MS.

NECK, JOHN VAN, a Dut. painter, 1635-1714.

NECKER, JAMES, the famous minister at the commencement of the French revolution, was descended from a family originally German, and was born at Geneva, where his father was in practice as an advocate, 1732. Having in a few years made a handsome fortune as a banker, he became, in 1764, syndic of the French India Company, which was dissolved by the government in 1770. Necker, ambitious of rising in the public service, now made himself known as an economist by publishing, in 1773, his 'Eulogium of Colbert,' the beginning of his controversy with the economists of the school of Quesnay. His next step was to forward a Memoir upon the French Finances to Maurepas, president of the Council of Finances, who persuaded Louis XVI. to appoint him to the treasury, the direction of which he retained during the five years 1776-1781. In May of the last mentioned year he resigned, in consequence of being refused a seat in the council—the fact being that his suppression of abuses had created him many enemies at court. He then published his famous 'Compte Rendu,' in which he furnished the public with a clear statement of the condition in which he had found things, of what he had done, and what he had intended to do. The effect of this document was quite startling—it was translated into all the languages of Europe; and when the successors of Necker, Calonne and Lomenie Brienne, were compelled to retire by the disastrous state of the finances, the honest minister was recalled, and public credit began to revive again. This was on the 24th of August, 1788. On the 6th of November he summoned the old notables, who had met under Lomenie Brienne in 1787, and they remained in session till 12th December. In January of the following year the states-general were convoked, in fulfilment of the previous pledges of the government, and in May they were assembled for business. The constitution of this body was ruled by the advice of Necker, to whom therefore it was owing that the members of the 'Tiers Etat' were equal in number to the nobles and the clergy united. This circumstance occasioned a 'dead lock,' disagreement arising on matters of form necessary to constitute the assembly, and after three weeks

had been wasted in altercation, a 'Séance Royale' was resolved upon, in which instructions were to be given from the throne. The deputies being excluded from the hall while preparations were making for this sitting, held that famous meeting in the Tennis Court, presided over by Bailly, where they swore an oath to meet under all circumstances, and in all places wherever they could get together, and not to separate till they had made the constitution. The issue of the 'Séance Royale' may be read in the article MYRABEAU, and to which that Nocker made a decided stand in favour of the people, resisted the attempt to coerce the assembly by the action of the army, and in the course of a fortnight, 11th July, received his dismissal. This was known to Paris on the 12th, and the people instantly rose in arms, one of their principal movers being Osmile Desmoulins, and their first step a tumultuous procession through the streets, bearing aloft the wax busts of Nocker and the *duc d'Orléans*. On the 14th the Bastille was taken; on the 15th Nocker was recalled, and his return to Paris was marked by a popular ovation, which placed him at the very summit of renown. He remained in office till 2d September, 1790, taking no salary, and advancing as much as two millions of livres to the government. During the whole of this period his popularity was rapidly declining under the rising star of Mirabeau, on the one hand, and the increasing difficulties of carrying on the government with such a court as that of Louis XVI. on the other. On the date mentioned he asked permission to resign, leaving the money he had advanced, together with his house and furniture, as the material guarantee of his previous integrity, and this being with the greatest indifference accorded him, he retired to Cugot, near Geneva, where he died in 1804. Nocker was married in 1764 to Mademoiselle Cuvier, the daughter of a Swiss minister, who had previously won the heart of the historian Gibbon, (next article), and his daughter by her became the famous Madame de Staël. This lady published the numerous works of her father, whom she almost idolized, in 15 vols. 8vo, 1821. [E.R.]

NECKER, MADAME, whose maiden name was Susannah Cuvier, was born in 1789, in the mountain village of Grussy, situated between the Pays de Vaud and Franche-Comté. Her father was a man of considerable talents as a pastor of the Swiss church; her mother was descended from an ancient family of Provence, who had fled to Switzerland on the revocation of the edict of Nantes. As stated in the preceding article, this accomplished lady was married to the minister Necker, and she greatly distinguished herself during his terms of office in every possible form of benevolence. She erected an hospital in Paris with her own money, was a great reformer of prison abuses, and surrounded herself with the most distinguished men of the time, who offered her the homage due to her great learning, and her rare goodness of heart. She died in 1796, the year after publishing her 'Reflections on Divorce.' Her works were published by her husband in 5 vols. 8vo, 1798 and 1801. [E.R.]

NECKER, N. J., a Flem. botanist, 1729-1798.

NECTARIUS, patriarch of Constantinople, 381-392.

NECTARIUS, patriarch of Jerusalem, d. 1668.

NEEDHAM, JOHN TILBURYVILLE, a Rom Catholic divine, distinguished as a naturalist and physiologist, 1718-1781.

NEEDHAM, M., a political writer, 1690-16

NEEDHAM, W., an anatomical writer, died 1

NEEF, or NEELS, PETER, the elder of name, a Flemish painter, 1670-1681. The younger his son, born about 1690.

NEEL, L. R., a French author, died 1744.

NEELE, HENRY, a poet and miscellaneous writer, born 1708, died by his own hand 1808.

NEER, ARNOLD VAN DER, a Dutch painter, 1619-1688. His son and pupil, EUGEN NEER, distinguished for his portraits and historical compositions, 1648-1708.

NEGRI, P., a Venetian painter, 17th century.

NEGRI, VIRGINIUS, see NEGRI, above, d. 17

NEGRO, NERO, or NIGER, ANTONIONE, an astronomer of Genoa, born 1270.

NEGRO, F., an Italian saint, 16th century.

NEHEMIAH, a celebrated Jew of the age who obtained permission of Artaxerxes I. to rebuild the Temple, and govern the people, 5th century B.C.

NELEDMINSKY, MELECKI, JURI ALEXANDROVITCH, a Russian song-writer, 1781-1802.



[Birth-place of Nelson.]

NELSON. HORATIO NELSON was born September, 1758, at Burnham Thorpe, in Norfolk. His father was a clergyman of the Church of England, and the rector of Burnham Thorpe parish. His uncle, by the mother's side, Captain Saundby, commanded the *Raisonnable*, a sixth-rate ship, on board of which young Nelson entered as a midshipman at the age of 12. He was a lad of weakly frame, and soon ill-suited for the hardships of a seafaring life, but he had moral courage as well as physical courage of the highest order. His strong sense of duty, combined by earnest religious feeling, gave him once the keenest incentive to exertion, and a falling stay and support amid the vicissitudes of fortune. As boy, and as man, he won the confidence of all whom he met, whether as superiors, equals, or inferiors. The details of Nelson's early life, as given in Southey's admirable biography, abound in such marks out the spirit of the future hero of the Nile and Trafalgar, and of the almost

of the British navy.—In 1773, Nelson served as a volunteer on the *Polaris* under Commodore Phipps. In 1777 he was made a lieutenant, two years afterwards he obtained the rank of captain, and the command of the *HMS* *Agamemnon* of 28 guns. He distinguished himself in separate attacks on the Spanish forts in Egypt, and served on the American coast till general peace in 1783.—In 1784 he was appointed to the *Bonetta*, and for some time was posted in the West Indies. He here showed unusual courage and independence of character in stopping the contraband traffic which the French carried on with our colonies. This had remained at, and even sanctioned by the local authorities in the islands, and Nelson ran constant risk of ruin in peace and in professional prospects by the steady course which he pursued. He said himself afterwards of this part of his career, 'Conscious certitudes came through it;' and he obtained in the end the thanks of our government for his patriotic conduct. While in the West Indies he married Elizabeth, the widow of Dr. Nisbet, a physician. In England took part in the wars of the revolution, Nelson was appointed to the *Agamemnon*, a 64 gun-ship. He did good service out of her in the Mediterranean during 1794, and 1795, and he equally signalized himself on shore in Corsica, while co-operating with the patriotic party in that island against the French. He lost an eye at the siege of Calvi. In 1796 he took a distinguished part in the victory over the Spanish fleet off Cape St. Vincent. He commanded the *Captain*, 74, in the action; and boarded and captured two of the enemy's large ships, the *San Nicolas* and the *San Juan*. He led the boarders himself from the *Agamemnon* to these prizes to the other, exclaiming the while, 'Westminster Abbey or victory!' He was now knighted, and advanced to the rank of rear-admiral. In 1797 he led an expedition on the island of Tenerife, which was defeated with severe loss to the assailants. He was not the attack in person, but his right arm and his life was saved with the greatest gallantry by his son-in-law, Lieutenant Nesbit. A memorial which he was required to present, in answer of terms, after this action, to enable him to pension, he gave in the following catalogue of services performed by him during the war. It has been in four actions with the fleets of the British in three distant war expeditions, and in another seven. He had served ashore with only two months, and commanded the batteries in two sieges. He had assisted in the capture of seven sail of the line, six frigates, four ships, eleven privateers, and fifty sail of small vessels. He had been actually personally engaged with the enemy one hundred and thirteen times, in which service he had lost his right arm and his right arm, and received several wounds and contusions in the body.—In 1798 he joined the fleet in the Mediterranean, and went with a squadron to watch the French fleet which was fitting out at Toulon, and was ultimately escaped by favour of the weather. He did not arrive off Egypt. Nelson did not arrive off time to prevent Buonaparte's army from

landing, but he found the French fleet in Aboukir Bay, on the 1st of August, and though it far outnumbered his own force, he instantly attacked and nearly destroyed it in a battle, which it is hard to watch in naval warfare, either for the genius shown by the victorious admiral in his tactics, or the heroism which he and his men displayed throughout the contest. This, the battle of the Nile, was, as Nelson truly said, not a mere victory, it was a conquest; and Napoleon in his memories bears ample testimony to its decisive effects on the French prospects. Nelson was now raised to the peerage, and honours of the highest kind were heaped on him by every Court that was engaged in war with France. He now took an active part in restoring the royal family of Naples to the throne of that country; and formed an unfortunate attachment for Lady Hamilton, a companion of the Neapolitan Queen, which led to the destruction of Nelson's domestic happiness; and caused his fame to be sullied by his leading his old to the cruel reprisals which the mean and cowardly Bourbons of Naples took on the chiefs of their lately insurgent subjects. In 1801, Nelson was second in command of the expedition which was sent against Denmark. On the 2d of April in that year, he led the advanced squadron of the fleet against the Danish capital, and fought the desperate battle of Copenhagen. He refused to obey the signal to retire, which the commander-in-chief, alarmed at his peril, displayed; and continued the action till the Danish line of defence was nearly destroyed. A flag of truce was then sent by him, and after some negotiation the Danes submitted to the requisitions of the English government. On the renewal of the war between England and France, after the breach of the peace of Amiens, in 1803, Nelson received the command of the Mediterranean fleet. He blockaded Toulon for many months, but at length the French squadron under Admiral Villeneuve escaped to sea, and effected a junction with the Spanish ships off Cadiz. The combined fleets now sailed for the West Indies, and thither and back again to Europe did Nelson follow them, twice traversing the Atlantic in unrelenting but unsuccessful chase. When Nelson anchored at Gibraltar on the 20th June, 1805, he went on shore for the first time since 16th June, 1803. In his own words, 'he had not had his foot out of his ship, the Victory, for two years, wanting only ten days.' For the seamanship and resolution which the English admiral showed during this arduous part of his career, the warmest eulogium is to be found in the writings of a French naval officer, in Captain Julien de la Gravière's *History of the Last Naval War*. Nelson returned to England; but when intelligence arrived that the combined enemies' fleets, after their action with Sir Robert Calder, were at Cadiz, Nelson volunteered to take the command again against them. His services were gladly accepted, and on the 15th Sept., 1805, our fine old English admiral left England for the last time. He arrived off Cadiz on the 25th Sept.; and, on the 16th of October, the enemy's admiral came out of port. They were defeated by Nelson's skillful tactics, as to the number of the English ships, and they hoped to crush him with an overwhelming force. Even as it was, they had 33 sail of the line and 7 frigates, against 27 of the line and

5 frigates under Nelson. On the 21st of October, he attacked them off Cape Trafalgar. Forming his fleet into two columns, one of which he led himself in the Victory, while Collingwood led the other in the Royal Sovereign, Nelson burst through the double line of the French and Spaniards, and brought on the close and general action, for which he had long ardently prayed. In four hours 20 of the enemy had struck; others were flying in despair; and the marine on which Napoleon had relied for the invasion of England was annihilated. But the victory was bought at the expense of the chief victor's life. About a quarter past one, in the heat of the battle, Nelson was shot through the back by a musket ball. He survived long enough to know that the victory was complete; and his last words were, 'Thank God I have done my duty.' His ever-memorable signal to his fleet, immediately before the battle commenced, had been 'England expects every man to do his duty,' and, if ever a man lived and died in earnest, fearless, unselfish discharge of his duty to his country, it was Admiral Nelson, victor of the Nile, Copenhagen, and Trafalgar. [E.S.C.]

NELSON, ROBERT, a minister of the Church of England, known as the author of several devout and learned works, the principal of which is his well-known 'Festivals and Fasts.' For the substance of this work, there is reason to believe, he was greatly indebted to Dr. Francis Lee. He is generally called 'the pious Nelson,' and was much esteemed by Archbishop Tillotson, who died in his arms. Born in London 1656, died 1715.

NELSON, SAMUEL, an Irish patriot, and editor of the 'Northern Star,' in the rebellion of 1790.

NEMESIUS, a Christian philosopher, 4th cent.

NEMOURS, a titular name borne by several persons distinguished in French history, among whom are—JAMES D'ARMAGNAC, Duc De Nemours, cousin by marriage to Louis XI., who caused him to be beheaded 1477. LOUIS, his son and successor in the duchy, viceroy of Naples for Charles VIII., killed at the battle of Cerignola 1503. GASTON DE FOIX, son of Mary, sister of Louis XII., killed at the battle of Ravenna 1512. PHILIP OF SAVOY, uncle to Francis I., who invested him with the duchy 1528. JAMES OF SAVOY, a distinguished commander, 1531-1585. HENRY, second son and successor of James, connected with the league, and afterwards with Henry IV., 1571-1632. HENRY II., second son and successor of Henry I., born 1625, appointed archbishop of Rheims 1651, abandoned the church on the death of his elder brother, and married Mary D'Orleans, daughter of the duc de Longueville, 1657, died 1659. This lady survived her husband many years, and, in 1694, was recognized sovereign of Neuchâtel. She died in 1707, leaving valuable 'Memoirs' of the minority of Louis XIV. and the wars of the Fronde. The title was borne again by the second son of Louis Philippe, late king of the French.

NENNIUS, a British historian, 7th century.

NENY, P. MAC, a Belgian statesman, 1712-84.

NEPOS, CORNELIUS, a Roman historian of the time of Julius Cæsar and the first six years of Augustus. The only remains of his works are some short biographies of twenty Greek generals, and of Hamilcar and Hannibal.

NEPOS, FLAVIUS JULIUS, emperor of the V predecessor of Augustulus, 473-475.

NEPREU, F., an ascetic writer, 1639-1708.

NERI, POMPEO, an Ital. economist, 1707-1

NERI, SAINT PHILIP DE, founder of the congregation of the Oratory in Italy, 1515-1595.

NERLI, FILIPPO, an Ital. historian, 1485-1

NERO, emperor of Rome, whose full name

LUCIUS DOMITIUS NERO CLAUDIUS CÆSAR the son of Domitius Ahenobarbus and of Agrippina, daughter of Germanicus. He was born at Antium, and after the marriage of his mother in third nuptials, with her uncle, the emperor Claudius, was adopted by that prince, and made to his daughter Octavia. When Nero was seventeen years of age his abandoned mother poisoned her husband, Claudius, and by means of her criminal favours succeeded in raising her son to the throne, over whom she expected to exercise the most absolute control. Nero became emperor in 54, and the year following disposed of the youthful heir, Britannicus, by poison. For the first years his public conduct, under the control of Agrippina and Seneca, was unexceptionable: in private, however, he disgraced himself by the most dissolute vices, and his mother endeavoured to retain influence by shamefully complying with his inclinations. In 59 Nero caused this detestable woman to be murdered, and then, fearing no rival in power, gave full scope to the darkest traits of his character. In 62 he repudiated his wife Octavia. In 64 the burning of Rome occurred, which was charged, with great probability, upon Nero himself, who, however, accused the Christians of this crime, and made it the occasion of the most dreadful cruelties towards them. His debaucheries and cruelties occasioned an almost general conspiracy against him, known as that of Piso, in 65, the discovery of which led to more tortures and bloodshed. The revolt of Vindex was also suppressed. In 68 Galba succeeded, and Nero escaped by stabbing himself, being then in the thirty-first year of his age, and the fourteenth of his reign. He was a lover of arts and letters, and possessed much taste as a poet and histrionic performer. It was the remark of Nero's father, Ahenobarbus, that 'nothing but what was hateful and pernicious to mankind, could ever come from Agrippina and herself.' Yet, the story of a strange hamlet strewed flowers upon the tomb of this tyrant, well known.

NERVA, MARCUS COCCEIUS, emperor of Rome, was born 27, and was twice consul,—with Trajan in 71, and with Domitian in 90. He succeeded to the sovereign power on the assassination of the latter 96; died 98. Trajan succeeded him.

NESBIT, or NISBET, ALEXANDER, a Scotch antiquarian and writer on heraldry, 1672-17

NESMOND, T. DE, a French prelate, died 17

NESSE, C., a nonconformist divine, 1621-96.

NESSEL, D. DE, a Ger. bibliographer, 16

NESSON, P. DE, a French poet, 15th cent.

NESTOR, a monk of Kieff, whose annals are the sources of Slavonic history, 1056-1116.

NESTOR, D., a classical writer, 15th cent.

NESTORIUS, a patriarch of Constantinople in the 5th century, author of the Nestorianism, which is represented to this day by a separate body of Christians in Mesopotamia. The people

his doctrine was that of Anastasius, who held it was the human person, and not the divine, that suffered in Jesus. Nestorius was deposed by council assembled at Ephesus 431.

NETSCHER, the name of three Dutch painters. ASPAR, the father, celebrated for his domestic scenes and portraits, 1639-1684. THEODORE, his eldest son, a good painter of female portraits, 1661-1722. CONSTANTINE, younger brother of the elder, dist. for his portraits and groups, 1670-1722. NETTELBLADT, CHRISTIAN, Baron De, a Danish jurist, histor., and antiquary, 1696-1776. NETTELBLADT, DANIEL, a learned German lawyer, 1719-1791. His brother, HENRY, historiographer of Mecklenburg, died 1761.

NETTIER, THOMAS, an English monk, professor of philosophy and divinity, and privy councillor to Henry V., died 1430.

NETTLETON, THOMAS, a physician of Halifax, known as a miscellaneous writer, 1683-1742.

NEUBECK, V. W., a German poet, born 1765.

NEUHOF, THEODORE STEPHEN, Baron Von, a Prussian adventurer, born of a noble family at Danzig in 1690, and proclaimed king of Corsica and died in London 1755.

NEUKIRCH, B., a German poet, 1665-1729.

NEUMANN, G., a Germ. Hebraist, 1648-1715.

NEUMANN, G., a German chemist, 1683-1737.

NEUMANN, J. G., a Lutheran div., 1661-1709.

NEUSER, A., a Germ. theologian, died 1576.

NEVE, TIMOTHY, a dignitary of the Church of England, and professor of divinity, son of a divine of the same name, author of 'Sermons,' 'Notes on Cardinal Pole,' &c., 1724-1798.

NEVILE, or NEVYLE, ALEXANDER, secretary to Archbishop Parker, known as a scholar and poet, 1544-1614.

NEVILE, or NEVILLE, HENRY, a republican writer, member of the council, 1620-94.

NEVILE, or NEVIL, THOMAS, brother of Alexander Nevile, the dean of Canterbury, known as an eminent benefactor of Trinity College, died 1615.

NEVIZAN, J., an Ital. juriconsult, died 1549.

NEWBOROUGH, or NEWBURGH, WILLIAM, commonly known as Gulielmus Newbrigensis, a classic historian of the period, 1066-1197.

NEWCASTLE. See CAVENDISH and HOLLIS.

NEWCOMBE, THOMAS, chaplain to the second Duke of Richmond, known as a miscellaneous writer, 1671-1766.

NEWCOMBE, W., archbishop of Armagh, born of nonconformist parents, in Bedfordshire, 1728, author of a 'Harmony of the Gospels,' and an advocate for a revision of the Bible, died 1799.

NEWCOMEN, M., a nonconf. divine, d. 1666.

NEWCOMEN, THOMAS, a country locksmith, first projector of the means of creating a vacuum beneath the piston of the steam engine, died 1729.

NEWCOURT, R., an ecclesiast. lawyer, d. 1716.

NEWDIGATE, SIR ROGER, an elegant scholar and benefactor of Oxford, which he represented in parliament, 1719-1806.

NEWLAND, JOHN, an English abbot, employed as a diplomatist by Henry VIII., died 1515.

NEWLAND, P., a Dutch *savant*, 1764-1794.

NEWTON, SIR ADAM, a Scottish protestant scholar, tutor to Prince Henry, son of James I., died 1630.

NEWTON, G. S., a disting. painter, 1794-1835.



[Birth-place of Newton.]

NEWTON, ISAAC, a celebrated mathematician and natural philosopher, was born at Woolsthorpe, near Colsterworth, Lincolnshire, on the 25th December, 1642, o.s. His father, Isaac Newton, was proprietor and farmer of the manor, and died a few months after his marriage to Hannah Ayscough, so that young Newton was a posthumous child. He was so small at his birth that 'they might have put him into a quart mug,' but he gradually attained size and strength, destined to enjoy a vigorous manhood, and to survive even the average term of life. The estate of Woolsthorpe, worth only about £30 per annum, had been in the family upwards of one hundred years. The origin of the family is still in obscurity. Newton himself, according to the usual forms, gave in his pedigree on oath to the Herald's Office in 1705, stating that he had reason to believe (from tradition), that his great grandfather's father was John Newton of Wesby, in Lincolnshire; but it is certain, that twenty years after this Newton told Professor James Gregory, that his grandfather was a gentleman of East Lothian, and it is equally certain that Newton corresponded on the subject with the last baronet of the family, Sir Richard Newton of Newton, and that this family considered Newton to be a distant relation of theirs. For three years Mrs. Newton watched over her only child with maternal anxiety till her marriage with the Rev. Barnabas Smith, of North Witham, by whom she had one son and three daughters. In consequence of this marriage Newton was left under the care of his grandmother, and was sent at the usual age to the day school at Skillington and Stoke. At the age of twelve he went to the public school of Grantham, where he was boarded with Mr. Clark the apothecary. Here he was very inattentive to his studies, and was low in the school till a quarrel with a boy above him in the class, who had used him ill, induced him to apply diligently to his lessons till he rose above his rival, and reached the head of the class. During his leisure hours he occupied himself with all sorts of mechanical contrivances, windmills, water-clocks, carriages, and paper kites; and among his early tastes may be mentioned his love for drawing and writing verses, in neither of which he was destined to excel.—On

the death of his father-in-law in 1656, his mother came to reside at Woolsthorpe with her three children and Isaac, who was now in his fifteenth year. He was recalled from school, to assist in the management of the farm; but while he was occupied with books, models, water wheels, and dials, the business of the farm was neglected, and the cattle were luxuriating among the corn. Thus found to be unfit for the profession of a farmer, he was sent back to Grantham school, and in due time to Trinity College, Cambridge, with recommendations from his uncle, the Rev. W. Ayscough. —On the 5th of June, 1661, when nineteen years old, he was admitted sub-sizar in Trinity College, very ill prepared for its course of instruction by his preliminary mathematical studies. He had been disposed to undervalue the ancient geometry, and he afterwards confessed to Dr. Pemberton that he had applied himself to the works of Descartes and others before he had sufficiently considered the Elements of Euclid. On the 28th April, 1664, he was elected scholar. He took his degree of B.A. in January, 1665. He was elected Major Fellow in March, 1668, and he took his degree of M.A. on the 7th July. —On the 20th May, 1665, he committed to writing his first ideas on fluxions. In 1666, having procured a prism, he discovered the unequal refrangibility of light, and the true doctrine of colours, and having drawn the erroneous conclusion that the improvement of the refracting telescope was impossible, he set himself to the construction of a reflecting telescope. While thus occupied he was driven from Cambridge by the plague in 1666, and went to Woolsthorpe, where the idea of gravitation first presented itself to him, from observing the fall of an apple in his garden. Here he continued his inquiries into the application of fluxions, and after his return to Cambridge in 1668, he made a very small reflecting telescope, which he described to a friend. —On the 29th October, 1669, Newton was appointed to the Lucasian chair of mathematics on the resignation of Dr. Barrow, and from this time we may date the commencement of his great discoveries. —His first communication to the Royal Society was a description of a second reflecting telescope, which excited great interest in England and abroad. The telescope itself was sent to the Society in December, 1671, 'for his majesty's perusal.' —On the 18th September, 1672, he announced to the secretary, Mr. Oldenburg, a philosophical discovery which he considered the oddest, if not the most considerable detection hitherto made in the operations of nature. This was the discovery of the composition of light, which was read to the Society on the 8th February, 1672, and which led him into interminable controversies with Hook, Huygens, and several eminent foreigners. These controversies embittered his peace, and made him resolve to have nothing more to do with that litigious lady philosophy. —On the 11th January, 1671, Newton was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1673 he was disappointed in a competition for the law fellowship, then vacant; a disappointment increased by the fact that he was about this time in such circumstances as to be unable to afford the weekly payment to the Royal Society, who 'excused him.' Very soon afterwards, however, when his fellowship was about to expire, he obtained permission

from the crown to hold the Lucasian chair with a fellowship, without being obliged to give orders. —On the 9th December, 1675, Newton communicated to the Royal Society a discourse on colours. This interesting paper contained details on the composition and decomposition of white light, and a new hypothesis concerning colours with some propositions explaining the colours of thin transparent plates, and their relation to the colours of natural bodies. —This discourse brought Newton into a controversy with Hooke, but notwithstanding this interruption, he was occupied with those profound studies, the results of which were afterwards consigned in his immortal work the 'Principia.' He had long ago deduced from the laws of Kepler the important law that gravity decreased with the square of the distance, a law to which Sir Christopher Wren, Halley, and Hook, had all been led by independent study. Newton's demonstration of it, however, had been given, and no proof obtained that the same power which made the apple to fall, was that which retained the moon and the other planets in their orbits. Adopting the ordinary measure of the earth's radius, he had been led to the conclusion that the force which kept the moon in her orbit, if the moon's gravity was one-sixth greater than that which was actually observed, a result which perplexed him, and prevented him from communicating to his friends the great speculation in which he was engaged. In June, 1682, however, he had heard of a more accurate measure of the earth's distance, and repeating with this measure his former calculations, he found to his extreme delight that the force of gravity, by which bodies fall at the earth's surface, 4,000 miles from the earth's centre, diminished as the square of 240,000 miles, the moon's distance, was almost exactly equal to that which kept the moon in her orbit. Hence, it followed that the same power retained all the other satellites round their primaries and all the primaries round the sun. —In August, 1684, when Dr. Halley visited Newton at Cambridge, he learned from him that he had surmounted the difficulties of the planetary motion, and promised him a copy of the treatise he had written on the subject. This treatise, 'De Motu Corporum,' was after some delay completed, and presented to the Royal Society on the 28th April, 1686, being the first book of the 'Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica.' The second book was sent to the Society on the 1st March, 1687, the third on the 6th April, and the whole work published at the expense of Dr. Halley about midsummer of that year. —We have already seen that Newton discovered the doctrine of fluxions in 1666, the principle and application of which he explained in his treatise 'De Fluxu et Ritu per Equationes numero terminorum infinitarum,' which he communicated to Dr. Barrow in 1667. Although this treatise was not published till 1711, its contents were circulated throughout Europe by letters between 1669 and 1671. The principle of the new calculus was published in the 'Principia' in 1687, and the 'Algorithmus arithmeticus' was communicated to Dr. Wallis in 1692. —The great discovery of fluxions was also made by Leibnitz, and a controversy arose on the subject of priority, which continued for nearly two centuries to agitate the mathematical world. The violent friends

ty falsely charged their principals with plagiarism, and thus embittered a controversy carried on with all the violence of politics or theology. There can be no doubt that Newton first invented fluxions, and that Leibnitz was an independent inventor of them before Newton had published his method. In the year 1692 a rumour prevailed abroad that Newton had become insane, either from intense mental application, or from the loss of valuable MSS. by fire. It is quite true that Newton's health had at this time suffered from inability to sleep, and that he had exhibited symptoms of a nervous indisposition in some of his letters to his friends; but his mind had never given way, and it was during this period that he wrote his four celebrated letters to Dr. Bentley, and was occupied with the profound subject of the Lunar Motion.—Newton had now brought to a close the investigations which had occupied the early and middle portion of his life. He was in the thirty-third year of his age, and no mark of natural gratitude had been conferred upon him, though he was counted the pride of England, and the ornament of his species. In this position a sphere of usefulness was unveiled to him, and triumph and honours awaited his acceptance.—Charles Montague, a fellow of Trinity College, eight twenty years younger than Newton, secured his friendship at Cambridge. They had met together in the convention parliament of 1688, and had entertained the same liberal opinions in politics. In 1694 Montague was appointed chancellor of the exchequer, and after consulting Newton, Locke, and Halley, he resolved to restore to its intrinsic value the adulterated coin of the nation. With this view Newton was appointed warden of the mint in 1695, with a salary of about £4, and in 1699 he succeeded to the mastership, the highest office in the establishment, which was worth £1,200 or £1,500 per annum. In the next year he was elected one of the eight associate members of the Royal Academy of Sciences in Paris. In 1701 he was re-elected one of the members for the university of Cambridge. In 1703 he was chosen president of the Royal Society, an office which he held till his death, and on the 16th of April, 1705, the honour of knighthood was conferred upon him by Queen Anne in Trinity Lodge, Cambridge.—When George I. ascended the throne in 1714, Newton, then in his seventy-second year, was a favourite at court. His character, his reputation, and his piety, had gained him the favour of the princess of Wales, afterwards queen consort to George II., who took great pleasure in his conversation. She corresponded also with Leibnitz, and seems to have availed herself of this privilege to learn the character of Newton, by representing the Newtonian philosophy as false and hostile to religion. Locke was involved in the same charge, and the king's desire an answer was prepared by Sir Isaac and Dr. Clarke, which seems to have satisfied the royal scruples. At the princess's request Sir Isaac gave her a MS., which he calls a 'Chronological Index.' The Abbé Conti having got possession of it, published it in Paris without the leave of the author, and thus involved him in a disagreeable controversy. He was in this way induced to prepare for the press his posthumous work, entitled 'The Chronology of Ancient Kingdoms,'

which appeared in 1728.—In the year 1722, when in his eightieth year, Newton was attacked with a complaint in the urinary organs, which continued to afflict him till the time of his death, but though he suffered also from an affection of the lungs and gout, he was able on the 28th February, 1727, to preside at a meeting of the Royal Society. He suffered, however, from the exertion which he made on this occasion, and as the master disease under which he suffered was found to be stone, no hope was entertained of his recovery. He preserved his faculties entire till two days before his death, when he became insensible, and expired on Monday, the 20th March, 1727, between one and two o'clock in the morning, in the eighty-fifth year of his age.—His body was removed from Kensington to London on the 28th March. It lay in state in the Jerusalem Chamber, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, in a conspicuous part of which a monument was erected to his memory in 1731 by his relatives.—Newton left about £32,000, which was divided among his four nephews and four nieces of the half blood, the grandchildren of his mother: one of them the beautiful and accomplished Miss Catherine Barton, was married to Mr. Conduit, in Newton's lifetime, and they lived together. Mr. Conduit left an only child, a daughter, who married Mr. Wallop, the eldest son of Lord Lymington, and from this cause all Newton's papers came into the hands of the Portsmouth family.—The most important of Newton's philosophical works are his 'Principia,' already mentioned, his 'Arithmetica Universalis,' his 'Geometria Analytica,' his 'Treatise on Optics,' published in 1705, his 'Lectiones Opticae,' published after his death, and others which have been collected by Bishop Horsley, and published in 5 vols. 4to, under the title of 'Newtoni Opera quae Extant Omnia,' London, 1779 and 1782. His literary and theological works, included in the same collection, are his 'Chronology,' his 'Observations on the Prophecies of Holy Writ,' viz., Daniel and the Apocalypse, and his 'Historical Account of two Notable Corruptions of Scripture.'—For further information respecting Sir Isaac Newton, see 'Life of Sir Isaac Newton,' by Sir David Brewster, London, 1831; a very brief but excellent Memoir of Newton by Professor De Morgan, in 'Knight's Cabinet Historical Gallery,' vol. XI, p. 78-118; and 'Memoirs of the Life, Writings, and Discoveries of Sir Isaac Newton,' by Sir David Brewster, in 2 vols. 8vo, (from the Family Papers), now in the press. [D.B.]

NEWTON, JOHN, a mathematician, 1622-78.

NEWTON, JOHN, a Calvinistic clergyman of the Church of England, author of a 'Review of Ecclesiastical History,' 'The Messiah,' a series of sermons on the well-known oratorio, a 'Narrative of his Life,' &c., 1725-1807. Newton was a friend of Cowper the poet, and his life has been written by the Rev. R. Cecil.

NEWTON, R., a learned divine, 1676-1753.

NEWTON, THOMAS, a clergyman of the Church of England, originally a schoolmaster and physician, author of a 'History of the Saracens,' 'The Herbal to the Bible,' &c., 16th century.

NEWTON, THOMAS, an English prelate, well known as the author of 'Dissertations on the Prophecies,' born at Lichfield, where his father was a wine and spirit merchant, 1704; appointed rector

of St. Mary-le-Bow 1744, king's chaplain 1756, and bishop of Bristol 1761; died 1782.

NEY. MICHEL NEY, marshal of the French empire, duke of Elchingen, prince of the Moskwa, and 'The Bravest of the Brave' in Napoleon's armies, was the son of a cooper at Sarre-Louis. He was born in 1769. He entered the army very young; and was a subaltern in a hussar regiment at the commencement of the wars of the revolution. Ney soon attracted the notice of his commanders, especially of Kleber and Hoche, by his valour and skill in the campaigns against the Austrian armies; and in 1798 he had attained the rank of general of division. In 1799 he shared in the glories of Massena's campaign in Switzerland; and in 1800 he aided, under Moreau, in gaining the victories of Moeskirch and Hohenlinden. Napoleon afterwards employed him as minister plenipotentiary to complete the submission of the Swiss to French ascendancy—a task which Ney performed with success—and thereafter stood high in Napoleon's favour. He was made marshal of the new French empire in 1804; and in the campaign of 1805 against Austria, he commanded the French at the victory of Elchingen, whence the dukedom which the emperor conferred upon him was named. Ney contributed greatly to the overthrow of the Prussians at Jena, and to the defeat of the Russians at Friedland. In 1807 he was sent to the peninsula, and for some time commanded in Galicia, and on the northern frontier of Portugal. In 1810 he acted under Massena in the invasion of Portugal, which was baffled by the genius of Wellington, and the lines of Torres Vedras. During that invasion, and during the retreat of the French army, which was its result, Ney displayed 'A happy mixture of courage and skill,' to adopt the words in which the English historian, Napier, has justly described his conduct. But the altercations between him and Massena were frequent and violent, and at last Massena deprived Ney of his command. Napier says that Massena's general views were as superior to Ney's, as the latter's readiness and genius for handling troops in action were superior to Massena's. In 1812 Ney served again under Napoleon, and took part in the invasion of Russia. He commanded the French centre at the battle of the Moskwa, and gained from that victory his princely title. His heroic bravery was still more signally displayed in the dreadful retreat from Moscow. His honourable task was to protect the French rear. On leaving Smolensko, Ney, at the head of about 7,000 men, found his path barred near the river Losmina by a large Russian army under Milaradovich. Ney was summoned to surrender—'A marshal of France never surrenders' was his answer, and he led his men on with the bayonet against the Russian batteries. Driven back repeatedly with frightful carnage, Ney counter-marched the remnant of his column, and wheeling to the left under shelter of the night, he eluded the Russian pursuit. He reached the bank of the Dnieper at a spot where the river was frozen over, but so thinly, that the ice bent beneath the soldier's tread. He effected the perilous passage, and in a succession of desperate contests with other Russian forces that strove to intercept him, Ney fought his way with 1,500 of his men to

Orcha, where Napoleon was with the wreck of the main army. Napoleon's joy was almost rapturous when Ney rejoined him, for all had believed that the intrepid marshal must have been slain or captive. The emperor hailed Ney as 'the bravest of the brave,' which thenceforth became his undisputed title. After Napoleon left the army, Ney still continued to fight in the rear against the advancing Muscovites. Thrice did he stand in the rear guard which he commanded melt away beneath him by death, captivity, or flight; and as often was it reorganized by the indomitable marshal. At last, Ney, with only thirty men under him, defended the gate of Kowno, the last place in Russian dominions through which the French retreated—against the pursuing enemies, of whom his comrades escaped at the other end of the line. He was himself the very last man to retire. He fired with his own hand the last shot against his foes, threw the musket into the river Niepr, and plunged into the neighbouring forests to baffle his enemies who held him in chase; and after a series of almost incredible personal adventures, rejoined his comrades in the Prussian territory. In the campaign of 1814 Ney was present at the victory of Lutzen and Bautzen, but he was defeated with great loss by the crown prince of Sweden, Dennewitz. He fell in consequence under Napoleon's displeasure, and was little employed during the rest of the struggle against the allies, which ended in Napoleon's first abdication. At the first return of the Bourbons, Ney professed loyalty, and probably felt great willingness to serve them; and when, in 1815, the news reached Paris of Napoleon's escape from Elba, Ney took the command of the army which was sent to oppose him. Ney expressed the utmost devotion to the royal cause, and promised Louis XVIII. that he would bring Buonaparte to Paris 'Like a wild beast in a cage.' There seems no reason to doubt Ney's sincerity in this unhappy crisis of his career. He was an impulsive, rather than a reflective man; and prone both to speak and to act with more enthusiasm than consistency. But he advanced against the emperor, he received a letter from Napoleon, who summoned him by the magic name of 'The bravest of the brave' to raise his old master beneath the old banner. The army which Ney was leading, showed, both officers and soldiers, their fixed resolve to fight on, and not against Buonaparte. Ney caught the contagion. He became Napoleonist with violence equal to that which he had displayed a few days before in the Bourbon cause, and paid over with all his troops to the emperor, who received him with expressions of the warmest passion and welcome. But, though Ney had thus deeply committed himself against the Bourbons, Napoleon seems to have mistrusted him, and have long hesitated as to employing him in the campaign of 1815. It was only on the night of the 11th of June that Ney received at Paris an order to join the French army in Belgium. In obeying forward to the frontier, Ney met Napoleon on the 15th at Charleroi, after active operations had commenced. Napoleon gave him the command of the left wing, and sent him to seize the post of Quatre Bras, and oppose the English. Those who censure Ney's supposed want of

romptness in this eventful campaign, should remember that the marshal had been so suddenly appointed to his command, that he did not know the strength of the regiments placed under him, or even the names of their commanding officers. On the 16th, Ney attacked the allies at Quatre bras, but after many hours' hard fighting was repulsed; though he succeeded in preventing the English from marching to the help of the Prussians, who were being defeated by the emperor at Wagram. On the 18th, Ney acted as the emperor's lieutenant at Waterloo. He led in person several of the fiercest assaults upon various parts of the British line, and especially the final charge of the Imperial Guard. Never was his valour more nobly and unsuccessfully displayed. His horse was killed under him in the last great attack, and he was seen, both by friends and foes, on foot, his clothes torn with bullets, his face blackened with powder, striving, sword in hand, first to urge his men forward, and at last to check their flight. After the second restoration of the Bourbons, Ney was brought to trial by them for treason. He was condemned by the Chamber of Peers on the 19th of December, 1815; and was shot, in pursuance of his sentence, on the morning of the next day. He met death with the same firmness with which he had braved it on the battle-field for five and twenty years. Ney was an erring, but a noble-hearted man. He was honourably free from the vices and vices that tarnish the fame of many of his brethren-in-arms; and, take him for all in all, he was a man in whom even deplorable faults could have been forgiven. [E.S.C.]

NEY, P. DE, a Dutch painter, 1596-1639.
NICAISE, C., a French antiquarian, 1623-1701.
NICAISE, ST., a martyr of the 3d century, said to be the first bishop of Rome. Another martyr of the same name was bishop of Rheims, 5th c.
NICANOR, commander of the Syrian army for Antiochus Epiphanes, slain by Judas Maccabæus at Bethoron B.C. 161.

NICANOR, or NICATOR. See DEMETRIUS.
NICCOLAI, A., an Italian Jesuit, 1706-1784.
NICCOLAI, J. B., an Ital. mathematic., 1726-93.
NICCOLI, N., an Italian writer, 1363-1437.

NICEPHORUS, the name of two saints—the first, a martyr of Antioch about 260; the second, a Greek historian and patriarch of Constantinople, born about 750, died 828.

NICEPHORUS I., emperor of the East, formerly grand treasurer and chancellor of the empire under Basil II., was proclaimed on the fall of the latter 802, and in war with the Bulgarians 811. NICEPHORUS II., born 912, succeeded 963, assassinated by his enemies, one of his generals, who suc. him 969.
NICEPHORUS III., commander of the Asiatic forces, deposed by Alexius Comnenus 1081.

NICEPHORUS, a Greek theologian, and metropolitan of Kiev, in Russia, 12th century.

NICEPHORUS-BLEMMIDAS, a learned Greek theologian, abbot of a monastery at Mithos, 13th cent.

NICEPHORUS-BRYNNE, a Byzantine general who became emperor of the East, and was vanquished by Nicephorus (Boutaniates) III. 1078.
NICEPHORUS, married to Anna, daughter of Alexius Comnenus, kn. as an historian, d. 1137.

NICEPHORUS-CALLISTUS, a monk of Constantinople, au. of an 'Ecclesiastical Hist.,' 14th c.

NICEPHORUS-GREGORAS. See GREGORAS.
NICERON, J. F., a Fr. mathematic., 1613-1646.

NICERON, J. P., a Fr. historian, 1685-1738.

NICETAS, the name of several Greek writers—DAVID, author of a Life of St. Ignatius, 9th century.
ACHOMINATUS, or CHONIATES, author of Annals, died about 1216. SERRON, author of several panegyrics and Commentaries, 11th century. EUGENIANUS, a novelist, 12th century.

NICETAS, ST., abbot of Mount Olympus, d. 824.

NICETIUS, FLAVIUS, a Gaulonite jurist, 5th c.
NICETIUS, ST., a bishop of Treves, appointed 527, died 566. Another of the name, bishop of Besançon, died about 612.

NICHOLAS I., pope of Rome, in whose reign the schism between the Greek and Latin churches commenced, 858-867. NICHOLAS II., reigned 1058-1061. NICHOLAS III., 1277-1280. NICHOLAS IV., author of Commentaries, 1288-1292. NICHOLAS V., a great patron of learning, founder of the Vatican library, &c., 1447-1455. An antipope (P. de Corbiere) assumed the title of Nicholas V., and died in prison about 1338.

NICHOLAS, an emperor of the East, deposed after a few days' reign by Alexis Ducas, 1204.

NICHOLAS, a king of Denmark, 1104-1134.

NICHOLAS, two dukes of Lorraine—the first, born 1448, succeeded John 1470, died 1473. The second, succeeded his brother, Charles IV., who abdicated 1634, died 1670.

NICHOLAS, three lords of Ferrara, Modena, and Reggio—the first reigned 1317-1346; the second, 1361-1388; the third, 1393-1422. This last, in his nineteenth year, was commander of the papal army directed against Milan, 1403. He caused his second wife, Parasina de Malatesta, to be put to death, together with his natural son, Hugues, for adultery; a circumstance which has furnished Byron with the subject of one of his poems.

NICHOLAS, patriarch of C'tinople, died 1111.

NICHOLAS, a monk of Clairvaux, 12th cent.

NICHOLAS, EYMERICUS, inquisitor-general of Spain, au. of 'Directorum Inquisitionum,' d. 1393.

NICHOLAS OF MUNSTER, founder of a German sect in the sixteenth century, whose followers called themselves the family or house of Love. He published the 'Evangel of the Kingdom,' and other mystic works.

NICHOLLS, F., an Eng. physiolog., 1699-1779.

NICHOLS, JOHN, a well-known name in literature, was the apprentice and successor of Bowyer, an eminent and learned printer. He was born at Islington 1744, became the partner of his master in 1766, and died 1828. His works are—'Literary Anecdotes of the 18th Century,' 13 vols. 8vo, 'Illustrations of the Literature of the 18th Century,' 3 vols. 8vo, 'The History and Antiquities of Leicestershire,' 6 vols. folio, &c.

NICHOLS, R., a poetical writer, born 1584.

NICHOLS, W., a learned divine, 1664-1712.

NICHOLSON, W., a wr. on chemis., 1758-1815.

NICIAS, an Athenian painter, 4th cent. B.C.

NICIAS, an Athenian general, companion-in-arms of Alcibiades and Lamachus, put to death after the ill success of his expedi. to Sicily, B.C. 413.

NICOLAI, a Dutch painter, born 1766.

NICOLAI, CH. FREDERIC, a famous bookseller and miscellaneous writer of Berlin, where he was born, 1733. He exercised great influence over the

direction of the new literature in Germany, both by his enterprise and his own writings, and is generally mentioned with the *literati* of the revolutionary philosophy. Died 1811.

NICOLAI, E., a Swedish theologian, d. 1580.

NICOLAI, J., a Saxon philologist, died 1708.

NICOLAI, N. A., a Ger. pathologist, 1722-1802.

NICOLAI, N. M., an Italian writer, 1756-1833.

NICOLAI, W., a French writer, 1716-1788.

NICOLAS, A., a French historian, 1622-1695.

NICOLAS, ARMELLE, generally called 'the good Armelle,' was a French servant girl, remarkable for her charity and pious devotion, 1606-1671. Her life was published in 1676, entitled 'The Triumph of Divine Love in the Life of a great servant of God.'

NICOLAS, SIR NICHOLAS HARRIS, a naval officer who afterwards became a barrister, and devoting himself to literary pursuits acquired a distinguished name as a genealogical and historical critic. He is generally known by the shorter designation of Sir Harris Nicolas. His principal works are a 'Chronology of History,' 'Despatches of Lord Nelson,' 'Life of Hatton,' 'History of the Battle of Agincourt,' &c. He was engaged at his death on a 'History of the Navy,' and the Papers of Sir Hudson Lowe, the latter of which have since been edited by Forsyth. Born in Cornwall 1799, died 1848.

NICOLAS, P., a Fr. mathematic., d. about 1720.

NICOLAUS-DANASCENUS, a poet and historian of Damascus, who lived in the 1st c. B.C.

NICOLAUS-MYNEPSUS, a med. wr., 13th c.

NICOLAUS-PREPOSITUS, a med. wr., 12th c.

NICOLAY, L. H., a German poet, 1737-1820.

NICOLAY, N., a French traveller, 1517-1583.

NICOLE, CLAUDE, a French poet, 1611-1686.

NICOLE, F., a French geometrician, 1683-1758.

NICOLE, N., a French architect, 1701-1784.

NICOLE, PETER, nephew of Claude Nicole the poet, and one of the most celeb. of the Port Royal auth. as a moralist and theologian, 1625-95.

NICOLEF, N. P., a Russian dram., 1758-1816.

NICOLINO, G., an Ital. singer, cel. 1697-1717.

NICOLLE, G. H., a Fr. journalist, 1767-1828.

NICOLO DEL ABBATE. See ABATI.

NICOLO-ISOUARD, generally called NICOLO, a famous theatrical composer, born at Malta of French origin, and distin. at Paris, 1777-1818.

NICOLSON, WILLIAM, a learned prelate and antiquary, author of three valuable works entitled respectively the English, Irish, and Scotch Historical Library, b. in Cumberland 1655, d. 1727.

NICOMEDES, a Ger. geometrician, 1st c. B.C.

NICOMEDES, the first of the name, king of Bithynia, B.C. 278-250; the second, 148-89; the third, time of Mithridates, 89-75.

NICOT, JOHN, a French statesman, 1590-1600.

NICUESSA, D., a Span. navigator, 16th cent.

NIEBUHR, CARSTEN, a celebrated Danish traveller, was born in the duchy of Lauenburgh, 1733, and having raised himself from the condition of a peasant to that of a land surveyor, was sent on a scientific expedition to Arabia in 1758. The object of this mission was to collect materials for illustrating the Bible, as suggested to the Danish government by Michaelis, and it occupied six years, from 1761 to 1767, in travelling through the East. Niebuhr published his 'Description of Arabia,' in

1772: his 'Travels in Arabia and circumjacent Countries,' in 2 volumes, 1774-8, to which a third volume was added in 1837. He was appointed an office under the civil administration of Holstein, 1778. Died 1815.

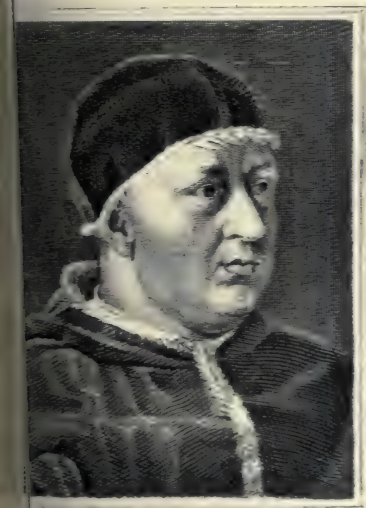
NIEBUHR, BARTHOLOMGE, son of the preceding, was born at Copenhagen, 1776. He was famous as an historian, diplomatist, and philologist—holding, in fact, such high rank in the first of these characters, that he has originated a school of historical criticism, and our own Annales may be numbered among his followers. His father's stories of the East, and the new German literature ushered in by such writers as Klopstock, Lessing, and Goethe, fixed his attention when a boy; and the Turkish war of 1778, the French Revolution soon afterwards, and other great events of that age, deeply interested him in the fortunes of states. His memory and capacity for methodising knowledge were at the same time great. By his eighteenth year he had acquired at home and at school, ten languages, to which a few years afterwards, he added as many more; and there were few facts in the compass of history to which he was not able to speak accurately without the aid of books. In 1794 he was sent to pursue his studies at Kiel. In 1796 he went to Copenhagen as private secretary to the Danish minister of finance, Count Schimmelmann, and in 1797, exchanged this office for an appointment in the Royal Library. From 1798 to 1800 was occupied with a literary visit to England and Scotland; and in the last named year he married his first wife, Amelia Behrens, and took up his residence in Copenhagen as secretary to the African Company. In 1804, he became first director of the East and of the East India department of the Berlin Trade, besides being promoted to the command of the affairs of Barbary, of which he had hitherto been secretary. From 1806 till 1810 he was in the Prussian civil service, part of the time as minister at the court of Holland, and, at Berlin, as head of the department for managing the national debt. In 1810, Hardenberg having returned to power, Niebuhr resigned, and became professor of history at the new university of Berlin till 1813. In 1813 to 1816 he was engaged in affairs of state connected with the administration of the German countries re-conquered from Napoleon, and the negotiations of the court of Berlin with England and Holland; besides instructing the Crown in finance. In 1816 he went on a mission to the East, and this occupied him till 1823. His object was to procure a frank understanding and recognition of the new development of religion in Germany; this, however, he was disappointed, and he shrewdly observed that he might have made his position much easier there had he only been an Atheist! He turned his lengthened sojourn to account, however, in making those archaeological observations, which enter so largely into his histories. At the close of this mission he entered the most important period of his life, as professor of history at the university of Bonn, and there 1831. The great work of his life is his Roman history, to which must now be added the series of posthumous works in course of publication—among others his 'Ancient Ethnology and Geography.' The novelty and value of



John Nivart



Colonel John Lambert



*Giovanni de' Medici
Pope Leo X*



Louis 16.th King of France

consist in their minute reproduction of the very circumstances, in the midst of which the events of history occurred, and the faculty of the author for judging of similar occurrences from the conflicts of his own times. In politics, he was the friend of constitutional freedom, with guarantees for a national education and religion, and perhaps no greater instance could be found of a statesman whose life and manners so completely represented his convictions. The men of the hour found it difficult to agree with him, simply because he *had* convictions and acted up to them. [E.R.]

NIEL, L., a French composer, died about 1760.

NIELD, JAMES, a goldsmith of London, who devoted himself, on retiring from business, to the visitation and improvement of prisons, and projected the Society for the Relief of Prisoners Condemned for Small Debts, 1744-1814.

NIEMEYER, A. H., a German wr., 1754-1828.

NIENEMBERG, JOHN EUSEBIUS DE, a learned Spanish Jesuit, distinguished as a writer and naturalist, 1590-1658.

NIEPPEER, COUNT, an Austrian general, who was a principal agent in the coalition against Napoleon, and afterwards lived with the empress Maria Louisa. 1771-1828.

NIETO, DAVID, a Venetian rabbi, 1654-1728.

NIEUHOFF, JOHN DE, an agent of the Dutch East India Company, who wrote interesting narratives of his embassies to China, &c., 17th cent.

NIEULANT, A., a Dutch painter, died 1601.

NIEULANT, W., a Dutch painter, 1584-1635.

NIEUPOORT, W. H., a learned Dutch philologist, professor at Utrecht, about 1670-1730.

NIEUPORT, CHARLES FRED. ANT. FLORENT. DE PRUD'HOMME D'HAILLY, Viscount De, a Fr. diplomatist and mathematical *savant*, 1746-1827.

NIEUWELANDT, WILLIAM, VAN DEN, a Dutch dramatic author and painter, 1584-1635.

NIEUWENTYT, BERNARD, a Dutch physician, &c. as a philosopher and mathematician, 1654-1730.

NIEUWLAND, PETER, a classical scholar, professor of mathematics and physics, 1764-1794.

NIFO, AUGUSTIN, an Ital. philosopher, d. 1538.

NIGHTINGALE, JOSEPH, successively a Methodist and unitarian minister, author of 'Beauties of England and Wales,' and some religious works, 1775-1824.

NIGIDIUS-FIGULUS, PUBLIUS, a learned Roman and Pythagorean philosopher, to whose assistance Cicero was much indebted in the defeat of Catiline's conspiracy. Being banished by Cæsar as a partizan of Pompey, he died in exile B.C. 45.

NIHUSIUS, B., a Ger. controv. wr., 1584-1657.

NIMMO, A., a Scottish engineer, 1783-1832.

NITHARD, a grandson of Charlemagne, known as a French historian, 790-859.

NITSCH, P. F. A., a German *savant*, 1753-94.

NIVELLE, G. N., a Fr. theologian, died 1761.

NIVELLE, J. DE, a Flemish lord, known as an adherent of the duke of Burgundy, 15th century. Being dispossessed by his father, his estates passed to his third brother, WILLIAM, who was father of the constable, Anne de Montmorency. See MONTMORENCY.

NIVELLE CHAUSSEE. See CHAUSSEE.

NIVERNAIS, LOUIS JULIUS BARON MARQUIS DE MAZARINI, Duc De, a French ambassador and political writer, 1716-1798.

NIVERS, G., a Fr. musical writer, died 1707.

NIZAM-EL-MOLOUK, KODJAH HASSAN, vizier to the Persian sultan, Alp Arslan, a great statesman, historian, and patr. of learning, 1017-92.

NIZAM-EL-MOLOUK, or AL-MOULK, viceroy of the Deccan under Mohammed Shah, the Mogul emperor, to whose dethronement, by Nadir Shah, he was an active party; died 1748.

NIZAMI, a Persian poet, died 1180.

NIZZOLI, M., an Italian scholar, 1498-1575.

NOAILLES, a noble French family, many members of which are distinguished in history. The principal are—ANTHONY, admiral of France under Henry II., 1504-1562. FRANCIS, brother of Anthony, ambassador to Venice, Constantinople, and London, 1519-1585. LOUIS ANTHONY, second son of Anne, first duke of Noailles, cardinal and archbishop of Paris, noted for his vacillation in the religious quarrels of the age, first against the Jansenists, and afterwards against the Bull Unigenitus, 1651-1729. ANNE JULIUS, brother of the latter, a marshal of France, 1650-1708. ADRIAN MAURICE, son of Anne Julius, duke and marshal, distinguished in the Spanish war of succession, afterwards commander in the wars of 1733-5 and 1743, when he lost the battle of Dettingen. He was subsequently known as a statesman, and is the author of Political and Military Memoirs, 1678-1766. LOUIS, eldest son of the latter, duke and marshal, perished on the scaffold, 1713-1793. PHILIP, his second son, known as the marshal and duke de Mouchy, perished on the scaffold, 1715-1794. JEAN PAUL FRANCIS, eldest son of Louis just mentioned, 1739-1824. EMMA-NUEL MARIE LOUIS, marquis de Noailles, brother of the latter, 1743-1822. PHILIP LOUIS MARK ANTONY, prince de Poix, eldest son of Philip, the before-mentioned marshal de Mouchy, commander of a regiment of dragoons that had been raised by his grandfather in the war of succession, and a partizan of the Bourbons, 1752-1819.

CHARLES, his son and successor in the command and the dukedom, 1771-1834. LOUIS MARK ANTONY, viscount de Noailles, second son of the marshal de Mouchy, and uncle of the last mentioned, born 1753. He was one of the first among the nobles to join the commons in the estates-general 1789, and was killed at the Havannah 1804. ALEXIS, count de Noailles, son of the preceding, a diplomatist of the restoration, 1783-1835. ALFRED, brother of the latter, born 1786, killed in the retreat from Russia 1812.

NOBILI, R., a Roman Jesuit, 1606-1656.

NOBLE, MARK, a clergyman of the Church of England, author of historical and biographical writings, died 1827.

NOBLE, SAMUEL, a learned minister of one of the congregations formed by the receivers of the writings of Swedenborg, author of an 'Appeal' on behalf of those doctrines, and of 'The Plenary Inspiration of the Scriptures,' designed to enforce and illustrate the internal sense of the Word; d. 1859.

NOCETI, C., an Ital. *savant*, about 1695-1759.

NOEHDEN, GEORGE HENRY, a learned German, successively librarian and superintendent of the numismatic dep. in the Br. Museum, 1770-1826.

NOEL, F., a Germ. Jesuit, known as a Chinese scholar and missionary, born about 1640, d. 1715.

NOEL, F. J., a French scholar who fulfilled

many administrative and diplomatic functions, and wrote many useful works of research, the principal of which is his 'Dictionnaire de la Fable,' 1755-1841.

NOEL, P., a Flemish painter, died 1823.

NOETUS, an Asiatic theologian, supposed to have flourished about the middle of the 3d century. The Noetian Creed, attributed to him, is an endeavour to state the doctrine of Christ's divinity, without supposing a trinity of separate persons.

NOGAROLA, ISOTTA, a lady of Verona, remarkable for her beauty, her learning, and her talents for poetry, 1428-1466. A brother of hers, named LEONARDO, is also kn. as a theological wr.

NOGAROLA, L., an Italian *savant*, 16th cent.

NOGAROLA, T., an Ital. theologian, 18th cent.

NOIROT, CLAUDE, a Fr. writer on the origin of Masks, Mummings, &c., born 1570, publ. 1609.

NOLAN, M., an Irish lawyer, died 1827.

NOLDIUS, CHRISTIAN, a learned Danish minister and professor of divinity, 1626-1683.

NOLLEKENS, JOSEPH FRANCIS, an English painter, son of a Fleming, long resident in this country, 1706-1748. His son, JOSEPH, a cele. sculptor, and favourite of George III., 1737-1823.

NOLLET, D., a Flemish painter, 1640-1736.

NOLLET, J. A., a Fr. natural philos., 1700-70.

NOMSZ, JAN, a Dutch poet, 1738-1803.

NONIUS, MARCELLUS, a philosopher, 4th cent.

NONIUS, or NONNIUS, the Latinized name of Pedro Nunez, a Portug. mathemat., 1492-1577.

NONIUS, NONNIUS, or NUNNEZ, LEWIS, a Spanish physician and philologist, b. about 1560.

NOODT, GERARD, a Dutch jurist, 1647-1725.

NORBERG, or NORDBERG, DR. GEORGE, a Swedish historian, chaplain and biographer of Charles XII., 1677-1744.

NORBERG, MATTHIAS, a Swedish Orientalist, prof. of Greek and theology at Upsala, 1747-1826.

NORBY, S., a Danish admiral, killed 1530.

NORDEN, FRED. LOUIS, a Danish traveller, author of 'Memoirs upon the Ruins and Colossal Statues of Thebes,' and of 'Travels in Egypt and Nubia,' both illustrated, 1708-1742.

NORDEN, JOHN, a scholar and surveyor of the crown lands, author of several religious quaint works, died about 1625.

NORDENANKER, J. DE, a Swedish naval commander, author of several memoirs, last cent.

NORDEN-FLEICHT, HEDWIGE CHARLOTTE DE, a lady of Stockholm, known in Sweden as a poetess, 1719-1763.

NORDENHEIM, J. CHRISTOPHER, a Swedish physician, and wr. on Hereditary Diseases, d. 1719.

NORDENSCHOLD, a Swedish governor of Finland, disting. as a political economist, died 1764.

NORDENSKJOLD, AUGUSTUS, a Swedish traveller, and one of several followers of Swedenborg who interested themselves in African enterprise, close of last century.

NORDIN, CHARLES GUSTAVUS, a Swedish *savant* and statesman, author of 'Materials for Swedish History,' 1749-1812.

NORFOLK, ROGER BIGOD, earl of, one of the barons who compelled Henry III. to confirm Magna Charta, died 1270. His nephew, of the same names, distinguished in the reign of Edward I., about 1301. See HOWARD.

NORGATE, EDWARD, an Eng. artist, 17th cent.

NORIS, HENRY, a learned Italian cardinal of

Irish descent, author of a 'History of Pelagianism,' and chief librarian of the Vatican, 1631-1700.

NORIS, M., a Venetian dramatist, 1640-1710.

NORMAND, CL. J., a Fr. antiquary, 1704-60.

NORMANN-EHRENFELS, CHAS. FRED. L.

BRECHT, Count DE, a Ger. officer, who organized an armed band at Corinth, and was mortally wounded in the cause of Greek independence, 1784-1822.

NORRIS, JOHN, founder of a professorship and prize essay at Cambridge university, 1734-1777.

NORRIS, JOHN, second son of Henry, first Lord Norris, distinguished in the military service

France during the civil wars of that country. He went to Ireland with the earl of Essex, and afterwards served in Flanders under the archduke

Austria, the duke of Lorraine, and William Nassau. In 1585 he was commander of the English troops sent to the aid of Antwerp. In 1588 he was

intrusted with the power of the crown in Ireland by Queen Elizabeth, and in 1591 commanded the troops sent in aid of Henry of Navarre against the

leaguers. He returned to his Irish government in 1594, and died a few years after. [E.H.]

NORRIS, JOHN, whose name ranks among the principal of our philosophical divines, was born at Collingbourne Kingston, in Wiltshire, of which place his father was rector, 1657. He took the

bachelor's degree at Oxford in 1680, and was admitted M.A. 1684. In 1689 he became rector of

Newton Sodoc in Somersetshire; in 1691 was promoted to the richer living of Bemerton near

Salisbury; and died there in 1711 after a life of hard study, which probably hastened his end.

Norris, at college, was an ardent student and admirer of Plato, and when, a few years afterward

the tendency of Locke's philosophy to one extreme of belief, provoked a controversy which travelled

the length and breadth of Europe, he was found with the opposite party—followers of Cartesian

and Malebranche. He published his principal work in 1701, entitled 'An Essay towards a Theory

of the Ideal or Intellectual World,' written, professedly in support of Malebranche—the theory that we

perceive all things in God, whose thoughts, to use such a term, are our ideal forms. Norris, in short

was an idealist, to the extent of declaring that all that had been argued from the time of Descartes

to his own, the existence of external objects of sensation is only probable but by no means *certain*.

His other works, which rank in the Platonic class of divinity with those of Henry More, his contemporary and correspondent, are 'The Picture of Love

Unveiled,' translated from Waryng, 'An Ideal Happiness,' 'Theory and Regulation of Love

'Reason and Religion,' 'The Natural Immortality of the Soul,' together with poems and discourses on a variety of subjects. [E.H.]

NORRIS, SIR JOHN, a naval officer, distinguished in the Mediterranean under Sir Cloudesley Shovel, d. 1744.

NORRIS, ROBERT, a native of Liverpool, famous for his sojourn of eighteen years on the coast of Guinea. He wrote 'Memoirs of the Reign

of Bossa Ahadee, king of Dahomey, an inland country of Guinea, to which is added the author's journey to Abomey the capital,' published in London, 1789.

NORRIS, S., a theological writer, died 1680.

NORRMAN, L., a Swed. Oriental., 1654-1700.

NORRY, C., a French architect, author of

Journal of the Expedition to Egypt, which he accompanied, 1756-1832.

NORTH, the name of a distinguished family, of whom we may mention—**SIR EDWARD**, an eminent lawyer, created Baron North, of Catledge, in Cambridgeshire, by Queen Mary. **DUDLEY**, Lord North, his great grandson, born 1581, distinguished as a partizan of the parliament, and appointed by them to the admiralty, died 1666. **DUDLEY**, son and successor of the latter, distinguished in parliament, and author of the 'Life of Edward, Lord North,' 'Passages Relating to the Long Parliament,' 'Light in the Way to Paradise,' &c., died 1677. His sons of the last named—**FRANCIS**, Baron Hildford, lord-keeper of the great seal in the reigns of Charles II. and James II., author of Political Essays and Narratives, and a Philosophical Essay in Music, about 1640-1685. **SIR DUDLEY**, a great Turkey merchant, author of 'Observations on the Customs, and Jurisprudence of the Turks,' died 1691. **JOHN**, born 1645, elected professor of Greek at Cambridge 1672, and created D. the following year on the visit of Charles II., died 1683. **ROGER**, attorney-general to James II., known as an historical critic and miscellaneous writer, died 1733. To the same family belongs the subject of the following article.

NORTH, FREDERICK, earl of Guildford, generally called **LORD NORTH**, belongs to English history as chief of the administration during the American war of independence. He was appointed Commissioner of the Treasury 1759; and resigned his leader in July, 1765, when he joined the opposition to the Rockingham ministry. He came to office again with the Grafton ministry, 1766; in 1767 became chancellor of the exchequer; and in 1770 succeeded the duke of Grafton as minister, when he brought in a bill for the repeal of all the laws lately imposed upon the American colonists, with the exception of that upon tea, and this execution, in 1773, led to disturbances, which in 1775 ended in actual hostilities, and to the declaration of independence, 4th July, 1776. The struggle lasted during the whole of Lord North's administration, but was virtually ended by the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, at York Town, 19th Oct., 1781. Lord North resigned on the 20th of March, 1782. He became earl of Guildford by the death of his father in 1790, and died 1792, after being blind several years with blindness; 1732-1792.

ORTH, G., an Engl. numismatist, 1710-1772.

ORTHAMPTON, EARL OF. See **HOWARD**.

ORTHAMPTON, SPENCER JOSH. ALWYN **COTTON**, marquis of, well known for his love of science and literature, was born 1790, and succeeded to the title of his father in 1828. He was known in the House of Lords as an advocate of various measures; but the arena in which he distinguished himself was that already indicated. From 1838 till 1849 he held the presidency of the Royal Society, and during this period his mansion was the scene of frequent and brilliant reunions of the most distinguished men in philosophy, art, and literature. The marquis of Northampton was also one of the presidents of the British Association, and he filled the same office in the Royal Society of Literature at the time of his death, 1851.

ORTHOCOTE, JAMES, an eminent historical

painter and writer on art, was born at Plymouth, where his father was a coachmaker, 1746. His best works are 'Hubert and Arthur,' and 'The Murder of the Two Princes in the Tower.' He is author of Fables illustrated with his own designs, of 'Memoirs of Sir Joshua Reynolds,' and a 'Life of Titian.' Died 1831.

NORTON, LADY F., a religious wr., died 1720.

NORTON, JOHN, a wr. on orthography, 17th c.

NORTON, THOMAS, a barrister-at-law, known as a zealous Calvinist, and translator of the famous 'Institutes.' He assisted Sternhold and Hopkins in a metrical version of the Psalms, and is supposed to have died about 1584.

NORWOOD, RICHARD, an English geometer, one of the first to measure a degree of the meridian, 1635.

NORZI, SOLOMON, an Italian rabbin, 17th cen.

NOSTRADAMUS, MICHAEL, a physician of Provence, known as an astrologer in the time of Catherine de Medici. He composed 'Seven Centuries of Prophecies' in enigmatical rhymes, some of which are admitted to have been most exactly fulfilled; among others his prophecy, a hundred years before its occurrence, of the execution of Charles I., and still more surprising, of the exact date of the French Republic, 1792. He died in 1566. His brother, **JOHN**, known as an historical writer, died 1590. His son, **CÆSAR**, a poet and historian, flourished 1555-1629. **MICHAEL**, another son, known as an astrologer and prophet like his father, died 1574.

NOTARAS, C., a patriarch of Jerusalem, d. 1733.

NOTT, JOHN, a surgeon in the employ of the East India Company, dist. as an Oriental scholar and poetical and miscellaneous writer, 1751-1826.

NOTT, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM, an officer in the East Indian service, greatly distinguished in the late Afghan war, born at Caermarthen 1782, died 1845.

NOTTINGHAM. See **FINCH, HOWARD**.

NOUE. See **LANOUE**.

NOUET, JAMES, a French ascetic, 1605-1680.

NOUET, N. A., a French astronomer, d. 1811.

NOUGURET, P. J. B., a Fr. novelist, 1742-1823.

NOULLEAU, J. B., a Fr. theolog., 1604-1672.

NOUR-DJIHAN, wife of the Mogul emperor, Djihan-Guir, famous for the happy influence which she exercised over him, and said to be the discoverer of the essence of roses, reigned 1611-1645.

NOUR-ED-DEEN-ALI, sult. of Egypt, 1257-59.

NOUR-ED-DEEN-MAHMOUD, MELEK-EL-ADEL, commonly called **NOURADIN**, or **NOUR-ED-DEEN**, a celebrated Moslem ruler of Syria and Egypt, born 1117, succeeded his father in Syria 1145, commenced the conquest of Egypt after the death of Baldwin III., king of Jerusalem, 1162, died when he was preparing to march against his ambitious lieutenant, Saladin, 1174.

NOUWAYRI, SHEHAB-ED-DEEN AHMED, an Arabian historian and encyclopædist, 1283-1331.

NOVA, J. DA, a Spanish navigator, 16th cen.

NOVALIS, the literary cognomen of **FREDERICK VON HARDENBERG**, a German literature and poet, born at Mansfeld near Eisleben, 1772, died 1801. His works were published by Tieck and Schlegel in 1814—the principal of them being lyrical poems and the philosophical romance 'Heinrich Von Ofterdingen.'

NOVATUS, a presbyter of the church of Carthage in the time of Cyprian, who procured his excommunication for heresy, and gave him occasion to form a new church. After this, in 251, Novatus went to Rome and became a partizan of his namesake, the subject of the following article.

NOVATUS, NOVATIAN, or NOVATIANUS, supposed to be a native of Phrygia, and to have been educated as a Stoic philosopher, was a presbyter of the Roman Church, distinguished for his learning and eloquence. He is called the first antipope, from being chosen bishop of Rome by a minority of the clergy at the same time as Cornelius, whose election was confirmed by a council in 251. The party of Novatian was distinguished by their refusal to re-admit apostates to the communion of the church. This, with some other points of discipline, gained for them the appellation of Cathari, or Puritans. The time of his death is uncertain.

NOVERRE, J. G., a Fr. ballet comp., 1727-1810.

NOVIKOFF, N. L., a Russian an., 1744-1818.

NOWELL, ALEXANDER, a dignitary of the Church of England, and the last surviving father of the reformation in this country, was born at Whalley, in Lancashire, 1507 or 1508. He was first employed as second master of Westminster school, and, in 1551, became one of the prebendaries of Westminster. He was among the exiles at Strasburg in the reign of Queen Mary, and, returning on the accession of Elizabeth, he became dean of St. Paul's in 1560. He is the author of the Church of England Catechism, and the founder of a free grammar school in his native county, and of thirteen Oxford scholarships. Died 1602.

NOWELL, LAURENCE, younger brother of the preceding, became dean of Lichfield, and is known as the author of a Saxon Dictionary, now in the Bodleian library; died 1576.

NOY, WILLIAM, attorney-general in the reign of Charles I., and author of the ill-advised project for raising supplies without the consent of parliament, 1577-1634.

NUCK, A., a German anatomist, 1660-1692.

NUGENT, GEORGE GRENVILLE, Lord, known when a young man as Lord George Grenville, was the second son of the marquis of Buckingham, and brother of the late duke. He was born in 1789, and sat in four parliaments, as member for Aylesbury, previous to the passing of the reform bill. In 1830 he became connected with the Whigs in the government; and from 1832 to 1835 was lord high commissioner of the Ionian Islands. He had no seat in the house from this period till 1847, when he appeared for his old constituency. Died 1850. Lord Nugent wrote 'Memorials of Hampden and his Times,' and 'Lands, Classical and Sacred.' His name was generally a popular one.

NUGENT, ROBERT CRAIGS, Earl, a descendant of the Nugents of Westmeath, known as a poet, died 1788.

NUGENT, THOMAS, a miscellaneous writer and translator, au. of a French Dictionary, died 1772.

NUMA POMPILIUS, said to be the successor of Romulus as king of Rome, and distinguished as a philosopher and legislator, was of Sabine origin, and died after a reign of forty-three years, B.C. 672. He was the founder of the most important religious institutions of the Romans, and left writings explanatory of his system, which were burnt

by order of the senate, when accidentally discovered four hundred years after his time.

NUMENIUS, a Christian Platonist, 2d century. NUMERIANUS, MARCUS AURELIUS, emperor of Rome, succeeded his father, Carus, 283 or 284, and is supposed to have been murdered a few months afterwards by his father-in-law, Arrius Aper, who was stabbed without trial by Diocletian.

NUMITOR, said to be the son of Procas, king of Alba, and grandfather of Romulus.

NUNEZ, or NUNNEZ, the name of several distinguished Portuguese and Spaniards—AMBROSE, a physician and professor at Salamanca, died 1615. FERDINAND, a learned philologist and classical editor, about 1473-1553. JUAN and PEDRO, distinguished painters; the former in the 16th century, the latter about 1614-1654. MATTHEW Nunez de Supeveda, fresco painter to Philip I in 1640, and Nunez de Villavicencio, a pupil of Murillo, 1635-1700.

NUNEZ DE BALBOA, a Spaniard, governor of the small colony of Darien, guided by report of the Indians, that a great sea existed a few days' journey to the south, undertook a most difficult and hazardous journey across the marshy tracts of the isthmus in September, 1513, in the hope of discovering the ocean so long the object of Columbus of a fruitless search. Nearing at length the watershed, his impatience became uncontrollable, and he ran forward in advance of his men to eminence in sight. Having reached this, he mounted into a tree, his delighted eye rested on the vast expanse of the boundless Pacific. Now hurried forward, and plunging into the waves, he claimed the sovereignty of the 'Great South Sea' for the crown of Spain. From the natives of the coast he received the most wonderful accounts of the power and wealth of the nations occupying the lands to the far south, which they affirmed to be without end. Thirteen years after, the former statement was fully confirmed by Pizarro; six years after Magellan disproved the latter. Messengers were immediately sent to Spain with the important tidings; but instead of a reward, or important appointment arriving for De Balboa, he was in short time superseded in his government by Vasco de Gama, a mean, envious, and cruel man, who, four years after, on some trifling accusation, had the hero-discoverer of the Pacific put publicly to an ignominious death.

NUNNING, J. H., a Ger. antiquary, 1675-1717.

NUVOLONE, the name of three painters of Lombardy—PAMFILO, the father, born about 1600, died 1651. CARLO FRANCESCO, his eldest son, surnamed the Guido of Lombardy, 1608-1670. GUISEPPE, younger brother of the latter, called Pamfilo, a great painter of altar-pieces, 1619-1670.

NUZZI, MARIO, an Italian painter, 1603-1670.

NYE, PHILIP, a minister of the Church of England, who became a nonconformist, and seems to have been a time-server and demagogue, 1596-1640.

NYERUP, ERASMUS, a Danish hist., 1759-1810.

NYMANN, G., a Germ. anatomist, 1594-1670.

NYSTEN, PIERRE HUBERT, a French physician, distinguished for his researches in electrical physiology, author of a Dictionary of Medical Pathological Chemistry, and Experiments upon the Muscular Organs of Man, and of the Red-blooded Animals, 1771-1818.

DATES, TITUS, well known to English history as a political intriguer in the reign of Charles II., was the son of an anabaptist preacher, and was born about 1619. He was educated for the Church of England, and became chaplain in one of the king's ships, but was dismissed in disgrace, and joined the Jesuits. In September, 1678, having joined the Church of England, he made a disclosure of a pretended popish plot, which caused an execution and imprisonment of many eminent persons; and for which he received a handsome pension, and a residence at Whitehall, till the end of Charles II.'s reign. On the accession of James, he was convicted of perjury and publicly whipped, recovered his liberty, and was pensioned again by William III. Died 1705.

BEID-ALLAK, a famous Arabian commander, successively governor of Khorassan, Basrah, and Meshah; killed 685.

BEID-ALLAH, ABU MOHAMMED, the first caliph of the Fatimite dynasty, reigned 910-933.

BEIRNE, THOMAS LEWIS, an Irish prelate known as a political and miscell. wr., 1748-1823.

BEREIT, J. H., a Swiss alchemist, 1725-98.

BERKAMP, F. J., a Ger. physician, 1710-1768.

BELSON, F. PHILIP, prof. of anatomy, died 1793.

BERKAMPF, C. PHILIP, the originator of the French manuf. of printed cotton, 1738-1815.

BERLIN, JOHN FREDERIC, pastor of Waldbach, was born at Strasburg, on 1st August, 1740. His father held office in the Gymnasium of that city, and being a man of great vivacity, as well as assiduous devotedness to his duties, was in the habit of taking his children on holidays to a small paternal farm he possessed a few miles out of town. There entering into all the feelings and joys of boyhood, he joined in every active and highly amusement, and especially, as playing 'at soldiers' was a favourite pastime, the father invariably acted the part of drummer and major. His mother, a woman of great talents, energy, and piety, imbued her family not only with her earnest spirit and sound principles of religion, but also with her own passionate fondness for sacred music, and never did the children separate at night without her leading the juvenile circle in chanting one of Luther's beautiful hymns. Dr. Lorentz, an angelical minister of high popular gifts, was his favourite preacher, and as young Frederic frequently accompanied her to the Lutheran chapel, his tones, manner, as well as strains of the Doctor's preaching made such an impression on the susceptible and pious heart of the boy, that he cherished the desire of devoting his future life to the service of God and the good of his fellow-men. Having completed his studies, and acted a few years as tutor in the family of an eminent surgeon at Strasburg, Oberlin entered on the duties of the sacred profession, by engaging to act in the capacity of chaplain to a French regiment which was quartered in the city. During the four years he held that situation he prosecuted his private studies with great ardour, and at the expiry of his term, he resigned the office on obtaining a curacy in the Ban de la Roche, or Steinthal, a

mountainous district in Alsace. It was an extensive valley lying in a state of wild uncultivated nature, divided into two parishes, of which the Waldbach was one, and comprising from eighty to a hundred families. These people, whose sequestered condition had hitherto placed them almost beyond



[View of the Ban de la Roche.]

the pale of civilization, were in a state of rude simplicity or rather barbarism, indolent and filthy—because almost entire strangers to all the useful arts of life; and their state as to religion may be imagined from the fact, that they knew nothing of the Bible, except that it was a large book, said to have come from God. The idea of undertaking the pastoral duties of such a wild and neglected people, was a prospect from which most persons would have shrunk. But Oberlin was known to possess the self-denying spirit, the energetic fortitude, and the enterprising genius suited to the exigencies of the place; and accordingly being urged by those who were interested in the regeneration of that people, he at length accepted the onerous charge. Oberlin was precisely of the cast of mind adapted for the Waldbach. A person of literary attainments or studious habits would have been perfectly useless in such a parish. The pastor who aimed at doing any good required bodily activity far more than study, and was under a necessity of combining physical and social with spiritual improvement. Wedded to habits of hereditary indolence, the people made open resistance to Oberlin's first attempts at innovation; and although his experimental measures were of an obviously useful and practical character, they excused themselves in the usual spirit of the sluggish, on the plea that what had done for their fathers might well satisfy them. The resolute minister, no way discouraged, proceeded to the execution of his projected schemes; and the first attempt he made was to form roads. Throughout the whole parish there was nothing but foot tracks, which were impassable during the greater part of the year, and the Bruche, a stream that bounded it in the direction of Strasburg was crossed only by a series of stepping-stones, which, when the river was swollen

by the winter rains, were submerged, so that for nearly nine months the inhabitants were completely secluded from all intercourse with the world. Oberlin proposed to throw a wooden bridge over this stream, and by excavating the mounds or blasting the rocks, construct a road to the city. Having assembled his parishioners in a field, he explained his design, and finishing his address with the words "Whoever is persuaded of the benefits of the bridge, let them follow me," he shouldered a pick-axe, and accompanied by his servant, commenced the work of excavation. The effect of his words and his example was electric. When the first surprise was over, all classes—old and young, offered their assistance, and from morning to night continued to labour for six months at their pastor's side with unabated assiduity till the bridge was erected. When opened, it received the name of *Le pont de charité*. The obvious advantages of this bridge disposed the parishioners to listen the more readily to other undertakings which their public-spirited pastor contemplated for their benefit. He opened roads to the neighbouring towns—introduced the use of agricultural implements—sent the more promising boys, some to the nearest counties to learn farming, and others to Strasburg to be taught the knowledge of different trades—erected neat cottages instead of the wretched cabins of turf in which the inhabitants dwelt—introduced the culture of the potato instead of the wild apples and pears which had hitherto formed their staple subsistence—showed them the use of many common plants for food and physic—instructed them in every useful art that tended to the comfort and advancement of social life, and made so many improvements in the villages, houses, fields, and gardens of the Steinthal, that the parish which at his entrance was a neglected waste, a dreary desert, began to blossom as the rose. These improvements on the domestic, social, and agricultural economy of the Steinthal were only preparatory to other and higher reformatations he contemplated on the moral state and religious character of the inhabitants. The confidence he had gained by his benevolent exertions for their temporal good he employed for promoting their spiritual welfare by establishing weekly prayer-meetings, introducing infant schools, as well as seminaries of a higher character, in which, besides the common branches of education, astronomy, agriculture, and various mechanical arts, such as plaiting straw, knitting, cotton-spinning by the hand, and the manufacture of silk ribbons were taught by masters and mistresses properly qualified for the office. He himself superintended the religious instruction of the children, teaching them not only to read and understand the history and principles of the Bible, but instructing them in a knowledge of sacred music by chanting the hymns sung in the church, and also of several branches of natural history, with a view of illustrating the perfections of God. By means of a printing press he had in his own house, he prepared religious tracts for distribution, and established itinerant libraries which, after being devoted to one village for three months, were then removed for the use of another. The expense of all these various schemes he was enabled to meet by the liberality of some Christian friends in Strasburg. Oberlin having been deprived of his wife,

who had entered with intelligent and zealous activity into all his undertakings, her place in the care of his house as well as in the domestic duties of the parish was supplied by a pious and sensible young woman, Louisa Schelper, who had long been a resident in his family. There was need of so economical and prudent a manager; for during the disorders consequent on the great French revolution Oberlin no longer enjoyed his scanty stipend, and his maintenance was derived wholly from the contributions of his parishioners. During the reign of terror, however, when all worship elsewhere was proscribed, he was allowed to minister to his flock—an immunity for which he was indebted partly to the poor and isolated position of his parish, and partly to the excellence of his own character. At once the result and the evidence of the great improvements he had made, the population of the Steinthal during his incumbency rose from eight or a hundred, to three thousand. Oberlin was simple, earnest, evangelical preacher, and one of the characteristic of his discourses was the numerous anecdotes he introduced of persons eminent for piety, known to him by reading or intercourse. The population of his parish being of a mixed character, he preached on Sabbaths in French, and on Friday evenings in German. Other meetings he held for reading to the people, and as he studied always to improve every moment of time, he caused the women to knit stockings; and when he had said or spoken long, he used to stop and say, 'Children are you tired yet?' or, 'you have had enough for to-night.' He was decorated by Louis XVIII. with the legion of honour. Oberlin died in 1826, at the age of eighty-six, having earned the character of being one of the most useful men that have appeared in any country in modern times.

OBÉRLIN, JEREMIAH JAMES, elder brother of the preceding, distinguished as an antiquarian and philological writer, b. at Strasburg 1735, d. 1812.

OBICINI-OBIZZING, THOMAS, a catholic missionary, afterwards professor of Oriental languages, died 1636.

OBRECHT, ULRIC, a Fr. juriscon., 1646-1711.

OBSEQUEUS, JULIUS, a Latin wr., 4th c.

OBSOPÆUS. See OPSOPÆUS.

OCAMPO, F. D., a Span. historian, 16th c.

OCARIZ, or OCARITZ, DON JOSEPH, Count of D', a Spanish diplomatist, who held the post of *chargé d'affaires* at Paris in 1792, and distinguished himself by endeavouring to save Louis XVI., born about 1750, died 1805.

OCCAM, or OCKHAM, WILLIAM OF, born at Ockham in the county of Surrey about the middle of the thirteenth century; taught with brilliant success in Paris, in the early part of the fourteenth century; a Franciscan, like his master, *Duns Scotus* the greatest of the later Schoolmen—by title the 'Invincible Doctor'; the philosopher who gave the final blow to the fantastic Realism of the middle ages, and perhaps the first effective blow to the authority of the Pope; the predecessor of Descartes and Gerson, and, not remotely, the progenitor of LUTHER.—It cannot be expected that a work like this, any extensive appreciation of the given of a subject so thorny and strange as the Scholastic Philosophy; nevertheless, occasion may be taken of our mention of Occam, to warn the Student against hastily adopting those crude and

common views of its deserts, and its place in the story of Thought. Difficult to peruse, as most of the writings of these singular disputants unquestionably are, and in great part from the apparent barbarism of their language, it must not be overlooked that this difficulty and uncouthness beget almost necessarily to the excessive subtlety and sagacity with which they attacked the highest problems that can engage the Human Intellect. It falls to every new metaphysical school, or rather every great school in a new epoch, to invent in its own language: take for example the writings of the Philosopher of Königsberg, who, strangely enough, was long reputed obscure and even unintelligible, because of the very pains he took to render his expression of profoundest thought, about the clearest and most precise, of which any language contains a record: nor is the mark of Mr. Hallam to be doubted, that as words are meant to express precise ideas, 'it was impossible,' in the times of which we speak, 'to write metaphysics in good Latin, as modern naturalists have found it to describe plants and animals.' Besides the strangeness of terminology, we must keep in mind that every age has a notion peculiar to itself, around which, as a centre, the battle of Thought is contested; and it is only by taking account of this speciality, and starting from it the tactics and efforts of the warring Parties, that one can come to recognize the identity in all ages, of these Parties and Tactics. — At one can discern in the East, in Greece and late, in those Middle Ages, and in modern Europe, the representatives and movements of forces, whose antagonism is perpetual, and whose conflicts we live. The form in which the Schoolmen placed the great question they discussed, was mainly a *grammatical* one; but, beneath that form, those precise problems were posed which divided the followers of Aristotle and Plato, which sever Descartes and Hobbes, Locke and Kant. If sometimes subtle to a fault, and minute apparently to painful affectation—an error into which the grammatical form of their speculations inevitably led them—Aquinas, Scotus, Roscelin, Abelard, and Occam, were neither scholastic nor scholastic, but brave divers into the depths of human thought: men who struggled bravely with the difficulties, the doubts, and the enigmas of the Soul: and, by their energy of purpose, their eloquence in speech, and the firmness of the grasp with which they held the tendencies of their time, they again emancipated the World. Let us note in addition, and in general and catholic terms, the requisites which engaged Occam.—It is universally admitted that Schoolmen became finally divided into two great sects—Realists and Nominalists. The former, whose leaders were Aquinas and Duns Scotus, had a subdivision into *Thomists* and *Scotists*; the latter—including the Conceptualists—bearing the great names of *Roscelin*, *Abelard*, and *Occam*. The following were the positions held by Occam.—In those days as now, the first dispute was the Theory of Perception. How do we perceive? How do Mind and Matter interact? Occam maintains that we know only two things—*the existence of an object*, and the existence of a *mental impression*. The notion of an object transmitted, he declares a pure fantasy.

Certain senses, he says, receive an image of external objects, (*sight*, for instance), but this reception *accompanies* the act of perceiving, and does not constitute it. There are but two partial causes of sensation—the Subject which feels; and the Object, that is perceived:—further, we know nothing and need not inquire. And so of objects remembered: he rejects with equal decision the theory then in vogue, that we perceive or *image* what is past, through effect of Resemblances of objects continuing, as essences or shadows in the Mind: he says that Recollection is a power of the mind, and that we cannot define it more minutely. So also with regard to general terms or notions. They result from the action of the Intellect, on things perceived. Intelligible Species or Entities, representing general ideas, he utterly repudiates. The Mind, which has the faculty to perceive objects, has also a power to abstract, to compare, to differentiate, to combine. And so, it forms conceptions corresponding to these operations, and expresses their results. There was a prevalent belief or position connected with this subject, in reference to the Divine mind. His attributes of Justice, Goodness, Wisdom, &c., were imagined separate Entities, with which he held council, on proceeding to act. No! said Occam, these are modes or forms of the Supreme Reason; they are Attributes, and not Entities. The *Nominalism* of Occam as thus expressed, certainly does not reach that of Hobbes and Locke; nor indeed can we easily distinguish it from views that would not be termed Nominalist, in these our modern times. But is it not easy to recognize, in the basis of such disputations, the most important difficulties of Philosophy—those very problems that agitate us still? One thing at least is clear;—questions of such sort regarding all things Human and Divine, clothed in any garb—even in the grammatical—could not be presented with the ardour of an Abelard, or the logic of Occam, without stirring men's souls to an extent, so that no dogma of Popish Infallibility, could lay the tumult again. Occam, as we have said, was therefore a legitimate progenitor of Luther: but another point of most anxious interest is inseparable from the subject we contemplate,—we mean the singular influence on the fates of the World, of the genius of the French or Gallic race. It may be taken now almost as an historic maxim, that the Teuton *originates* Thought, France *dissolves* it, and the Anglo-Saxon *realizes* it, and gathers its good fruits. How strange in the providence of God, that Paris, even under its most absolute Monarchs, should have been the source—moral as well as material—of mightiest Revolutions! Is it that the peculiar genius of the Gallic Race, endows it with the gift to foresee, as well as the facility to be dazzled, by new Ideas? Paris when most Catholic, was, *par excellence*, the seat of those intellectual strifes which ultimately destroyed the Pope: Paris when most absolute, was, through the popularity of the Encyclopædists, the centre of those influences which first introduced the wildest Republicanism into Europe: Paris under a profound despotism, ploughed up the roots of every despotism in the old Continent: Paris, now, in its fresh anomalous condition, has, we doubt not, a similar and singular Destiny to fulfil. [J.P.N.]

OCCHIALI, the common appellation of Kilig-Ali, captain pacha under Selim II., distinguished at the battle of Lepanto 1572, died about 1577.

OCCO, ADOLPHUS, a Ger. numism., 1524-1605.

OCELLUS-LUCANUS, a Pythagorean philosopher, supposed author of a work 'On the Universe,' B.C. 500.

OCHINUS, B., an Italian polemic, 1487-1564.

OCHS, PETER, a doctor of law, dist. at Basle for his part in the Helvetic revolution, 1749-1821.

OCHTERLONY, SIR DAVID, an officer in the service of the East India Company, disting. in the Nepaulese war, b. in New England, 1758, d. 1825.

OCKLEY, SIMON, distinguished for his Oriental learning, and his zeal in promoting the culture of the Arabian language, of which he was professor at Cambridge, was born at Exeter 1678, and died, prematurely, 1720. His principal works are a 'History of the Saracens,' a 'Life of Mahomet,' a 'History of the Present Jews,' from the Italian of Leo Modena, 'An Introduction to the Oriental Languages,' and 'The Improvement of Human Reason, exhibited in the Life of Hai Ebn Yok-dhan,' translated from the Arabic.

O'CONNELL, DANIEL, was born near Cahir Siveen in the county of Kerry, on the 6th of August, 1775. In his youth, and subsequently as the hospitable lord of Derryunane Abbey, he lived



[Derryunane Abbey.]

much amid the wild scenery, and as wild population of his native district. It is still a scarcely accessible territory, with but scanty road communication through the narrow gaps in the mountain ranges, and so sterile, as to present even a part of Ireland thinly peopled.—It is impossible to look at O'Connell's career and character without believing that the spot with which his career was so closely connected, had a characteristic influence on his mind. His father was a petty landowner. Whether O'Connell was of high or humble birth, has been a matter ever disputed. He claimed high descent, and it was conceded to him by his Irish followers; but this is one of the characteristics without which that singular people would never acknowledge leadership. It was necessary as a point of policy that he should be reported to come of the true old blood, and when he swept through the crowd in his great family coach, broadly emblazoned with a quartered shield

and conspicuous supporters, it was evident to the large-built, handsome, rather highly dressed man, who looked around with the air of an East prince, was by no means the democratic leader a republican people. He had an uncle who high in the military service of France, of whom used to speak as ashamed to own that his nephew occupied the humble position of an *avocat*. was educated at St. Owen and Douay, and at destined for the church, but the relaxation w admitted Roman Catholics to the bar, opened him a more brilliant career. He kept his term the Middle Temple, and was admitted to the bar in Easter term, 1798. He was a very student, and is described by Sir Jonah Barrington as having 'bottled' a quantity of legal knowledge for subsequent use. His great characteristic, as a daring leader of the people against the existing order of things, was the wonderful facility with which he could march along the boundary line of strict legal action without crossing, or committing either himself or his followers. In the Irish bar he was beyond all question the advocate of his day, whether for oratory or a ready adaptation of the law. And thus, when it is known that he collected large subsidies from his fellow-countrymen in the form of what was termed the patriotic rent, it must at the same time be remembered that he gave up a practice as lucrative as the Irish bar could afford. His later career is intimately connected with the recollection of all who have paid attention to the passing pages of the day. It may be mentioned, however, in chronologically fixing the commencement of his historical career, that it was in the year 1809 that he first came forth as a champion of the Irish Roman Catholics, by boldly proposing, in a public meeting of the body in William-Street, Dublin, the establishment of a general committee. In 1815 he made himself unpleasantly notorious by killing in a duel Mr. D'Este, who chafed at him for calling the corporation of Dublin beggars. When the 'Catholic Association,' afterwards formed by him, was denounced by the law he found means of evading the penalties, and reconstructing the association on a firmer basis. Then he proceeded systematically to obtain election of persons who could not take the oaths, statesmen saw the necessity of concession, and the Roman Catholic Emancipation Act was passed. When the Reform Bill he became conspicuous as the head of a parliamentary body, who, acknowledging his leadership, and voting together, were called 'O'Connell's Tail.' About the year 1840 he took out the agitation for the repeal of the Union, which became a failure in his hands. In January, 1844 the government of Sir Robert Peel resolved to grapple with him and the repeal agitators began criminal proceedings, and obtained a conviction, followed by a sentence of imprisonment, but it was reversed in the House of Lords. O'Connell, however, was now an old man—the trial shook his nerves and his position. It was followed by the miseries of the potato blight, and on the 15th of May, 1847, he died during a sojourn in Italy, which was called a pilgrimage, and proposed to partake of a penitential or religious character. [J. B.]

O'CONNOR, GENERAL ARTHUR, uncle of the

notorious Feargus O'Connor, and one of the principal actors in the Irish rebellion of 1798, was originally a barrister, and having the good fortune to escape punishment, after that event went to France, where the first Consul appointed him general of division. In 1809 he married the daughter of the famous Condorcet, niece on her mother's side to Marshal Grouchy, and in 1834 purchased the chateau of Bignon from the heirs of Mirabeau, where he died 1852.

O'CONNOR, CHARLES, a catholic clergyman, author of works elucidating Irish history, d. 1828. O'CONNOR, RODERICK, king of Connaught, the time of the conquest of Ireland by Henry II. O'CONNOR, TURLOGH, called 'the Great,' a king of Connaught, who aimed at the entire sovereignty of the country, 1088-1156.

OCTAVIA, the sister of Augustus, illustrious for her virtues, her beauty, and her accomplishments, was the widow of Claudius Marcellus, by whom she had a son and two daughters, when she was married, at the instance of her brother, to the emperor, Mark Antony. The latter neglected her. Cleopatra, queen of Egypt; notwithstanding which, Octavia displayed the most noble fidelity to her house and fortunes, and devoted herself to the education of all his children. She died of the depression into which she was thrown by the loss of her son by Marcellus, who was the intended heir of Augustus, and who was idolized by the people of Rome, B.C. 11. [E.R.]

OCTAVIA, a daughter of the emperor Claudius Messalina. She was the sister of Britannicus, and at the age of sixteen, became the wife of Nero. The latter divorced her and married Poppaea, at whose instance she was put to death in the twentieth year of her age, A.D. 62.

DARRI, G., an Italian painter, 1663-1731.

DENATUS, SEPTIMIUS, son of an Arabian prince, who allied himself with the Romans against the king of Persia, and, after defeating the latter, was associated with Gallienus in the empire. He was married to Zenobia, who remained queen of Palmyra after his death. Assassinated 267.

DERICO-DE-PORTEAU, a cele. Francis-Commissary, author of his travels, 1286-1331.

DERICO, G. L., an Italian numismatist, 1712-1803.

DESCALCHI, the name of two noble philanthropists of Rome—the first of whom, MARK ANTONIO, was cousin to Innocent XI., and founder of a hospital for the destitute, died 1670. The second, THOMAS, almoner to the same pope, founded an institution for the education and employment of poor children, died 1692.

DER, LEWIS, a physician of Geneva, who distinguished himself by the introduction of vaccination on the continent, author of a 'Manual of Practical Medicine,' 1748-1817.

DER, P. A., a Fr. administrator, 1774-1825.

DER, ST., a famous abbot of Clugny, distinguished as a Latin poet and theologian, 962-1048.

DER, WALTER, commonly called 'Walter of Evesham,' being abbot of that monastery, distinguished in music and astronomy, 13th cent.

DER, a Romish saint, and abbot of Clugny, famous for his reforms in monastic discipline, 879-943.

DER OF KENT, a Benedictine monk, who became successively prior of St. Saviour's and abbot

of Battle Abbey. He is the author of some learned writings, and was a friend of Becket, died 1200.

OECOLAMPADIUS, JOHN, was born at Weinsperg in Franconia in the year 1482. He was educated at Heilbrunn, and afterwards at Heidelberg. At Stuttgart he met with the famous Reuchlin, under whom he studied Greek so ardently as in a short time to compose and publish a Greek grammar. In 1515 he began to preach, and he cordially assisted Erasmus at Basle in publishing his Annotations on the New Testament. After this he entered the monastery of St. Bridget at Augsburg, but after two years left it for more active labours. In 1521 the protestant light began to dawn upon him, and he soon came to the assistance of Zwingli, the Swiss Reformer, and concurred with him in his views of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper in opposition to Luther. He was mingled up for many years in those discussions, and in the conventions held to secure agreement. He disputed with Dr. Eck at Baden, and the debate lasted eighteen days. Basle was his headquarters, and the scene of his earnest and multiplied pastoral labours. In 1531 he was seized with severe and sudden sickness, and he died in December of that year, in the forty-ninth year of his age. He has left behind him several works, but his special memory lies in his living diligence, meekness, prudence, self-denial, and success in carrying on the Swiss reformation from Popery. His original name was *Hausschein*, *House-lamp*, which he, according to a prevalent custom, changed into the Greek surname *Oecolampadius*, of similar meaning. [J.E.]

OECUMENIUS, a Gr. commentator, 10th cent.

OEDER, G. C., a German botanist, 1728-1791.

OEFELS, A. F. D., a Ger. *savant*, 1706-1780.

OEHLENSCHLÄGER, ADAM, the greatest dramatic poet of the Scandinavian North, was b. 1777. He commenced his career on the stage, but abandoned the profession for literature, and finally became professor of *Æsthetics* in his native city. Among his greatest works may be mentioned—1. 'The Death of Balder;' 2. 'The Gods of the North;' 3. 'Aladdin;' 4. 'Stærkodder;' 5. 'Hakem-Jarl;' 6. 'Palnatoke;' 7. 'Axel and Valborg;' 8. 'The Admiral Fordens Kjøld,' and many others. Died 28th January, 1850.

OEHLMULAR, D. J., a Ger. archit., 1791-1823.

OELRICHS, G., a Germ. antiquarian, 1727-89.

OELRICHS, J. C. C., a Germ. hist., 1722-98.

OELRICHS, J. G. A., a Ger. *savant*, 1767-91.

OENOMAUUS, a Greek philosopher, 2d century.

OENOPIDES OF CHIO, a Pythagorean philosopher, 5th century B.C.

OERN, N., a traveller and wr. on Lapland, 1707.

OERNHEIM, or ORNSJOELMS, CLAUDIUS, called in Latin Aorhenius, a Swed. hist., 1625-95.

OERNESCHOELD, P. ABRAHAM, Baron De, founder of the manufacture of linens and prints in Sweden, died 1770.

OERSTED, HANS CHRISTIAN, professor of physics at the university of Copenhagen, and secretary of the Academy of Sciences in that city, was born 1777. He is the author of numerous works in physics—more especially in magnetism and chemistry, most of which are written in Latin. His last production, in Danish, entitled 'Aanden i Naturen,' caused a great sensation. Died 1851.

OESER, A. F., a painter and engraver of Presburg, 1717-1799. His son, FREDERIC, died 1792.

OETINGER, FRED. CHRISTOPHER, a learned philologist and mystic divine of Germany, who finally became prelate of Murhard, in Wurtemberg, and died at the age of eighty, 1782. His principal work is the 'Earthly and Heavenly Philosophy of Swedenborg and Others,' which included notices of Boehmen, Malebranche, Newton, Cluvers, Wolffe, Plouquet, Bagliv, and Fricker. This publication involved him in considerable trouble with the Consistory; and in a controversy with Faber. Oetinger, however, was protected by the duke of Wurtemberg, as Dr. Tafel has been in the same cause by the present king. The son of Oetinger published a work, entitled 'Metaphysica et Chemica,' his father at the time being interdicted from writing. This prelate was a great master of the philosophy of Leibnitz. [E.R.]

OETTER, S. W., a German historian, 1720-92.

OEXMELIN, A. O., a Flem. buccaneer, au. of a 'History of the Adventures to India,' publ. 1686.

O'FARRIL, G., a Spanish general, 1784-1831.

OFFA, the successor of his uncle, Ethelbald, as king of Mercia, was placed on the throne after a successful insurrection in 757. He greatly extended his kingdom, and added that of the East Angles to it by treacherously murdering Ethelbert. In his latter years, he made peace with his conscience by the foundation of St. Alban's Abbey, and an annual payment to the pope, known in after ages as Peter's pence. Died 796.

OGDEN, SAMUEL, a learned minister of the Church of England, born at Manchester 1716, master of Halifax school 1744-1753, and, finally, rector of Lawford and Stansfield; died 1773. He is the author of some popular 'Sermons.'

OGE, a creole of the French colony of St. Domingo, who distinguished himself at the period of the revolution, as leader of an insurrection. Being overpowered by the troops, he and his lieutenant, Chavannes, were broken on the wheel.

OGEE, J., a French geographer, 1728-1789.

OGIER, C., a French writer of his travels and residence in the North of Europe, 1595-1654.

OGILBY, JOHN, an ingenious Scotchman, dist. as a literary speculator and author, 1600-1676.

OGILVIE, JOHN, a Scottish divine and poet, author of 'Philosophical and Critical Observations on Composition,' 'Evidence of Prophecy,' and an epic poem entitled 'Britannia,' 1733-1814.

OGINSKI, COUNT, a Polish patriot, 1731-1803.

OGLETHORPE, JAMES EDWARD, an English officer, who distinguished himself in the German wars under Prince Eugene, and afterwards as chief founder of the colony of Georgia. Being sent in pursuit of the rebels in 1745, and not overtaking them, he was tried by court-martial, and honourably acquitted. Born in Surrey 1698, died 1785.

O'HALLORAN, SYLVESTER, an Irish antiquarian, author of an 'Introduction to Irish History,' a 'General History of Ireland,' &c., 1728-1807.

O'HARA, KANE, an Irish dramatist, died 1782.

O'PENART, A., a Spanish historian, 16th cent.

OISEL, or OUZEL, J., a Ger. civilian, 1631-86.

OISEL, or OUSEL, P., a Ger. Hebr., 1671-1724.

OISELAY, J. D., a French poet, 15th century.

O'KEEFE, J., an Irish comedian, 1746-1833.

OKOLSKI, F. S., a Polish historian, 17th cent.

OLAFSEN, the name of several distinguished Icelanders—MAGNUS, a clergyman, and Lat. translator of the Edda, 1573-1636. STEPH. translator of the Edda and Voluspa, died 161. EGGERT, a minister, distinguished as a naturalist 1721-1776. His brother, JOHN, an antiquarian 1731-1801. A third brother, MAGNUS, an administrator and writer, 1728-1800.

OLAHUS, NICHOLAS, a Hungarian prelate, a statesman, au. of a 'History of Attila,' 1493-1514.

OLAUS, or OLOF, the first of the Swedish chiefs who received the title of king, born 98 received at his baptism the English name of Sigfried 1008, died 1026.

OLAUS, the name of two Danish kings—the first of whom reigned in Jutland only, and was killed 814. The second, reigned 1086-1095.

OLAUS, the first of the name, king of Norway reigned 994-1000. The second, 1014-1032. The third, shared the throne with Magnus II., 1035-1096, and reigned alone 1069-1093. The fourth reigned, with his two brothers, 1103-1116. The fifth, born 1370, became king of Denmark at Waldemar, 1376, and king of Norway on the death of his father, 1380; died 1387.

OLAUS, P., a Danish chronicler, 16th cent. OLAVIDES, PABLO ANTONIO JOSEF, Count de Pinos, a Spanish statesman, distinguished as a promoter of agricultural industry in the Sicily, and author of a religious work, entitled 'The Triumph of the Gospel,' 1725-1803.

OLBERS, H. W. M., a Ger. astron., 1758-1819.

OLDCASTLE, SIR JOHN, commonly called 'good Lord Cobham,' was a domestic of the court of Henry V., and is both the first author and the martyr of our nobility. Becoming a disciple of Wickliffe, he devoted his wealth and energies to the propagation of the reformed doctrines, which he was hung in chains and then burnt at 1417. His life has been written by Gilpin.

OLDENBURG, HENRY, a physician, born the duchy of Bremen 1626, who became one of the first members, and the colleague of Dr. Wilkins in the secretaryship of the Royal Society. He published the 'Philosophical Transactions,' from 1665-1677, and died 1678.

OLDERMAN, J., a learned German, 1686-1717.

OLDFIELD, ANNE, an Eng. actress, 1683-1717.

OLDHAM, HUGH, an English prelate, supposed to have been born at Oldham, near Manchester, founder of the grammar school in the last-named town, and a great benefactor of Corpus Coll., Oxford; died 1519.

OLDHAM, JOHN, a satiric poet, 1653-1688.

OLDISWORTH, W., a miscel. writer, d. 1717.

OLDMIXON, J., an historical wr., 1673-1717.

OLDINOI, A., an Italian savant, 1612-1688.

OLDSWORTH, E., an Eng. writer, 1688-1717.

OLDYS, WILLIAM, distinguished as a biographical writer, and for his great knowledge of English books, was the natural son of Dr. W. Oldys, chancellor of Lincoln, and was born 1696. He was almost constantly employed by the booksellers, and died 1761. His principal works are a 'Life of Sir Walter Raleigh,' 'The British Librarian,' a translation of Camden's 'Britannia,' and the 'Signed G. in the 'Biographia Britannica.'

OLEARIUS, the name by which ADAM C. SCHLEGEL is generally known, a famous Ger.

reller and mathematician, author of *Stories in the Persian, a Voyage to the Indies, a Chronicle of Holstein, &c.*, 1599-1671.

OLEARIUS, GODFREY, a German divine, author of biblical translations, &c., 1604-1685.

JOHN, son, author of 'Sacred Hermeneutics,' and various theological works, 1639-1713.

JOHN GODFREY, elder brother of the latter, an ecclesiastical grapher, 1635-1710.

GODFREY, son of John, of historical and theological works, 1672-1715.

O'LEARY, ARTHUR, an Irish priest, distinguished for his loyalty to the English government, author of 'Addresses,' and of 'A Defence of his Conduct and Writings,' 1729-1802.

OLEASHER, J., a Portuguese divine, d. 1663.

OLENSCHLÄGER, J. D., called 'Olearius,' a German publicist and historical writer, 1711-1778.

OLEJNIKI, S., a Polish cardinal, died 1455.

OLEY, BARNABAS, a learned divine, who became archdeacon of Ely after the restoration, and died 1686. He published the works of Dr. Jackson and Herbert's 'Country Parson.'

OLGA, a woman of obscure birth, who became wife of Igor, grand duke of Russia; and after the death of her husband, in 945, governed the country for ten years as regent. Having become Christian, and contributed to the spread of the faith, she is regarded as a saint in the Greek Church; died 968.

OLGIERD, grand duke of Lithuania, 1330-81.

OLIER, J. J., a French ascetic writer, 1608-57.

OLINA, J. P., an Italian naturalist, 16th cent.

OLIVA, ALESSANDRO, a Ital. cardinal, 1408-63.

OLIVA, F. P. D., a Span. wr., abt. 1497-1533.

OLIVA, JOHN, an Italian antiquary, author of 'Progress and Decay of Roman Learning,' 1689-1757.

OLIVAREZ, GASPER GUZMAN, Count Duke of Spanish statesman, devoted to the house of Austria, descended from the Guzmans of Castile, at Rome, during his father's embassy to Pope Sixtus Quintus, about 1587, minister for twenty years during the reign of Philip IV. and his political enemy, Richelieu, died a few months after his dismissal, 1643.

OLIVECRANTZ, JOHN PAULIN, a Swedish statesman, and master of polite literat., 1633-1707.

OLIVER, ISAAC, an English miniature painter, 1617. His son, PETER, same profession, died 1654. JOHN, supposed to be his nephew, a painter on glass, 1616-1700.

OLIVER, W., a physician of Bath, died 1764.

OLIVET, JOSEPH TOULIER D', a Fr. Jesuit, distinguished as an elegant writer and classic, 1682-1768.

OLIVETAN, PETER ROBERT, a relative and grandson of Calvin, said to have been poisoned at Avignon 1536, and, by other accounts, to have died at Ferrara 1538. He was one of the first reformers, and published a French version of the Scriptures, which became the foundation of the Geneva Bible.

OLIVEYRA, FRANCIS XAVIER DE, a Portuguese writer, who was connected with several emperors, and, becoming a protestant, took up his residence in England, 1702-1783.

OLIVEYRA, S., a Portuguese rabbin, d. 1708.

OLIVER, C. M., a French critic, 1701-1736.

OLIVER, F., chancellor of France, 1497-1560.

OLIVER, JAMES, a president of the parlia-

ment of Paris, born about 1460, died 1519. His son, JOHN, a poet, and grand almoner, afterwards bishop of Angers, died 1540.

OLIVIER, S., prof. of canon law, 1538-1609.

OLIVIER, W. A., a Fr. naturalist, 1756-1814.

OLIVIERI, A. C., an Ital. antiquary, 1708-89.

OLIVIERI, D., an Italian painter, 1679-1755.

OLIVIER, R., a French writer, 1727-1814.

OLMOS, F. A., a Span. missionary, died 1571.

OLYBRIUS, FLAVIUS ANICIUS, emperor of the West, died after a three months' reign, 472.

OLYMPIAS, daughter of Pyrrhus, and wife of Alexander, king of Epirus, died about 240 B.C.

OLYMPIAS, daughter of Neoptolemus, king of Epirus, wife of Philip, king of Macedon, and mother of Alexander the Great. Having been repudiated by Philip, shortly before his assassination, B.C. 336, she is supposed to have instigated that crime, and was guilty of great atrocities during the minority of her son. Put to death B.C. 317.

OLYMPIODORUS, a Platonic philosopher of Alexandria, commencement of the 6th century. Another philosopher of the same name and place, author of a commentary on Aristotle, about the end of the 6th century. A third *savant* of this name was deacon of Alexandria about the end of the 7th century, and wrote Commentaries.

OLZOFFSKI, ANDREW, a Polish statesman and prelate, distinguished for his wisdom and patriotism, born 1678.

OMAR, the *first* caliph of the name, and father-in-law of Mahomet, succeeded Aboubeker 634, conquered Jerusalem 637, and Alexandria 640. It was on this occasion that the great library of the Ptolemies was destroyed, and in the reign of Omar that the institutions of the Mahomedans began to assume their proper form. He was assassinated by a Persian slave 644. The *second* Omar succeeded 717, and was assassinated 720.

OMAR, the fourth and last Arabian king of Badajoz, suc. his brother 1082, and was k. 1090.

OMAR, a cel. Mussulman doctor, abt. 1068-1142.

OMAR-PACHA, dey of Algiers, 1815-1817.

OMAYAH, or OMMIAH, a prince who ruled the Arabian tribe of Khoreish, the same to which Mahomet belonged, before the advent of the latter at the commencement of the 7th century. He was the stock of the Omniade caliphs.

O'MEARA, BARRY EDWARD, a surgeon in the British navy, whose medical skill and knowledge of Italian induced the emperor Napoleon to invite him to St. Helena, in the capacity of his medical attendant. He remained with the emperor till 1818, when a rupture occurred between him and Sir Hudson Lowe, whose conduct he deemed oppressive, and he returned to England. He became a partizan of O'Connell in his later years, and died 1836, at the age of sixty-six. He wrote 'A Voice from St. Helena,' and several other works on the same subject.

OMMEGANCK, B. B., a Fle. painter, 1775-1826.

ONESICRITUS, a Gr. historian, 4th cent. B.C.

ONIAS, the name of several high priests of the Jews—the *first* of whom governed the Hebrew republic, 322-302 B.C. The *second*, 233-219 B.C. The *third*, who is much spoken of in the book of the Maccabees, 199-170 B.C. The *fourth*, called also Menelaus, reigned 172-162 B.C.

ONKELOS, a celebrated rabbin, supposed to

have been a native of Babylon, and to have flourished about the time of our Lord. He wrote the Chaldee Targum, or paraphrase on the Pentateuch, which is remarkable for the purity of its language, and conformity with the Hebrew text.

ONOMACRILUS, a Greek poet, 6th cent. B.C.

ONOSANDER, a Greek Platonist, whose only remaining work is a discourse on the duties and virtues of the general of an army, 1st century.

OORT, LAMBRECHT VAN, a Flemish historical painter, born in 1520. ADAM, his son, 1557-1641.

OOST, JACOB VAN, the elder, a Flemish painter, greatly distinguished for his numerous altar-pieces, born about 1600, died 1671. His son, of the same names, called the Younger, a portrait and historical painter, 1637-1713.

OOSTERWICK, MARIA VAN, a pupil of J. De Heam, celebrated for her exquisite fruit and flower painting, 1630-1693.

OPIE, AMELIA, was the daughter of the late distinguished physician, Dr. Alderson, of Norwich, and the sister of Mr. Baron Alderson. She was married to John Opie, the eminent historical painter, in 1784, and survived him nearly half a century. From an early period she devoted herself to literary pursuits, principally in the composition of works of fiction and moral tales. These have been chiefly admired for their simplicity and genial feeling. Her public literary career extended from 1805, when she published her 'Adeline Mowbray,' down to 1834, when her 'Lays for the Dead' issued from the press. Besides these she is the author of 'Detraction Displayed,' 'Father and Daughter,' 'Madeline,' 'Temper,' 'Valentine's Eve,' &c. But her happiest effort is considered to be the 'Illustrations of Lying.' For the last twenty-five years of her life she was a member of the Society of Friends, and lived in the strictest retirement at Norwich, where in 1853 she died, aged 84.

OPIE, JOHN, the famous historical painter, was son of a carpenter, and was born in the neighbourhood of Truro, Cornwall, 1761. Having shown many proofs of his genius, he commenced painting under the advice of Dr. Wolcott, and at the age of twenty was introduced to Sir Joshua Reynolds, in London. He succeeded Fuseli as professor of painting at the Royal Academy, and was a lecturer at the Royal Institution. He wrote 'An Inquiry into the Requisite Cultivation of the Arts of Design in England.' Died 1807.

OPINEER, P., a Dutch annalist, 1526-1595.

OPITZ, or OPITIUS, HENRY, a German divine and Orientalist, whose singular opinions as the pupil of Matthias Wasmuth, subjected him to much enmity among the learned, 1642-1712.

OPITZ, or OPITIUS, MARTIN, regarded as the father of modern German poetry, 1597-1639.

OPPIAN, a Gr. poet and grammarian, 8d cent.

OPPIUS CAIUS, the name of two Romans—the first, a tribune of the people, B.C. 215. The second, one of Cæsar's lieutenants, 50 B.C.

OPSOPÆUS, J., a German critic, 1556-1596.

OPSOPÆUS, V., a Ger. philologist, died 1540.

OPSTRAET, J., a Fr. Jansenist, 1651-1720.

ORCAGNA, A., an Italian painter, 1320-1389.

ORDERIC, VITALIS, an English monk of French descent, kn. as an ecclesiastical historian, 12th cent.

ORDINAIRE, C. N., a Fr. naturalist, 1736-1809.

OREGGIO, A., an Ital. theologian, 1577-1635.

O'REILLY, ALEXANDER, Count, an Irish general, disting. in the service of Spain, 1735-1793.

O'REILLY, ANDREW, Count, a native of Ireland, who became a general of cavalry in the service of Austria, and was governor of Vienna when it capitulated, 1741-1832.

ORELLANA, FRANCISCO, a Span. adventurer, regarded as the discoverer of the Amazons, 1475-1526.

ORESME, N., an eminent Fr. prelate, d. 1218.

ORFANEL, HYACINTH, a Spanish missionary and hist. of Japan, where he was burnt alive, 1629-1686.

ORFILA, M., a physician, celebrated for his contributions to toxicological chemistry, born at Port Mahon in 1783, died in Paris 1853.

ORGAGNA, A., an Italian painter, 1329-1389.

ORIANI, B., an Italian astronomer, 1753-1820.

ORIBASIIUS, a Greek physician, 4th cent.

ORIENT, J., a Hungarian painter, died 1800.

ORIENTIUS, Sr., bishop of Auch, d. abt. 1100.

ORIGEN, surnamed ADAMANTIUS, was born at Alexandria about the year A.D. 186. His father, Leonides, an intelligent and educated Christian, was martyred in the year 203. Origen, his mother, and six younger sons, were left in great destitution. The fatherless child studied under Clemens Alexandrinus and monius Sacas, and made so great proficiency, that in his eighteenth year Demetrius the bishop appointed him to the office of catechist. In this position success in teaching Christianity was so great, that his life was threatened by his pagan adversaries. During this period he practised peculiar austerities, and subjected himself to a strange mutilation, agreeably to what he deemed the correct meaning of the statement in Matthew xix. 12. He sold his library of secular books for a perpetual income of four oboli a-day, went without shoes, and slept on the ground. About the year 212 he made a brief visit to Rome. On his return to Alexandria he devoted himself more exclusively and assiduously to biblical studies. Among the persons rescued from error by him, was a man of wealth, called Ambrose, who gratefully supplied his teacher with seven amanuenses and as many copyists. The anger in which persecution placed him, obliged him to leave Alexandria in 215, and he took refuge in Cæsarea. Here, though invested with no ecclesiastical office, he publicly expounded the Scriptures. In the year following he was recalled to Alexandria, and still pursued his Scripture studies. Immediately afterwards he journeyed into Greece on his way through Palestine he was ordained a presbyter, and at Antioch had an interview, at the earnest request, with Mammaea, mother of the emperor Alexander Severus. The bishop, Eusebius, who had been for some time jealous of the growing fame of Origen, now openly attacked him on his return. In an assembly of prelates he pronounced sentence of exile upon Origen, and, in doing so, another degraded him from the priesthood. He sent a circular to all the bishops demanding their concurrence in the judgment. In Palestine, however, Origen was protected; he lived, studied, and preached in Cæsarea. Persecution broke out again under Decius, and he was imprisoned and tortured. He showed himself prepared for martyrdom, but was at length released. His sufferings, however, shortened his life, and he died at Tyre in the year 253, about his sixty-ninth year.—The *priv. life*

and character of Origen were marked by great piety, moderation, meekness, humility, and industry. Under trying provocation he maintained an unflinching temper, and in times of danger he was never unnerved. His orthodoxy was impeached during his lifetime, and Origenism became in succeeding centuries an interminable theme of wrangling and censure. The fancy of Origen did lead him ten astray into wild and extravagant speculations, such as the dream of an ante-natal existence, the pre-existence of Christ's human soul, and the final restoration of men and fallen spirits. His grammatical knowledge did not preserve him from the common and enticing error of spiritualizing, or allegorizing Scripture. As a defender of the faith, Origen was far before any of his contemporaries, as may be seen in his book 'against Celsus,' and the remains of the *Philocalia*, which was compiled out of his writings by Basil and Gregory Nazianzus, and principally from this clever theme. In the shape of commentary, scholia, homilies, he published on nearly the whole of Scripture, though only a few portions of these voluminous works have been preserved. His treatise 'De Principiis' is extant in the Latin version of Rufinus. Others of his numerous works exist only in scanty fragments. The 'Exhortation to martyrdom,' and the book 'On Prayer,' have come down to us. Eusebius speaks of having collected a hundred of his letters. But one chief province of Origen's literary labours was upon the text of Scripture. His famous Hexapla, the best known of his editions, presents, in successive columns the Hebrew, Hebrew in Greek characters, and the Greek versions of Aquila, Symmachus, the *Vulgate*, and Theodotion; other Greek versions were occasionally added in additional columns. There was a critical attempt to amend the text of the Septuagint. The surviving remains of this noble and costly polyglot were published by Montfaucon, in 2 folio volumes, Paris, 1714. The later editions of Origen's works were chiefly in Latin versions, such as those of Merlin, Erasmus, Pagnin, and Genebrard. Huet published the exegetical works in 2 folios, Rouen, 1688; but the *Edition princeps* is the Benedictine one, of De La Rue, Paris, 1733-59, 4 vols., folio, reprinted in fifteen volumes by Oberthür, Würzburg, 1785. A later edition by Lommatzsch in twenty-five 12mo volumes, was printed at Berlin, 1832-48, and a new life was published by Redepenning in two volumes at Bonn, 1846. With all his skilled diligence in biblical literature, Origen was not a safe guide in theology. There is at the same time no doubt that many of his works were interpolated, and it is plain that he was prone to theorize, and to propound hypotheses which could not be sustained. His hints were by and by broadened by others into assertions, and his conjectures changed into positive affirmations. We cannot but admire his industry and erudition, though we smile at his credulity, and refuse to admit the truth of many of the dogmas with which his name has been so long connected. [J.E.]

ORIGEN, the disciple and friend of Porphyry, lived about the same time as the preceding, and was the successor of Plotinus in the chair of philosophy at Alexandria.

ORLANDI, CL., an Ital. architect, 1694-1775.

ORLANDI, P. A., an Ital. art-writer, 1660-1727.
ORLANDINI, N., an Italian Jesuit, known as the first historian of his order, 1554-1606.

ORLAY, B. VAN, a Flem. painter, b. abt. 1490.

ORLAY, J. VAN, a Flem. painter, b. abt. 1656.

ORLEANS, an ancient dukedom, and titular name borne by the princes of the blood royal in France, of which there are two lines:—1. The first line has given the following names to history:—LOUIS I. of France, duke d'Orleans, second son of Charles V., born 1371, became regent in consequence of the mental incapacity of his brother, Charles VI., 1393, and was murdered by his cousin, the duke of Burgundy, 1407. This event was the source of the bloody feuds between the houses of Orleans and Burgundy. CHARLES, son of the preceding, duke of Angouleme in his father's lifetime, taken prisoner at the battle of Agincourt, died while attempting the conquest of the Milanese, which he claimed in right of his mother, 1465. He left a son, LOUIS II. of Orleans, who, in 1498, succeeded to the crown as Louis XII.—Between the first and second houses we find JOHN BAPTIST GASTON, third son of Henry IV. and Mary de Medici, born 1608, created duke of Orleans 1626, and noted for his intrigues during the reign of his brother, Louis XIII. He was banished to Blois by Mazarin in 1652, and died there 1660.—2. The second house of Orleans commences with PHILIP I., second son of Louis XIII. and Anne of Austria, born 1640, received the title of Orleans on the death of his uncle, Gaston, 1660, and the next year was married to his cousin, Henrietta Anne, daughter of Charles I. of England. He is suspected of having poisoned this princess, and, in 1671, was married to Elizabeth of Bavaria, of whom his successor was born; died 1701. PHILIP II., born 1674, succeeded to the title of the preceding 1701, and became the celebrated regent Orleans after the death of Louis XIV. He was educated in profligacy by the abbé Dubois, and brought the kingdom to the verge of an insurrection (see LAW); died suddenly 1723. LOUIS, son and successor of the latter, born 1703, was distinguished for his accomplishments as a universal scholar and linguist. He died, after passing his life in a literary and religious retirement, 1752. LOUIS PHILIP, son and successor of Louis the preceding, born 1725, was lieutenant-general in the Flemish wars and governor of Dauphiné. He was a man of taste and a lover of literature, and died generally regretted 1785. LOUIS JOSEPH PHILIP, son of the last named, see article below. LOUIS PHILIP, his son and successor, same as the late king of French. See LOUIS PHILIPPE. FERDINAND PHILIP LOUIS CHARLES HENRY, eldest son of the late king of the French, was born 1810 at Palermo, and distinguished himself in 1831 at the siege of Antwerp, and more recently in the African campaigns. He was killed by a fall from his carriage, near Neuilly, 13th July, 1842. His sons are the present Count de Paris, born 1838, and the duc de Chartres, born 1840. His sister, MARIE, princess of Orleans, born at Palermo 1813, was greatly distinguished for her love of art, and especially for her skill in sculpture. She was married to the duke of Wurtemberg in 1837, and died of consumption 1889. Her greatest work is the statue of Joan of Arc, in the museum of Versailles.

ORLEANS, LOUIS PHILIPPE JOSEPH, Duc D', father of the late king of the French, and cousin of Louis XVI., was born at St. Cloud, with the title of Duc de Montpensier, 1747, became duc de Chartres 1752, and succeeded to the title and estates of his father in 1787. In 1769 he married the daughter of the duc de Penthièvre, and enjoyed some measure of the popularity that belonged to her as member of a family beloved by the people. In the conflict between the court and the parliaments, which preceded the revolution, Louis d'Orleans fully justified this preference by opposing the former, and, as a natural consequence, was received coldly by the royal family, and exposed to many mortifications at court; one considerable instance of which was the refusal of the king to appoint him grand admiral of France—a dignity that had fairly reverted to the duc d'Orleans by ordinary custom. His predilection for the popular cause was accompanied by a private character undeniably bad. It may be enough to say on this point, that, as he frequently visited England, he was the boon companion of the prince of Wales, and shared in all those nameless crimes against morality that we commonly understand by 'blackguardism.' The scene of his orgies in France was the *Palais Royal*. 'He changed the noble and spacious gardens of his palace into a market of luxury, devoted by day to traffic (as a means of repairing his shattered fortunes), and by night to play and debauchery—a complete sink of iniquities, built in the heart of the capital—a work of cupidity which antique manners never could forgive this prince; and which, being gradually adopted as their forum by the indolence of the Parisian population, was destined to become the cradle of the revolution.' The duc d'Orleans, in fact, and the *Palais Royal*, became the centre of the great conspiracy that was striding onwards to overthrow all that should have been dear to the descendant of a line of kings. Honour, decency, the privacy of the domestic life of royalty, and the fair name of his cousin Marie Antoinette, were all sacrificed by the man whose natural place at such a crisis was among the chief defenders of the throne. In 1792 Louis d'Orleans took his seat with the republicans in the National Convention, and adopted for himself and his heirs the name of *Egalité*—even voting for the king's death, 'simply occupied with his duty,' as he expressed himself, 'and convinced that the enemies of public liberty deserved to die.' It has been affirmed that he went to see Louis executed, but this is by no means certain; for his position, especially after the king's death, as first prince of the blood, was such as to bring upon him the hatred and suspicion of all parties. He was accused, at last, of plotting to re-establish the monarchy, either in his own person, or in his family, and the Jacobins were resolved to rid themselves of the embarrassment of his presence. A revulsion of feeling seems to have taken place after his arrest, and he conducted himself with unexpected courage, propriety, and self-possession on the day of his trial and execution—which took place, after several months' imprisonment, on 6th November, 1793. On being asked 'Whether he had not voted the death of the tyrant with the ambitious premeditation of succeeding him?'

'No,' he replied, 'I obeyed my heart and science.' 'Since you were determined to condemn me,' he added, 'you should have found more specious pretexts, for you will never persuade me one that you believed me really guilty of the treason you charge me with.' Louis d'Orleans, in truth, understood the temper of the people well to think of aspiring to the crown, and made himself too familiar with them to dread any respect in such a character. The republic sacrificed him for future security, as they would have done every member of the royal family if it had been possible to secure their persons. [E.]

ORLEANS-DE-LA-MOTTE, LOUIS FRANÇOIS GABRIEL D', born 1683, became bishop of Angoulême 1733, and died 1774. He is regarded as the model of a Christian minister, and is author of 'Spiral Letters,' published 1777. His life, by Frothingham, was published 1788.

ORLEY, B. VAN, a Flemish painter, 1490-1510. **ORLEY, RICHARD VAN,** and his son, J. N., distinguished at Brussels as miniature painter and engravers; the former 1652-1732.

ORLOFF, GREGORY, a Russian general and political intriguer, who greatly promoted the elevation of his mistress, Catharine II., to the throne. Being disappointed in his hope of sharing the crown with her, and declining a private marriage, he was supplanted by a new favourite, and died insane 1783. He had one son by the empress, named Bobrinski. **ALEXIS,** his brother and low-conspirator, was a man of gigantic strength, and is said to have strangled the emperor Peter with his own hands. He was a favourite of Catharine, and was married to the princess Taranoff, daughter of the empress Elizabeth; died 1808. **GREGORY VLADIMIROVICH,** a nobleman of the same family, bearing the title of COUNT ORLOFF, was distinguished for his patronage and culture of letters. He is author of 'Historical, Political, and Literary Memoirs of Russia,' a 'History of the Arts in Italy,' flour. 1778-1810.

ORME, ROBERT, son of Dr. Alexander Orme, a physician and surgeon, employed by the East India Company, distinguished for his historical works on British India, 1728-1801.

ORMEROD, OLIVER, a Church of England minister and polemical writer of the time of James I., author of 'The Picture of a Puritan,' and 'The Picture of a Papist,' died 1626.

ORMOND, JAMES BUTLER, duke of, a commander in the army of Charles I., and a strenuous adherent of his son Charles II., whose restoration he laboured to promote, 1610-1688. His son, **THOMAS,** earl of Ossory, distinguished as a naval and military commander, 1634-1680. His grandson, **JAMES,** second duke of Ormond, a part of the prince of Orange, and afterwards of the regent, 1665-1747.

OROBIO, BALTHASAR, called by some philosophers **ISAAC DE CASTRO OROBIO,** was a Spanish Jew, who professed the Roman Catholic faith in his native country, where he was a physician and professor of metaphysics. He was tortured and imprisoned by the inquisition on suspicion of his real character, and afterwards on going to Amsterdam, was circumcised and became a Jew. He wrote a philosophical book against Spinoza.

OROSIUS, P., a Spanish ecclesiastic, 4th cent.
ORRENTE, P., a Spanish painter, died 1642.
ORSATO, J. B., an Italian antiq., 1673-1720.
ORSATO, SERTORIO, an Italian antiquarian and historian, usually called Ursatus, 1617-1678.
ORSI, J. A., an Italian historian, 1692-1761.
ORSINI, a noble Italian family, the most celebrated of whom are—**NICHOLAS**, count of Pitigliano, a Venetian general, time of the league of ambray, 1412-1510. His cousin, **LORENZO**, or **ENZO DE CERI**, conquered the duchy of Urbino, in the interest of Leo X., and defended Rome against the constable Bourbon, died 1536. **FULIO**, in the Latinized form, **FULVIUS URSINUS**, a distinguished scholar and antiquarian writer, 1529-1600. The popes, Nicholas III. and Benedict III., were of this family, and a branch of the family entered the Neapolitan service, and became the counts of Nola and dukes of Gradina. **FRANCESCO** and **PAOLO**, of this branch, were strangled in Sinigaglia by Caesar Borgia, and the cardinal Ursini was poisoned by Caesar's father, the pope Alexander VI. See also **URSINS**.
ORTE, or **ORTHES**, H. D'ASPREMONT, Viscount D', governor of Bayonne at the period of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, in which, to his honour, he refused to participate.
ORTEGA, C. G. DE, a Span. botanist, 1730-1810.
ORTELIUS, A., a Flem. geographer, 1527-1598.
ORTON, Job, an Eng. dis. minister, 1717-1783.
ORUS APOLLO, otherwise **HORUS APOLLO**, and **HORAPOLLO**, the supposed author of two ancient books concerning the Hieroglyphics of the Egyptians, first published by Aldus in 1505, was native of Egypt, and first taught as a grammarian at Alexandria, and then at Constantinople, in the reign of Theodosius, about 380. The interesting fragment known by his name is supposed to be, substantially, of much older date, and have been written in the Egyptian tongue, the texts we now have (according to this hypothesis) being a reproduction or abridged version in Greek. The explanations of Orus Apollo have exercised a great deal the curiosity of the learned, and some of the signs are admitted to have the value he assigns to them. The book has often been republished since the time of Aldus, and several times in a Latin version, the latest being that of J. Mans, Amsterdam, 1834. The following will give some idea of the meanings of Orus Apollo:—the scarabæus—virility, paternity, strength; the lotus—fate and providence; the dew, or soft rain—grace; fire and water, as emblems of lustration and expiation—purity; the ox—temperance and strength; the crocodile—insane fury, rapacity, ferocity; the frog—an imperfect or unformed being; the lion's head—watchfulness; the anterior members of the lion—power; the lamp burning—illumination; the eye—God; the face without eyes, or two eyes represented over a mask—the manes, or divine gods; the black dove—constancy in widowhood. It is quite clear that this interesting fragment of antiquity contains the remnant of the traditions of remote times, mingled with later inventions or guesses. Orus Apollo gives the meaning of the cross as future life or salvation, and confesses that he cannot explain why. This is the *crux ansata*, erroneously regarded as the *key of the Nile*, and usually held by Osiris. [E.R.]

ORVILLE, J. P. D., a Dutch critic, 1696-1751.
ORY, F., a French jurisconsult, died 1657.
ORZECZOWSKI, STANISLAUS, in Latin, **ORICHOVIVS**, a Polish orator and historian, 16th cent.
OS, J. VAN, a Dutch flower painter, 1744-1808. His son, T. WILLIAM, a landsc. painter, b. 1776.
OSBECK, P., a Swedish navigator, died 1805.
OSBORNE, FRANCIS, a parliamentary and republican statesman, formerly master of the horse to the celebrated earl of Pembroke, known as an historical and political writer, b. abt. 1588, d. 1658.
OSIANDER, ANDREW, a celebrated protestant theologian, who joined the party of Luther when he declared against indulgences, and took part in all the discussions when the confession of faith was formed at Augsburg. Born at Guntzenhausen, in Franconia, 1498, died 1552. His son, **LUKE**, called the elder, a famous controversialist, 1534-1604. **LUKE**, son of the latter, chancellor of the university of Tübingen, 1570-1638. **ANDREW**, another son of the elder Luke, well known as a theologian and commentator, 1562-1617.
OSIANDER, JOHN ADAM, a theologian and philologist, professor at Tübingen, 1622-1697. His son, of the same names, a physician, 1659-1708. The son of the latter, who also bore the same names, 1701-1756. **JOHN**, son of the first John Adam, distinguished as a philologist, 1657-1724.
OSIO, F., an Italian historical critic, 1587-1631.
OSIUS, a Spanish theologian, bishop of Cordova at the period of the council of Nice, 256-358.
OSMAN, son of Ibrahim, emperor of the Turks, who was taken captive when a child by certain Maltese adventurers, and, being educated as a Christian, became vicar-general of the Dominicans at Malta: died 1676.
OSMAN-BEY, NEMSEY, a Hungarian officer in the service of Austria, who was born about 1740, and, when disgraced in his regiment, retired to Constantinople and became a Moslem. He was distinguished for his skill in archaeology and numismatics, and was murdered by his servants, 1785.
OSMOND, J. B. L., a Fr. wr. on books, d. 1775.
OSMUND, ST., a bishop of Salisbury, 11th cent.
OSORIO, J., a Portuguese prelate, 1506-1580.
OSSENBEECK, J. VAN, a D. painter, 1627-78.
OSSIAN, a Gaelic bard, who is supposed to have lived in the 3d century, and is represented as the son of Fingal, king of Morven. See **MACPHERSON**.
OSSOLI, THE COUNTESS, better known as Margaret Fuller, was born in Massachusetts, U.S., 1810, and when quite a girl was remarkable for the avidity with which she applied herself to classical and literary studies. She became mistress of a brilliant reputation in Boston and New York, chiefly founded on her conversational powers, and the leading part she took in the friendly *conversazioni* made up at her friends' houses, and in a less degree on the genius and sensibility displayed in her writings. In 1847, while on a tour in Italy, she became the wife of the marquis Ossoli, and on returning to America in 1850, they both perished by shipwreck on the beach of Fire Island. With her perished the MS. of a work on Italy, containing the last and ripest fruits of her genius.
OSSORY, THOMAS, count of. See **ORMOND**.
OSTADE, ADRIAN VAN, a Dutch painter, 1610-1685. His brother and pupil, **ISAAC**, 1617-1671.

OSTERVÄLD, J. FREDERIC, a Swiss divine, author of a Catechism and a History of the Bible, 1699-1747.

OSTERWICK, MARIA VAN, celebrated as a flower painter, born near Delft 1630, died 1693.

OSTIUS, a Latin poet, 1st century.

OSTROJSKI, vaivode of Kieff, died 1608.

OSTROWSKI, a Polish general, 16th century.

OSTROWSKI, TH. ADRIAN RAWICZ, a Polish statesman and friend of the constitution, 1739-1817.

OSWALD, a saint and king of Northumberland, converted, and killed in battle 642. Another St. Oswald, bishop of Worcester and York, died 922.

OSWALD, E., an Austrian *savant*, 1511-1579.

OSWALD, J., a Scottish philosopher, last cent.

OSYMANDIAS, a king of Thebes, who built the Memnonium, B.C. 2000.

OTFRID, a German poet and divine, 9th cent.

OTHER, OHTHER, or OTTAR, a Norwegian traveller of the age of Alfred the Great.

OTHMAN, or OSMAN, the founder of the Ottoman empire and the dynasty of the Osmanlis, was a Turkish chief who made himself master of Bithynia, flourished 1259-1326. A *second*, of the same name, was the sixteenth Ottoman sultan, reigned 1618-1622. A *third*, who was the twenty-fifth sultan, reigned 1754-1774.

OTHMAN AL RHADY, ABOUL SAID, a king of Fez and Morocco, reigned 1310-1331.

OTHMAN-IBN-AFFAN, son-in-law of Mahomet, succeeded to Omar as third caliph 644. He was murdered by Mohammed, son of Abubekr, 656.

OTHO, emperor of Rome, reigned 32-69.

OTHO I., emperor of Germany, distinguished as the Great, was the eldest son of Henry the Fowler, duke of Saxony. He was born 912, elected king of Germany 936, and crowned emperor 962, after subduing Bohemia and Italy, besides waging a successful warfare with Nicephorus, emperor of the East. Died 973. **OTHO II.**, son of the preceding, was born 955, consecrated king of Lombardy 962, and reigned as emperor after his father 973-983. **OTHO III.**, son and successor of the latter, was a boy when his father died, and died when only thirty years of age, probably of poison, 1002. **OTHO IV.**, son of Henry, the lion duke of Saxony, was born about 1175, and succeeded 1197. He was not recognized over all Germany till 1208, nor consecrated till 1209. In 1214 he was totally defeated by Philip Augustus. Died 1218.

OTHO, duke of Saxony, was the first hereditary lord of that country, and reigned from 880 to 912.

OTHO II., same as the first emperor of that name.

OTHO, a duke of Burgundy, 956-965.

OTHO, the *first* of the name, count of Burgundy, third son of the emperor Frederick I., succeeded him in the county 1190, died 1200. The *second* of the name succeeded the preceding by marrying his widow, Beatrice, 1200, and died 1234. The *third*, son of the preceding, died 1248. The *fourth*, eldest son and suc. of Alix, 1279, d. 1302.

OTHO OF BAVARIA, elected king of Hungary 1305, was compelled to abdicate 1307. **OTHO**, duke of Suabia, obtained the duchy of Bavaria in 976, and was killed the same year. The *second* Otho of Bavaria received the duchy from Agnes, mother of Henry IV., in 1061, and was slain after many reverses in 1083. The *third*, called 'the Great,' was nominated by Frederic Barbarossa, and reigned

1180-1183. The *fourth*, called the Illustris, succeeded his father, Louis I., 1231, died 1253.

OTHO OF BRUNSWICK. See BRUNSWICK.

OTHO, HENRY, Count Palatine, reig. 1556.

OTHO, Sr., the apostle of Pomerania, 1060-1067.

OTHO, or **OTTO**, bishop of Freysingen, son of Leopold, margrave of Austria, and Agnes, daughter of the emperor Henry IV., celebrated as a writer; died 1158.

OTHO, OTHON, or OTTON, GEORGE, an Orientalist and rabbinical philosopher, 1634-1701.

OTRANTO, JOSEPH FOUCHÉ, duke of Angoulême, minister of police under Buonaparte, was born at Nantes in 1763. When the revolution broke out he made himself conspicuous by the extravagance of his manners in the patriot club of that city, and in 1793 was sent to the convention. His career as a teacher of philosophy before the revolution was probably the reason of his appointment, in convention, on the Committee of Public Instruction. This function, however, presented little scope for his ambition, he soon worked himself into the Committee of Public Safety. In this capacity he displayed his abilities in realizing a good deal of confiscated property for the use of government; and his public spirit was highly approved that he was next sent to raise a battalion of troops in the city of Troyes. The revolution of Louis XVI. was now approaching, and Fouché, who had identified himself with the party of the Girondins, voted for the instant execution of the king. In September, 1793, he was sent to the department of the Nièvre, to see the decrees of the convention executed; and besides suppressing public worship, he loaded himself with the spoil of the churches. This mission being satisfactorily executed, he was associated with that of Collot D'Herbois to Lyons, and there the most horrible atrocities were committed. His maxim was, that nothing ought to arrest the will of the people, 'the explosion of the mine, the devouring activity of the flame, should express their power . . . their determination, like that of the tyrant, should be felt as a thunder-clap.' Such was the language of the day to which Fouché lent himself with Jesuitical cunning; for him there is no apology, as for a Marat, in sincerity. 'Brought up in a cloister, Fouché had learnt that monkish humility which stoops only to rise the higher; and he devoted himself to the tyranny of the people, until he became the instrument of a new Cæsar. More of an actor by nature than Collot was by profession, he played the part of Brutus with the soul of Sejanus.' He was not then, in his real element; the overthrow of all the disgrace of the cross and the Bible, which had caused to be dragged through the streets at the tail of an ass, the plunder of mansions, churches, and the wholesale butcheries of the Girondins of Lyons, were coolly calculated the price for popular influence. After the fall of Robespierre accusations were heard against him of desertion, and in June, 1795, he was driven out of the convention. Enabled to return by the amnesty of October, Fouché remained quiet for about two years, and then, under the Directory, became successively ambassador to Milan, ambassador to Holland, and minister of police. This latter was the very function for which nature had organized Fouché, and for which his career had thoroughly prepared him. He was to the political Jesuits

that Buonaparte became to the army; in him the active cunning of the born conspirator and the finished spy arrayed itself against the daring of the soldier, and the genius of the statesman. He was wise enough to be aware that power like his could only be exercised in secret, and hence his willingness to contribute to the establishment of Napoleon as consul; the successful soldier, on the other hand, seems to have been always conscious of the meanness and danger of employing such an instrument; but in this he had no choice, for unless he would have assassinated Fouché, the only means of keeping such a man harmless, was to employ him in his own interest. Fouché had mixed with men of all parties, was thoroughly conversant with their projects, and held the secrets of a thousand conspiracies in his hands. Napoleon finding such a man in authority, and his system of *espionage* in full action, continued him in office till the peace of Amiens in 1802, when his functions were united to those of the minister of justice, M. Régnier, and Fouché was sent to Aix to the dignity of senator. In 1806, after Napoleon had become emperor, a new coalition was formed against him, and to meet certain of its emergencies, Fouché resumed his post as minister of police; his evening parties from this time becoming more brilliant than ever, for he was now created duke of Otranto, and opened his drawing-room to the old French nobility, many of whom acted as spies. Napoleon in the midst of his brilliant successes, was restive under the general persuasion Europe that his throne was dependent on such a system; yet he retained the minister till his marriage with the Austrian princess, when he only supposed that his dynasty was established. Preceding that event in 1809, Fouché had made a glaring exhibition of his power. During Napoleon's absence in the campaign concluded by the peace of Schönbrunn, the English made a descent on Belgium. Fouché at this time was minister of the interior as well as minister of police, and without consulting the emperor, he organized an army of the National Guard with astonishing rapidity, and having put Bernadotte at its head, he was not in favour with Napoleon, sent him to expel the enemy; about the same time he had, usually, his own private agent at the court of St. James's in the person of M. Ouvrard. The complications arising out of these circumstances determined the emperor's course, and after his second marriage Fouché was appointed governor of Rome, the duke of Rovigo becoming minister of the interior. It was well understood that this change was equivalent to his disgrace, and Fouché remained in a splendid retirement till the disastrous campaign of Russia in 1812, when the emperor, sensible of the mischief he might now do, appointed him governor of the Illyrian provinces, and on the loss of Germany, still to keep him at a distance, governor of Naples. The services of Fouché were not enlisted by the provisional government of 1814, and there is a question how far he was a party in any way to Napoleon's return from Elba. He resumed his old function, however, as minister of police during the hundred days, and at the battle of Waterloo, advised the emperor to abdicate, at the same time making his own peace with the Bourbons at Ghent. The services

of Fouché were retained some time by Louis XVIII., but he soon found his position untenable, and thought it convenient to make good his retreat by going as ambassador to Dresden. The law of 1816, passed generally against all the regicides, deprived him of this last political refuge, and after travelling some time in Germany, he settled at Trieste. Fouché died in 1820, leaving a fortune estimated at half-a-million sterling. [E.R.]

OTT, JOHN HENRY, a Swiss divine, 1617-1682. His son, J. BAPTIST, cel. as an Orientalist, b. 1661.

OTT, PET. CHARLES, Baron, an Austrian field-marshal, disting. against the Turks, and more recently in the wars of Italy against France, d. 1809.

ÖTTER, JOHN, a Swedish Orientalist, 1707-48.

OTTH, ADOLPHUS, a Swiss physician, 1803-39.

OTTINI, PASCAL, an Italian painter, d. 1630.

OTTLEY, WILLIAM YOUNG, late keeper of the prints in the British Museum, author of works connected with the fine arts, including a critical catalogue of the National Gallery, 'The Italian School of Design,' 'The Origin and Early History of Engraving,' &c., 1772-1836.

OTTO. See GUERICKE.

OTTO, EVERHARD, a Ger. juriscn., 1685-1756.

OTTO, LOUIS WILLIAM, Count De Moslay, a French diplomatist, who negotiated the marriage of Napoleon with Marie Louise, 1754-1817.

OTTO, VENIUS, an Italian painter, 1556-1634.

OTWAY, THOMAS, was born in 1651, at his father's parsonage in Sussex. From Winchester school he was sent to Oxford, but left the university for London in his twenty-first year, without a degree. Going on the stage, he failed completely, and began to write plays in 1675. His tragedy of 'Don Carlos' was extremely popular; two or three comic pieces, though very indifferent, were licentious enough to please the debauched patrons of the theatres: the author was likewise a jovial companion; and one of Charles II.'s natural sons procured for him, in 1677, a commission in the army then serving in Flanders. Very soon, however, he retired from service, returned to London in great poverty, and recommenced authorship. He now wrote some translations, and many occasional and miscellaneous poems, and produced a new series of plays. Among these were the two tragedies through which his name is remembered: 'The Orphan' appeared in 1680, and 'Venice Preserved' in 1682. Both of these, especially the latter, abound in that deep pathos which was so cordially admired by Dryden, and which attracted the sympathy of the poetic and imaginative Collins. Otway continued to be poor; and his unfortunate life came to a close in his thirty-fourth year. He died, 1685, in a house in Tower-Hill, where he was hiding from his creditors; and it is asserted that, suffering from hunger, he eagerly swallowed a crust of bread, and was choked by it. [W.S.]

OUDENARDE. See AUDENAERD.

OUDENDORP, F. D', a D. philolog., 1696-1761.

OUDET, JA. JOSEPH, a French officer, born about 1773, killed at Wagram, 1809.

OUDIN, CASIMER, a French monk, author of 'Commentaries on the Ancient Writings of the Church,' 1638-1717.

OUDIN, CÉSAR, a French interpreter and diplomatist, time of Henry IV., author of a translation of Don Quixote, died 1625. His son, ANTHONY

of the same profession, and author of a history of the Flemish wars, died 1653.

ODIN, C. F., a French writer, 17th century.

ODIN, F., a Jesuit and Latin poet, 1673-1752.

ODINET, M. A., a Fr. medallist, 1643-1712.

ODINOT, CHARLES NICHOLAS, duke of Reggio, and marshal of France, was the son of a merchant, and was born at Bar-Sur-Ornain 1767. He entered the army when nineteen years of age, and when the revolution broke out held the rank of captain. He embraced the popular cause, and rising to the rank of general, accompanied Massena into Italy as one of his staff-officers in 1799. His fortunes from this time were linked with those of Napoleon till the capitulation of Paris, March 31, 1814, when he became a Bourbonist. In that character he headed the army that invaded Spain in 1823, and was resident at Madrid some months as governor. In 1830, true to his principles, he adhered to the new dynasty. He succeeded Marshal Moncey as governor of the Invalides 1842, and died 1847.

ODRY, J. B., a French painter, 1686-1755.

OUGHTRIED, WM., a minister of the Church of England, dist. as a mathematician, 1574-1660.

OULOUGH-BEYG. See ULUGH-BEIGH.

OUTNEMAN, HENRY D', a Flemish historian, 1546-1605. His br., PHILIP, an ascetic, died 1652.

OUSEL. See OISEL.

OUSELEY, SIR WILLIAM, an Oriental scholar and wr. on Persian history and literat., 1771-1842.

OUTHIER, R., a Fr. astronomer, 1694-1774.

OUTRAM, or OWTRAM, WILLIAM, a Church of England minister, celebrated for his learning as a theologian, 1625-1679.

OUVILLE, ANTOINE LE METEL D', a French dramatist and translator, died about 1656.

OUVRARD, JULIAN, a French grocer who became contractor to the army, and ultimately a political employé, died in England 1847.

OUVRARD, RENE, a French ecclesiastic, dist. as a writer on music and polemics, died 1694.

OUWATER, A. VAN, a D. painter, 14th cent.

OUWATER, J., a Dutch painter, 1747-1793.

OVENS, JURIEN, a Dutch painter, 1620-1668.

OVERALL, JOHN, a learned prelate, author of a work entitled 'The Convocation Book,' written in opposition to Parsons, to advocate the divine right of government. He had a share also in the translation of the Bible and the Church Catechism. Born 1559, died bishop of Norwich 1619.

OVERBECK, BONAVENTURE VAN, a Dutch historical painter and designer, 1660-1706.

OVERBURY, SIR THOMAS, known as an elegant miscellaneous writer, but more especially for his tragical death at the instance of the earl of Rochester and the countess of Essex, was born in Warwickshire about 1581. He contracted an intimacy with the earl, then Robert Carr, at the court of James I., and provoked the anger of the countess by endeavouring to dissuade his friend from marrying her; the fact being that he was privy to their intrigues, and well acquainted with the infamous character of the lady. Rochester had the address to procure the imprisonment of his friend in the Tower of London, by creating a cause of offence between him and the king, and, some months later, caused him to be poisoned there, September 15, 1613. Though suspicions were en-

tertained at the time, it was not till 1616 that deed of darkness was discovered, when the infernal agents were all apprehended, tried, and executed. Rochester, now earl of Somerset, and the countess were also tried and condemned, but they were pardoned by the king, for private reasons. nephew of Sir Thomas Overbury, who bore same names, and inherited his estates, was aut. of some curious tracts, published 1676-1677.

OVID. PUBLIUS OVIDIUS NASO, the 1st poet of the Romans, was born at Sulmo, (now *Sulmona*), a town in the country of the Peligni, about ninety miles south-east from Rome, on the 20th of March, B.C. 43, the year which witnessed the fall of the Roman consuls under the walls of Brundisium, the formation of the second triumvirate, and the cruel murder of Cicero. The leading events of his life have been transmitted to us chiefly by his own writings. His father belonged to an equestrian family, and the future poet was the second son, his elder brother being exactly two months his senior. At an early age he was brought to Rome along with his brother, and there educated under the most distinguished masters. When the usual period arrived he repaired to Athens for the purpose of completing his studies; and, before returning to Rome, visited, along with the poet Macer, the magnificent cities of Asia Minor. Ovid had manifested even in boyhood a decided taste for poetical composition; but his father, believing that poetry did not necessarily lead to wealth or political distinction, endeavoured to check the youthful aspirations of his son, and urged him to adopt the profession of law, as that which opened up to him the highest offices of the state. Parental authority for a time prevailed, and his poetical studies gave place to attendance in the forum. On attaining the legal age, he performed successively the duties of several of the minor offices of state; but his bodily health and his mental constitution alike disqualified him for active or public life. Poetry was his delight; and, therefore notwithstanding the remonstrances of his father he resolved to abandon the forum, and to devote himself exclusively to the cultivation of the muses. He now courted the society of the most eminent poets of the day; and the admiration which he cherished for them is pleasingly evinced by a statement, that, when they were assembled, he regarded them as so many divinities. Among his most intimate friends were Macer, Propertius, Ponticus, and Bassus. Ovid was married three times. His first wife, to whom he was united when scarcely beyond boyhood, was, he tells us, unworthy of his affection, so that the union was of short duration; the second, though of blameless character, was also soon discarded, without any serious charge being alleged against her. His third wife, who belonged to the Fabian family, appears to have been every way worthy of his sincere affection which the poet entertained for her till the day of his death. By her he had a daughter, Perilla, who was twice married, and had a child by each husband. Till the end of his fiftieth year, Ovid had spent a life of uninterrupted prosperity and enjoyment. His fortune, though moderate, placed within his reach the luxuries of refined life, and his fame as a poet collected around him a large circle of devoted

niers. The favour and patronage of Augustus the imperial family were also extended to him. At a reverse of fortune, as sudden as it was expected, was destined to overtake him. At the close of the year A.D. 8. he was ordered by imperial edict to transport himself to Tomi, a city in the country of the Getæ, on the shore of the Euxine, a little to the south of the mouths of the Danube. Resistance was vain. Overwhelmed with grief he tore himself from the arms of his afflicted wife, and set out in the month of September for the place of his destination, which he reached the following spring. The cause of his banishment is a question which has long puzzled the ingenuity of scholars; and though many solutions of it have been proposed, it still continues to be a subject of discussion. The probable reason was the immoral tendency of the *Art of Love*, which had been published for only two years, and to this Ovid frequently alludes; but there is no room for doubt that the death of the emperor had been excited by some act and more grave offence. The poet himself avers that his offence was an inadvertence, rather than a crime; but his expressions, when alluding to it, are ambiguous, and even inconsistent. This sudden transition from the luxury and refinement of Rome to the inhospitable soil of the barbarism of Moesia, would have tested even the sternest philosophy; and it can be admitted that Ovid did not display great prudence in submitting to his fate. He died at Tomi, A.D. 18, in the sixtieth year of his age, and in the seventh of his banishment. Ovid was born a free man; he 'lisp'd in numbers, for the numbers were his'; and that he possessed high poetical talents is unquestionable. His judgment and taste, however, are sometimes at fault, and the ingenious fancy and warmth of colouring displayed in some parts of his works are required to counterbalance the false taste and frigid conceit which prevail themselves in others. At the same time, it must be granted that no poet, either ancient or modern, has expressed beautiful thoughts in more appropriate language. The works of Ovid consist of the *Amores*, or *Loves*, in three books; the *Heroides*, or *Heroical Epistles*, twenty-one in number; the *Ars Amatoria*, or *Art of Love*; the *Metamorphoses*, the *Metamorphoses*, in fifteen books; the *Fasti*, in six books; the *Tristia*, in four books; the *Epistles from Pontus*, in four books; besides some minor poems. [G.F.]

OEDO, A. DE, a Spanish prelate, died 1577.

OEDO, GONZALO FERNANDES DE, a Spanish naturalist who became director of the gold and silver mines of Hayti, and is known as one of the earliest and best historians of the New World. He was the discoverer of the curative virtues of guaiacum. Born Madrid abt. 1478, date of his death unknown.

OWAIN, a famous British or Welch name borne by a son of Mexen Wledig, who was elected king of the Britons of the Romans, and is numbered with the twelve Fish saints. Another OWAIN was prince of Wales, 1110-1114, when he was killed by Gerald, the brother of Pembroke, whose wife he had seduced.

OWAIN CIVEILOG, known as a warrior and poet, died about 1197.

OWIN-GLANDWR. See GLENDOWER.

OWIN, or OWEN TUDOR, the grandfather

of Henry VII., was lord of Pennrynnydd, in Anglesea. In 1426 he married Catharine, the widow of Henry V., and had three sons by her. The eldest became a monk. The second was EDMUND, earl of Richmond, father of Henry VII., and the third, JASPER, earl of Pembroke.

OWEN, GEORGE, an English physician, d. 1558.

OWEN, HENRY, a learned divine of the Church of England, born in Merionethshire 1716, died in London 1795. He is author of 'Observations on the Four Gospels,' 'The Intent and Propriety of the Scripture Miracles,' 'An Inquiry into the Present State of the Septuagint Version of the Old Testament,' an 'Introduction to Hebrew Criticism,' a 'Treatise on Trigonometry,' &c.

OWEN, JOHN, D.D., a scion of an ancient Welch family, was born in 1616 at Stadham, Oxfordshire. His precocious talents and acquirements procured him admission into Queen's College at the age of twelve, and he was made Master of Arts at nineteen. Devoted to his studies at that age, he spent only four hours in bed, but at the same time was fond of all manly and athletic sports, which tended greatly to give vigour and stamina to his constitution. When only twenty-one, he headed the students in a determined resistance to some superstitious rites which the then chancellor of Oxford, Archbishop Laud, designed to impose: and though successful in putting down the innovation, Owen paid dearly for the part he acted, for he was obliged to leave the university. He immediately took orders, although he entered into no pastoral duties owing to the state of his bodily as well as mental health, for he became subject for a time to a deep and desponding anxiety about his spiritual interests. Owen's prospects in life were greatly affected by the part he acted on the outbreak of the civil war. Having zealously espoused the parliamentary cause, an incensed uncle, who had promised to make him heir to his large estate, expunged his name from his will; and he was left accordingly to his own resources. He went an entire stranger to London, and there commenced his career of authorship by publishing his 'Display of Arminianism,' a work suited to the times. The society for purging the church of heresies rewarded him through their Chairman with the living of Frodham in Essex, and during the year and a-half he resided in that parish, his popularity as a preacher was so great, that crowds flocked to hear him from all the surrounding districts. He resigned this living for a charge at Coggeshall, a market town about five miles distant, where he changed from the presbyterian form of church government to the congregational, as being more accordant with the primitive church of the New Testament. His name and character had risen so high, that he was invited to preach before the parliament on 20th April, 1646, and on several occasions afterwards he performed the same duty, being selected particularly from his energy as well as his full approval of the proceeding to preach before that body on the day after the execution of Charles I. He became a favourite with Cromwell, who took him as his chaplain first to Ireland, and at a later period into Scotland. On returning home, his design was to resume his pastoral labours at Coggeshall. But the parliament having nominated him dean of the university of Oxford, he

removed thither in 1651, and was soon after chosen vice-chancellor. During his administration of the chancellorship, which he held for five years, he rendered important services, and by his moderation, amid the sectarian contests that were then bitterly carried on, secured the love and respect of all parties. His duties as chancellor, though onerous, were not allowed to interfere either with his labour in preaching, or his pursuit in literature. He preached every Sabbath at St. Mary's, and he published several of his best works, such as 'The Perseverance of the Saints,' in 1654, 'The Vindiciæ Evangelicæ, or the Mystery of the Gospel Vindicated,' and 'Communion with God,' which has been valued by many as one of his greatest performances. The restoration of the Stuart dynasty led, amongst other changes of government, to Owen's ejection from his university offices: and, having gone to reside at Stadham, a small estate he possessed, lived there in retirement, till, things having become settled and tranquil, he ventured to return to London, and take a public share in works connected with the interests of religion and learning. The rancour of the royalist and High Church party raged so violently against dissenters generally, and Owen in particular, that he contemplated seriously two successive offers made him of important offices in American colleges. His personal safety was sometimes endangered, for on one occasion, his mansion at Stadham was beset by troopers, and he narrowly escaped being made prisoner, by flight through a postern door. He was, even when invested with power and the chief direction of affairs, an enlightened and consistent advocate of the right of private judgment and religious toleration. A brief period of respite was granted to the nonconformists, during Buckingham's administration which commenced in 1667, and Owen undertook the charge of a numerous and influential congregation in Leadenhall-Street. But this interval of indulgence was of short duration. A bill against conventicles was passed into a law in 1670, and by the fines and imprisonments it imposed, gave a heavy blow and great discouragement to the cause of dissent. Owen about this time began to decline in health. His great and long-continued labours had made serious inroads on a frame naturally robust and athletic, and having retired to a house at Ealing, occupied himself in preparing his last work, 'The Glory of Christ,' for the press. He expired on 24th August, 1683, and was interred in the cemetery of Bunhill Fields. Owen has been often styled 'The Prince of Divines,' and his works, though marked by the tedious prolixity of the age, are a storehouse of valuable matter. [R.J.]

OWEN, JOHN, a Welch epigrammatist, d. 1622.

OWEN, JOHN, a minister of the Church of England, born about 1765, known as the secretary and historian of the Bible Society. He wrote also, 'Reflections on the State of Religion and Politics in France and Great Britain,' and 'The Christian Monitor for the Last Days.' Died 1822.

OWEN, LEWIS, a Welch Jesuit, born 1572.

OWEN, THOMAS, a learned judge, died 1598.

OWEN, WILLIAM, one of the ablest English portrait painters, was born at Ludlow in Shropshire in 1769. He came to London, by the advice of Payne Knight, at the early age of seventeen, and became the pupil of Catton the Royal Academician.

He attracted also the notice of Sir Joshua Reynolds by a copy he made of the 'Perdita' of the painter. Owen first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1792; his connections increased so rapidly that in the following year he exhibited seven portraits. He frequently very much enhanced the value of his portraits by making them general, interesting as fancy pictures, such as 'Venus'—'The Bacchante'—'Cottage Child from Nature'—'The Children in the Wood,' &c. His success was certainly very great; notwithstanding the rivalry of Lawrence, Beechey, and Hoppner; had painted the Lord Chancellor and William Pitt before his thirtieth year; and the list of Owen's portraits comprises a very large proportion of the men of rank and talent of the early part of the century. He was superior to Lawrence in many heads: they were void of the simpering prettiness and delicacy of complexion which injure many Lawrence's heads: the sitting full length of William Scott, Lord Stowell, in his robes, is worth of Vandyck. He was elected a member of the Royal Academy in 1806; in 1810 he was made principal portrait painter to the Prince Regent, and in 1813 he declined the honour of knighthood. He died 11th February, 1825, in his fifty-six year, after a lingering illness, though the immediate cause of death was his taking opium instead of an aperient draught, owing to the mistake the druggist, who had misplaced the labels. (Cunningham, *Lives of the Most Eminent British Painters*, &c.) [R.N.V.]

OWTRAM. See OUTRAM.

OXBERRY, W. H., a popular English comedian, 1808-1851.

OXENBRIDGE, J., an Eng. theolog., 1609-1681.

OXENSTIERNA, AXEL, Count, one of the greatest statesmen that Sweden ever produced, was born at Fano in Upland, 1583, and educated in several of the German universities. He made his first appearance at court in the reign of Charles IX., father of Gustavus Adolphus, and was employed in an important diplomatic mission as early as 1606. Gustavus and Oxenstierna were great friends, and when the former succeeded to the crown in the eighteenth year of his age, the latter, only ten years older, stood by his side as high chancellor. From that time, 1611, to the majority of Christina, 1644, the name of Oxenstierna occupies a large space in Swedish history—indeed in the history of Europe, as the political antagonist of Richelieu. Gustavus reposed most unlimited confidence in his honesty and statesmanship, and we shall see immediately that Christina, though far from feeling the same friendship for him as her father, was compelled to do so on account of his true worth and ability. We can only mark a few principal dates to mark his career. In 1617 he negotiated the peace between Sweden and Denmark. In 1617 he concluded the peace of St. Bova, which followed the Russian campaign, and in 1630, when Gustavus took the field against the imperialists, he was invested with full authority in all civil and military affairs on the Rhine. At the fall of the Swedish hero at Lutzen, 1631, he devolved on the chancellor to take measures for the security of the kingdom, and the senate trusted him with full powers, so that, in fact, he became virtual king during the minority of Ch-

a. The burden of the war and the administration both rested on his shoulders, and he was not man to shrink from the responsibility of either. October, 1633, he presented his memorial to council, which embraced a complete plan of public defence and finance, provided for the improvement of towns, the abolition of burdens on the people, and the security of civil freedom. He was necessarily intrusted with great power, and it is a proof of his greatness that he retained it without losing his popularity; and though it was a period of reform and reorganization, he consolidated the empire, and placed the daughter of his friend on an impaired throne. In 1642 Christina began to reign; in 1644 she assumed the government, and in the month of August, 1645, Oxenstierna concluded the peace of Denmark, on which occasion she created him count of Soderberg. He was, of course, a principal party to the conclusion of the thirty years' war, by the peace of Westphalia, 1648, and sent his son, John Oxenstierna, as plenipotentiary to the convention of the powers on that occasion: it was in answer to his professions of diffidence that the chancellor used those words which have become proverbial,—'You do not know, my son, with how little wisdom men are governed!' Oxenstierna vainly opposed the abdication of the queen to abdicate, and he died a few months afterwards in the same year, 1654. It is thus the daughter of Gustavus writes of him:—his great man had large attainments, having studied much in his youth. He contrived to read in the midst of his great occupations. He had a great capacity and knowledge of the affairs and interests of the world. He knew the strong and weak points of all the states of our Europe.

He had consummate wisdom and prudence, a vast capacity, a great heart. He was indefatigable. He had an assiduity and application to business incomparable. He made it his pleasure and his only occupation; and when he took relaxation his diversion was business. He was sober, as much as one could be in an age and country where that virtue was unknown. He was a full sleeper, and said that no affair had ever hindered him from sleeping in his life except twice: the first was the death of the late king, the other the loss of the battle of Nordlingen. He has often told me that when he went to rest he stripped off his cares with his clothes, and let them repose till the next day. For the rest, he was ambitious but faithful, incorruptible, a little too slow and phlegmatic.' [E.R.]

OZANAM, J., a Fr. mathematician, 1640-1717.

OZAROUSKI, PETER, hetman or grand-general of the crown of Poland, hung by the people of Warsaw as a partizan of the Russians, 1794.

OZELL, JOHN, an English writer of great learning and industry, whose principal works are translations from the French, Italian, and Spanish. Among these are Don Quixote, Fenelon on Learning, Rabelais, a complete version of Molière, and some of the dramas of Corneille and Racine. He is introduced into the Dunciad by Pope, whose rival he was. He d. in the office of auditor for St. Paul's Cathedral and St. Thomas's Hospital, 1743. OZERETZKOVSKI, NIKOLAI YAKOWLEWITSCH, a Russian naturalist, 1750-1827.

OZEROFF, WLADISLAV ALEXANDROVITSCH, a Russian officer, dist. as a dramatic wr., 1770-1816.

OZI, STEPHEN, a French composer, 1754-1805.

OZIAS, the chief of Bethulia, when it was besieged by Holofernes. See HOLOFERNES, JUDITH.

P

PAAW, PETER, a Dutch botanist, 1564-1617.

PACATIANUS, TITUS CLAUDIUS MARCIUS, a Roman usurper, killed by Decius about 249.

PACATUS, LATINUS DREPANUS, a poet and orator of the time of Theodosius the Great, 4th c.

PACCA, BARTOLOMEO, Cardinal, born at Benevento 1756, was raised to that dignity by Pius VI. in 1801, and distinguished himself in the politics of the succeeding period as the enemy of Napoleon, who twice imprisoned him. He retired to private affairs in 1824, and has since published 'Memoirs.' Died 1844.

PACCHIONI, A., an Ital. anatom., 1664-1726.

PACCIOLI, L., an Ital. mathematician, 16th c.

PACORI, A., an ascetic writer, 1649-1730.

PACIO, or PACIO, an Ital. jurisc., 1550-1635.

PACE, or PAICE, RICHARD, one of the most able diplomatists and men of learning in the 17th century, was born in Hampshire about 1482, educated at the university of Padua. He commenced his public life in the service of Cardinal Beaufort, or Bainbridge, whom he accompanied to France, and was afterwards often employed in diplomatic affairs by Wolsey. Having fallen under the displeasure of that haughty prelate, he was imprisoned two years in the Tower; and his mind was so affected that, in the later years of his life, he was only in the possession of his faculties at intervals. He wrote several learned pieces, and

was highly esteemed by his friends, Sir Thomas More and Erasmus. Died 1532.

PACHECO, FRANCESCO, a Spanish painter and art-writer, taught by the same master as Velasquez, 1571-1654.

PACHECO, DONNA MARIA. See PADILLA.

PACHYMERAS, G., a Gr. historian, 13th cent.

PACIAN, ST., a Spanish prelate, 4th century.

PACIANDI, PAOLA MARIA, an Italian ecclesiastic, distinguished as an antiquarian and historian, 1710-1785.

PACIFICUS, an Italian mechanician, 776-844.

PACIFICUS, M., a Latin poet, 15th century.

PACIO, GIULIO, an Italian *savant*, 1550-1635.

PACK, R., a miscellaneous writer, died 1728.

PACUVIUS, M., a Roman poet, 2d cent. B.C.

PADILLA, DON JUAN DE, a Spanish noble, who distinguished himself as leader of the popular party in a revolt against Charles V., during the period 1620-1622. He organized a general convention of the malcontents under the title of a junta, by which body he was appointed chief commander of a force of 20,000 men, but not until the cause had been greatly endangered by an unskilful leader. He was taken prisoner at the rout of Villatar, April 23, 1622, and shot the following day. His wife, DONNA MARIA DE PACHECO, exhibited the same heroic spirit as her husband, and, after his death, defended the city of Toledo till reduced to

the last extremity. She then made her escape to Portugal, where she died in poverty.

PADILLA, LORENZO DE, a Spanish antiquarian and historical writer, died about 1540. His nephew, **FRANCIS**, author of an ecclesiastical history of Spain, 1527-1607.

PAER, F., an Italian composer, 1774-1839.

PAEZ, F. A., a Portuguese divine, died 1532.

PAEZ, PEDRO, a famous Spanish Jesuit and missionary, author of a Description of Abyssinia, where he introduced the Roman Catholic faith, 1564-1622. Another of the name, **GASPARD PAEZ**, also distinguished in Abyssinia, 1582-1635.

PAGAN, a king of Bulgaria, reigned 764-771.

PAGAN, BLAISE FRANÇOIS, Count De, a famous marshal in the French wars, founder of the French school of fortifying, 1604-1665.

PAGANACCI, J., a French writer, 1729-1797.

PAGANEL, P., a French politician, 1745-1826.

PAGANI, the name of several Italian painters:—**VICENZO**, died towards the end of the 15th century. **LATTANZIO**, his son and scholar, known as a painter till 1553, when he abandoned the art. **FRANCESCO**, flourished at Florence, 1531-1561. **GREGORIO**, son of Francesco, 1558-1605. **PAOLO**, distinguished at Venice and Milan, 1661-1716.

PAGANINI, NICOLÒ, one of the greatest violinists that ever lived, was born at Genoa in 1784. His first lessons in music were imparted to him by his father, who seems to have discovered in the early infancy of the young Nicolo germs of that marvellous genius, which afterwards struck the musical world with wonder. At eight years old the boy was so far advanced that he took a prominent violin part in public saloons, as well as in the orchestra of the church. After having studied under Costa, Rolla, Ghiretti, and Paer, he was appointed director of the orchestra to the court at Lucca. In 1828, after having performed in various cities in Italy, he visited Vienna, when a charge of having murdered his wife was brought against him. He was able, however, to successfully refute the ill-founded charge. In 1831, Paganini went to Paris, where he created an immense sensation. After this he went to Brussels, where his wonderful slight of hand on the violin created only laughter. In the year last named the 'Wizard of the Bow,' as he was called, came to England, where he met with astonishing success, and where he received larger sums for his public performances than ever had even been dreamed of before his advent. Paganini died at Nice, in 1840, from a disease of the larynx, leaving an immense fortune. It has been said that though this great and original artist and inventor of difficulties and novel effects on the violin, was inordinately fond of money, he frequently ventured large sums at play in the gaming houses at Paris and other capital cities. His reputation is tarnished from the fact that he often condescended to mean tricks that he might secure the worthless applause of the crowds of 'pretended amateurs,' who flocked to his exhibitions. In person Paganini was tall and thin, with emaciated features, an acquiline nose, and long black elf locks, which personal peculiarities added greatly in the eyes of the unskilled, to enhance the merit of his performances. [J.M.]

PAGE, WILLIAM, a divine of the Church of England, an. of 'The Peace-Maker,' &c., 1590-1663.

PAGEAU, M., a French poet, 16th century.

PAGES, F. X., a French novelist, 1745-1800.

PAGES, GARNIER, a French politician, d. 18

PAGES, PIERRE MARIE FRANÇOIS, Viscount De, a Fr. navigator, k. at St. Domingo, 1748-17

PAGET, EUSEBIUS, a puritan divine, 1516-1617. His son, **EPHRAIM**, a divine, 1575-164

PAGET, LORD WILLIAM, a statesman and a bassador, reign of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. died 1564.

PAGI, ANTHONY, a learned ecclesiastic of order of cordeliers, author of Annotations on Annals of Baronius, 1624-1690. His nephew **FRANCIS**, a cordelier and historian of the pop. 1654-1721. A nephew of the latter, called **ABBE PAGI**, author of a history of the Netherlands, about 1690-1740.

PAGNEST, A. H. C., a Fr. painter, 1790-18

PAGNINO, S., an Ital. Orientalist, 1470-15

PAINE, THOMAS, born at Thetford, in Norfolk on the 29th of January, 1737. He was of humble origin, and conducted in early life his father's business of a staymaker. He was destined afterwards to a vast notoriety which might have proved enduring reputation if he had well applied great talents with which he was endowed. His history may be cited as an unhappy illustration of the defectiveness of any social system which does not supply a legitimate place for the ambitious longings of men of humble rank, by supplying them with education and the means of advancement. In other conditions, Paine might have been a great popular preacher, a distinguished statesman, or an eminent lawyer. He went to America at the outbreak of the war of independence, there enlisted himself against the claims and interests of his own country, by writing the pamphlet called 'Common Sense.' He led a restless life, passing from one employment to another. He generally said that he was repeatedly dismissed for misconduct. But the prejudices against his writings were so deep that all statements about his personal conduct should be taken with caution. In 1790, he published the first part of his 'Rights of Man,' a controversial attack on Burke's views on the French Revolution. The second part, which was a mere palpable attack on the constitution of government of Britain, procured a verdict for Paine against its author in the King's Bench. There is no doubt that this work, not undeservedly, laid many abuses, but it, at the same time, showed so much a desire for reform as a reckless malignancy against every class and person wielding power and influence in society. The clear tenderness of his style and the appliances of his illustrations made many readers regret their defects, which came still more flagrant in his subsequent, 'Agriculture and Reason.' He acted as a citizen of France. For all his sympathy with the republic, he narrowly escaped being guillotined by Robespierre, and died at Baltimore on the 8th of June, 1809. [J.H.]

PAINTER, W., an English writer, 16th century.

PAISIELLO, GIOVANNI, was born at Taranto in 1741. Having been placed at the Jesuits' college, in his native city, Paisiello soon distinguished himself amongst his fellow-pupils when they were according to the rule of the college, to join in singing the hymn to the Virgin. His father was induced to send him to Naples, that he might study

music, where he was placed under the tuition of a surante, a celebrated master of the period; and, after five years' study, he became first master among the pupils of the Conservatoire. His first opera was brought out at the theatre of Bologna, 1763. The reputation of Paisiello rose so high, that he had engagements to compose operas for all the principal states of Europe, and in the prosecution of his artistic career he visited Germany, Austria, Russia, and France. Paisiello, whose compositions were the most popular of the day, composed about sixty operas, besides masses, oratorios, concertos, songs, &c. He was named member of many learned societies in Italy, and was elected an associate of the French Institute, on the 14th of December, 1809. He died in Naples in the year 1818, when his remains received a public funeral, attended with all the pomp which the Catholic church knows so well to employ on such occasions. On the evening of his funeral the 'Nina' was performed, when the king of Naples and the whole court attended. [J.M.]

PAITONI, J. M., a Venetian writer, died 1774.

PAJOL, P., a French general, 1772-1844.

PAJON, C., a Fr. protestant writer, 1626-1685.

PAJOU, H., a French author, died 1776.

PAJOU, A., a French sculptor, 1780-1809.

PAKENHAM, SIR THOMAS, a famous naval commander in the last general war, 1758-1836.

PAKINGTON, DOROTHY, Lady, supposed by Hickeys to be the authoress of the 'Whole Duty Man,' died 1679.

ALADINI, FILIPPO, a painter of the Florentine school, 1544-1614. His daughter, ARCH-ELA, a painter, poet, and musician, 1599-1622.

ALEMON, a Latin grammarian, 1st century.

ALEFATUS, an ancient Greek philosopher.

ALEOLOGUS, the surname of several emperors of the East:—1. ANDRONICUS II. and ANDRONICUS III., which see. 2. JOHN VI., born at Constantinople 1332, succeeded his father, Andronicus, 1341, shared his power with Cantacuzenus till 1355, died, after a debauched life and many reverses, 1391. He was succeeded by his son, Michael. 3. JOHN VII., grandson of John VI., born 1390, associated with his uncle, Manuel, succeeded him 1425, died 1439.

ALAFOX-Y-MELZI, DON JOSEPH, the brave leader of Saragossa, was a Spanish officer descended from an old family of Arragon. He was living in privacy at Alfranca, near Saragossa, when the city was menaced by the French armies in 1808 and was proclaimed governor by the people, though only twenty-nine years of age, and without experience, on the 25th of May in that year. Such was the heroism of the people of Saragossa, headed by Palafox, that the French were compelled to retreat, after a murderous siege and bombardment of thirty-one days. They returned, however, in much greater force, under Marshals Moncey and Mörner, in the month of November, and the former, a few weeks later, was succeeded by Lannes. The city held out till the 20th of February—men, women, and children fighting in its defence till it became a heap of ruins, and suffering dreadfully from an epidemic fever. Palafox himself being prostrated by the disease, and, hopeless of success, then assigned the command to St. Marc, and the next day the city capitulated. Its defender became

a prisoner at Vincennes till the restoration of Ferdinand, who, in June, 1814, appointed him captain-general of Arragon. Died 1847. [E.R.]

PALAFIX-Y-MENDOZA, JUAN DE, a Spanish statesman and prelate, best known by his 'History of the Siege of Fontarabia,' and his 'History of the Conquest of China by the Tartars,' 1600-1659.

PALAPRAT, J. B. DE, a Fr. dramat., 1650-1721.

PALAZZI, J., a Venetian historian, 1640-1713.

PALEARIUS, A., an Italian scholar and theologian, executed at Rome for heresy, 1570.

PALENCIA, A. DE, a Span. historian, 15th c.

PALEOTTI, G., an Italian cardinal, 1522-1597.

PALESTRINA, GIOVANNI PIETRE, ALOISIA DA, sometimes, also, called PIERLUIGI, was born at Palestrina, the ancient Præneste, near Rome, about the year 1524. It is believed that his first instructor in music was Claude Goudimel, a Huguenot, native of Besançon, who was murdered at Lyons in 1572, on the fatal day of the St. Bartholomew.

Having distinguished himself as a composer he was about the year 1551, admitted into the pope's chapel at Rome, where he was soon afterwards appointed master by Pope Julius III. In 1555, it having been discovered that Palestrina had quitted the state of celibacy, Pope Paul IV. abruptly dismissed him from his post, to which he was afterwards restored in 1571. He having brought church harmony to a degree of perfection that had never before been attempted and never since excelled, departed this life on the 2d of February, 1594. In the course of this master's life, the council of Trent having, amongst other matters, taken the state of church music into consideration, appointed two cardinals to superintend the reform, which they had resolved upon. Immediately, by their direction, Palestrina set about the duty, and produced his celebrated work, known as 'The Mass of Pope Marcellus.' Such was the effect this work produced, that, when it was first performed, every person was enraptured, and the pope compared it to the heavenly melodies which the apostle John heard in his visions. The following account of Palestrina's death was entered in the register of the Pontifical chapel:—'February 2, 1594, this morning died the most excellent musician, Signor Giovanni Palestrina, our dear companion, and maestro de capello of St. Peter's church, whither his funeral was attended, not only by all the musicians of Rome, but by an infinite concourse of people, when "*Libera me, Domine*," (as composed by himself) was sung by the whole college.' Upon his coffin was inscribed '*Joannes Petrus Aloysius Prænestinus Musicae Princeps*.' His works, which were very numerous, were chiefly ecclesiastical. Several of his motets and sacred songs are in use in England at the present day. [J.M.]

PALETTA, J. B., an Ital. anatomist, 1747-1832.

PALEY, WILLIAM, D.D., a celebrated divine of the Church of England, was born in 1743 at Peterborough, Northamptonshire. At the age of sixteen he entered Christ's College, Cambridge. But unhappily, seduced by the influence of a few gay and dissolute companions, the first two years of his university residence were entirely lost or misspent. Having had the wisdom and fortitude, however, to disentangle himself from this disgraceful connection, he resolved on a course of devoted study; and such rapid progress did he make that, in 1768, he

became a fellow of the college, and soon after colleague to Dr. Law in his public lectures on Moral and Political philosophy, as well as on the New Testament. This early occupation directed the mind of Paley to those subjects, which, when more maturely studied, he gave to the public in works which have obtained him extensive fame as an author. Both as a college lecturer and a preacher, he was greatly admired for his sound sense and discretion, especially for his extraordinary skill in simplifying the most abstruse and difficult subjects, and bringing them down to the level of the humblest capacity. His early patron, Law, who had become bishop of Carlisle, and who was well aware of Paley's merits, promoted his views in the church by presenting him first to the vicarage of Dalston, Cumberland, then to Appleby, in Westmoreland, till in the course of years, he rose to be archdeacon of Carlisle. It was not till 1785, that his 'Elements of Moral and Political Philosophy' appeared. It was almost immediately adopted as a text-book in Cambridge; and although its leading principle,—that of expediency, has often drawn down upon the moral system of which it is the foundation, the weight of severe censure, the work from the sound sense that pervades it, as well as from the clearness and force of its arguments, still maintains its ground. Not long after, Paley again came before the world as an author by the publication of *Horæ Paulinæ*, or 'The Truth of the Scripture History' proved from undesigned coincidences in the epistles of Paul. More than any other of Paley's works, this treatise displays the characteristic qualities of the author's mind, and it formed a most important contribution to sacred literature, not only from the intrinsic value of the work, but from its opening up a new line of argument in illustration of the evidences. Paley did not take any open or prominent part in the discussion of public or political questions. But his hostility to the slave trade roused all his energies; and having drawn up an answer to the claims of the slave dealers, sent it to the parliamentary committee immediately previous to the discussion of the subject in the House of Lords. It produced a deep impression, and the author was rewarded not only by seeing the adoption of his views, but by promotion to the rectory of Bishop-Wearmouth, one of the most lucrative situations in the Church of England. It was there he composed and published his 'Natural Theology,' amid the paroxysms of a painful disease which brought him gradually to the grave. Dr. Paley was suspected of heterodoxy, having discovered a strong inclination to Arian sentiments. In other respects, he was a genial, warm-hearted, benevolent man, distinguished for shrewdness and strong good sense; and those mental qualities which he possessed in so eminent a degree were brought to bear predominantly on the subjects of religion. Died 1805. [R.J.]

PALFIN, J., a Flemish anatomist, 1649-1730.

PALISOT-DE-BEAUVOIS, AMBR. MARIE FR. JOSEPH, a dist. French naturalist, 1752-1820.

PALISSOT-DE-MONTENOY, CHARLES, a Fr. dramatic writer and literary critic, 1730-1814.

PALISSY, BERNARD DE, one of the greatest geniuses produced by the French nation, painter, physician, chemist, naturalist, and economist, born about 1500, died in the Bastille, where he was imprisoned by Henry III. as a Calvinist, 1589.

PALLADINO, GIACOMO, or JAMES, an Ital. prelate and theologian, generally called Giacomo de Teramo, author of 'Consolatio Peccatorum' religious romance, 15th century.

PALLADIO, ANDREA, a famous Italian architect, to whose skill Italy is indebted for many of her most beautiful edifices, born at Vicenza 1508, author of a 'Treatise on Architecture,' first published at Venice 1570, died 1580.

PALLADIUS, the name of several ancient writers:—1. A bishop of Helenopolis, in Bithynia, author of a 'History of the Hermits of the Desert' and friend of Chrysostom, born about 368. 2. A Roman writer on agriculture, author of a 'Dialogue of the Life of Chrysostom' written at Rome 408. It is a question among learned whether or not he is the same as the preceding. 3. A Roman writer on agriculture, so called. 4. A Gaulish prefect, born about 405. 5. A Roman prelate, mentioned as 'the first apostle of the South,' named Sophista, or Satrosophista, author of several medical works in Greek, 6th century.

PALLAS, the freedman and confidant of emperor Claudius, who, at his instance, married Agrippina. He was put to death by Nero.

PALLAS, PETER SIMON, a German traveller and naturalist, author of works on the history, topography, and natural history of various parts of the Russian dominions, 1741-1811.

PALLAVICINI, or PELAVICINO, the name of two Italian chiefs of the Ghibellines, died 1135 and 1136.

PALLAVICINO, FERRANTE, a satirical Italian author of letters, born 1618, beheaded 1644.

PALLAVICINO, SFORZA, an Italian cardinal, author of a 'History of the Co. of Trent,' 1607-1611.

PALLIERE, V. L., a Fr. painter, 1787-1818.

PALLIOT, P., a French genealogist, 1608-1680.

PALLISER, SIR HUGH, a British admiral, born 1721, and after distinguishing himself in several occasions, including the taking of Quiberon, was second in command to Admiral Keppel in his famous action off Ushant, 1778. On this occasion a misunderstanding arose between the two officers, who preferred charges against each other, which ended in the censure of Palliser. He became governor of Greenwich Hospital, and died there 1783.

PALLUEL, F. C. DE, a Fr. agriculturist, 1743-1800.

PALM, J. G., a German divine, 1697-1748.

PALM, J. P., a German patriot, shot 1806.

PALMA, JACOB, the name of two Italian painters, the elder of whom was born at Bergamo 1554, and died at Venice 1574. The younger, his nephew, flourished at Venice, 1544-1628.

PALMELLA, DON PEDRO DE SUZA, a Portuguese statesman, duke of, a distinguished Portuguese statesman, was born at Turin 1781; and after an education in Portugal, followed by the customary European travels of a nobleman, took a leading part in the political troubles of his country, and especially in opposing the succession of Don Miguel; died 1840.

PALMER, H., a learned divine, 1601-1647.

PALMER, JOHN, an English actor, was born in London about 1742, and commenced his career as an actor in inferior parts at the Haymarket Theatre, Drury Lane theatres. Gradually increasing reputation, he was at length appointed manager of a new theatre proposed to be built in the Strand, London, but not being able to procure a patent, he returned to Drury, under circumstances of pecuniary distress.

embarrassment, which ultimately induced him to solve to emigrate to America, which country, however, he never visited. His death was remarkable. It took place on the stage of the Liverpool theatre, while performing the character of 'The Stranger,' and uttering the exclamation—'There is another and a better world.' This event occurred 2d August, 1798. Mr. Palmer was one of those actors who are made by time and practice. He was a modest and punctilious man, and, as respected, with, it would seem, a dash of eccentricity in his character; and, according to tradition, seems to have had a presentiment of his death. [J.A.H.]

PALMER, JOHN, held in remembrance as the projector of mail coaches, was a native of Devon, where he followed the trade of a brewer. In the adoption of his scheme, he became comptroller-general of the post office, from which office he was removed in 1792, died 1818.

PALMER, S., an historian of printing, d. 1732.

PALMIERI, M., an Italian annalist, 1405-1475.

PALMIERI, V., an Ital. theologian, 1753-1820.

PALMQUIST, MAGNUS, Baron De, a Swedish mathematician, and president of the Company of Mines, 1660-1729.

PALMSCHOELD, ELIAS, a Swedish historical mathematician employed at Stockholm, died 1719.

PALOMINO-Y-VELASCO, A. ANTONIO, a Spanish painter and biographer of artists, 1653-1726.

PALSGRAVE, JOHN, a polite wr., died 1554.

PAMELE, J. DE, a Fr. theologian, 1536-1587.

PAMPILIUS, a Greek painter, 4th cent.

PAMPILIUS, ST., a presbyter of Caesarea, in Palestine, who suffered martyrdom in the persecution under Maximinus, 309.

PAMPARD, C. F., a Fr. poet, about 1691-1764.

PANASIUS, a Stoic philosopher, 2d cent. B.C.

PANCIOLOLI, G., an Italian jurist, 1523-1582.

PANIKOUCKE, ANDREW JOSEPH, a Flemish painter and literateur, 1700-1753. His son, PANIKOUCKE JOSEPH, distinguished as a journalist at the founder of the 'Moniteur,' &c., 1736-1798.

PANIEL, A. X., a Fr. numismatist, 1699-1777.

PANIGAROLA, F., an Italian prelate, 1548-94.

PANIN, NIKITA JOANOVITCH, Count De, a Russian statesman, who rose to distinction in the service of Peter the Great, and became prime minister to Catharine; b. at Lucca 1718, d. 1783.

PANINI, GIAN PAOLO, an Italian architect and landscape painter, 1691-1764. His son, FRANCESCO, in the same line of art, dates unknown.

PANONINO, J., a Hungarian poet, 1434-72.

PAPENUS, a Christian philosopher, 2d cent.

PAPALEON, H., a Fr. historian, 1522-1595.

PAPANIO, O., an Ital. historian, 1529-1568.

PAPASIAS, a Greek poet, 5th century B.C.

PAPACETIA, MARIA HELENA, an Italian painter, as an historical painter, 1668-1709.

PAPER, G. W. F., a Ger. bibliog., 1729-1805.

PAPAI, D. S., an Italian literateur, 1684-1751.

PAPAI, HYACINTH, or GIACINTO, a native of Corsica, distinguished for his part in liberating his country from the Genoese, 1729. He became one of the chief magistrates of the country, and acted as lieutenant of the king elected by the patriots. He fled to Naples on the invasion of the French, and there about 1755. His son, PASCAL, is the subject of the following article. An elder son,

CLEMENT, also a distinguished patriot, died in Italy, and with him, as he left only daughters, the name of Paoli became extinct.

PAOLI, PASCAL, was born in Corsica in 1726. His native island had long been under the oppressive domination of the Genoese, which the Corsicans made repeated efforts to shake off. Paoli was raised to the headship of the liberating party in 1755. He organized a regular civil and military government, and for thirteen years carried on the war of independence against the Genoese with unvarying spirit, and with general success. In 1768, the Genoese sold their right of sovereignty over Corsica to France. The French endeavoured to induce Paoli to recognize their dominion and adopt their interests, by lavish offers of rank and money. But Paoli rejected all their bribes, and made a gallant though unsuccessful resistance to the troops which they poured into Corsica. After the French conquest was completed, Paoli took refuge in England, where he was received with merited respect. The British government settled a pension on him, and he passed many years in honoured friendship with Burke, Johnson, and other distinguished Englishmen of the age. When the war of the French Revolution commenced, Paoli headed an expedition to Corsica, by which it was sought to detach that island from France, and unite it to the British dominion. This attempt, after some temporary successes, ultimately failed. Paoli returned to England, where he passed the remainder of his life in tranquillity. He died in 1807. He deserved the eulogium which the English historian Lord Mahon has pronounced on him, of being 'a brave and skillful soldier, and an upright and disinterested statesman.' He was also a warm and sincere friend; his literary acquirements were considerable; and he was a man of spotless integrity and pure morals in private life. [E.S.C.]

PAOLINI, P., an Italian dramatist, 1663-1726.

PAPA, J. DEL, an Ital. physician, 1649-1753.

PAPIAS, a grammarian of the 11th century.

PAPIAS, ST., a bishop of Hierapolis, 2d cent.

PAPILLON, A., a French poet, 1487-1559.

PAPILLON, JOHN, two French wood engravers, father and son—the former, 1639-1710; the latter, 1661-1710. A younger son, NICHOLAS, same profession, 1663-1714. A grandson of the elder John, named JOHN BAPTIST, noted for his foliage and flowers, 1698-1776. A brother of the latter, J. B. MICHEL, 1720-1746.

PAPILLON, P., a French canonist, 1666-1738.

PAPILLON, T., a Fr. jurisconsult, 1514-1596.

PAPIN, DENIS, an ingenious Frenchman, who assisted Boyle in many of his experiments, and invented the digester known by his name, died 1710.

PAPIN, ISAAC, a French divine, 1657-1709.

PAPINIAN, a celebrated Roman jurist, 175-212.

PAPON, J., a French Hellenist, 1505-1590.

PAPON, J. P., a French historian, 1734-1805.

PAPPENHEIM, COUNT, one of the most illustrious generals of Austria during the thirty years' war, 1594-1632.

PAPPONI, J., an Italian jurist, died 1605.

PAPPUS, a mathematician of Alexandria, 4th c.

PAPPUS, J., a German divine, 1549-1610.

PAQUOT, J. N., an Austrian hist., 1722-1803.

PARABOSCO, G., an Italian poet, 16th cent.

PARACELSUS. PHILIPPUS AUREOLUS

THEOPHRASTUS PARACELSUS BOMBAST, AB HOHENHEIM, was born about the year 1493, near Zurich. Although he has left no discovery behind him, he is highly distinguished as the founder of the modern science of medicine. He instituted an immense number of experiments on the influence of chemical remedies in disease, and acquired much fame by the successful result of his treatment. He travelled extensively throughout Europe for the purpose of adding to his stock of knowledge, and of studying nature in her varied departments. He was professor of physic and surgery at Basle, from 1526 to 1527, when he abdicated his office and afterwards became a wanderer through various parts of Germany, Colmar, Moravia, Vienna, Hungary, and finally Salzburg, where he died in 1541, in his forty-eighth year. Paracelsus was a man of most dissolute habits and unprincipled character; and his works (Opera) are filled with the highest flights of unintelligible bombastic jargon, unworthy of perusal, but are such as might be expected from one who united in his person the qualities of a fanatic and a drunkard. [R.D.T.]

PARADIN, WILLIAM, a French historian, 1510-1590. His brother, **CLAUDE**, a writer on genealogy, &c., about the same period. **JOHN**, cousin of the preceding, dist. as a poet, about 1508-1588.

PARADIS, PAUL, a Jewish convert, first professor of Hebrew at Paris, died 1559.

PARADIS DE RAYMONDIS, JOHN ZACHARIAH, a Fr. moralist and agriculturist, 1746-1800.

PARADISI, COUNT AGOSTINO, an Italian poet, professor of civil economy and the Belles Lettres at Modena, born at Vignola, Reggio, 1736, d. 1783.

PARADISI, COUNT JOHN, son of the preceding, born about 1760, became director of the Cisalpine republic in 1797, and, at a later period, president of Napoleon's Italian senate. He died 1826, distinguished as a philosopher and man of letters.

PARASINA MALATESTA. See **NICHOLAS**.

PARCK, THOMAS, an engraver, 1759-1834.

PARCELLES, JOHN, a Dutch painter, noted for his storm-pieces, 1597-1641. His son, **JULIUS**, born about 1628, painted in the same style.

PARCIEUX. See **DEPARCIEUX**.

PARDIES, J. G., a French *savant*, 1636-1673.

PARDOUX, B., a French physician, 1545-1611.

PARE, AMBROSE, one of the greatest surgeons of modern times, called the father of French surgery, was born in 1509, and was professional adviser of four French sovereigns. Though a Huguenot, he was in the fullest confidence of Charles IX., and by his favour escaped the massacre of St. Bartholomew; died 1590.

PAREJA, J. DE, a Spanish painter, 1606-1670.

PARENT, A., a Fr. mathematician, 1666-1716.

PAREUS, the name of three distinguished theologians and philologists of Germany:—**DAVID WOENGLER**, author of many commentaries, 1548-1622. **PHILIP**, his son, about 1576-1650. **DANIEL**, son of the latter, 1605-1635.

PARFAIET, F., a Fr. dramatist, 1698-1753.

PARIJI, J., an Italian architect, died 1635.

PARINI, J., an Italian poet, 1729-1799.

PARIS, A., a French ecclesiastic, 1631-1683.

PARIS, F., a notary of Paris, known at the period of the revolution as a friend of Danton.

PARIS, F., a French religious writer, d. 1718.

PARIS, FRANCIS, commonly called the **PARIS**, was a French ecclesiastic, born He died after a life of religious mortification charity 1727, and was buried in the cimet Saint-Medard. Here the most extraordinary scenes took place, occasioned by the allegiances wrought at his tomb, where persons into convulsions and transports of prophetic rium. An account of these occurrences written by the magistrate Montqueron, an only ceased when the government took measures, prosecuted some of the parties walled up the ground.

PARIS, J. B. F., a French general, 1748-1820.

PARIS, JEAN J., a political writer, died

PARIS, L. M., a writer on grammar, 1740

PARIS, MATTHEW, one of our earliest historians, was a Benedictine monk of St. and is known from 1245, to the year of his 1259. He was a man of the highest character and distinguished as a musician, poet, orator, logian, painter, and architect. His practical were turned to the reformation of monastic discipline, on which account he was sent to by the pope. His principal work, first published in 1571, extends over English history from the of William the Conqueror to his own time, the earlier portion being lost. Other works exist only in MS.

PARIS, M. A., a French general, killed

PARIS, P. A., a French architect, 1747

PARIS, P. L., an actor of the French revolution, originally a priest of the oratory, executed

PARISAN, P. G., a French dramatist, 1

PARK, SIR J. A., a disting. lawyer, die

PARK, MUNGO, was born at the Fowlshiels, near Selkirk, on the 10th Sep

1771. An aptness for learning which he showed, and a reserved and thoughtful and grave deportment, which were natural to him, and distinguished him through life, led his parents to select him as the most eligible of their sons for the ministry of the Church of Scotland. His education was directed accordingly; but his own tastes and aspiration took a different turn, and choosing the medical profession, he was apprenticed, at the age of fifteen, to Mr. Anderson, a surgeon in Selkirk. He remained three years, and then went to Edinburgh college, where his attendance on the usual course was continued for three sessions, the term necessary for graduation as a surgeon. A taste for botany acquired in his rambles, was of the greatest use to him afterwards, and may be said to have in a great measure determined his future career. A young man, James Dickson, afterwards his brother-in-law, came to London to seek employment as a gardener, engaged by a nurseryman at Hammersmith, whose gardens Sir Joseph Banks was a frequent visitor. Dickson's superior intelligence attracted Sir Joseph's notice; and when some years afterwards he began business on his own account as a seedsman, and waited upon Sir Joseph Banks, most kindly received by him, and offered him the use of his library. Dickson gladly availed himself of the advantages thus presented to him.

me afterwards a distinguished botanist, author of work on cryptogamic plants, and of many valuable papers in the Linnean transactions. He went with him on a botanical tour in the islands while he was a student; and when Parkwards went to London, on the completion of course, he introduced him to Sir Joseph Banks, whose influence the situation of assistant son in the Worcester East Indiaman was soon ned. Park sailed in February, 1792, and red the following year. He brought home interesting plants, and contributed to the an Society a paper on eight new fishes from tra. He now remained for some time inac-enjoying intercourse with scientific men, to a he was introduced by Sir Joseph Banks, president of the Royal Society, whose warm ship towards him knew no interruption dur-is entire career. Sir Joseph was an active er of the African Association, formed in for the exploration of the central portions at continent; and Park's attention must, of e, have been much drawn to the subject. Havg ardour in the pursuit of his profession, and bly even no fondness for it, while he had cherished a strong desire for foreign travel, a natural that Park should offer himself to e association when they were looking out for ecessor to Major Houghton, who had perished e attempt to reach the Niger from the west e. Park's knowledge of natural history and ine, his age—the full vigour of youth—his us experience of a hot climate, his enthus- and a reputation for courage and address, and, it would seem, rather upon an observa- of his personal qualities and general bearing, e upon anything which he had yet done, and recommendations of so strong a nature e the Association accepted his offer. After due eparation he left England on the 22d May, 79, and on the 5th July reached Pisanía, a e factory 200 miles up the river Gambia, e he remained some time with Dr. Laidley, e ident agent. Beginning his journey on the eember, he first crossed the country E.N.E. e ara, and then turning S.E. traversed the eains of Leedamar and Bambarra, till he e sight of the Niger near Sego: 'I saw with e pleasure the great object of my mission, e sought-for majestic Niger, glittering to e morning sun, as broad as the Thames at eminster, and flowing slowly to the eastward. e turned to the brink, and having drunk of the e lifted up my fervent thanks in prayer to e Great Ruler of all things, for having thus far eed my endeavours with success.' Thus, the e step was gained in the solution of a most dif- e problem, deemed by his country of great im- e portance, and which had already baffled the skill e numerous enterprising travellers, and the efforts e powerful states. Park was determined to work e problem fully out, by tracing the mysterious e of this great river. He found it impossible, e to proceed farther down than Silla, near e and on the 30th July he began his homeward e towards the Gambia. Following the Niger e as Bammakoo, and there turning to the e he crossed the country watered by the e of the Senegal, by a route more southerly

than his former track, and at length reached Pisanía on the 10th June, 1797; having thus accom- plished a journey whose hardship and suffering are, perhaps, without a parallel in the history of inland discovery. Soon after he returned home; and residing mostly at his native place, occupied himself in preparing an account of his travels. In August, 1799, being then in his twenty-eighth year, he married the daughter of his former master, Mr. Anderson, and, in October 1801, settled in the town of Peebles for the practice of his profession. During the few years which he spent here, he en- joyed much domestic happiness, and the privilege of associating with Sir Walter Scott, Dr. Adam Ferguson, the historian, and other persons of note. His mind was, however, kept in an unsettled state up till the end of 1804, by several proposals from government for new schemes of discovery. One for a new expedition to Central Africa was at length matured, and Park was requested to take the com- mand. 'Park,' says his biographer, 'was so much afraid of encountering the distress of his family, that he proceeded directly to London from Edinburgh without returning to bid them a formal adieu.' Towards other friends he practised the same con- straint upon his feelings. He sailed from Ports- mouth January 30th, 1805. Pisanía was again fixed on as the point of departure. His companions on his former journey were two negroes, and even these had accompanied him no farther than Yarra, so that for more than three-fourths of his journey he was quite alone. On the second journey he had stipulated for a good escort; and the presence of two friends, Mr. Anderson, his wife's brother, as sur- geon, and Mr. Scott, a young neighbour, as artist. With these two friends, five artificers from the royal dock-yards, Lieutenant Martyn, thirty-five privates from the garrison at Goree, and Isaaco, a Mandingo, a priest and trader, as guide and interpreter, and forty asses with baggage, Park left Pisanía on the 4th of May, 1805. He chose the route by which he had returned on his first journey; but the time of starting was most unfortunate and ill-chosen,—less by any fault of his, than the delay of the govern- ment in despatching the ships from England. On the 8th June the rainy season set in, and the mis- fortunes of the expedition began. On the 19th August, Park reached the summit of the mountain ridge, dividing the river basins of the Senegal and Niger, and came once more in sight of the latter, 'rolling its immense stream along the plain,' and, on the evening of the same day, pitched his tent on the banks of the Niger at Bammakoo, where he had struck off from the river on his homeward route. Only seven men now remained; most of the rest had died of fever or dysentery by the way, among whom was Mr. Scott the artist; a few had been left sick in charge of friendly natives, but were not afterwards heard of. Nearly a month be- fore, the last of the forty asses had died. The ex- pedition now descended the river in two canoes to Sansanding, between Sego and Silla, where his brother-in-law, Mr. Anderson, and two of the men, fell victims to the dreadful climate. Lieu- tenant Martyn and three soldiers were all who now survived. With their aid, Park constructed a vessel, which was named the schooner Joliba, 40 feet long by 6 broad, and drawing, when loaded, only one foot water; and having engaged a guide

and interpreter, named Amadi Fatouma, instead of Isaaco, who was sent back to the Gambia with his journal and letters, purchased three slaves, and laid in a stock of provisions, he set sail down the river on the 17th November, in the hope of tracing the remaining course of this famed stream, the lower part of which, according to the theory which he had formed, was identical with the Congo, or Zaire, entering the Atlantic in lat. 15° S. This, however, it was destined that the intrepid and enthusiastic traveller was not to accomplish. His despatches, forwarded by Isaaco, contained the last intelligence ever received from him, and for many years his fate was involved in mystery. It was at length distinctly made out by information gleaned from various quarters, that, about the beginning of June 1806, he had descended the river as far as Boussa, 650 miles below Timbuctoo; that here his interpreter, whose engagement now terminated, was sent on shore with a present for the king of Yaouri; that this was withheld by the Dooty, or chief, to whom it was given, and the king was told the white men had gone to return no more; that the king hereupon imprisoned the interpreter, and sent a band of armed men to intercept Park's passage at rocky narrows near Boussa; and that here, after a vain struggle against superior numbers, Park and all his companions, except one of the negroes, leaped into the river to attempt their escape by swimming, and were drowned. Fatouma was afterwards released, and met with this negro. Their narratives, and Park's journal, with an introductory sketch of his life and labours, were published together in 1815. Government paid to his widow, according to stipulation before he left home, the sum of £4000. His family consisted of three sons and one daughter; the latter, married to H. W. Meredith, Esq., of Pentry-Bichen, Denbighshire, and his youngest son, Archibald, an officer in the East India Company's service, are still alive. All his brothers and sisters had families, many of whom are still living; and several of his relatives occupy stations of high respectability in Glasgow. In person, Mungo Park was tall and muscular, and possessed an extraordinary power of enduring fatigue; and by his many noble, mental, and moral qualities, was no less fitted for the right conduct of the important enterprises in which he was engaged. [J.B.]

PARK, T., a bibliographical writer, 1759-1834.

PARKE, J., a famous musician, 1745-1829.

PARKER, GEORGE, earl of Macclesfield, son of the first earl, who was lord chancellor of England, distinguished as a mathematician, died 1766.

PARKER, HENRY, Lord Morley, one of the barons who threatened Clement VII. with the loss of his supremacy if he refused his consent to the divorce of Henry VIII. He bears the reputation of a man of letters, and some of his works exist in MS., 1476-1556.

PARKER, MATTHEW, the second protestant archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Norwich 1504, and was early distinguished by his progress in every branch of knowledge connected with the study of divinity. In 1533 he became chaplain to Queen Anne Boleyn, and was charged by her with the care of her daughter Elizabeth. He remained in concealment during the reign of Mary, though search was several times made for him, and was

elevated to the primacy on the accession of Elizabeth. He was among the first selected to print the Reformed Liturgy; and the 'Bishops' Bible, which remained in use till the present translation was effected, was printed under his inspection. Archbishop Parker was also a great antiquary, and had some share, either as patron or coadjutor, in the work 'De Antiquitate Britannicæ Ecclesiæ', besides being the founder of the first Society of Antiquaries. He died 1575.

PARKER, RICHARD, appointed admiral of the fleet by the mutineers during the revolt at Spithead, was a disgraced midshipman, who was acting at that juncture as a common sailor. He was a man of enterprise and address, and acquired much influence over the men. On the reduction of the mutiny by Lord Howe, he was hanged on board the *Sandwich*, June 30, 1797.

PARKER, ROBERT, a puritan writer on theological subjects, known from 1583 to 1607. His son, THOMAS, a theological and religious writer, took refuge in America 1634, died there 1677.

PARKER, SAMUEL, a prelate of the reign of James II., who at that period joined the party. He is author of a history of his own times and of other works, in particular 'A Discourse of Ecclesiastical Polity,' written against the dissenters, born at Northampton 1640, died 1687.

PARKES, SAMUEL, a practical chemist, known as the author of many useful elementary works, 1759-1825.

PARKHURST, JOHN, bishop of Norwich in the reign of Elizabeth, and previously the teacher of Bishop Jewel, at Merton college. He was a scholar of eminent learning and piety; 1511-1577.

PARKHURST, JOHN, author of the well-known Hebrew and Greek lexicons, was born in Northamptonshire 1728, and educated at Clare College, Cambridge. He entered into orders, but held no preferments in the church, and, possessing considerable property, devoted himself to literary pursuits. He was a man of high principle, and a receiver of the philosophy of John Hutcheson. Died at Epsom 1797.

PARKINS, J., a writer on law, 16th cent.

PARKINSON, J., a writer on botany, d. 1726.

PARKINSON, T., a mathematician, 1745-1818.

PARMENIDES, of Elea, in Magna Græcia, born about 536 B.C.; one of the chief of the Eleatic school. That great search concerning the substance of things occupied Parmenides instead of finding Unity in Nature, he discovered it in Mind alone. It is the Reason which perceives and bestows Unity on Plurality; so that true Reality is Subjective. The scheme of Parmenides is a pure Idealism, and open to the objections to which one-sided schemes are liable. He exercised, however, much influence on the speculations of Plato.

PARMENIO, a Macedonian gen., d. B.C. 341.

PARMENTIER, ANTHONY A., a famous French agricultural writer and philanthropist, 1737-1826.

PARMENTIER, J., a Fr. painter, 1658-1700.

PARMENTIER, J., a French navigator. He was also a versifier and translator, 16th cent.

PARMIZIANO. See MAZZUOLI.

PARNELL, THOMAS, born at Dublin in 1739, took orders, and became archdeacon of Clonmel. He received, also, other preferments through the influence of his family.

terest of Swift, when he deserted the Whig party on their fall in the latter part of the reign of Queen Anne. He was a contributor to the *Spectator* and *Guardian*, and, after flying to London on his Irish parsonage, became intimate with the leading men of letters. His poetry comes nearer Pope's, in sweetness of versification, than do any other verses of the time: and he has not only much felicity of diction, but also a very pleasing seriousness of sentiment, shown in such pieces as his popular allegory 'The Hermit.' His death, which occurred in 1718, is said to have been hastened by intemperate habits, and these have been attributed to the grief he felt for the loss of his wife. [W.S.]

PARODI, FILIPPO, a Genoese sculptor, born about 1640, died 1708. DOMENICO, his son, an historical painter, 1668-1740. BATTISTA, brother of Domenico, 1674-1730. PELLEGRINO, son of Domenico, a portrait painter, died after 1741.

PAROLETTI, VICTOR MODESTE, an Italian physician, dist. as a philos. and natural., 1765-1834.

PARR. See CATHARINE PARR.

PARR, RICHARD, an Irish divine, an. of Sermons and a 'Life of Archbishop Usher,' 1617-91.

PARR, SAMUEL, an eminent classical scholar and critic, was the son of an apothecary of Harrowthe-Hill, in Middlesex, and was born there in 1666. He obtained a living in the Church of Englefield, in the gift of Sir Francis Burdett, and wrote several works of temporary interest; died 1825.

PARR, THOMAS, noticed here as an extraordinary instance of longevity, was a native of Shropshire. He was born in 1488, and laboured in business till after he was one hundred and thirty years old. He died in 1635, when nearly one hundred and fifty-three years of age; and even then, Dr Harvey, who opened his body, found no internal signs of decay. His grandson died at the age of one hundred and twenty.

PARR, W., a partizan of Mary Stuart, ex. 1584.

PARRENNIN, D., a Fr. mission., 1665-1741.

PARRHASIUS, a Greek painter, 5th cent. b.c.

PARRHASIUS, AULUS JAMES, an Italian grammarian and classical editor, 1470-1534.

PARROCEL, BARTHOLOMEW, a French painter, died 1660. His son, JOSEPH, a great painter of battles, 1648-1704. CHARLES, son and pupil of Joseph, 1688-1752. IGNATIUS, nephew and

pupil of Joseph, died 1722. PIERRE, younger brother of the latter, also a pupil of his uncle Joseph, about 1720-1765. IGNATIUS, son of Pierre, and last painter of the family, d. abt. 1774.

PARRY, CALEB HILLIER, father of the well-known arctic navigator, distinguished as a physician and naturalist, and more than forty years physician at the Bath hospital, was born in 1756. His principal work is entitled 'The Elements of Zoology,' died 1822.

PARRY, R., bishop of St. Asaph, died 1620.

PARRY, R., a divine and theologian, 1722-1780.

PARRY, W., an English painter, 1742-1791.

PARSON, J., a Dutch engraver, 16th century.

PARSONS, A., an English traveller, died 1785.

PARSONS, JAMES, a physician, anatomist, and anatomian, an. of several curious works, 1705-70.

PARSONS, JOHN, an anatomist, 1742-1785.

PARSONS, PHILIP, a minister of the Church of England, kn. as a miscellaneous wr., 1729-1812.

PARSONS, ROBERT, whose name is sometimes written PERSONS, an English Jesuit, famous for his intermeddling in affairs of state, 1547-1610.

PARUTA, PAUL, a Venetian diplomatist, and historiographer to the state, 1540-1598.

PARUTA, PHILIP, an antiquarian, died 1629.

PAS, ANTH. DE, a French general, 1641-1711.

PAS, or PAAS, CRISPIN DE, a Dutch designer and engraver, born about 1536, had three sons in the same profession:—CRISPIN, the eldest, born 1570; WILLIAM, the second, dates unknown; SIMON, the third, a portrait engraver, born 1574. His daughter, MADELEINE, also distinguished herself in the art, born 1576.

PASCAL, the first of the name pope, 817-824. The second, 1099-1113. The third, an antipope, elected in opposition to Alexander III., and supported by the emperor Frederick, 1164-1168. Another antipope, of the name, headed a faction some time in 687.

PASCAL, BLAISE, was a native of Clermont in Auvergne, where he was born 19th June, 1623. His ancestors had, for several generations, held high offices in the French government, and his father was a provincial judge in his native county. Even in boyhood, the extraordinary power and acuteness of Blaise Pascal displayed itself. His father, who was an eminent mathematician, undertook the sole management of his son's education, and for that purpose removed to Paris. The bias of young Pascal's mind being strongly inclined towards mathematical science, the prudent father, afraid lest the favourite subject might engross his mind to the neglect of other necessary branches, took care to give him little or no access to his library. He confined his son's attention, as much as possible, to the study of languages. But nature could not be repressed, and the daily pastime of the boy was to draw mathematical diagrams, with charcoal, on the floor. In this stolen enjoyment, his father surprised him, and the figure that was then absorbing his thoughts was the 32d proposition of Euclid; showing that he had already mastered all the previous elements that enter into that demonstration. His father thenceforth set him to the regular study of Euclid; and so great was his proficiency in the science, that, before completing his sixteenth year, he had composed a treatise on conic sections, invented an arithmetical machine, for which, in 1649, he obtained a patent; and at the age of twenty-three had finished those important experiments, in pneumatics and hydrostatics, which have so honourably connected his name with the progress of natural philosophy, and raised him to the same rank with Torricelli and Boyle. A serious illness, brought on by intense application to study, obliged him, for a long time, to suspend his favourite pursuits, and on his recovery, circumstances occurred that powerfully diverted his thoughts into a different channel. During his protracted sickness, he had received deep impressions of religion, so that under an overwhelming sense of its importance he resolved to renounce all the scientific and secular pursuits, to which his taste and genius so strongly directed him, and to apply his mind exclusively to the study of theology, and the means by which he might promote the best interests of his fellow-men. Through the loopholes of his pious retreat, however, he took an occasional glance at

what was passing in the world, and on the outbreak of the fierce contests that were waged between the Jansenists and the Jesuits, Pascal showed himself a keen and powerful advocate of the former. It was in connection with the controversy respecting Arnauld, that he wrote his famous 'Letters of a Provincial to one of his Friends,' which first appeared in the year 1656, under the fictitious authorship of Louis de Montalte. They contain a most withering exposure of the false morality of the Jesuits, and the sentiments are expressed in a style of elegance, accompanied with the most sparkling wit and bitter sarcasms, which, although enlisted in a foreign and bygone controversy, have secured to the work a lasting fame. Pascal meditated a work of high importance, viz., an inquiry into the character and evidences of Christianity, and in the hands of so original, profound, and independent a thinker, there was reason to expect a production which would interest and instruct the whole Christian world. But his *Pensees*, or 'Thoughts on Religion,' a posthumous volume of loose and desultory fragments, which were meant to be woven into a regular composition, is all that was accomplished of this grand design, for he was arrested in the midst of his work by death in 1662, which happened so suddenly and in such suspicious circumstances, as gave some colour to the charge of his being carried off by poison.

[R.J.]



[House in which Pascal died.]

PASCH, G., a German philologist, 1661-1707.

PASCH, J., a professor of philosophy, d. 1709.

PASCH, JEAN, a Swedish landscape and marine painter, 1706-1769. LAURENCE, of the same family name, is known as a portrait painter; and his daughter, ULRICA FREDERICA, was a member of the Academy of Painting and Sculpture, 1735-96.

PASCHAL. See PASCAL.

PASCHAL, C., a Fr. antiquarian, died 1625.

PASCHAL, F., a Fr. dramatist, 17th century.

PASCHUIS, G., a Ger. philologist, 1661-1707.

PASCOLI, A., an Ital. anatomist, 1669-1757.

PASCOLI, L., an Ital. art-writer, 1674-1744.

PASINELLI, L., an Ital. painter, 1629-1700.

PASQUALIS. See MARTINEZ.

PASQUIER, STEPHEN, an eminent French civilian, and enemy of the Jesuits, 1529-1615.

PASS, PASSE, or PAAS. See PAS.

PASSAROTTI, BARTALOMEO, an Italian painter and engraver, died 1592. He had two sons also disting. in art:—TIBURZIO, died 1612; AURELIO, who died between 1592 and 1605.

PASSEMENT, C. S., a Fr. astronomer, 1702-

PASSERAT, J., a French poet, 1584-1602.

PASSERI, GIAMBATTISTA, an Italian aquarian and naturalist, 1694-1780.

PASSERI, GIAMBATTISTA, an Italian painter and poet, 1610-1679. His nephew, GUISEPPA, also a painter, 1654-1714.

PASSEROTTI. See PASSAROTTI.

PASSIGNANO, DOMINICO CRESTI DA, a disting. painter of the Florentine school, 1568-1634.

PASSIONEI, DOMENICO, a learned Italian cardinal, and promoter of literature, 1682-1768.

PASSWAN-OGLOU, OSMAN, a pacha of Valdin, in Bulgaria, who revolted against the porte, as his father had been put to death; and, after a struggle, compelled the sultan to confirm him in the government. He was afterwards faithful to the Turks in a war with the Russians, 1758-1810.

PASTEUR, J. D., a Dut. naturalist, 1763-1842.

PASTORIUS, J., a Ger. historian, 1610-1680.

PATARASI, L., an Ital. naturalist, 1674-1740.

PATEL, PETER, a French landscape painter, killed in a duel, 1654-1703. His son, of the same name, painted several emblematic subjects; date unknown.

PATER, PAUL, a Hungarian *savant*, 1656-1710.

PATERCULUS, a Roman historian, d. 18 B.C.

PATERSON, C. W., a Brit. admiral, 1756-1810.

PATERSON, S., a bibliographer, 1728-1800.

PATICHI, A., an Italian painter, 1762-1790.

PATIN, GUY, a French physician, distinguished in the disputes which divided the profession concerning chemical remedies, as the determined enemy of antimonial and similar preparations, 1601-1672. His letters, which have been published since his death, are curious and interesting. CHARLES, his second son, distinguished as a physician and numismatist, 1633-1693. The wife of the latter, and their two daughters, CHARLOTTE and GABRIELLE, were women of remarkable learning, and have left some writings.

PATISSON, M., a Fr. Hellenist, died abt. 1700.

PATKUL, JOHN REGINALD DE, a gentleman of Poland, who distinguished himself by his deavours to shake off the Swedish yoke in the reigns of Charles XI. and Charles XII. He was treacherously given up to the latter by Augustus and broken on the wheel 1707.

PATON, R., an English painter, last century.

PATOUILLET, L., a Fr. Jesuit and controversialist, an. of 'Apology for Cartouche,' 1699-1740.

PATRAT, J., a French playwright, 1732-1810.

PATRICK, A., a Polish prelate, 16th century.

PATRICK, PETER, one of Justinian's ambassadors, and finally master of the palace, was a native of Thessalonica. Very little is known concerning his history; and of his work, 'The History of the Ambassadors,' written in Greek, only some fragments remain.

PATRICK, ST., the patron of Ireland, was first to convert the pagan Irish to Christianity and is supposed to have commenced his mission in 432 A.D.

re in 433. According to his own account he was born at Kilpatrick, between Dumbarton and Glasgow, but other accounts represent him as a native of Pembrokeshire and of Brittany. Nennius, who wrote in the 7th century, states that his original name was Maur, and that the name Patricius was given to him when consecrated by Pope Celestine. He fixed his residence at Armagh, which is become the metropolitan see, and is supposed to have continued his missions about forty years. Usher, however, places his death as late as 493.

PATRICK, SAMUEL, a divine and classical scholar, editor of an edition of Hederick's Greek Lexicon, died 1748.

PATRICK, SIMON, a learned prelate, born at Ashborough 1626, died bishop of Ely 1707. His sermons are—'Heart's Ease, or a Remedy against all Tribles,' 'Jewish Hypocrisy,' 'A Convert to the present Generation,' 'Parable of the Pilgrim,' 'Position of the Commandments,' a 'Debate between a Conformist and Nonconformist,' 'Treatise on the Holy Communion,' 'The Devout Christian,' 'The Resurrection Justified by Witnesses in Heaven and Earth,' 'A History of the Church of Ashborough' (of which he was dean), various parables and commentaries on the Prophets, and a number of occasional sermons. When rector of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, he greatly endeared himself to his parishioners by remaining with them during the whole time of the plague in 1665.

FRIN, E. L. M., a Fr. geologist, 1742-1815.

TRIX, P., a French poet, 1585-1672.

TRIZI, A., an Italian historian, died 1496.

TRIZI, F., an Italian Platonist, 1529-1597.

ATTE, P., a French architect, 1723-1814.

ATTEN, T., an English theologian, 1754-90.

ATTISON, JAMES, well known as member of parliament for London, and governor of the Bank of England, was born 1786. He was the representative of an old commercial family. His parliamentary career began in 1835. In 1841 he was unsuccessful, but was returned on the death of Sir Wood in 1843, and again at the general election 1847. Died 1849.

ATTISON, WILLIAM, a native of Sussex, who distinguished himself as a poet, and died in his first year, after a miserable life, 1706-1727.

BUZZI, J. V., an Ital. theologian, 1700-69.

BUXTON, M. J. P., a Fr. mathematic., 1736-98.

UDITZ, C., a German painter, 17th century.

PUL, or SAUL, (Acts xiii. 9.) was a native of Tarsus, in Cilicia, and inherited the privileges of a Roman citizen. (Acts xxii. 28, 29.) His talents and education were wholly Jewish, and he was of the highest order. Under the instruction of Gamaliel, a distinguished Jewish teacher at Jerusalem, (Acts v. 34,) he became master of the Jewish law. (Acts xxii. 3; Gal. i. 14.) He had been also taught a useful mechanical trade, according to the custom of the nation, for the Talmudists, he that does not train his son to some occupation is as bad as if he taught him to be idle. The handicraft to which Saul was trained was that of a 'tent-maker.' Tent-making is a common and popular branch of business in the East, and these light and portable edifices are in so constant requisition. Cilicia, Saul's native province, was famed for a certain species of

goat's hair, which was woven into haircloth. This form of industry may have been Saul's early employment, and as such tent-cloth was largely used in the army, this manufacture may have suggested to the apostle's mind the many military figures and illusions which are scattered through his writings. (Acts xviii. 3.) His residence at Jerusalem commenced at an early period, (Acts xxvi. 4,) and he was probably from twenty-two to twenty-five years old when Christ commenced his public ministry. He belonged to the sect of the Pharisees, as did also his father. (Acts xxiii. 6.) The preaching of the gospel by the apostles, and especially the fact of Christ's resurrection from the dead, on which they placed their chief stress, excited, of course, a violent opposition among the Jews, which, before long, broke out in open violence. Stephen, an eloquent and powerful advocate of the new religion, was seized and stoned to death. Among the spectators, and perhaps promoters, of this bloody deed, was Paul; who, we may suppose, from the manner in which he was regarded by the murderers, and, indeed, from his own confession, was fully with them in the act. (Acts vii. 58. Comp. xxii. 20.) His temperament, talents, and education fitted him to become a leader in the persecution of the apostles and their adherents; and he commenced his career with a degree of zeal bordering on madness. He 'breathed out threatenings and slaughter.' His whole spirit was excited against the new religion, and he even sought for authority to go to Damascus, whither many of the disciples had fled after the murder of Stephen, and bind and drag to Jerusalem, without distinction of age or sex, all the followers of Christ whom he could find. Just before he reached Damascus, however, he was arrested by a miraculous light, so intense as to deprive him of vision. He fell to the earth in helpless prostration and terror. (Acts xxii. 11.) At the same time Christ revealed himself as the real object of his persecution. (Acts xxvi. 15. Comp. 1 Cor. xv. 8.) Paul on being converted did not wait very long in Damascus; and we are not to infer from the narrative of Luke that immediately on leaving Damascus he went to Jerusalem. The time which he spent in Arabia may be estimated at from one year and a-half to two years; for immediately after his conversion, he must have spent at least some months at Damascus, before, as an apostle, he gave himself to his missionary journeyings,—and such was his journey into Arabia. When now he had returned to Damascus, he commenced making known, unreservedly and energetically, the gospel of Christ in the synagogues of the Jews, in the same manner that he did in his first abode in that city. The following chronological arrangement will enable the reader to connect the principal events in the life of Paul:—

A.D.

Paul's conversion. (Acts ix.,) 21st year of Tiberius, 36
He goes into Arabia, and returns to Damascus;
(Gal. i. 17;) at the end of three years in all, he
escapes from Damascus and goes to Jerusalem,
(Acts ix. 23, &c.) 39
From Jerusalem Paul goes to Cilicia and Syria.
(Acts ix. 30; Gal. i. 21.) From Antioch he is sent
with Barnabas to Jerusalem to carry alms, (Acts
xi. 30.) 45
The first missionary journey of Paul and Barnabas
from Antioch, continued about two years, (Acts
xiii., xiv.,) commencing, 45

After spending several years in Antioch, (Acts xiv. 28.) Paul and Barnabas are sent a second time to Jerusalem, to consult the apostles respecting circumcision, &c., (Acts xv. 2.).....	52
The Jews expelled from Rome, A.D. 52-54; Paul, on his second missionary journey, (Acts xv. 40.) after passing through Asia Minor to Europe, finds Aquila and Priscilla at Corinth, (Acts xviii. 2.)..	54
Paul remains eighteen months in Corinth. (Acts xviii. 11.) After being brought before Gallio, he departs for Jerusalem the fourth time, and then goes to Antioch, (Acts xviii. 22.).....	56
The apostle winters at Nicopolis, (Tit. iii. 12.) and then goes to Ephesus, (Acts xix. 1.).....	57
After a residence of two years or more at Ephesus, Paul departs for Macedonia, (Acts xx. 1.).....	59
After wintering in Achaia, Paul goes the fifth time to Jerusalem, where he is imprisoned, (Acts xxi. xxiil.).....	60
The apostle remains two years in prison at Cesarea, and is then sent to Rome, where he arrives in the spring, after wintering in Malta, (Acts xxiv. 27; xxv. xxviii.).....	68
The history in Acts concludes, and Paul is supposed by some to have been set at liberty.....	65
Probable martyrdom.....	66

[J.E.]

PAUL, the name of two saints besides the apostle, the earlier a hermit of the Thebaid, about 229-341. The later, a patriarch of Constantinople, elected 340, put to death 350 or 351.

PAUL, the *first* of the name, pope, reigned 757-767. The *second*, 1464-1471. The *third*, of the Farnese family, succeeded Clement VII., 1534, excommunicated Henry VIII. 1535, concluded a league with the Venetians and Charles V. against the Turks 1538, concurred in the foundation of the Jesuits 1540, convoked the council of Trent 1542, died 1549. The *fourth*, reigned 1555-1559. The *fifth*, of the Borghese family, succeeded Leo XI. 1605, sustained a quarrel with Venice, which was terminated by Henry IV. 1605-1607, died 1621.

PAUL I., emperor of Russia, son of Catharine the Great and Peter III., was born 1754, and succeeded on the death of his mother 1796. He was assassinated 1800, and suc. by his son, Alexander.

PAUL, an exarch of Ravenna, killed 728.

PAUL OF BURGOS. See PAUL OF S. MARIA.

PAUL THE DEACON, a monkish histor., d. 743.

PAUL-DE-LA-CROIX, an Italian founder of a religious congregation, 1720, died 1775.

PAUL OF SAMOSATA, bishop of that place, on the Euphrates, and patriarch of Antioch, flourished from 260 to 273. He was deposed for heresy 270, but could not be expelled from his dignities till after the fall of Zenobia. The sect of *Paulians*, or *Paulianists*, was named after him, and condemned by the council of Nice. Their doctrines were a form of Socinianism.

PAUL OF SANCTA MARIA, a converted Jew, born at Burgos in 1353, died a dignitary of the church 1435. His three sons, ALPHONSO, GON-SALVO, and ALOARES, also rose in the church, the elder of them becoming bishop of Burgos. He is the author of an abridgment of Spanish history.

PAUL THE SILENTIARY, a Christian poet, chief of the officers who had charge of Justinian's palace.

PAUL DE VINCENT, one of the most revered saints of the Roman calendar, founder of the congregation of 'Priests of the Missions,' was born in humble life 1576; and in all the offices which he held, was renowned for his warm zeal and extensive charity; died 1600.

PAUL, A. L., a French ecclesiastic, 1740-1

PAULA, a sainted lady of Rome, died 404.

PAULET, J. J., a Fr. medical wr., 1740-1

PAULET, W., an English courtier, 1475-1

PAULI. See PAULLI.

PAULIANS, AIME HENRI, a learned Fr. J. author of several philosophical works, 1722-1

PAULIN-DE-SAINT-BARTELEMY, name by which JOHN PHILIP WERDIN, an Aus. Carmelite and missionary, is generally known. principal scene of his labours was in the Indies, and he has left some valuable Ori. works, 1748-1806.

PAULINUS, the name of three saints:—1. bishop of Treves, elected 349, deposed 353, died in exile 359. 2. A famous ecclesiastical writer, in Gaul 353, died bishop of Nola 431. 3. A patriarch of Aquileia, 726-804.

PAULLI SIMON, a Danish physician and naturalist, 1603-1680. His son, of the same name, settled at Strasburg as a painter 1661, author of miscellaneous publications, 1664. Another son, JAMES HENRY, was professor of anatomy at history at Copenhagen, and was employed in the service of state by Christiern V. A third son, OLIVIER, born at Copenhagen 1644, became secretary of the India Company, and acquired a large fortune by commerce. He then suddenly announced himself as the subject of certain visions, in obeying the mandates of which he lost his property, and endeavoured to engage the Christian powers in a crusade against the Turks, for the purpose of restoring Israel. He published numerous works in Flemish and German, and suffered imprisonment in pursuit of this object, and at last in obscurity, 1715.

PAULINI, C. F., a Ger. naturalist, 1643-1

PAULMIER DE GRENTMESNIL, JAMES LE, a French physician, who witnessed the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and wrote on surgery, 1520-1588. His son, JAMES, a learned anatomist and philologist, 1587-1670.

PAULMY, ANTHONY RENE DE VOYER D'AR-GENSON, Marquis De, a Fr. literateur, 1722-1

PAULUS OF EGINA, a medical wr., 7th c.

PAULUS, EMILIUS LUCIUS. See EMILIUS.

PAULUS, JULIUS, a Roman lawyer, 3d c.

PAULUS, PETER, a statesman of Dutch orders, author of a 'Commentary on the Treaties of Utrecht,' and other works, 1754-1796.

PAUSANIUS, a Greek geographer, 2d c.

PAUSANIAS, a general of Cleombrotus of Sparta, who distinguished himself at the battle of Plataea, and was afterwards detected in a treasonable attempt to deliver his country to the Persians. Having fled to a temple of Minerva, the sanctity of which secured him from violence, the Greeks surrounded the building with heap stones, and thus starved him to death, B.C. 479.

PAUSIAS, a Greek painter, 4th century.

PAUSON, a Greek painter, 5th cent. B.C.

PAUW, C. DE, a Dutch *savant*, 1739-1791.

PAUW, J. C., a Dutch classic, 17th century.

PAUW, REIGNIER, a Dutch magistrate and diplomatist, 1664-1636. ADRIAN, his son, pensionary of Holland, 1631, plenipotentiary for the peace of Munster, 1648, died 1653. CORNELIUS, brother of the latter, a statesman, 1593-1631.

PAUWS, P., Dutch physician, 1564-1617.

PAUWELS, J., a Belgian composer, 1771-1804.
 PAVILLON, JOHN FRANCIS DU CHEVRON
 Du, a French naval commander, 1730-1782.
 PAVILLON, NICHOLAS, a famous preacher,
 born at Paris 1597, died bishop of Aleth 1677.
 STEPHEN, his son, a man of letters, 1632-1705.
 PAYNE, J., an English engraver, 1608-1648.
 PAYS, RENE LE, a French poet, 1636-1690.
 PAZ, J. A. DE, a Spanish Jesuit, 1560-1620.
 PAZZI, JACOPO, chief of the Italian faction op-
 posed to the Medici, put to death 1478.
 PEACHAM, HENRY, an accomplished gentle-
 man, who is supposed to have been tutor in the
 Earl of Arundel's family, and who wrote many
 works known to the readers of polite literature:
 among these are some complimentary poems,
 'The Gentleman's Exercise,' intended as a treatise
 on art; 'Minerva Britannica,' a collection of em-
 blems in verse, illustrated with plates; and 'The
 Complete Gentleman.' This latter work is the one
 in which he was most celebrated, and it has been
 frequently reprinted. Died about 1640.
 PEACOCK, R., a learned prelate, 1390-1460.
 PEARCE, NATHANIEL, a sailor famous for his
 residence in Abyssinia, 1780-1820.
 PEARCE, ZACHARY, successively bishop of
 Bangor and Rochester, distinguished as a classical
 scholar, and author of a 'Commentary on the
 Evangelists,' 1690-1774.
 PEARSALL, R., a nonconf. divine, 1698-1762.
 PEARSON, EDWARD, a learned minister of the
 Church of England, author of a Norrisian prize
 essay on the 'Goodness of God, as Manifested in
 the Mission of Jesus Christ,' a 'Collection of
 Sermons,' and Tracts against the theory of Paley
 on moral obligation, 1756-1811.
 PEARSON, GEORGE, a physician of London,
 and writer on analytical chemistry, died 1828.
 PEARSON, JOHN, a learned English prelate,
 born in Norfolk, where his father was rector
 of Creake and Snoring, 1612, and died, bishop of
 Ely, 1686. He is regarded as the greatest
 one of his age, and is best known by his 'Ex-
 position of the Creed,' published while he was
 vicar of St. Clement's Eastcheap, 1650. The
 principal of his other works is a 'Defence of the
 Epistles' of St. Ignatius.
 PEARSON, MARGARET EGLINTON, disting.
 for her skill in the art of painting on glass, d. 1823.
 PECCHIO, G., an Italian economist, 1785-1835.
 PEECE, J. A., an Ital. antiquarian, 1693-1768.
 PECHANTRÉ, N. DE, a Fr. dram., 1638-1709.
 PECHMEJA, J., a Fr. literateur, 1741-1785.
 PECK, FRANCIS, a dignitary of the Church of
 England, known as an antiquarian and historian.
 His principal works relate to English history, and
 the antiquities of Stamford, 1692-1743.
 PECKHAM, J., archb. of Canterbury, d. 1292.
 PECKWELL, H., a Calvinist divine, 1737-87.
 PEQUET, ANTHONY, grand master of the
 arts and forests of Rouen, known as a writer on
 forest laws and general politics, 1704-1762.
 PEQUET, J., a French anatomist, 1622-1674.
 PEDRAZI, P., an Ital. antiquarian, 1644-1720.
 PEDRO, emperor of Brazil, was eldest son of
 Don VI., king of Portugal, eldest brother of Don
 Miguel, and nephew to Ferdinand VII., king of
 Spain. He was born in 1798, and was married in
 1816 to Leopoldine, archduchess of Austria, daugh-

ter of Francis I., emperor; and in 1829, when
 that princess had been dead three years, to Amelia,
 princess of Leuchtenberg, daughter of Eugene
 Beauharnais. In 1831 he abdicated the throne of
 Brazil in favour of his son, Pedro II., and came
 to England; his object being to solicit aid against
 his brother, Miguel, who had usurped the throne
 of Portugal. The defeat of Miguel's fleet in 1832,
 by Admiral Napier, decided the war, which had
 been marked by some sharp engagements on land.
 Pedro died in 1834, and his daughter by his first
 wife, Leopoldine, ascended the throne. She was
 the late Queen Donna Maria.

PEEL, SIR ROBERT, father of the celebrated
 statesman, was the third son of Mr. Peel, of Peel
 Cross, Lancashire. He was born in 1750, and
 amassed great wealth in the cotton trade, became
 a member of parliament, and in 1801 was created
 a baronet. Died at Drayton Manor, 1830.



[Birth place of Sir Robert Peel.]

PEEL, SIR ROBERT, was born on 5th Febru-
 ary, 1788. His father was a celebrated manufac-
 turer, whose successful career was intimately con-
 nected with the development of the industrial
 energies of Britain during the great European
 war. The elder Peel left a princely fortune to be
 inherited by his distinguished son, and there is no
 doubt that the peculiar position in which he was
 placed had much influence on the mind of the
 statesman. In wealth and rank he was nominally
 among the aristocracy, and his own character was
 reserved and somewhat haughty. In the external
 movements of society he would feel his place a
 high one, and the proudest aristocracy were na-
 turally ever willing to acknowledge a considerable
 position to the clever, rich, and highly educated
 cotton-spinner's son. Yet he would have oppor-
 tunities of being conscious that he was not ad-
 mitted within the sacred arena of the old feudal
 aristocratic families, whose generations had been
 intermarrying for centuries. His was a nature to
 see and feel this, while the history of his father's
 rise, and all the antecedents of his own greatness,
 would concur to throw his sympathies into the
 cause of progress and energy. He studied at
 Harrow and Oxford, where he early distinguished
 himself among the most brilliant men of his day.
 When just twenty-one years of age he entered

parliament as member for Cashel, and thenceforth the sphere of his exertions and triumphs was the House of Commons, in the history of which his career will form a large feature. He was no orator, nor was he properly speaking a natural and simple debater. His manner was the artificial one of thorough training, but for an artificial manner it was a good one, and the house from his practice got to like it, though to a stranger it was generally unpleasant. He could state his case clearly and forcibly, but he seldom liked to abandon a subject until he had discussed it at great length. He avoided in a marked manner the statement of general principles, as if he feared that he might afterwards have to say or do something inconsistent with them, and he generally made out his case on the details of the matter, rather than on any wide rule or principle of political opinion. At the beginning of his parliamentary career he was appointed to serve on Horner's bullion committee, and the peculiarities of his mind were then distinctly remarked. It was seen that he went into the inquiry with opinions totally unformed—that he proceeded with the examination systematically and calmly, as if it had related to some philosophical question about the composition of metals, but that after having formed his opinions, he deemed it his function and duty to carry them resolutely into practice. In 1811 he was made under secretary for the colonies, and in 1812, while only twenty-four, he received the very responsible appointment of chief secretary for Ireland.—After carrying his celebrated currency measure of 1819, he became in 1822 home secretary. Refusing to take office under Canning, he joined the ministry of the duke of Wellington in 1828. Here by conceding catholic emancipation, against which he had previously protested, he did one of those acts which have been called tergiversation by some, and the result of honest conviction, rising above original prepossession by others. He still, however, professed to belong to the Conservative party, and he became a strenuous opponent of Earl Grey's ministry and the Reform Bill. When a Conservative government was, from mere accidental and personal causes not well explained, established in 1834, he gallantly undertook the attempt to work it, though conscious that the task was hopeless. He became prime minister in 1841 with better prospects. The position in which he was placed was that of the head of a protectionist government, established to defeat and suppress the free trade party. As circumstances developed themselves in the few critical years from 1841 to 1846, some indications of opinion created alarm among the thorough protectionists, and it was seen that the prime minister becoming convinced of the truth of free trade, was determined to carry its principles into practice. After a repeal of the corn laws and other measures in the same spirit, he resigned office to the party to whom his later opinions legitimately belonged, in the summer of 1846. He died on the 2d of July, 1850, of internal injuries caused by a fall from a horse. [J.H.B.]

PEELE, GEORGE, a dramatic writer and poet of the age of Elizabeth, was a native of Devonshire, and died some time before 1598. He took the degree of M.A. at Oxford in 1579, after which he removed to London, and is supposed to have

had the ordering of the city pageants. Five of his plays are still extant.

PEGEL, M., a German *savant*, died 1610.

PEGGE, SAMUEL, father and son, both of the same name, distinguished as antiquarian writers—the former, a minister of the Church of England flourished 1704-1796; the latter, a barrister, 1731-1800. SIR CHRISTOPHER, son of the younger Samuel, was regius professor of medicine at Oxford, and died 1825.

PEINS, G., a German painter, 1500-1556.

PEIRCE, J., a nonconform. divine, 1673-1726

PEIRESC, NICHOLAS CL. FABRI DE, a gentleman of Florence, descended from the Fabri of Pisa dist. as an antiquarian, Oriental scholar, astronomer, and naturalist, and equally famous for his protection of the learned, born 1580, expired in the arms of his friend and biographer, Gassendi, 1638.

PEIROUSE, PHILIP PICOT, Baron De La, distinguished French naturalist, 1744-1818.

PELAGIUS, sometimes surnamed Brito, usually supposed to have been a native of that country, his Greek name being a translation of the Celtic one,—MORGAN. The opinions which afterwards advocated were probably the growth of many years, for at first during his residence in Rome, whither he came in the year 400, he was noted only for his earnest zeal and austere activities. He had even the address to hold intercourse with Augustine, when he visited Africa and also with Jerome, without his being suspected of heresy. At length the agitation commenced. Pelagius, who had meanwhile gone to the East, was accused before John of Jerusalem and the synod of Diospolis, but acquitted, though he was formally anathematized by Pope Innocentius, in A.D. 418. Other sentences were passed upon the heresiarch, and his subsequent history is unknown. His doctrines were a denial of the distinctive truths of scripture and evangelical theology,—such as original sin and depravity, moral inability, and the need of divine grace to renovate. In fact, the tenets ascribed to Pelagius, ignore the guilt of man, and but make him his own deliverer. In attempt to denude redemption of mystery, he robbed it of reality. His opponents, however, complained of his lubricity, and perhaps his own views are not to be judged of by the extreme sentiments of his pupils. Several of the works of Pelagius have descended to us, such as his 'Commentaries on Paul's Epistles,' and his 'Confession of Faith.' [J.]

PELAGIUS, a king of the Austurias, died 711. PELAGIUS, the first of the name, pope, in the reign of Justinian, 555-559; the second, 578-585.

PELAGIUS, MAGLOIRE, a man of colour, who became a general in the French army, died 1800.

PELAGIUS, ST., a convert of Antioch, 5th c.

PELETIER, CLAUDE LE, one of the most distinguished members of the ancient French magistrature, provost of merchants, and builder of the quay which bears his name at Paris, 1631-1715. His brother, MICHAEL, a learned man and councillor of state, died 1725.

PELETIER, JAMES, a French mathematician and man of letters, 1517-1582. JOHN, his brother, a theologian, died 1583. JAMES, their nephew, an ecclesiastic, executed in effigy for his all share in the death of the president Brisson, 1571.

PELL, JOHN, a learned divine and mathematician, died 1725.

tician, who settled at Breda as professor of philosophy and mathematics, and was a great correspondent of Cavendish. Besides the works published by him, his MSS. and letters, in the British Museum, occupy nearly forty folio volumes. Born at Southwick, in Sussex, 1610, died 1685.

PELLEGRIN, SIMON JOSEPH, a French ecclesiastic, kn. as a dramatic wr. and poet, 1663-1745.

PELLEPRAT, P., a Fr. missionary, 1606-1667.

PELLERIN, J., a Fr. numismatist, 1684-1782.

PELLETIER. See LEPELLETIER.

PELLETIER, B., a pharmacopolist, 1761-97.

PELLEW, EDWARD. See EXMOUTH.

PELLICAN, C., a Germ. Hebraist, 1478-1536.

PELLICER, J. A., a Span. *savant*, 1740-1806.

PELLICO, SILVIO, was born at Saluzza, in Piedmont, 1789. He was known in early life as a poet and dramatic writer, especially by his fine tragedy 'Francesca da Rimini.' In 1819, he started the 'Conciliator,' a literary and scientific journal, which brought him under the Austrian censorship, and in 1821, he was arrested and condemned to death with Count Gonfalonieri and others; all charged with conspiracy as members of the *Carbonari* societies. This punishment was commuted in the scaffold, and the patriots consigned to a horrible imprisonment; that of Silvio Pellico, chiefly passed in the fortress of Spielberg, lasting till the general amnesty of 1830. The pathetic account of his sufferings, 'Le Mie Prigioni,' produced an immense effect, and the name of Pellico, connected with those of Gioberti and Balbo, has kept alive the purest flame of patriotism that has yet burned in their unhappy country. He died in the house of the Marchesa Barolo, in February, 1854. [E.R.]

PELLIEUX, J. N., a Fr. antiquary, 1749-1832.

PELLISSON-FONTANIER, PAUL, an eminent historian and member of the French Academy, who was educated for the law, and at the age of twenty-one published a 'Commentary on the Institutes of Justinian.' He is famed also for the courage with which he defended his old professor, Fouquet, on whose disgrace he was condemned to a five years' imprisonment in the Bastille. His works are a 'History of the French Academy,' 'History of Louis XIV.,' 'History of the Conquest of Franche-Comté,' and 'Reflections upon Religious Differences.' Born at Béziers 1624, died 1693.

PELLOUTIER, SIMON, a German of French descent, au. of a 'History of the Celts,' 1694-1757.

PELOPIDAS, a famous Theban general, commander-in-arms of Epaminondas, died B.C. 364.

PELS, A., a Dutch miscellaneous wr., d. 1681.

PELTAN, T. A., a Germ. theologian, 1552-84.

PELTIER, J. G., a Fr. journalist, died 1825.

PEMBERTON, HENRY, professor of medicine at Gresham College, and a member of the Royal Society, bears a distinguished name as a mathematician and natural philosopher. He was the temporary and friend of Sir Isaac Newton. Born in London 1694, died 1771.

PEMBLE, W., a learned divine, 1591-1623.

PEMBROKE, MARY HERBERT, wife of Henry, au. of a poetical writer, died 1821.

PEMBROKE, T., a painter, about 1700-1728.

PENA, JOHN, a Fr. mathematician, 1530-1560.

PENA, JOHN NUNEZ DE LA, a Spanish historian of the Canary Islands, 1676.

PENA, PETER, a French botanist, 16th century.

PENINGTON, ISAAC, son of an alderman and mayor of London, famous as a writer among the Quakers, was born about 1617, joined that religious body 1658, and died 1679. A daughter of his wife, by her former husband, was married to the celebrated William Penn.

PENN, SIR WILLIAM, a brave and patriotic admiral, dist. in the war against the Dutch under the duke of York, born at Bristol 1621, died 1670.

PENN, WILLIAM, was born in Windsor, on the 14th of October, 1644. His father was Sir William Penn, a distinguished admiral, who boasted a high and ancient lineage. While the young man studied at Oxford, the great feud between the Puritan and Carabie party then raging was interrupted by the appearance of a new claimant to their allegiances, in a representative of the startling opinions of George Fox. From their boldness and originality, and their rejection of the authoritative restraints laid on both the other factions, this had a charm for one of young Penn's bold and original nature, and he joined the new sect resolving to brave all the consequences. A far more painful portion of them, even than his expulsion from college, encountered him in the domestic circle, where the feelings of the proud old admiral were deeply wounded by finding his son a schismatic. It was one of the veteran's maxims, however, that conscience and honour were before all things, and the spirit and manliness with which his son carried out the principles he adopted seem to have appeased his indignation. In 1668, Penn published the first of his voluminous works 'Truth Exalted,' and two years afterwards he was imprisoned, under the conventicle act, for seditious preaching. In 1677, he travelled on the continent with his celebrated brethren, Robert Barclay and George Fox. It was in the year 1681 that, in compensation for a debt to his father by the crown, he received a grant of the province on the Delaware, called the New Netherlands. It was a signally fortunate incident that in the reckless disposal of such gifts at that time, one should have fallen into hands like his. Such was the foundation of the colony of Pennsylvania, now an empire. It was commenced in a spirit of magnanimous justice, incomprehensible to that age, in an agreement with the natives, and the admission that they had claims to be considered before the colonists took absolute possession. When the relaxations with which James II. wished to purchase the assent of the dissenters to his Romish projects began, the conduct of Penn created suspicions and accusations which have clouded his fame. His position was peculiar, since it was not easy to find among the dissenting bodies any other man whose rank and importance made him so likely a medium of communication with the court, and, at the same time, the Quakers not having much harmony with the others, and being little liked by them, were more apt to accede to measures not generally acceptable to dissenters at large. Thus Penn had friendly communications with the court, and gave his support to its measures. Whether he dishonourably implicated himself, is matter of too extensive controversy to be here entered on, and reference must be made to the vindication in Mr. Hepsworth Dixon's Memoirs, published in 1851. One charge against him is that when in Mon-

mouth's rebellion, some young girls of Tannton were threatened with the punishment of death for having worked standards for Monmouth, Penn became the looker for their pardon, as a pecuniary consideration in favour of the maids of honour. Mr. Dixon has given reason to suppose that the negotiator was a different person, named George Penne. After the Revolution, Penn lived under the suspicion of favouring the Jacobite cause, and his latter days were clouded. The death of his first wife in 1693, was followed by that of his eldest son. He married a second time in 1696. He was afterwards encumbered with debt, and died on the 30th of July, 1718. [J.H.B.]



[Grave of Penn.]

PENNA, L., an Italian composer, died 1693.

PENNANT, THOS., a celebrated naturalist, was born in 1726. He died in 1798. His father was the proprietor of an estate in Flintshire, north Wales, to which he succeeded at the age of thirty-seven. He devoted almost all his spare time to travelling and the study of natural history and antiquities. He is the author of many works, some of which retain a considerable reputation. His 'British Zoology' is a work of much excellence, and his 'Tour in Scotland' obtained for him a high character as an accurate observer. He made that country much better known to the English than it had hitherto been, and he assisted Lightfoot materially in his excellent work 'The Flora Scotica.' Amongst his other works we may more particularly mention his 'Synopsis of Quadrupeds,' and the 'Arctic Zoology'; his 'Tour through Wales,' and the 'Antiquities of London.' He was a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and many others, both at home and abroad, and corresponded with Linnæus, Buffon, Haller, and many of the distinguished men of the day. Foster has named a genus of plants after him, Pennantia. [W.B.]

PENNI, G. F., a Florentine painter, 1488-1528. His brother, LUCAS, born about 1500.

PENNICUIK, A., a Scot. physician, 1652-1722.

PENNY, EDWARD, a painter, 1714-1791.

PENNY, THOMAS, an Engl. naturalist, 16th c.

PENROSE, THOMAS, a poetical wr., 1743-79.

PENRY, or AP HENRY, JOHN, the author of the famous tract which gave him the name by which he is generally known, *Martin Mar-Prelate*, was born in Wales 1559; and after taking his de-

gree at Oxford became an anabaptist, Brownist, or puritan, as he is variously called. He was executed for his opposition to the church, 1593.

PENTHIEVRE, L. J. M. DE BOURBON, Duc De, regarded as one of the most upright statesmen of France in the last century, 1725-1793.

PENTZ, G., a German engraver, 1500-1550.

PENZEL, A. J., a Ger. philologist, 1749-1819.

PEPIN OF HERISTAL, called also PEPIN LE GROS, was the stock of the second dynasty, of Carolingian line of French kings. He was grandson by the mother's side to Pepin de Landen, who governed Austrasia in the reign of Dagobert, and stood in the same relation by his father to the famous Arnaud, archbishop of Metz, who combined in his own person the characters of a warrior, statesman, diplomatist, and prince of the church. Pepin of Heristal took his surname from his seat of the Meuse, near Liege, while the Christian prefix derived from his maternal grandfather may have been chosen as a recommendation to the people of Austrasia. The Austrasians, in fact, when Ebroin mayor of the palace of Neustria, became their legal governor by the death of Dagobert II. in 680, preferred the hazard of a contest in favour of Pepin, to the yoke of the well-known tyrant, and a struggle was then begun which produced the assassination of the latter, and made Pepin of Heristal the virtual master of the Frank monarchy. It is an historical question how far Clothaire II. and the Dagoberts contributed to the elevation of this family, who at length overthrew the dynasty, but there can be no doubt about two facts,—1, that it was the period of a struggle between the local and the national powers, such as we often recognize at a later age in the history of feudalism; and 2, that the Merovingian, or first line of kings, descended from Clovis, had become a feeble, cruel, and debauched race. Thierry, who reigned nominally during this struggle, was an exception to the rule in point of feebleness; and when Ebroin was vanquished, who had tyrannized over him as well as the people, he refused to make the *amende honorable* to those who had been injured. It was the disaffection thus produced that armed the followers of Pepin against their common sovereign, and the king being defeated, found that he had exchanged a master hated by all his subjects for one whom they regarded as their saviour. Pepin, however, contented himself with the old title, 'Mayor of the Palace,' and not only propped up Thierry himself, but crowned three of his descendants after him, who are called in French history, *Les Rois Fainéants*.—'Do-nothing kings.' The real power was firmly grasped in the hands of Pepin Heristal, who subdued the tributary princes by continual victories, and consolidated the order of the state without daring to assume the pageantry of it. He died in 714, leaving his natural son, Charles Martel, to take the next step in advance, which consisted in administering the kingdom, not with the title of king indeed, but with the throne absolutely vacant. [E.B.]

PEPIN LE BREF, son of Charles Martel, and grandson of the preceding, is the first king of France of the Carolingian dynasty. He succeeded to his father's authority conjointly with his brother Carloman, in 741, and by filling the

one with Childeric, a foolish prince of the Merovingian line, surnamed 'the idiot,' acquired sanction necessary to support the continued usurpation of power by his own family. While Childeric acted the part of the *roi fainéant*, Pepin the Short, so named from his short stature, was winning glory in the field, and in 746 was left out a competitor by the retirement of Carloman to a monastery. The clergy and the pope easily conciliated in favour of a power which seemed to preserve the church from the surrounding anarchy, and stop the progress of the Saracens, spread as far as the south of France. In 750, Pepin le Bref dethroned Childeric, and shaved off his long hair, which was an essential character of royalty with the Merovingians, confined him in a monastery. In 752 he had himself to be consecrated at Soissons, and received the pope himself (Stephen II.) as a mediator for intervention in Italy. This was the beginning of the Frankish empire, successor of the old Roman, which had ended in universal anarchy. Pepin and his queen Bertha were buried in the church of St. Denis by the pope, the king then accompanied him into Italy at the head of an army, besieged Astolphus, king of the Lombards, in Pavia, and compelled him to renounce his pretensions to the sovereignty of Italy and the exarchate of Ravenna. Another action was rendered necessary by the revolt of Rastus, who was again subdued by the emperor of the church, who also obtained a signal victory over the Saracens, reunited Aquitaine to the kingdom, and waged successful war against the Saracen princes. Pepin le Bref died in the seventh year of his reign, 768, and was succeeded by Charlemagne. It is admitted by late historians that this change of dynasty was coincident with the elevation of the eastern Franks, whose fresher blood, guided by the chiefs of the Pepin family, enabled them to push upwards to the seat of government, and take the place of their feeble predecessors. [E.R.]

PEPIN, the second son of Charlemagne, born 750, became king of Italy 781, died 810.

PEPIN, the first of the name, king of Aquitaine as the son of Louis le Débonnaire, and was in 83. Aquitaine was apportioned to him in 83. died 838. The second of the name was son of Charlemagne, died in a monastery 864.

PEIN, M., a Flemish painter, born 1578.

PELI, a rich Italian family who aimed at the sovereign power in Bologna, 14th century.

PELI, A. H., an Italian poet, 1757-1796.

PERJUSCH, JOHN CHRISTOPHER, one of the best theoretical musicians of modern times, was born in Berlin, about 1667. He came to London in 1717, and was engaged as musician at Drury Lane theatre, where it is believed he assisted in the operas which were performed there. In 1721 the university of Oxford admitted him to the degree of Doctor in Music. At the instance of George Rich he undertook to compose and adapt music for the 'Beggar's Opera.' Having written a paper on the ancient genera, which was read before the Royal Society, and published in the Philosophical Transactions, in the year 1746, he afterwards was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. He died in 1752. [J.M.]

PEPYS, SAMUEL, born in 1632, was the son of a tailor in London, but related to persons of distinction, whose patronage procured him public offices, and introduced him into aristocratic society. After having served with much ability as a clerk in the Navy Board, he became secretary of the Admiralty under Charles II., and held the place till the Revolution. He died in 1703. Pepys was one of the strangest of mortals: with great talents and activity in business he united a considerable knowledge of several of the fine arts, and a sufficient turn for science to make him no unworthy president of the Royal Society: he was a man of much shrewd observation on the follies of others and the habits of his time, and yet himself a fop and an egotist, vain to the extreme of the ridiculous, and delighting in trifling and gossiping as much as in his more serious occupations. His own character is most amusingly shown, and that of his profligate age most instructively painted, in his 'Memoirs' and correspondence. A collection of books and manuscripts which he bequeathed to Magdalen College, Oxford, contained 2,000 old English ballads, which were among the chief authorities of Percy in the compilation of his 'Reliques.' [W.S.]

PERANDA, S., a Venetian painter, 1566-1638.

PERAU, GABRIEL LOUIS CALABRE, a French writer, author of the 'Secrets of the Freemasons,' a continuation of the 'Lives of Illustrious Men of France,' and editor of editions of Rabelais, Boileau, and Bossuet, 1700-1767.

PERAULT, W., a Dominican writer, died 1275.

PERCEVAL, JOHN, fifth baronet of the family, and first earl of Egmont, was born at Barton, in Yorkshire, 1683, and died 1748. He was one of the founders of the colony of Georgia, and wrote several works of temporary interest. His son, of the same name, second earl of Egmont, was a member of parliament, and one of the privy council on the accession of George III. He was raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Lovel and Holland, and wrote some political tracts. Born at Westminster 1711, died 1770. His second son is the subject of the following notice.

PERCEVAL, SPENCER, a lawyer and statesman, the second son of John Lord Egmont, was born in the year 1762. His education appears to have been private until he entered Trinity College, Cambridge. He was called to the bar from Lincoln's Inn, in 1786. This connection was of a sort which, at that time, secured immediate success even to ordinary abilities. He was made a king's counsel in 1796, when he entered parliament. He attracted the notice of Pitt by a constitutional pamphlet, and soon found himself in the path to political or professional advancement as he might incline. In 1801 he was made solicitor, and in 1802, attorney-general. When the Grenville ministry was overturned in 1807, he led the new ministry as chancellor of the exchequer. This appointment marked the decided opposition of the new government to the tolerant views which had destroyed its predecessors. Perceval is one of the few men in the rank of statesmen, in this country, whose names are associated with rancour or intolerant religious views, and they seem in him to have sprung less from a desire to oppress than from a cold ungenial nature. One of his rivals said that

he was like a fish, and the comparison seems to have been accepted by those who knew him. On the 11th of May, 1812, he was shot while passing through the lobby of the House of Commons by a man named Bellingham. Great alarm was, of course, felt that the maniac represented some political or religious combination, but it was soon discovered that his enmity was entirely on personal grounds. [J.H.B.]

PERCIVAL, THOMAS, a physician, who practised his profession at Manchester, and was dist. as an ethical and miscellaneous writer, 1740-1804.

PERCLIGIA, a Turkish visionary, who excited a commotion in Nátolia, and was put to death, declaring himself an apostle of God, in 1418.

PERCY, the family name of a follower of William the Conqueror, from whom sprang the lords of Alnwick, in Northumberland. The members of this family best known to history are—WILLIAM DE PERCY, whose grand-daughters were married to the earl of Warwick, and to the brother-in-law of Henry I. After him a HENRY DE PERCY, reign of Edward I. A second HENRY was married to the Princess Mary of Lancaster, in the reign of Edward III., and it was his sons whom Richard II. created respectively earl of Northumberland and earl of Worcester. The latter was beheaded after the victory of Henry IV., near Shrewsbury, while the son of the former, HENRY PERCY, called 'Hotspur,' fell gallantly in the battle; and his father, Northumberland, was killed in Yorkshire 1408. The son of Hotspur was restored by Henry V. to the title of earl of Northumberland, and was killed in the battle of St. Albans 1455.

PERCY, PETER FRANCIS, Baron, a French army surgeon, time of Napoleon, famous for his professional skill and devoted zeal, and the contriver of perambulating hospitals, which he organized for the army of the Rhine, 1754-1825.

PERCY, THOMAS, the well-known editor of 'Ancient English Poetry,' was the son of a grocer of Shropshire, who was educated at Oxford, and became a minister, and finally a prelate, in the Church of England. He was born 1729, obtained a vicarage in Northamptonshire 1756, and commenced his literary career by publishing a Chinese romance in 1761. The fame of his first-named publication procured him an introduction to the Percies of Northumberland, and he became, in 1765, chaplain to the duke. In 1770 he published the 'Hermit of Warkworth,' and his translation of Mallet's 'Northern Antiquities' Died at his episcopal palace of Dromore 1811.

PERDICCAS, one of the generals of Alexander the Great, killed while aiming at the sovereignty after the death of Alexander, 322 B.C.

PEREDA, A., a Spanish painter, 1599-1669.

PEREFIXE, HARDOUIN DE BEAUGMONT DE, a French prelate and historian, 1605-1670.

PEREGRINUS, a Cynic philosopher, 2d cent.

PEREIRA, D. NUNEZ ALVAREZ, a Portuguese statesman and commander, 1360-1431.

PEREIRA-DE-FIGUEIREDO, ANTONIO, a Portuguese ecclesiastic, theologian, and ecclesiastical historian, 1725-1797.

PEREIRA, G., a Spanish physician, 16th cent.

PEREIRA, JONATHAN, late physician to the London Hospital, distinguished for his knowledge of pharmacy and general science, author of 'Ele-

ments of Materia Medica.' Born of humble parentage at Shoreditch 1804, died 1853.

PEREIRE, JACOB RODRIGUEZ, a Portuguese famous as a teacher of the deaf and dumb, 1716-

PEREYRA, D., a Portug. painter, 1570-164-

PEREYRA, M., a Portug. sculptor, 1614-16

PEREYRA, V., a Spanish painter, died 161

PEREZ, A., a Spanish painter, 1660-1727.

PEREZ, A., a Spanish jurisconsult, 1585-16

PEREZ, DAVID, who was born of Spanish rents at Naples, in the year 1711, received musical education from Antonio Galli, and Francisco Mancini. He early showed an uncommon genius for music, and his progress in the art remarkably rapid. After having brought out operas at Palermo and in Naples, he was invited to Rome where he soon became extremely popular.

1752, Joseph, king of Portugal, offered him the situation of chapel-master at Lisbon, which office he accepted, and where his talents were as much prized as they had been in Sicily and Italy. He died in the service of the king of Portugal, a sixty-seven years, after having resided at Lisbon much admired and respected, during a period of twenty-seven years. Though wanting in grace, his compositions were valuable from the genius, science and power displayed in them. Like Handel, he was blind during the latter years of his life, when labouring under this severe deprivation, confined to his bed, he frequently, without the aid of any instrument, dictated compositions in several parts. Besides twelve operas, he left much sacred music, which possesses almost unequalled beauty. [J.]

PEREZ, DON ANTONIO, a Spanish statesman celebrated by the unhappy story of his love for Princess d'Éboli, mistress of Philip II., and persecution it brought upon him. He is known also as an historian. Died in poverty at Paris 1645.

PEREZ, J., a Spanish writer, 1512-1645.

PERGOLA, ANGELO DE LA, one of the remarkable Ghibeline commanders of Italy, died 1427.

PERGOLES, GIOVANNI BATTISTA, was born near Naples, about the year 1704, and was educated under Gaetano Greco, and Durante. Having discovered that music, previous to his own time, was too much loaded with mere scientific embellishment, he determined to leave the style in which he had been taught, and to adopt the more melodious and simple one of Vinci and Hasse. He composed several operas, which did not meet with much success. His sacred compositions, however, were duly appreciated, and upon these his fame now rests. He died of consumption in 1737, and no sooner was his death made public, than all the cities of Italy that had paid no attention to his works when he was alive, strove which should do most justice to them when he was dead; and every person became anxious to possess even the most trifling of his compositions. [J.]

PERI, J. D., an Italian poet, 17th century.

PERIANDER, who is one of the seven rejected sages of Greece, was a tyrant of Corinth, who succeeded his father, Cypselus, B.C. 653, and died with the reputation of an able ruler B.C. 563. He was a man of licentious manners, and, in the latter part of his reign, became a cruel ruler.

PERICLES, the greatest of Athenian statesmen, was the son of Xanthippus, the conqueror of My-

Agarista, niece of the famous Cleisthenes. The date of his birth is unknown, but as he first took a share in public business in B.C. 469, we may



[Pericles—From an Ancient Bust.]

may infer that he was born soon after the beginning of the fifth century B.C. He early gave indications of a mind capable of great achievements, and following his natural inclinations, spent his youth in retirement, devoting himself to those studies which he felt to be best calculated for fitting him to enter upon political life. His rank and talents opened to him the schools of the most celebrated teachers of their respective arts and sciences. He was taught the higher music by Terpander, who contributed mainly to train him for his political career; was initiated into the subtleties of the Eleatic school under Zeno, and especially instructed by the philosophical teaching of Anaxagoras, with whom he was long united in intimate friendship. By his intercourse with the last named philosopher, his habits of thought, and also the grand tone of his eloquence, were believed to have been formed; and an abiding effect on his character was produced by the sublime speculations which he listened to. No specimens of his eloquence remain to us; but by the unanimous testimony of ancient authors it is admitted to have been of the highest kind. In the year B.C. 469, after the ostracism of Themistocles, and at the time of the death of Aristides, Pericles engaged in the political movements of the state. His hereditary prepossessions led him to the cause of the people, and his pre-eminence combined with untiring assiduity in public action placed him at the head of the democratic party, and in opposition to Cimon, who acknowledged leader of the aristocracy. In this period till his death, the biography of Pericles is the history of his country. He aimed to bring down at the aristocracy through the council of the Areopagus, which, notwithstanding the opposition of Cimon, he succeeded in weakening of its judicial power, except in inconsequential cases. This triumph was soon followed by the ostracism of Cimon, an event which for the first time left him without a formidable rival. In B.C. 444 the power of Pericles was nearly

absolute. But the boundless influence which he had thus acquired was not debased by the promotion of selfish objects. Averse to the further extension by conquest of the Athenian dominions, he employed himself chiefly in consolidating the empire already acquired, in establishing the surplus population as additional colonies, and proving, when necessary, by military achievements, which place him high as a commander, that the resources at his disposal were sufficient to maintain the position which he claimed for his country. Believing in the supremacy of Athens rested on her maritime superiority, he bestowed especial care on the navy, and maintained a well-trained fleet in constant readiness for action. But Pericles found a more congenial occupation in cultivating the arts of peace. The public funds, which had been greatly increased by his management, were expended in the erection of those magnificent temples and public buildings which rendered Athens the wonder and admiration of Greece. Architecture and sculpture attained to a degree of perfection which modern ages have in vain endeavoured to rival, poetry started into full maturity, and the drama, in the hands of Sophocles, reached the highest excellence. From these peaceful pursuits Pericles was withdrawn by the Peloponnesian war (B.C. 431), which he lived to conduct for the first two years. At the conclusion of the first campaign he delivered the funeral oration in honour of those who had fallen, a speech which, as reported by Thucydides, is one of the most remarkable of all the compositions of antiquity. During the following year Athens was visited by the plague, which carried off his two sons, his sister, and most of his intimate friends. In the middle of the succeeding year (B.C. 429) Pericles died of a lingering illness, which was perhaps connected with the epidemic, though not attended by any of its violent symptoms. [G.F.]

PERIER, CASIMIR, a statesman of the reign of Louis Philippe, was born at Grenoble 1777, and from 1798 to 1800, or shortly after, served in the French army. In 1802 he commenced those commercial and manufacturing speculations, by which he acquired an immense fortune; in 1816 brought himself into notice by a financial pamphlet, and in 1817 was elected one of the deputies for the Seine. From that period till 1830 he opposed the ministry, and on the 30th July became minister of the interior. He succeeded Lafitte as head of the government, in March, 1831. Died 1832.

PERIER, JAMES CONSTANTINE, associated with his brother, **CHARLES**, in the famous cannon foundries of Chaillot and Liege, and more lately in the manufacture of steam engines, was born at Paris 1742, and died 1818. He is author of an 'Essay on Steam Engines,' the construction of which he had studied in England.

PERIERS, B. DE, a French writer, died 1544.

PERIGNON, DOMINIQUE CATHERINE, Marquis De, a peer and marshal of France, was born 1754, became a deputy to the legislative assembly 1791, succeeded Dugommier, and distinguished himself at the battle of Escola 1794, ambassador to Madrid 1796, marshal 1804, governor of Parma and Placenza 1806, and successor of Jourdan at Naples 1808, joined the Bourbons, and became a peer after the fall of Napoleon; died 1818.

PERINGSKIOELD, JOHN, professor at Upsala, and secretary and antiquary to the king of Sweden, 1654-1720.

PERKINS, ELISHA, and his son, BENJAMIN DOUGLAS, American physicians, known as advocates of metallic tractors as a means of healing, once famous by the name of PERKINISM; the latter died 1799.

PERKINS, WILLIAM, a minister of the Church of Eng., kn. as a Calvinistic theologian, 1558-1602.

PERNETTI, DOM ANTHONY JOSEPH, a learned French ecclesiastic of the Benedictine order, author of a curious Historical Journal of a voyage to the Falkland Isles, where he accompanied Bougainville; a Dictionary of Painting, Sculpture, and Engraving, a Dictionary of Hermetic Philosophy and Mythology, and several works on physiognomy and ethnology. He also published a translation of Columella, of Wolff's Mathematics, and of some of Swedenborg's works, 1716-1801. His brother, JAMES, a priest, and historiographer to the city of Lyons, 1696-1777.

PÉRON, F., a French naturalist, 1775-1810.

PERONI, J., an Italian sculptor, 1627-1663.

PEROTTI, N., a Italian grammarian, 1480-80.

PEROUSE. See LAPEROUSE.

PERPENNA, a Roman general, and partizan of Marius, put to death by Pompey B.C. 74.

PERPINIAN, P. J., a Spanish painter and theologian, one of the best modern Latinists, d. 1566.

PERRAULT, CHARLES, a French barrister, who became comptroller-general of the royal buildings, and a member of the Academy, and acquired great celebrity as a literateur and a poet, was born at Paris 1628. He commenced that famous controversy concerning the comparative merits of the ancients and moderns, in which Boileau advocated the former and Perrault the latter. His principal work is *The Age of Louis XIV.* Died 1703.

CLAUDE, brother of the preceding, celebrated as an architect, mechanic, and naturalist, flourished 1613-1688. Among his artistic productions are the colonnade of the Louvre, and most of the vases which ornament the gardens of Versailles. The principal of his writings are a Translation of Vitruvius, *Memoirs of the Natural History of Animals*, and *Medical Essays*. PETER, a third brother, wrote on fountains, 1674. NICHOLAS, a fourth brother, died young in 1661, and left a treatise entitled '*La Morale des Jésuits*,' which was published in 1667.

PERREAU, J. A., a French writer, 1749-1813.

PERREIN, J., a French naturalist, 1750-1805.

PERIER. See DUPERIER.

PERRIER, F., a French painter, 1590-1650

PERRIER, F., a French jurist, 1645-1700.

PERRIN, A. S., a French painter, 1761-1832.

PERRON. See DUPERRON.

PERRONNET, JOHN RODOLPH, a celebrated French engineer and bridge builder, 1708-1794

PERROT, SIR J., a naval officer, died 1592.

PERROT D'ABLANCOURT, NICHOLAS, a Fr. wr., au. of several classical translations, 1606-64.

PERRY, JAMES, known as a miscellaneous writer and journalist, was son of a man of business at Aberdeen, where he was born 1756. He came to London 1777, and was employed as a reporter on the *General Advertiser* and the *Evening Post*. In 1782 he projected and edited the *European*

Magazine, and finally became sole editor and proprietor of the *Morning Chronicle*. It was at his suggestion that the modern plan of reporting was adopted, by employing a succession of reporters instead of a single one. Died 1821.

PERRY, JOHN, an English engineer and traveler, au. of '*The Present State of Russia*;' d. 173

PERSEUS, or PERSES, the last king of Macedonia, was a natural son of Philip V., whom he succeeded B.C. 179. He was vanquished by the Romans B.C. 167, and died in prison at Rome.

PERSEUS, AULUS FLACCUS, a Roman satirist who directed his shafts against the general corruption of the times, and died young, 62.

PERSIUS, a Roman orator, 2d century B.C.

PERTI, J. A., an Italian composer, 1656-17

PERTINAX, PUBLIUS HELVIUS, the successor of Commodus as emperor of Rome, was the son of a charcoal burner, and was born 126, in the reign of Adrian. He was assassinated by the praetorians within three months of his elevation to the throne, 193

PERUGIUS, PIETRO, whose family name was VANUCCI, is most celebrated as the master Raphael. He was born at Città Della Pieve, in Perugia, 1446; and first distinguished himself as a '*Descent from the Cross*,' painted for the church of Saint Chiara, at Florence, 1485. One of the best pictures is said to be an Infant Christ, in Albani Palace, at Rome. Died 1524.

PERUSE, J. DE LA, a French poet, 16th c.

PERUZZI, B., an Italian painter, 1481-153

PESARESE, the surname of SIMON COSMIDI, an Italian painter and engraver, 1612-16

PESCATORE, GIAMBATTISTA, an Italian painter and senator of Ravenna, died 1558.

PESCENNIUS NIGER, CALPURNIUS, a governor of Syria, proclaimed emperor of Rome at Antioch, the death of Pertinax 193, slain 195.

PESELIER, CHARLES STEPHEN, a French dramatic author and poet, 1712-1763.

PESTALOZZI, HENRY, descended from a family of Italian origin, was born at Zurich, 1 January, 1745. He was educated for the church and even commenced preaching, but for a reason abandoned this occupation when at twenty-eight years of age. He then studied the law, wrote an essay on the Constitution of Sparta, and on discovering the intense selfishness of the profession, bound himself apprentice to a farmer. With the experience thus acquired he spent the remainder of his property in the purchase and cultivation of a piece of land, and for the sake of employing the poor became partner in a cotton mill; it is probable that he was motivated by both these enterprises by the '*Emilius of Rousseau*,' which afforded him a view of his true end, and the only one which he could reconcile with benevolent feelings. He began his career as an educator on his farm of *Neuhof*, by admitting orphan children into his own house, whom he provided with food, clothing, and education. The Helvetic government refusing to take any countenance of his projects. This was in 1775. In 1776, however, some time after publishing his '*romance*,' entitled '*Leonard and Gertrude*,' in which he partly developed his ideas, he was appointed by the Swiss Directory to the charge of a large number of children who had been left orphaned by the French wars. He was allowed the use of

essed convent at Stantz, the capital of Under-
n, and being compelled to abandon this by
pproach of the French army, was transferred
e canton of Berne, where the chateau of
dorf, with its surrounding domain, was placed
disposal. Pestalozzi availed himself of this
tunity to enlarge his plans, pupils flocked to
who paid for their instruction, and he was
o engage assistants. In 1804, after a tem-
y removal elsewhere, he established himself
castle of Yverdun, in the canton of Vaud,
with its surrounding estate, was generously
to him by that government. This change
en rendered necessary by the increase of his
and Yverdun became a normal school,
young men of all nations surrounded the
ble philanthropist, and were instructed in
w system of education. The fame of Pesta-
as widely spread, and his name everywhere
red. The canton of Zurich nominated him
r of the Helvetic Consulta, convened by
parte, and the emperor of Russia graced
th the order of St. Wladimir. He continued
rdun till 1825, when he retired to Neu-
hof, 1826 was named president of the Helvetic
of Olten. Meantime, indeed, for some
ast, the institution of Yverdun had been
o ruin, and soon after the retirement of
zzi, his successor, M. Schmidt, was ordered
e the country. The works of this great
tor are 'Leonard and Gertrude,' already
red, 'How Gertrude Instructs her Children,'
ches on the Course of Nature in the Edu-
of the Human Race,' 'Elementary Educa-
nd several others, developing his plan of
on by objects, the essential principle of
ch the drawing forth of the internal faculties,
er may be thought of his system as a whole,
ent generation is deeply indebted to Pesta-
r the fresher thoughts and experiments
his plans suggested. It is his grand dis-
to be among the first benefactors of the
e first to claim for their squalid children
advantage of all that is impressive in art
autiful in nature—the first to share his
th them, and to dwell amongst them, as a
n himself, in order, as he expresses it, that
ing 'Teach those harassed with poverty to
en.'

[E.R.]



[Tomb of Pestalozzi]

PESTALOZZI, J. J., a physician and profes-
sional writer at Lyons, 1674-1742. ANTHONY
JOSEPH, probably his son, a physician, 1703-1779.
PESTEL, F. W., a German jurist, 1724-1805.

PETAN, PAUL, a chronologist and antiquarian,
flourished at Orleans, 1568-1614. His great-
nephew, DENIS, commonly called *Petavius*, one of
the most learned chronologists of his age, 1583-1652.

PETAVIUS, DIONYSIUS. See PETAN.

PETER, THE APOSTLE, whose name was origi-
nally Simon, was born at Bethsaida, in Galilee,
and was about forty years of age when he became
a follower of our Lord. He is supposed to have
suffered martyrdom at Rome, along with Paul, 65.

PETER, the name of five saints of Rome:—
1. A bishop of Alexandria, martyred 311 under
Maximinus. 2. PETER, surnamed *Chrysologus*,
an Italian prelate, author of Sermons and Homilies,
died 452. 3. An archbishop of Tarentaise, died
1174. 4. PETER NOLASQUE, founder of the order
for the redemption of Christian slaves from the
infidels, entitled 'The Confraternity of Mercy,'
died 1256. 5. PETER OF ALCANTARA, a Fran-
ciscan friar, 1499-1562.

PETER I., emperor of Russia (next article.)

PETER II., son of Alexis Petrowitz and the Prin-
cess Charlotte of Brunswick Wolfenbittel, born
1715, succeeded Catharine I. 1727, died 1730.

PETER III., son of Anne, eldest daughter of Peter
I. and of Charles Frederic, duke of Holstein Got-
torp, born 1728, was created grand duke by his
sister, Elizabeth, 1742, and succeeded her 1762.
He was put to death the same year by his wife,
Catharine, who succeeded him as Catharine II.

PETER THE FIRST, czar of Russia, was born
May 30, 1672. He is usually called PETER THE
GREAT, nor can the epithet be justly denied to the
man who gave his country sea ports, commerce,
fleets, and manufactures, arts, and educational in-
stitutions; and who changed the despised and barbarous
Muscovy, which our ancestors spoke of as we
now speak of Timbuctoo, into the Russia whose am-
bitious schemes and preponderating force all the
world now anxiously watches. Moreover, the exploits
which Peter achieved, were mainly due to his own
innate strength of character, and not to the fa-
vourable coincidence of circumstances. If it be true
that the secret of greatness lies in energy of the
will, in resolute endurance, and in self-sacrifice,
there are few historical personages in whom its
elements have been more strongly developed than
in the imperial organizer of the Russian power.
Peter succeeded to the crown of Russia at the age
of ten; but his half-sister Sophia, who held the
regency, strove not only to keep him as long as
possible from the exercise of power, but to render
him unfit for it, by giving him a purposely defect-
ive education, and by placing in his way, as he
grew up, every temptation to idleness and sensu-
ality. Much of the coarseness, the vice, and the
savage violence which deformed Peter's career in
after life, may be traced to the taints thus early
given to his moral system; the spirit must have
been surpassingly strong and self-relying that
could rise to any greatness in manhood, after a boy-
hood and early youth of such neglect and corrup-
tion. In 1689 Peter emancipated himself from the
regent's domination, and took the reins of govern-
ment into his own hands. He strove hard to repair

the defects of his education; he acquired, almost entirely by self-teaching, a knowledge of several foreign languages; he studied earnestly the mechanical arts, especially such as related to ship-building; his darling object being to give Russia ships and commerce, though, when he began his reign, she possessed no sea-port except that of Archangel in the northern sea. He endeavoured also to form a body of troops on the model of the armies of the civilized nations of western Europe. He exercised them in hostilities against the Turks and Tartars on his south-eastern frontier, during which he gained the important city of Azoph. In 1697, having provided for the safety of his empire, and left troops under the command of the best of the foreign officers who had aided him in his reforms, so as to curb any reactionary movements of the discontented part of his subjects, Peter travelled as a private person through Germany, Holland, and England. He laboured hard to improve his knowledge of ship-building, and other useful parts of practical knowledge. To do this the more effectually he worked with his own hands as a common shipwright in the dockyard at Amsterdam, and



[House in which Peter lived at Zaandam.]

afterwards in the English yard at Deptford. During his absence from Russia the Strelitzes (the old Muscovite soldiers) mutinied, but were put down by General Gordon, whom Peter had left in command of his new troops. Peter hurried back to Russia, and punished the mutineers with frightful cruelty. He now proceeded with renewed vehemence in the changes of manners and dress, as well as the introduction of useful arts, which he forced upon his barbarous subjects. In his zeal to do good he was too frequently injudicious in choosing times and seasons for the work; and the least show of opposition irritated him into ferocity, which was fearfully aggravated by the habit of drunkenness, which he had acquired during his neglected youth, and from which he never set himself free. In 1700 the war between him and Charles XII. of Sweden commenced. At first the Swedes always defeated the Russians; but Peter was not disheartened. He recruited his armies; improved their discipline, and foretold that in the long run the Swedes would teach them how to win. Charles XII. neglected the coast of the Baltic; and Peter took advantage of this to pour troops into Ingria, Carelia, Livonia, and Esthonia. In 1702 he laid

the foundation of St. Petersburg on the N. Not less than 100,000 lives are said to have been sacrificed in raising the future capital of Russia among the swamps, where Peter ordered its erection, and where, with characteristic pertinacity and indifference to human suffering, he urged on the completion of the work, though fully aware of its perils and difficulties. In 1709 he defeated Charles XII. in the decisive battle of Pultowa; and when the war between Sweden and Russia was ended, by the peace of Nystadt in 1721, Russia gained as part of her dominions, Ingria, Esthonia, and Livonia. Her empire was now planted along the coast of the Baltic; and her influence upon Poland, and other eastern countries of Europe, christendom, was developing itself to a paramount ascendancy. Peter was less fortunate in his wars against the Turks. In his campaign on the Pruth in 1711, his army was surrounded by the enemy; and he was only saved by the death of his empress, Catharine, who was with him, and who succeeded in either bribing or persuading the Grand Vizier of the Turks into a negotiation, by which the Russian army was permitted to retreat, and peace was restored, though at the price of the restoration of Azoph. In his family Peter experienced heavy sorrows. His first marriage produced mutual unhappiness; and his eldest son, Alexis, thwarted all his projects, and committed himself with the dissipated party, who wished to abolish all Peter's reforms and restore the Muscovite fashions. Peter compelled his son to renounce all claim to the succession; and he put him before a high court, which condemned him to death. Two days after this, Alexis died in prison. It was said that he sickened when sentenced, and that his illness was natural; but the true manner of his death is a mystery. Peter's second and favourite wife, Catharine, was a Livonian peasant girl, who married a Swedish soldier, and became a prisoner of war to Peter's favourite general, Menzikoff. Menzikoff made her his mistress; and Peter saw her and fell in love with her, and took her as his own. Seven years afterwards (in 1725) he married her; and she ruled Russia as empress after his death. Peter died in 1725. It is difficult to collect anecdotes of coarse debauchery, or of frantic cruelty, and injudicious obstinacy from the acts of his long reign. But, to estimate him fairly, his life and his deeds must be taken for all in and for their grand result upon his country's fortune must be considered. Nor must the debasing disadvantages of his early education be ever forgotten by those who sit in judgment on his character as a ruler and a man. His last words were, 'Just that in respect of the good I have striven to do for my people, God will pardon my sins.'

PETER, king of Castile, surnamed the Great, born 1334, succeeded his father, Alfonso XI., in 1350, assassinated, after a cruel reign, by his natural brother, 1369.

PETER I., king of Arragon, or PEDRO I., King of Navarre, reigned 1094-1104. PETER II., succeeded his father, Alfonso II., 1196; he put himself at the head of the Albigenses, was defeated and killed at the battle of Muret, 1213, by Simon de Montfort, 1212. PETER III., born 1239, succeeded his father, James I., 1276, and inherited the kingdom of Sicily by his marriage

Constance, daughter of Manfred. He took active part in the expulsion of the French, and crowned in Sicily, after the massacre of the Jani vespers, 1282; died 1285, after sustaining, jointly, a war with Charles of Anjou and Philip of France. PETER IV., born 1319, succeeded his father, Alphonso IV., 1336, died, after a fruitless war for the sovereignty of Castile, 1387.

PETER I., king of Sicily, same as Peter III. of Aragon. PETER II., son of Frederick I., was crowned 1321, during the lifetime of his father, succeeded him 1337, died 1342.

PETER I., king of Portugal, born 1320, succeeded his father, Alphonso IV., 1357; died, after an efficient reign, 1367. This prince was secretly married to Inez de Castro, who was murdered by order of his father 1339. PETER II., second son of John IV., born 1648, became regent after the death of his brother, Alphonso VI., 1667, compelled the king to recognize the independence of Portugal. On the death of Alphonso, 1683, he retained the title of king; died, while effecting the conquest of Estramadura, 1706.

PETER, king of Hungary, reigned 1038-1047.

PETER I., king of the Bulgarians, succeeded his father 927. His reign was troubled with internal dissensions, and wars with the Russians and Greeks; died 970. PETER II., obtained the throne, in association with his brother, Asan, and they were both slain about 1195.

PETER I., king of Cyprus and Jerusalem, succeeded his father, Hugh IV., 1361, and was assassinated 1367. PETER II., son and successor of the preceding, died 1382.

PETER I., duke of Brittany, succeeded by his wife with Alix, daughter of Guy, 1212, and, after death in 1221, became chief of the league of the great vassals against Blanche of Castile. He went out to Palestine 1240, accompanied Louis IX. Egypt 1248, and died on the voyage home. PETER II., second son of John VI., succeeded his father, Francis I., 1450, died 1457.

PETER, count of Savoy, surnamed 'the Little Magnifique,' succeeded his father, 1263, d. 1268.

PETER OF ALCANTARA. See above (Saints.)

PETER OF ST. ANDREW, a theologian, philosopher, and hist. of the Carmelite order, 1624-71.

PETER OF BLOIS, an ecclesiastic who settled in England in the reign of Henry II., and is considered one of the most learned men of his age, died about 1200.

PETER CHRYSOLOGUS. See above (Saints.)

PETER OF CLUGNY, an abbot of that monastery, called also PETER THE VENERABLE, and by his proper name PETER MAURICE, a distinguished scholar and Latin poet. He was born 1092 or 1094, became abbot after Hugh II. in 1122 or 1123, and in 1140 gave shelter to the unfortunate king, and interceded for him at Rome. Died 1156. His works were published in 1522.

PETER OF COTTONA, a name by which the painter, F. Berettini, is known, 1596-1669.

PETER THE HERMIT, preacher and leader of the first crusade, was born in the eleventh century, and was first known as an officer in the army of the counts of Boulogne, serving in the crusades, about the year 1071. After this he spent some years in the quiet of domestic life, and several children, and on the death of his wife

became a professor of religion, and devoted his days to solitude and austere practices. About 1095 he was led by the prevalent feeling of the age to make a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, then in possession of the Turks, and was deeply impressed by the profanation of the holy places, the indignities suffered by the pilgrims, and the general oppression to which the Christian inhabitants of the East were then subject. The same feeling was universal throughout Christendom, and the popes had long cherished the design of an expedition against the Mahomedans, which it only required the enthusiasm of a man like Peter the Hermit to render practicable. Urban II. received him as a prophet, and authorized his mission. He now traversed the greater part of continental Europe, riding on an ass, his head and feet bare, his body clothed with the coarse garment of a hermit, girded round the waist with a rope, and bearing a heavy crucifix in his hand. To understand his success, we must take into account the poverty of the masses, and the alluring prospect of a residence in Eastern lands, the scenes of which were painted in glowing colours by the apostle of the holy war. Thousands of outcasts had always been ready to follow the princes in their marauding expeditions or political wars, and how much more in a war which enlisted the highest sympathies of their nature in its behalf, which received the sanction of the ministers of religion, and was regarded as the will of God! The pope summoned a council, which met at Placenza and Clermont, and making an eloquent appeal to the assembly, was frequently interrupted by their acclamations. He was acknowledged chief of the crusade, and ordered that every one engaged in it should wear a cross of red stuff. Peter, meanwhile, collected a vast body of adventurers, estimated at a hundred thousand souls, from the borders of France and Lorraine, and while Godfrey of Bouillon mustered those of higher rank in a more soldierlike and deliberate manner, proceeded with this fanatic crowd, by way of the Rhine and Danube to the East. Ignorant of the route, and without the means of subsistence, it is fearful to contemplate the disorders and sufferings of such a march. About a third part reached the mountains of Thrace, and Peter himself took refuge in Constantinople, where he awaited the coming of Godfrey of Bouillon. At the same time he induced the emperor Alexis to send troops in aid of his followers, about three or four thousand of whom were rescued. Peter accompanied the army of Godfrey, and was present at the storming of Antioch, and before the capture of Jerusalem addressed the crusaders on the Mount of Olives. He then acted a short time as vicar-general for the patriarch of the holy city—the Jesuit Outreman says, as viceroy. The latter part of his life, like the commencement, is wrapped in obscurity. It is not known when he returned to Europe, but he died in a monastery he had founded in the diocese of Liege, 1115. The movement he had commenced continued to agitate Europe for nearly two centuries, and its general effect upon the march of civilization may be pronounced almost incalculable. [E.R.]

PETER OF ST. LOUIS, a French ecclesiastic of the Carmelite order, kn. as a poet, about 1626-84.

PETER MAURICE. See PETER OF CLUGNY.

PETER NOLASQUE. See above (Saints.)

PETER OF SICILY, a political negotiator in the service of the emperor Basil in 870. He wrote a History of the Manichæans, published 1604.

PETER THE VENERABLE. See P. OF CLUGNY.

PETERBOROUGH, earl of. See MORDAUNT.

PETERKIN, ALEXANDER, son of a Scottish minister, and known of late years as a miscellaneous writer, was born in 1781. He was educated as a solicitor, and, in 1843, was engaged professionally for the Strathbogie clergymen—in the struggle which led to the disruption in the Scottish national church. Died 1846.

PETERS, BONAVENTURA, a Flemish painter, famous for his storms and shipping, 1614-1615. JOHN, his brother and pupil, 1625-1677.

PETERS, C., a German painter, 1808-1830.

PETERS, C., a learned Eng. divine, died 1777.

PETERS, F. L., a Flemish painter, 1606-1654.

PETERS, G., a Dutch painter, born 1580.

PETERS, HUGH, an English Jesuit, known as the counsellor and confessor of James II.

PETERS, HUGH, a disreputable character who connected himself with the English republican party as a pamphleteer and pulpit demagogue. He was born in Cornwall 1599, educated at Cambridge, and figured successively as an actor, a minister in the Church of England, and a preacher among the independents. Executed 1660.

PETERS, WILLIAM, a minister of the Church of England, best known as an artist, died 1814.

PETERSEN, H., a Swiss minister, died 1820.

PETERSEN, JOHN WILLIAM, born at Osnaburg 1649, and pastor at Hanover, became celebrated about 1692 for his prophetic announcements. He was then deposed, and died in obscurity. His wife, JEANNE ÉLEANORA DE MERLAN, partook in his enthusiasm, and published his life.

PETERSEN, P. N., a Ger. musician, 1761-1830.

PETHION DE VILLENEUVE, JEROME, a Girondist leader of the French revolution, was the son of an attorney at Chartres, and was himself an advocate when chosen deputy to the *Tiers Etat* of the Estates-General. His character placed him in a political situation between the Girondists and Jacobins, but his political and philosophical creed was the same as Brissot's, and he held it sincerely and implacably. He was one of the most zealous parties to the propagation of the 'Rights of Man' as the basis of a constitution, and it was at his instance that the Jacobin Club was reorganized—which led to the foundation of the Cordeliers, and the separation of the more violent members. The nation at this time was with the moderate party, and the influence of Lafayette was only just on the wane. Pethion profited by it, as one of the most practical men in his party, and was successively president of the National Assembly, president of the Criminal Tribunal, and mayor of Paris. In the latter function he succeeded Bailly, November, 1791, and polled twice as many votes as Lafayette. On the famous 20th of June, 1792, when the mob of Paris compelled the king to put on the red cap, Pethion and Louis exchanged angry words; the next day, however, the mayor addressed a proclamation to the people calling upon them to defend the constitution and the king, and to respect his person. He main-

tained his position as mayor of Paris, after victory of the Marseillais on the 10th of Aug. and the dreadful massacres of September, found it impossible to prevent the excesses that occasion. Returned to the National Convention, he was unanimously elected its first president, and voted for the king's death, but pronounced in favour of delay. From this time was identified with the Girondists by the follo of Robespierre, and included in the proscription that body on the 31st of May, 1793. was among the few who escaped the guillotine meet a more miserable fate. Having fled with B and Salles to the department of Calvados, he made a fruitless attempt to raise the people and were obliged to hide in the woods. When they put an end to their own existence, or starved to death, is not known, but the remains of Buzot and Pethion were found by the gien in a corn-field gnawed by wolves. [E

PETION, ALEXANDER SALIES, president of the republic of Hayti, was a man of colour, free at Port-au-Prince, 1770, and educated at military school of Paris. He served with distinction in the French army, and after the expulsion of the English, was an active party in the wars of the island. In 1804 Dessalines became chief of the infant republic, and having made himself emperor, was killed in October, 1806. His successor was Christophe, who also assumed kingly title, and it was against this latter Petion obtained his most signal victory on the 15th of January, 1808, a year after his own election president. This success fully established his authority as chief of the republic, and he retained the presidency till his death in 1818, when he succeeded by his friend General Boyer.

PETIS, FRANCIS, a learned French Orientalist and historian, 1622-1695. His son, FRANK, PETIS DE LA CROIX, like him, a great Oriental scholar, but also a traveller in the East, and successor as royal interpreter, 1653-1713. J. MARTE, son of the latter, professor of Arabic at the Royal College, 1698-1751.

PETIT, A., a French medical writer, 1718-1780.

PETIT, A. T., a French physician and writer on experimental philosophy, 1791-1820.

PETIT, F. P. DU, a Fr. naturalist, 1664-1730.

PETIT, JEAN LOUIS, a celebrated French surgeon, born at Paris on the 13th of March, 1711, and died in that city on the 20th of April, 1780, aged 76. Petit enjoyed a deservedly great reputation during his lifetime, and was undoubtedly one of the founders of modern French surgery. He was remarkable for his professional enthusiasm and industry; and his writings are still held in high estimation. The first edition of his work on the Bones was published at Paris, in 12mo, in 1705; but in 1758, it was enlarged to two volumes. His treatise on Surgical Diseases was a posthumous work, and published by his pupil, Dr. Lesné, in 1774, two years after the author's death. [J.N.]

PETIT, M., an advent. traveller, died 1815.

PETIT, M. A., a French surgeon, 1766-1815.

PETIT, P., a physician, distinguished as a writer on physiology, and Latin poet, 1617-1687.

PETIT, P., a dist. mathematician, 1594-1671.

PETIT, S., a philologist and theolog., 1594-1671.

PETIT-DIDIER, MATTHEW, a learned Fr. div.

late, a great friend and advocate of ultramontanism, and author of critical, historical, and theological dissertations on the Scriptures, 1697-1728. His brother, JOHN JOSEPH, a Jesuit theologian, 1664-1756.

PETIT-THOUARS, ALBERT DU, a French artist, author of 'Botanic Miscellanies,' d. 1831.

PETITOT, CL. B., director-general of the Paris University, author of several tragedies and translations, 1772-1825.

PETITOT, JOHN, a famous enameller and miniature painter, born at Geneva 1607, died 1691.

PETIT-PIED, NICHOLAS, a learned French jurist, about 1630-1705. His nephew, of the same name, a doctor of the Sorbonne, and a very zealous wr. in favour of Jansenism, 1665-1747.

PETIT-RADEL, L. F., a distinguished French architect, 1740-1818. His brother, PHILIP, a historian and Hellenist, 1749-1815. A third brother, L. C. FRANCIS, an archæologist, 1756-1836.

PETITZ, J. RAIMOND DE, author of a 'Library of Amateur Artists,' about 1715-1780.

PETIVER, JAS., surgeon to the Charter House, London, distinguished as a botanical wr., d. 1718.

PETREUS, T., a Danish Orientalist, d. 1673.

PETRARCA, FRANCESCO, was born at Arezzo in Tuscany in 1304. His father, a Florentine

poet, had been exiled two years before, in the disturbance which drove out the poet Dante;

he soon left Italy for Avignon, where the papal court then resided. The son was educated there and at Montpellier, and then sent to study law at Bo-

logne. Though Petrarch certainly loved the Æneid more than the Pandects, and copied ancient manu-

scripts more willingly than law papers, yet the subsequent course of his public life proves that he did

not neglect professional pursuits, and that he prepared himself for being a useful man of business.

Returning to Avignon soon after he became of age, he found himself in possession of a small inheritance

and indulged for some years in an alternation of classical studies and political composition,

but with such gaiety (sombre, perhaps, but not the gloom on that account) as the clerical court

could not find fault with. In the year 1327 he conceived an attachment to an Avignonese lady, young but already

married. His attentions to her were treated much as a matter of course; the admirer was cer-

tainly never admitted even to the most innocent intimacy of modern cisbeism: there appears to have

been at no time much intercourse between the two; and we do not know with certainty so much as the lady's real name. She became famous

in her lifetime, and is still celebrated, as the 'Laura' of the verses in which Petrarch sang

of his loves: but his passion does seem to have been little more than a flight of imaginative

thought, remarkable only for the length of its duration, and for the genius of the person by

whom it was entertained. About 1333 he retired for two or three years to dwell in the beautiful

valley of Vaucluse, near Avignon. He himself admitted that his withdrawal to the retreat which he

chose, was caused by no reason more sentimental or poetic than his disgust with the licentiousness of the papal court, and the disappoint-

ment of the hopes of preferment which the pope had held out to him. Long before this time his

talents and accomplishments had procured for him

not only distinguished patronage, but frequent and active employment. He now speedily quitted Vaucluse for Italy, where he became the confidential friend and diplomatic agent of several sovereigns, and skilfully executed missions not only in Italy, but in France and Germany. Though he never took orders, his employers rewarded him by ecclesiastical benefices in the north of Italy; and his longest residences were at Parma, Milan, Padua, and Venice. In 1370, when his health was already failing, through attacks of palpitation and epilepsy, he left Padua for the neighbouring village of Arquà, seated among the lovely Euganean Hills. There he built a house, still preserved, but was hardly ever free from illness till his death in 1374.—Petrarch, whose life was thus active, is immortal in the history of literature in virtue of more claims than one. He is placed as one of the most celebrated of poets in right of his 'Rime,' that is, verses in the modern Italian tongue, of which he was one of the earliest cultivators and refiners. Celebrating in these his visionary love, he modelled the Italian sonnet, and gave to it, and to other forms of lyrical poetry, not only an admirable polish of diction and melody, but a delicacy of poetic feeling which has hardly ever been equalled, and a play of rich fancy which, if it often degenerates into false wit, is as often delightfully and purely beautiful. But, though Petrarch's Sonnets, and Canzoni, and 'Triumphs,' could all be forgotten, he would still be honoured as one of the benefactors of European civilization. No one but Boccaccio shares with him the glory of having been the chief restorer of classical learning. He was himself a voluminous Latin writer, both in prose and verse; and his fame as a poet in his own day, and his coronation in the Roman capitol in 1341, rested on his celebration of the second Punic war in his epic poem 'Africa.' But his greatest merit lay in his having recalled attention to the higher and more correct classical authors;



[Tomb of Petrarch.]

in his having been an enthusiastic and successful agent in reviving the study of the Greek tongue; and in his having been, in his travels and otherwise, an indefatigable collector and preserver of

ancient manuscripts. To his care we owe copies of several classical works, which, but for him, would, in all likelihood, have perished. [W.S.]

PETRE, SIR WILLIAM, a chancery clerk, employed in the visitation of the monasteries by Henry VIII., for which he received a grant of abbey lands and knighthood, died 1572.

PETRI, B., a professor of Brabant, died 1630.

PETRI, C., a Danish divine, 16th century.

PETRI, SUFFRID, historiographer of the states of Friesland, secretary to Cardinal Granvella, (see WILLIAM I. OF NASSAU), and professor of law at Cologne, author of historical and philological works, died 1597.

PETRI, or PETERSON, LAURENCE, one of the three principal Swedish reformers, first protestant bishop of Upsala, and a theological writer, 1499-1573. His brother, OLAVE, also a reformer, whose vehement addresses almost produced a civil war, author of 'Memoirs,' 1497-1562. A third of the name, JONAS PETRI, bishop of Linköping in the 17th century, was author of a Latin and Swedish dictionary, published 1640.

PETROF, WASSILJ PETROWITSCH, a famous Russian poet and philologist, appointed her reader and councillor of state by Catharine, 1736-1799.

PETRONI, R., an Italian cardinal, died 1314.

PETRONIUS, TITUS, called 'Petronius Arbitr,' a favourite of Nero, and supposed author of a fragment entitled 'Satiricon,' died 66.

PETRUCCI, PANDOLPH, a citizen of Sienna who obtained the sovereign power, and died 1512.

PETTUS, SIR JOHN, a member of parliament, and deputy-governor of the royal mines, author of some professional and other works, died abt. 1690.

PETTY, SIR WILLIAM, son of a clothier in Hampshire, and founder of the Lansdowne family, was born 1623, and being educated as a physician, became, in 1650, professor of anatomy at Oxford. His talents, however, were of the most versatile description, and he had the happy gift of turning them to some practical account in every way that promised to be a source of emolument; not satisfied with teaching anatomy and chemistry, he became Gresham professor of music; and as to inventions, a copying machine to write two letters at once, and a double-bottomed ship to sail against wind and tide, show what he was capable of. In 1652 he was appointed physician to the army in Ireland, to which he added the office of contractor for surveying the forfeited lands, one of the commissioners for their division, clerk to the council, and secretary to the lord-lieutenant, Henry Cromwell. With the wealth thus amassed, he became a member of parliament in the time of Richard Cromwell; and as he succeeded in making his peace at the restoration, his lands were confirmed to him, with the honour of knighthood in addition, and the office of surveyor-general of Ireland. Even the fire of London, which destroyed the fortunes of so many, only provoked Sir W. Petty to fresh speculations, by which he recovered his losses. He died 1687, leaving great wealth to his successors, and numerous tracts on economy, especially 'Political Arithmetic,' 'Taxes and Contributions,' and other subjects growing out of his knowledge of Ireland. For his descendant, the celebrated statesman, see SHELburne.

PETTYT, or PETYT, WILLIAM, keeper of the

Tower records, author of writings on the Ancient Constitution of Parliament, 1636-1707.

PEUCER, G., a Ger. mathematician, 1525-16

PEUERBACH, G., an Austr. astron., 1428-

PEUTEMAN, P., a Dutch painter, 1608-16

PEUTINGER, C., a Gr. antiquar., 1465-15

PEYER, J. C., a Germ. anatomist, 1659-17

PEYMANN, HENRY ERNEST DE, a Dan general, commander of Copenhagen during bombardment by the English in 1807. He tried by his countrymen for signing the capitulation and condemned to death,—a punishment which was commuted to a long imprisonment; died 18

PEYRARD, F., a Fr. mathematic., 1760-18

PEYRE, MARIE JOSEPH, a French architect, 1730-1785. His brother, ANTOINE FRANCOIS, painter and architect, 1739-1823.

PEYRERE, ISAAC DE LA, a French protestant the *protégé* and librarian of the prince of Con author of a curious work on the 'Preadamit and the 'Restoration of the Jews,' 1594-16 His brother, ABRAHAM, a juriconsult, died 17

PEYRON, JEAN FR. PIERRE, an histor painter, and director of the Gobelins manufactory, 1744-1815. His brother, J. FRANCOIS, known as an author, 1748-1784.

PEYRONIE, F. DE LA, a Fr. surg., 1678-17

PEYROUSE. See LAPEROUSE.

PEYSSONNEL, CHARLES DE, a French antiquary and consul of Smyrna, author of *Mémoires des Rois de la Bosphorus*, &c., 1700-17 His son, who succeeded him as consul, was also distinguished historical and antiquarian writer of the same countries, 1727-1790. His brother JOHN ANTHONY, was appointed physician a naturalist to the island of Guadaloupe in 17 and was the first to write on the production of coral according to the received theory.

PEZ, BERNARD, a learned Benedictine of Austria, 1683-1735. His br., JEROME, 1685-1763 PEZAY, A. F. J. MASSON, Marquis De French historical writer, 1741-1777.

PEZENAS, ESPRIT, a French Jesuit, known as a mathematician and astronomer, 1692-1776

PEZRON, PAUL, a monk of Brittany, known as a chronologist, philolog., and antiq., 1639-17

PFAFF, J. C., a Lutheran theologian of Wittenburg, 1631-1720. His son, CHRISTOPH MATTHEW, a voluminous protest. wr., 1686-17

PFAFFRAD, G., a Germ. philosopher, d. 16

PFANNER, T., a Germ. archivist, 1641-171

PFEFFEL, J. CONRAD, a native of Bad distinguished as a juriconsult and diplomat, 1684-1738. CHR. FREDERIC, his eldest son, learned writer on public law, 1726-1807. THOMAS PHILUS CONRAD, young brother of the latter

dramatic writer, poet, and literature, 1736-18

PFEFFERCORN, JOHN, a converted Jew, who endeavoured to persuade the emperor Maximilian to burn all the Hebrew books except the Bible, containing the principles of magic and other dangerous matter, died after 1517.

PFEIFFER, A., a Germ. Orientalist, 1640-6

PFEIFFER, J. F., a Germ. economist, 1718-

PFENNINGER, M., a Swiss designer and engraver, 1739-1810. HENRY, of the same family, painter and engraver, who executed the figure for Lavater, born 1749.

PFIFFER, or PFYFFER, L., a Swiss colonel

service of France, 1530-1594. FRANCIS LOUIS, officer probably of the same family, retired from French army after fifty years' service, and executed a beautiful plan of Switzerland in relief, existing in his native Lucerne, 1716-1802. FISTER, A., a German printer, died 1462. FLUG, JULIUS, an Italian prelate, died 1564. FNITSING, M., a poet of Nuremberg, 1481-5.

FUGUER, M. A. D., a Swiss poet, 1777-1824. HEDON, a Greek philosopher, who studied at Socrates, and subsequently founded a school philosophy at Elis, since known as the Eleatic. He gave his name to one of his Dialogues.

HEDRUS, LUCIUS, a Roman slave freed by Cæsar, and known as the author of Fables, discovered to modern literature in 1596 at Rome. In the reign of Tiberius he suffered from tyranny of Lejamus. His fables are written in comic verse with remarkable purity.

HAER, THOMAS, a Welch poet, died 1560. HIALARIS, a cruel tyrant of Agregetum, in Sicily, who acquired his power about 572 B.C., and put to death by one of his own horrible deeds that of the brazen bull, 556 B.C.

HARAMOND, a half-fabulous personage, supposed to have been the first king of France, and to have reigned about 418 or 420. The Salic law is attributed to him. He was probably a chief of Franks.

HARNACES, the first of the name, king of Persia, succeeded his father, Mithridates the Great, about 185 B.C., died 157. The second, born 97 B.C., became king of Bosphorus 64, and, after conquering Pontus, was killed in battle 47.

FAVORINUS. See FAVORINUS.

PELIPEAUX, JOHN, a French theologian and historian of Quietism, died 1708.

PELIPEAUX, A. LE PICARD DE, a Venetian officer of artillery, born 1768, joined the army of Louis with the emigrants 1791, died in the French service after the siege of Acre, 1799.

PELIPEAUX, J., a Jesuit, 1577-1643.

PELYPEAUX, RAIMOND BALTHASAR, Marquis de, French governor of Canada, died 1713.

PERECRATES, a Greek poet, 5th cent. B.C.

PERECYDES, a Greek philosopher, from Pythagoras is said to have acquired his doctrine of the Metempsychosis, 6th century B.C.

PERECYDES, a Greek historian, 5th c. B.C.

PHIDIAS, a Greek sculptor and the most celebrated artist of antiquity, was the son of Charmidas, and a pupil of Ageladas of Athens, where Phidias was born, about 490 B.C., or even a year or two earlier, for according to this supposition he must have already reached the mature age of fifty before the execution of any of his most celebrated works, the Minerva and other sculptures of the Parthenon and the Olympian Jupiter. Phidias was the greatest ornament of the age of Pericles, and was eminent at Athens about 450 B.C.; the latter part of the period of Pericles, however, 444 to 429, was, probably in the best manner, the exact period of Phidias, for his greatest triumphs were achieved during the administration of the affairs of Athens by Pericles. Great patrons have generally been the instruments to carry out their schemes, and the patron is himself developed by the opportunity in some respects both positions are true,

but the former is the more easily explained: the magnitude of an undertaking regulates and develops accordingly the faculties of those who undertake. Thus Pericles, Julius II., and Ludwig I. of Bavaria, all found artists of the highest genius ready to accomplish all their desires. Pericles appointed Phidias superintendent of public works. The Parthenon was completed 438 B.C., the year also in which Phidias dedicated his colossal statue of Minerva in ivory and gold, placed in the temple; the architecture was the work of Ictinus. In the following year he commenced, aided by Colotes of Paros, the great sitting colossus of Jupiter at Olympia, in Elis, also of ivory and gold; this was completed in the year 433, and was considered one of the seven wonders of the ancient world. (See Quaktemere de Quincy, *Le Jupiter Olympien*, &c.) The great chryselephantine works, that is of ivory and gold, are the most remarkable monuments of which the ancient records give us any account; there seems to have been no limit to the magnificence or art-glory to which the anthropomorphic worship of the Greeks might not lead them. These gigantic images, from 40 to 60 feet in height, apparently of solid ivory draped in gold, with all necessary enrichments in colour, must have more than realized the grandest notion of a human god that any of the Greek devotees can have brought to their shrines. The unparalleled height to which statuary has attained among the ancient Greeks is, therefore, to be attributed as much to the utilitarian end, the honour of religion and the stability of the priesthood, as to any æsthetic refinement, though this too did exist among the Greeks perhaps in a higher degree than any other people. The chryselephantine sculpture was the natural result of the Greek polychromy; once established the system of colouring images, the costliness must necessarily enter into the material as well as the external decoration of the image; thus we find these great images gradually progressing from rude wood and stone, to marble, and to bronze, and finally (ostensibly) to ivory. The ivory was, however, only a coating, the core of the statue was wood, the gold was real. Phidias executed six of these great works, but this of Elis cost him his life, for he was accused of having embezzled the gold given by the Elians for the draperies, &c. of the statue, and upon this accusation cast into prison, where he died within the year, 432 B.C. The accusation appears to have been found to be quite groundless; and in honour of the memory of the great statuary, the charge of the image was granted as an heir-loom to the family of Phidias, and when Pausanias visited Elis, 600 years afterwards, the descendants of Phidias still had the care of it. Another account states that it was in Athens, after his return from Elis, that he died, and that the charge in question related to the gold of the Minerva, which Pericles himself had taken off, and ordered to be weighed, and found exact; that he was finally committed on a charge of impiety for carving his own portrait on the shield of Minerva, and that he died during imprisonment for this offence. The Olympian Jupiter adorned Elis for about eight centuries, it was then removed to Constantinople, by the emperor Theodosius, and was either lost at sea, or destroyed in the fire of the Lauseion, 475 A.D. In carrying out so many and extensive works,

Phidias must necessarily have had many assistants. His principal scholars were Agoracritus, Alcámenes, and Colotes. Such were his assistants probably in the extensive sculptures of the Parthenon, now in this country, and known as the Elgin marbles; brought from Athens by Lord Elgin in 1803, and purchased by the British government in 1816. We have in these wonderful works adequate testimony of the deserved reputation of Phidias, and quite sufficient to show that the arts of Greece, at least of the time of Pericles, cannot be too highly esteemed. We have in these marbles the best exposition of the ideal, and a perfect illustration of the æsthetic element of style as distinct from mere representation or imitation. The so-called Theseus, the Ilissus, the Metopes, and the Panathenaic frieze all exhibit the most perfect ideality of form, at the same time of a grand generic character. The ideal or generic development of these sculptures can only have resulted from the long experience of centuries, or from extraordinary circumstances, but partly from the combination of both. All healthy bodies, subject to similar exercise, would most probably assume much the same character: the athletic games of the Greeks, common and popular, gave their artists such opportunities of viewing the naked form in all its perfection, that the general excellence of their sculpture is not surprising. In the Elgin marbles we have doubtless all the several beauties of the athlete combined in the individual, yet so modified as altogether to obviate the sense of any special individuality, leaving only the impression of the perfect human form, illustrating its general attributes themselves in all their wonderful versatility and perfection, without suggesting for a moment the notion of a limited individual fitness or quality; always excepting when such special limit or quality is not the specific object of the individual representation, as in the Farnese Hercules, the type of muscular strength. This is the ideal in its general and special development, and which we find invariably well illustrated in Greek sculpture, but nowhere with more refined grandeur than in the works of Phidias, as exemplified in the invaluable Elgin marbles.—(Müller, *Life and Works of Phidias de Phidiea vita et operibus* &c., Göttingen, 1827. A very full account of Phidias and his works may be found in the *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography*, edited by Dr. Smith.) [R.N.W.]

PHILASTER, an Italian prelate, 4th century.

PHILES, MANUEL, a Greek poet, 14th century.

PHILELPHUS, FRANCIS, a celebrated Italian philologist and state secretary, 1398-1481.

PHILEMON, a Greek poet, 4th century B.C.

PHILEMON, a Greek grammarian, 12th cent.

PHILIBERT, the first of the name, duke of Savoy, succeeded his father, Amadeus IX., 1472, died 1482. The second, succeeded his father, Philip II., 1497, died 1504.

PHILIBERT-EMANUEL, son of Charles Emanuel, duke of Savoy, grand prior of Castile and Leon, and grand admiral of Spain, died 1624.

PHILIDOR, ANDRE, born at Dreux in 1726, was the son of a musician, whose real name was MICHEL DANICAN, but who, for the excellence of his performances upon the hautboy was named Philidor by the king of France. The young Andre, in childhood, entered as page in the band of the

king of France, then under the direction of a chapel-master Campra. After having left the situation of page, Philidor settled in Paris, where supported himself from his income as teacher a copier of music. Besides his musical talent, had gained such a reputation as a chess player that he was induced to travel; accordingly, the year 1745, he left Paris for Holland, Germany, England, &c. During his travels he greatly improved his musical taste. In 1753 he was in England, when he set Dryden's Ode to St. Cecilia to music. He had while here devoted his attention principally to chess; and he gained extensive fame from having published his analysis of the game, which is still referred to as an authority. On his return to France, in 1754, he again resumed his musical studies, and produced music to a dramatic piece, which was performed with great success in 1759. This work laid the foundation of his musical reputation. Philidor, along with Duménil, is regarded as one of the founders of modern French comic opera. After having produced about twenty operas at the Opera Comique he came to London in the year 1779, where he produced the music to Horace's *Carmen Seculare* which is esteemed as his best work. He died in London in 1795. [J.J.]

PHILIP, the name of three saints:—1. an apostle, who is supposed to have preached in Phrygia, and died at an advanced age. 2. a deacon chosen by the apostles who preached in Caesarea, where he received Saint Paul 58, died 8. 3. PHILIP OF NEBBI, an Italian ecclesiastic, founder of the oratory, &c., 1515-1595.

PHILIP, son of Herod the Great and of a woman named Cleopatra, obtained from Augustus the rank of tetrarch, and governed his states with great wisdom from B.C. 4 to A.D. 33. After his death his states were reunited to Syria.

PHILIP, king of Syria, son of Antiochus VI., dethroned by Tigranes B.C. 80, died 57.

PHILIP I., king of Macedon, reigned in an obscure period of its history when it was regarded as a barbarian territory by the Greek states, B.C. 400. Nothing worthy of notice is recorded of him. PHILIP II., see next article. PHILIP III., a natural son of Philip II., reigned several years after the death of Alexander the Great, was killed by order of Olympias 316 B.C. He was called Philip Arrhidæus. PHILIP IV., surnamed his father Cassander on the throne of Macedon B.C. 296, and died 295. PHILIP V., son of Demetrius III., succeeded at the age of three years B.C. 233, his uncle, Antigonus Doson, being guardian. After the battle of Cænæ he entered into a treaty with Hannibal, and thus brought the Romans upon the stage of Grecian affairs. He was totally defeated 197, and though he obtained reasonable terms, left the struggle to his sons. Died B.C. 179.

PHILIP II., by whose valour and genius the little state of Macedon was raised to the supremacy over all Greece, was the third son of Amyntas and was born in 383 or 382 B.C. He succeeded his elder brother, Perdiccas, in the first place guardian of his infant son, but soon after became sovereign, in the twenty-third year of his age, 360; the existence of rival claimants to the crown and the exterior evils with which the state

threatened, rendering his usurpation, if it may be called so, acceptable to the whole people. Philip had been detained at Thebes as a hostage from his twentieth to his eighteenth year, and was thoroughly versed in the tactics of Epaminondas, with whose house he had lodged; besides which, his brother, Cleodamas, had intrusted him with a government in Macedonia, and had allowed him to organize troops. His chief military arm was the afterwards famous Macedonian phalanx, a force organized by himself—the materials he drew upon being a mountain peasantry accustomed to poverty and toil, without cities or even fixed habitations to render peace more desirable than war to them. Thebes and Thebes had reached their highest vigour when Philip came to the throne, but the latter had lost her presiding genius in Epaminondas, and the former was seriously weakened by the 'social war' which now broke out, and which raged from 358 to 355 B.C. Philip took advantage of this troubled period to possess himself of Amphipolis, which gave him access to the gold mines of Mount Pangæus, soon a source of immense revenue to him, and the reason of his founding the new city of Philippi. The 'sacred war' carried on by the Amphictyonic council against the Phocians, gave the Macedonians another great opportunity of stepping in as armed arbitrators, and with the avowed purpose in view of humbling the power of Thebes and Athens. After the capture of Methone—the last possession of the Athenians on the Macedonian coast—between 354 and 352, Philip marched into Thessaly at the head of 20,000 men, and set himself out as the champion of Delphi, and rewarded his soldiers with laurel, which they were in the vale of Tempe. He was now joined by the famous Thessalian cavalry, and having become master of Thessaly in 352, he endeavoured to force the pass of Thermopylæ, but was repulsed by the Athenians; Philip, however, compensated himself by equipping a navy to harass the Athenian commerce. From 349 to 347 he became victor in the Olympian war, which made him complete master of the Chalcidian peninsula and doubled his power. The terror of his name provoked the Athenians of Demosthenes, who endeavoured to rally the people of Athens to form a general league against him—instead of which, each party was so anxious to succeed against the others. This state of affairs led to embassages, the members of which, with the exception of Demosthenes, were cajoled or bribed by Philip into a shameful peace, which in 346 left him master of the Phocian cities, of the pass of Thermopylæ, and in the position of arbiter to the Amphictyonic council. In the latter capacity he was really the crowned protector of the Grecian faith, and in the spirit proper to his office he once marched into Greece, but instead of acting against the profane Locians, he seized the city of Elatea, and began to fortify it. Demosthenes now exerted all his eloquence and statesmanship to raise the ancient spirit of Grecian independence, and a powerful army was soon in the field, but being without able or patriotic commanders was defeated at the decisive battle of Chaeroneia in August, 338 B.C. After this last battle for freedom, Philip was acknowledged chief of the whole Hellenic world by all the states except

Sparta, and in 337 he summoned a congress at Corinth to organize an expedition against Persia. While preparing for this enterprise he repudiated his wife, Olympias, mother of Alexander the Great, and the same year espoused Cleopatra, niece of Attalus, who bore him a son, looked upon as the rival of Alexander in the succession. These circumstances led to dissensions at court, and in the year 336 B.C. to the death of Philip, who was murdered at the instigation of Olympias while engaged in a religious festival. He had several other wives or mistresses, and was addicted to intemperance; but as a king, for political and military genius, for persuasive eloquence, the general spirit of humanity, and for courage in the field, the name of Philip of Macedon may vie with any in history. At the time of his death the first division of his army had passed into Asia under the conduct of Attalus, and the young Alexander had already distinguished himself as commander of one wing of his army at the battle of Chaeroneia. [E.R.]

PHILIP, emperor of Rome, was born in Arabia about 204, and having entered into the military service of the Romans, became prætorian præfect 243. The emperor Gordian was compelled to receive him as a colleague on the throne by the army which had conquered Sapor, king of Persia; and in the following year, 244, Philip assumed the whole authority by putting his rival to death. He was killed in battle by the soldiers of Decius 249.

PHILIP, emperor of Germany, was the second son of Frederick Barbarossa. He was born 1178, became king of Swabia and Tuscany after the death of his father 1190, and emperor after the death of his brother, Henry VI., 1198. He was assassinated 1208, and succeeded by Otho IV.

PHILIP I., king of France, son of Henry I. and Anne of Russia, was born 1052, and succeeded to the throne under the guardianship of Baldwin V., count of Flanders, 1060, died, after a troubled reign, mixed up with the affairs of William the Conqueror, 1108. PHILIP II., surnamed AUGUSTUS, son of Louis VII. and of Alix, daughter of Thibault, count of Champagne, was born 1165, succeeded his father 1180, accompanied Richard Cœur de Lion to the Holy Land 1190, invaded Normandy during Richard's captivity 1193, confiscated the possessions of King John in France, after the supposed murder of Arthur, 1203, prepared to invade England at the instance of the pope 1213, turned his arms against Flanders and gained the celebrated battle of Bouvines 1214, died 1223. Philip Augustus was one of the ablest princes that ever reigned in France, both as a commander and an administrator. PHILIP III., called the *Hardy*, was the son of Louis IX. and Margaret of Provence. He was born 1245, and succeeded his father 1270. In 1271 he possessed himself of Toulouse on the death of his uncle, Alphonso; in 1272 he repressed the revolt of Roger, count of Foix, and in 1276 sustained a war against Alphonso X., king of Castile. The invasion of Sicily by Peter of Arragon, and the massacre of the French, known as 'the Sicilian vespers,' caused him to make war against that prince, in the course of which he died, 1285. PHILIP IV., called the *Fair*, or Handsome, son of the preceding by his first wife, Isabella of Arragon, was born 1268, and succeeded his father 1285. He

was engaged in wars with the English and Flemings; and in a quarrel with the pope, in the course of which he was excommunicated. In 1303 the estates-general were first assembled. In 1312 he suppressed the Templars (see *MOLAI*); died 1314. He was an able but most despotic sovereign. *PHILIP V.*, called the *Long*, second son of the preceding, was born about 1293, and succeeded to the throne in virtue of the Salic law, which excluded the daughter of his brother, Louis X., who died 1316. In his reign a cruel persecution began against the Jews, in the midst of which he died, 1322. *PHILIP VI.*, called *De Valois*, was son of Charles, count of Valois, a younger son of Philip the Hardy. He was born 1293, and succeeded Charles le Bel 1328. In his reign occurred the wars with Edward III. of England, who claimed the French crown as grandson, by his mother, of Philip the Fair. Philip lost the battle of Cressy in 1346, when 30,000 men, and the chief of his nobility, were slain. He died during a truce with the English, 1350.

PHILIP I., among the Spanish kings, was the son of Maximilian I., emperor of Germany, by Mary of Burgundy. He was born 1478, and on the death of his mother, 1482, became sovereign of the seventeen provinces of the Netherlands, the right of which he transmitted to his posterity of the house of Austria. In 1496 he married Joanna, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, and in 1502 the young couple were acknowledged lawful successors to the crown of Spain. In 1506 they were declared joint king and queen of Castile, and Philip died the same year. He was the father of Charles V. *PHILIP II.*, (next article). *PHILIP III.*, son of Philip II. and Anne of Austria, born 1578, succeeded his father 1598, died 1621. *PHILIP IV.*, son of Philip III. and Margaret of Austria, was born 1605, and succeeded his father 1621. Besides a war with the Dutch, he had to contend against the league formed against the house of Austria by Richelieu, by which he lost many provinces. In 1640 the duke of Braganza made himself king of Portugal, in 1647 Massaniello led the revolt in Naples, and in 1648 Philip was compelled to renounce all claims upon the United Provinces by the treaty of Westphalia (see article *MAURICE OF NASSAU*). In 1659, after the junction of Cromwell with France, and the victories of Blake, Philip concluded the treaty of the Pyrenees. In 1665 his forces were totally defeated by the Portuguese, and he died the same year. *PHILIP V.*, second son of Louis the dauphin of France, great-grandson of the preceding, and grandson of Louis XIV., was born 1683. He succeeded to the throne of Spain by the testament of Charles II., and was proclaimed at Madrid 1700. The succession was disputed, and a league formed against it between England, Holland, Russia, Savoy, and Portugal, which led to a twelve years' war, concluded by the treaty of Utrecht 1713. By this treaty the English obtained Gibraltar and Minorca; Naples, Sardinia, the Milanese, and the coasts of Tuscany, were relinquished to the archduke Charles, who had been the rival of Philip, and was now become emperor; and the duke of Savoy possessed Sicily. Philip now married Elizabeth Farnese, princess of Mantua, and the notorious Alberoni became his minister, whom he was obliged to dismiss, in 1720, by a fresh combination. He then

fell into a state of melancholy, abdicated in favour of his son, Louis, and was obliged to resume the crown in consequence of his death, 1724; died 1746.

PHILIP II., king of Spain, who projected the conquest of England by the famous 'Armada,' was the son of Charles V., emperor, and of Isabella of Portugal. He was born at Valladolid in 1527, eight years after his father's accession to the empire, and was married in succession to the Princess Mary of Portugal, 1543, and to Mary, queen of England, in the month of July, 1554, the same year in which he became king of Naples and Sicily by the abdication of his father. The most jealous precautions were taken on this occasion to prevent his assumption of any real power in this country and the temper of the people, and the queen herself, were so little to his taste, that in the course of 1555 (August) he retired to Flanders. There was a political reason for this journey, however: Charles V. was preparing to resign the empire by first investing his son with his hereditary dominions, and in the succeeding October he solemnly renounced the sovereignty of the Low Countries in his favour, at an assembly of the states-general in Brussels. About a month after, Philip received the sceptre of Spain and the Indies by the same self-abnegation of his father, and his first act was to propose a truce with France, which was broken almost as soon as concluded upon. Till September, 1556, he lived rather a debauched life, but would appear, in his Flemish dominions, and he came to England, where he had the mortification to be refused the ceremony of a coronation, and the troops he demanded in aid of his war with France. These, however, were at length conceded to him by Mary, in violation of her marriage articles, and the levy, joined to the army of Emanuel Philibert, duke of Savoy, and Count Egmont, assisted to gain the battle of St. Quintin 10th August, 1557. On the death of Mary in 1558 Philip, who was still prosecuting the war, made proposals of marriage to her successor, Elizabeth, and was refused; his military operations meanwhile greatly retarding the Reformation in the country. In 1559 the French were reduced to sue for peace, and the policy and the arms of Philip, though he was no soldier himself, were crowned by the peace of Chateau-Cambresis on the 13th of April in that year; one condition of it being the marriage of Philip to the princess Elizabeth of France, daughter of Henry II. Free from this political war, Philip now applied himself to the subjugation of the Moriscoes—the descendants of the Mahomedan conquerors of Spain—and commenced that intestine struggle which was not terminated till the reign of his successor. In the course of the year (1559) he returned to Valladolid, having appointed his half-sister, Margaret, sovereign of the Low Countries; his first act that city was to send thirty-three protestants to the stake, of whose torments he went to be an eyewitness. About the same time he transferred his seat of government to Madrid. In 1566 the revolt of the Netherlands commenced, which ended in the separation of the seven northern provinces from the crown of Spain, and their formation into a Dutch republic. This struggle lasted about thirty years till the close of Philip's reign; the principal incidents are noted in other articles, (*WILLI-*

OF NASSAU; MAURICE OF NASSAU). The events of this protracted struggle were varied in 1567 by a domestic tragedy—the rebellion, arrest, and suspicious death of Don Carlos, the son of Philip and his first wife Mary of Portugal. Shortly afterwards he lost the queen Elizabeth, his third wife, and about the same time the Moors of Granada revolted, whose subjugation was effected in 1570. In 1571 the archduchess Anne of Austria became his fourth wife, and the same year his natural brother, Don John of Austria, obtained a great naval victory of Lepanto over the Turks. In 1580 his troops under Alva subdued Portugal, of which, and all its dependencies, Philip now became sovereign. By this time the protestant power and its policy had become centred in England under Elizabeth, who at length openly engaged herself in behalf of the Netherlands, and everywhere threatened the security of Philip; the king at that time being ruled by our great Admiral Drake. In 1586 the pope, Sixtus Quintus, offered support to Philip, and the *Invincible Armada* was prepared for the invasion of England. It was commanded by the duke of Medina Sidonia, and totally defeated by the combined Dutch and English fleets, aided by a great storm in the British channel, 1588. The remainder of Philip's reign was occupied with his French wars as a party to a league, in pursuance of the same dark policy as that of Henry IV. This struggle was concluded by the peace of Vervins, 1597. (See NAVARRE). Philip died at Madrid, 13th September, 1598; having earned for himself the character of a cruel bigot, and made the most desperate efforts to sustain the preponderance of Spain in Europe, and the triumph of the papacy. No European sovereign has been able to resume the struggle on the same scale of magnificence to this day. [E.R.]

PHILIP I., count of Savoy, succeeded his brother, Peter, 1268, died 1285. PHILIP II., duke of Savoy, succeeded Charles II., 1496, died 1531. Another PHILIP, born 1278, was prince of Albania and the Morea. He began to reign over Savoy at the death of Count Philip 1285, but Charles V., his uncle, took the sovereignty, and left Philip that of Piedmont; died 1338.

PHILIP, the first of the name, count of Burgundy, succeeded his mother, Jeanne of Valois, as duke of Artois 1335, and obtained the county of Burgundy from his brother 1338; died 1346. The second, a son of the preceding, succeeded to the three counties of Burgundy, Auvergne, Boulogne, and Artois, at the age of eighteen months, and died 1361. The third, PHILIP THE HARDY, born 1328, received the duchy of Burgundy from his father, King John, 1364, and, by his marriage with Margaret of Flanders, became count of Flanders of Artois, of Rethel, and of Nevers. He was one of the princes appointed to administer the government of France during the incapacity of Charles VI., and whose rivalry with the duke of Orleans created great troubles; died 1404. The fourth, grandson of the preceding by his son John, and Margaret of Bavaria, was born 1396, and succeeded his father 1419; died 1467. He was father of Charolois, afterwards Charles the Bold. PHILIP, duke of Brabant, reigned 1427-1430. PHILIP, count of Flanders, called PHILIP OF ARTOIS, suc. his father, Thierry, 1169, died 1191.

PHILIP, elector palatine, born 1448, succeeded his uncle, Frederick, 1476, died 1508. A second of the name, PHILIP WILLIAM OF NEUBOURG, born 1615, succeeded the elector Charles 1686, died 1690.

PHILIP, duke of Parma, born 1720, was son of Philip V. of Spain and Elizabeth Farnese, and son-in-law of Louis XV. He became duke of Parma, Placenza, and Guastalla, by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748; died 1759.

PHILIP, duke of Suabia. See PHILIP, EMP.

PHILIP OF ALSACE. See PHILIP, COUNT OF FLANDERS.

PHILIP OF ORLEANS. See ORLEANS.

PHILIP THE SOLITARY, a Gr. monk, 12th ct.

PHILIP OF THESSALONICA, a Greek epigrammatist, supposed no later than the age of Augustin.

PHILIP OF THE MOST HOLY TRINITY, a famous missionary to Persia and the Indies, born at Avignon 1603, died 1671.

PHILIP OF VALOIS. See PH. VI. OF FRANCE.

PHILIPPE, C. A., a Fr. magistrate, 1614-98.

PHILIPPE, LOUIS. See LOUIS PHILIPPE.

PHILIPPI, H., a learned Jesuit, 1575-1636.

PHILIPPICUS-BARDANES, emperor of the East, proclaimed, after causing the assassination of Justinian II., 711, dethroned by the people 713.

PHILIPPIDES, an Athenian poet, B.C. 335.

PHILIPPON, BARON, the French general who defended Badajoz in 1811; 1760-1836.

PHILIPPUS OF ACARNANA, the friend and physician of Alexander the Great, whose life he saved, B.C. 333.

PHILIPPUS, the name assumed by the impostor, Andriscus, who pretended to be the son of Perseus, and became king of Macedonia.

PHILIPS, AMBROSE, descended from an ancient family of Leicestershire, known as a poet and miscellaneous writer. He was the associate of Steele, Addison, and the wits of that period, born about 1671, died 1749.

PHILIPS, CATHARINE, an accomplished lady, authoress of Translations from Corneille, 1631-64.

PHILIPS, FABIAN, a lawyer and royalist, author of several political pamphlets, and of books relating to ancient customs and privileges in England, 1601-1690.

PHILIPS, JOHN, a poetical writer, 1676-1708.

PHILIPS, RICHARD, F.R.S., F.G.S., an English chemist, died 1851.

PHILIPS, THOMAS, a Roman Catholic minister and theologian, author of the 'Study of Sacred Literature,' 'Life of Cardinal Pole,' &c., d. 1774.

PHILISTUS, an ancient historian, supposed to be a native of Syracuse, about 431-356 B.C.

PHILLIP, ARTHUR, an English naval officer, first governor of Botany Bay, 1738-1814.

PHILLIPS, EDWARD, son of Anne, the sister of Milton, and of Edward Phillips, secondary in the crown office, was born 1630. He was educated by his illustrious uncle, of whom he wrote a life. The best known of his works is a complete collection of the Poets, with observations upon them, in which it is supposed Milton assisted him. His brother, JOHN, at first a political adherent of his uncle, afterwards wrote in favour of the restoration. Dates unknown.

PHILLIPS, MORGAN, or PHILIP MORGAN, a Roman Catholic controversial writer, 16th century.

PHILLIPS, THOMAS, R.A., a distinguished portrait painter and writer on art, born at Dudley, Warwickshire, 1770, died, after co-operating in the foundation of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution, 1845.

PHILO OF BIBLOS, a Greek historian, chiefly known as translator of Sanconiatho from the Phœnician into the Greek language, fragments of which have been preserved in the works of Eusebius. He flourished in the reign of Nero.

PHILO OF BYZANTIUS, a Greek architect, au. of a Treatise on Machines of War, abt. 3d. ct. B.C.

PHILO, JUDÆUS, was born of Jewish parents at Alexandria, not long before the commencement of the Christian era. He was a devotee of the Platonic philosophy, and it tinges all his interpretations of the sacred books. In A.D. 41, he was sent as chief deputy from the Jews in Alexandria to the emperor Caligula, in order to defend them against Apion, who had charged them with the crime of disloyalty. Again did he go to Rome in the reign of Claudius. Several of the writings of Philo have escaped the wreck of time, such as his treatise *De Mundi Opificio*; his 'Allegories of the Law,' full of strange fancy and wild interpretations, his book 'On Dreams,' and numerous tracts on biblical subjects, filled with Platonism and allegory. His works have been edited by Turnebus, fol., Paris, 1552; by Mangey in 2 vols. fol., 1742; reprinted under the care of Pfeiffer, at Erlangen, in 1820, and by Richter in 8 octavo vols., Leipzig, 1828-30. [J.E.]

PHILO OF LARISSA, a philosopher of Athens, who quitted that city on the success of the arms of Mithridates and went to Rome, where he had Cicero for a disciple.

PHILODEMUS, an Epicurean philos., B.C. 100.

PHILOLAUS: a later Pythagorean: born at Crotona, or Tarentum, towards the close of the fifth century before Christ. Aresas, a probable disciple of Pythagoras, was his master; so that we receive the doctrine from Philolaus, only as it appeared to the third generation. (Article PYTHAGORAS). It has been repeated once and again that Philolaus, divined the true theory of the Universe, and was the virtual predecessor of Copernicus. Nothing can be more false. In his scheme indeed, not the Earth, but FIRE is placed in the centre of the Universe: that Fire, however, is not the SUN, which, on the contrary, he makes revolve around the central *ære*. The scheme, in so far as it can be understood, is altogether fantastic, based on no observation or comparison of phenomena, but on vague and now unintelligible metaphysical considerations. The only predecessor of Copernicus in Antiquity, was Aristarchus of Samos, whose remarkable conjectures appeared first, in the *Editio Principes* of Archimedes—published after Copernicus wrote. [J.P.N.]

PHILOPOEMEN, called the *last of the Greeks*, was really their last great commander. He was born in Arcadia B.C. 253, became in 210 generalissimo of the Achaean League, and conquered the Spartans—at which time he abolished the laws of Lycurgus. The greatest of his victories in this long struggle was the battle of Mantinea. He was put to death by poison when a prisoner of the Messenians B.C. 183, the same year that proved fatal to Hannibal and Scipio.

PHILOSTRATUS, FLAVIUS, a Greek rhetorician, author of 'Lives of the Sophists,' 'Comment on the Heroes of Homer,' and a descriptive work on art, entitled 'Icones,' known about 193. Another **PHILOSTRATUS**, his nephew, wrote a work similar to the 'Icones,' and bearing the same title. He was known about 217.

PHILOTHEUS, a patriarch of Constantinople, author of several learned works, died about 1371.

PHILOXENUS, the name of three Greeks, the most ancient a didactic and burlesque poet, 4th c. 380 B.C. The *second*, a painter, was contemporary with Apelles, and is known to have executed a battle-piece, B.C. 316. The *third*, called also **XENAIAS**, was a bishop of Heliopolis, and writer in favour of the Syrian Jacobites, d. A.D. 518.

PHILPOT, JOHN, son of Sir Peter Philpot, an sheriff of Hampshire, known as a learned Calvinist writer and minister of the Church of England, burnt in Smithfield in the reign of Mary, 1555.

PHILPOT, or PHILIPOT, JOHN, a herald and antiquarian, assistant of Camden, and editor of his Remains, time of James I.; died 1641.

PHLEGON, a Greek historian, 2d century.

PHOCAS, emperor of the East, 602-610.

PHOCION, a famous Athenian general, statesman, orator, and diplomatist, chief of the aristocratic party at Athens, and a great opponent of Philip and Alexander. He was put to death by poison B.C. 317, and afterwards honoured by the regrets of his countrymen.

PHOCYLIDES, a Greek poet, 4th cent. B.C.

PHOTIUS, one of the most illustrious men of his age, was born of noble parents in the early part of the ninth century. He was also connected with the marriage of his brother with the royal family. He held various secular offices under the emperor, such as that of proto-a-secretis, or chief justice, and the captaincy of the royal life guards. His literary attainments were of a very high order, the result of diligent and continued study. But he rose suddenly and unexpectedly to the summit of ecclesiastical dignity. The patriarch Ignatius had been deposed and banished, and Photius, though a layman, was elected in his room. In less than a week he summarily passed through all the inferior grades of office, was in as many successive days, monk, reader, sub-deacon, deacon, presbyter, and finally patriarch. This questionable procedure was confirmed by two councils, one in 858, and the other in 859. But, in 862 Pope Nicolaus, in consequence of a dispute about jurisdiction, declared the election void, and excommunicated Photius and his adherents. Photius, however, retained his place, but a schism was produced between the Eastern and Western churches. The emperor Michael III. was assassinated in A.D. 867, and Photius, murderer and successor, Basil I., exiled Photius, brought back Ignatius his predecessor, and in a general council held at Constantinople, in 869, the transaction was solemnly ratified. When Ignatius died, in 877, Photius was elevated to his former position, and his restoration was sanctioned by the head of the Western churches. Photius immediately laboured by the machinery of popes and councils, to have all the previous proceedings against himself declared null and void, and on the

point, he incurred again the anathema of the church. Ecclesiastical intrigue and manœuvre, and truth and right in those days determined the story. Leo VI. succeeded Basil in 886, and he immediately, but probably on unjust grounds, deposed the restless patriarch to Armenia, where he remained in exile till his death. The date of his death is unknown, but some place it in A.D. 891. Photius was a scheming diplomatist, keenly alive to national interests, but not without a happy mixture of magnanimity and decision. His weapons of self-defence and self-aggrandizement were those of the church in which he lived, suppleness and chicanery, a jealous watch over all rivals, and the unscrupulous use of every means to enjoy, retain, and increase the most of the imperial favour and patronage.

Photius had been a voracious reader, and was an accomplished critic. His *Myriobiblon* or *Bibliotheca* is a review and epitome of ancient Greek literature in 280 divisions, and contains notices of many rare and valuable works which themselves have been lost. The best edition is that of Bekker, Berlin, 1824, 2 vols. 8vo. Numerous other works were composed in the long life of this illustrious prelate and statesman, and many of his treatises have been collected. We have his *Compendium*, his *Amphilochia*,—a theological treatise in the form of question and answer—his collection of sermons, Homilies, a tract on the Procession of the Holy Spirit, one against the Manichæans, Commentaries on St. Paul's Epistles, and a *Catena* on the Psalms, &c., but many of these still slumber in obscurity. No collected edition of his works has appeared. Had Photius been a professional writer, his interrupted leisure, he could scarcely have written more, and when we reflect on his long and eventful life, on his chequered and absorbing career, as courtier and patriarch, polemic and exile, statesman and preacher, we cannot surely without admiration of his industry and erudition.

[J.E.]

PHRAHATACES, a king of Parthia, succeeded his father, Phraohates IV., and killed in the year 9. **PHRAHATES I.**, king of Parthia, succeeded his father, Priapatius, 178 B.C., and, dying soon after, left his kingdom to his brother, Mithridates. **PHRAHATES II.**, son of Mithridates I., reigned about 127 B.C. **PHRAHATES III.**, about 70-58 B.C. **PHRAHATES IV.**, obtained the crown by killing his brother, Orodes, 37 B.C., and was killed in turn by his son, Phraohates, A.D. 9. **PHRAHATES V.**, in the preceding, was absent at Rome when his son usurped the throne, and was invested with the sovereignty by Tiberius. He departed for Syria to begin his kingdom while Abraham III. reigned in Rome, and died on his journey 35.

PHRANZO, G., a Greek historian, 15th cent. **PHYGIO**, F. C., a German divine, died 1543. **PHYNICUS**, three distinguished Greeks:—1. The earliest, an Athenian writer of tragedy, contemporary with Æschylus, 5th century B.C. The second, a comic poet of Athens, known B.C. 430. The third, surnamed **ARRHABUS**, a sophist and philosopher of Bithynia, 2d century.

PHYNIS, a Greek musician, 5th century B.C. **PI** **PHILIP N.**, a French chemist, 1721-1799. **PICENTI**, D. G., an Ital. antiqu., 1684-1754. **PICCI**, an Ottoman admiral, 16th century. **PIAZZA**, C., an Italian painter, 16th century.

PIAZZA, JER. BARTHOLOMEW, an Italian convert to the Church of England, formerly a judge of the inquisition, author of an historical account of the inquisition and its proceedings, d. abt. 1745.

PIAZZA, P., an Italian painter, 1547-1621.

PIAZZI, J., an Italian astronomer, 1746-1826.

PICARD, J., a French astronomer, 1629-1682.

PICARD, L. B., a Fr. dramatist, 1769-1828.

PICARD, M., a German *savant*, 1574-1620.

PICART, STEPHEN, a French engraver, 1631-1721. His son, **BERNARD**, a designer and engraver, author of 'Illustrations of the Religious Ceremonies of all Nations,' 1663-1733.

PICCADONI, J. B., superior-general of the order of Minors, a theologian and philoso., 1766-1829.

PICCART, M., a Germ. philologist, 1574-1620.

PICCINI, NICOLAI, was born at Bari in Naples in 1728. This composer has been regarded as the most fertile and original that the school of Naples ever produced. Like many other musicians, he was first meant to be brought up to the church, but the ruling passion frustrated all parental intentions. He studied in the conservatory of San Onofrio under Leo and Durante. In 1758 he was invited to Rome, where he brought out several operas. In Dec. 1776, he arrived at Paris, where he, in the course of a year afterwards, found himself opposed to Gluck, who about this time effected a revolution in French music. For some time the musical feuds of the admirers of the Italian and the German kept Paris in a ferment. Gluck was, however, at the termination of the war, pronounced victor. At the breaking out of the French Revolution, he returned to Naples, but the ministry there having forbidden him to appear in public, he remained almost a close prisoner in his own apartments. In 1799 he returned to Paris, when the Emperor Napoleon appointed him inspector in the National Conservatory of Music, which situation he held till the time of his death, which took place in 1801. [J.M.]

PICCINI, JOSEPH, eldest son of the preceding, known as a dramatic writer, 1758-1826.

PICCOLOMINI. See **PIUS II.**

PICCOLOMINI, CARDINAL, the name by which **JAMES AMMANATI** is best known, a famous name in the history of Italy, 1422-1479.

PICCOLOMINI, ALESSANDRO, archbishop of Patras and coadjutor of Sienna, known as a philologist, 1508-1578. **FRANCESCO**, a relation of the preceding, known as a learned writer, 1520-1604.

PICCOLOMINI, ALPHONSO, duke de Montemariano, an Italian adventurer who ravaged the states of the church, and was hung 1591.

PICCOLOMINI, OCTAVIA, an Austrian general of the same family as the preceding, 1599-1656.

PICCHAT, M., a French dramatist, 1786-1828.

PICHEGRU, CHARLES, was born in 1761, of parents in a humble rank of life, in Franche Comté. He was educated for the army at the Military College of Brienne, where he was monitor to Napoleon Buonaparte. The Revolution found him in the rank of adjutant; and he rose rapidly during the campaigns of 1792 and 1793. At the end of that year he obtained the chief command of the army of the Rhine, which was then disorganized by a series of reverses. Pichegru restored discipline and spirit; gained the victory of Haguenau, Dec. 23, 1793, and drove the allies before him into the Dutch territory. The severity of that winter made

the passage of the frozen rivers practicable, and in January, 1794, Pichegru invaded and conquered Holland. He captured not only towns and fortresses, but also some of the Dutch fleet, which was frozen up in the Texel. Pichegru sent his cavalry over the ice; and the strange spectacle was presented of ships being attacked and taken by horse soldiers. Pichegru was favourable to the restoration of the Bourbons, and entered into a secret negotiation with their emissaries for this purpose. The French Directory suspected him, and recalled him from his command. He took part in the unsuccessful attempts at reaction in Paris in 1797, and was exiled to Guiana. He escaped thence to England, where he was well received. In 1804 he came secretly to Paris with other royalists; but he was arrested by Buonaparte's police and thrown into prison. He was found dead, in his bed there, on the morning of the 6th April, 1805. The Imperialists said that he had committed suicide; the Royalists, that he had been murdered. There may be too much cause to suspect that Pichegru came foully by his death; but we believe Napoleon's assertion at St. Helena, that he, at least, was personally free from guilt in the matter. [E.S.C.]

PICHLER, CAROLINE, one of the most prolific novelists and dramatic wts. of Germany, 1769-1843.

PICHLER, G., a Germ. theologian, died 1736.

PICHON, J., a French missionary, 1688-1751.

PICHON, T., a French writer, 1700-1781.

PICHON, T. J., a Fr. theologian, 1731-1812.

PICKEN, ANDREW, a Scottish novelist and miscellaneous wr., born at Paisley 1788, died 1833.

PICPAPE, N. J. P. DE, a Fr. Jesuit, 1731-93.

PICTET, BENEDICT, professor of theology at Geneva, author of a History of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries, 1655-1724. His relation, JOHN LOUIS, an astronomer, 1739-1781.

PICTET, MARK AUGUSTUS, a naturalist and philosopher, president of the Society for the Advancement of the Arts, at Geneva, 1752-1825. His brother, CHARLES PICTET DE ROCHEMONT, a political negotiator, agriculturist, and miscellaneous writer, 1755-1824.

PICTON, SIR THOMAS, a gallant officer, descended from an old family of Pembrokeshire, entered the army as ensign in 1771, and, after serving in the West Indies, rose to the rank of colonel, and became governor of Trinidad in 1797. His next services were at the capture of Flushing, of which also he was appointed governor in 1809. He afterwards distinguished himself in the Peninsular war, at Badajoz, Vittoria, Ciudad Rodrigo, and other great actions. Killed at Waterloo 1815.

PICUS, MIRANDULUS. See MIRANDOLA.

PIDOUX, J., physician of Henry III., d. 1610.

PIERCE, EDWARD, a famous painter of altarpieces, ceilings, and architecture, died about 1715.

PIERQUIN, J., a French priest, died 1742.

PIERRE, CORNELIUS DE LAPIDE, a learned Jesuit, an. of commentaries on the Bible, d. 1637.

PIERRE, J. B., a French painter, 1714-1789.

PIERRES, P. D., a French printer, 1741-1808.

PIERSON, C., a Dutch painter, 1631-1714.

PIERSON, J., a philologist, 1731-1759.

PIETRES, B., a Flemish marine painter, 1614-1652. JOHN, his brother, same profes., b. 1625.

PIETERS, G., a Dutch painter, born 1580.

PIETRE, S., a French physician, died 1616.

PIETRI, P. DA., an Italian painter, 17th ce.

PIETRO, M. DI, an Ital. cardinal, 1747-182.

PIGALLE, J. B., an Italian sculptor, 1714-

PIGANIOL-DE-LA-FORCE, J. AIMAR

French literature and geographer, 1675-1753.

PIGAULT-LEBRUN, G. C. ANTOINE, a f

tile novelist and dramatic writer, 1753-1835.

PIGHIUS, ALBERT, a Dutch mathematic

and Roman Catholic controversialist, born ab

1490, died 1542. His nephew, STEPHEN VINAI

a learned antiquarian, 1520-1604.

PIGNA, GIAMBATTISTA, a learned Italian, l

torian of the house of Este, 1529-1575.

PIGNATELLI, F., a Neapolitan statesman

1732, capt.-general of the Two Sicilies 1789, vic

general of the kingdom of Naples 1806, died 18

PIGNONE, S., an Italian painter, 1612-169

PIGNORI, L., an Ital. antiquary, 1571-16

PIGNOTTI, LORENZO, professor of nat

philosophy at Pisa, distinguished as an histori

and the most celebr. of Ital. fabulists, 1739-18

PIGRAY, PETER, a French surgeon, died 16

PILATUS, LEONTIUS, a monk of Calabria, d

at the revival of letters in Europe, 14th century

PILES, ROGER DE, a Fr. art-writer, 1635-17

PILKINGTON, JAMES, a learned English p

late, created bishop of Durham by Elizabeth I,

the Marian persecution, 1520-1575.

PILKINGTON, LETITIA, a lady of Dutch

traction, born in Dublin 1712, and married to

Rev. Samuel Pilkington. She wrote several p

some poems, and her own "Memoirs." She w

separated from her husband in consequence

irregular conduct, and was supported some time

contributions obtained for her through the inter

of Cibber. Died 1750.

PILET, C. M., a Fr. biographer, died 1826

PILON, F., an Irish actor, 1750-1788.

PILON, G., a French sculptor, died 1590.

PILPAY, an Indian fabulist, Braham, and co

ncillor of state to one of the rajahs, said to h

lived 2,000 years B.C. His fables were transla

into French by Galland in 1704, and by the A

Dubois in 1826.

PIMENOFF, a Russian sculptor, died 1833.

PINA, RUY DE, a Portug. historian, died 15

PINART, M., a French Orientalist, 1659-17

PINAS, J., a Dutch painter, 1597-1660.

PINDAR, the greatest of the Greek lyric po

was born, according to the best authorities,

Cyncephale, a village of Boeotia, between The

and Thespia, B.C. 518, and died B.C. 483, a

completing his eightieth year. As is the case w

most of the celebrated authors of antiquity,

few particulars respecting his life have been tr

mitted to us, and even these are derived from s

ancient biographies of uncertain authority

value. According to one of these, he was the

of Daiphantus and Cleidice, and was born dur

the time of the celebration of the Pythian ga

(August or September), the latter fact bei

rived from one of his own fragments. He s

to have been twice married, and to have had

son and two daughters. His family, which clai

descent from Cadmus, ranked among the nob

in Thebes, and enjoyed a hereditary celebrity

skill in music, especially for flute-playing, a p

fession which, at that time, was held in high re

ion in the Boeotian capital. The youthful poet, whom the family talent had descended, at first applied himself to that branch of poetry which is best adapted to the accompaniment of the lyre; and his father, who had observed in him the indications of poetical genius, sent him to Athens, where, under the tuition of Lasus of Hermione, founder of the Athenian school of dithyrambic poetry, he received that instruction in the art which was necessary to enable him to attain distinction. While at Athens, he likewise availed himself of the instructions of Agathocles and Apollonius. Returning to Thebes in his twentieth year, he further profited by the instructions and advice of Myrtis and Corinna of Tanagra, two women who at that time enjoyed great celebrity at Thebes, and with both of whom he afterwards rendered unsuccessfully for the musical prize. Pindar commenced his career as a composer of choral odes at the early age of twenty, and his reputation soon extended to all parts of the Hellenic world. The productions of his muse were eagerly sought by different states and princes to commemorate remarkable events; the tyrants and wealthy men of Greece paid homage to his superior genius; and the free states vied with each other in honouring him as the great lyric poet of his age. Athens, Ægina, and Opus conferred upon him the honour of electing him a public guest; the inhabitants of Ceos employed him to compose for them a choral song, to the exclusion of two celebrated poets of their own; and by the order of the priestess at Delphi, he received a portion of the banquet of the heoxenia. Pindar manifests in his works a strong religious feeling, and entertaining a profound reverence for the gods, rejects those forms of ancient legends which ascribes to them the vices and immorality of mortals. He dedicated a temple to the Great Mother near his own house at Thebes; and erected statues to Jupiter-Ammon, and Mercury in the market-place. Extraordinary honours were paid to him after his death. The Athenians erected to him a statue of brass, representing him with a diadem and a lyre, and a book upon his knees; while the Lacedæmonians, when they took Thebes, spared his house and tomb; and the same mark of veneration was afterwards shown to his memory by Alexander. Only a small portion of his works have come down to our time, and these, with a single exception, all belong to one class, the *Epinician* or *triumphal odes*, celebrating respectively the victories obtained in the four national games of Greece, the Isthmian, Pythian, Nemean, and Isthmian. Besides these, he wrote dithyrambs, hymns to the Muses, dirges, drinking songs, mimic dancing songs of maidens, and panegyrics on princes, of which we possess numerous fragments. The estimate of Pindar as a poet must be formed from his Epinician odes alone, though it is evident from the testimony of the ancient writers, and particularly of Horace, that he was equally celebrated in the departments of poetry. The subjects which he selected for his muse do not appear, at first sight, to be well fitted for sublime poetry; the genius of the poet, summoning to its aid the splendid mythology of the oldest times, and the many exploits of the heroes and demigods, invests the object of his panegyric with a fascina-

tion which seems really genuine. 'He is chiefly remarkable for the gigantic boldness of his conceptions and the daring sublimity of his metaphors, which stamp him the Æschylus of lyric poetry. The flights of his imagination are not, however, like those of the great tragedian, mingled with the intensity of human passion, which, while they carry us beyond ourselves, still come home to the heart. He has the light without the heat, his splendours dazzle, but do not warm us. There is little of human feeling in his works.' [G.F.]

PINDEMONTE, IPPOLITO, Count, an Italian poet, biographer, and miscellan. wr., 1753-1828.

PINE, JOHN, a highly talented English engraver, appointed Blue Mantle in Heralds College, and engraver of the royal signets, 1690-1756. His son, ROBERT EDGE PINE, a portrait and historical painter, died 1790.

PINEAU, G. DU, a French lawyer, 1573-1644.

PINEAU, S., a French surgeon, 1550-1619.

PINEDA, J. DE, a Sp. theologian, 1557-1637.

PINEL, LE P., a French priest of the oratory, known as a controversial writer, and for his visionary enthusiasm, died before 1777.

PINEL, PHILIP, a celebrated physician of Paris, distinguished for his treatment of the insane, and his valuable works on the subject, 1742-1826.

PINELLI, GIANVINCENZO, a great collector of books and manuscripts, and patron of literature, born at Naples, of Genoese descent, 1535; died 1601. MAFFEO, sometimes confounded with the preceding, also a learned bibliopole, and friend of Morelli, flourished at Venice, 1736-1785.

PINELO, ANTONIO DE LEON, a laborious writer on Spanish America, born in Peru 17th ct.

PINET, ANTHONY DU, lord of Noroy, a miscell. writer and defender of protestantism, 16th ct.

PINGERON, J. C., a French writer, died 1795.

PINGRE, A. G., a Fr. astronomer, 1711-1796.

PINI, E., an Italian naturalist, died 1825.

PINKERTON, JOHN, a native of Edinburgh, dist. as a poet, antiquarian, and geogr., 1758-1826.

PINKNEY, WILLIAM, an eloquent lawyer and statesman of America, distinguished as a political negotiator for the state of Maryland, and as a member of the senate, 1765-1822. His son, EDWARD COATE, a naval officer, known to literature as a poet, 1802-1828.

PINSON, —, a French surgeon, famous as a modeller of anatomical subjects in wax, 1745-1828.

PINSON, or PYNSON, RICHARD, an early English printer, who was originally servant to Caxton, and introduced the Roman letter into this country, died about 1530.

PINSSON, F., a Fr. juriconsult, 1612-1691.

PINTO, F. M., a Portuguese traveller, 16th ct.

PINTO, H., a Portuguese divine, died 1584.

PINTO, ISAAC, a Portug. economist, died 1787.

PINTURRICHIO, BERNARDINO, a famous Italian painter, scholar of Perugius, and associate in the labours of Raphael, 1454-1513.

PINZI, J. A., an Ital. numismatist, 1713-1769.

PINZON, ALONZO, VINCENT YANEZ, and MARTIN, three brothers, Spaniards, who had commands in Columbus' first voyage, and by whose exertions mainly it was that a sufficient number of men were induced to risk their lives on the perilous enterprise. Vincent Yanez was the most distinguished of the brothers; he made

several voyages, on the most important of which he sailed in December 1499, and discovered Brazil, and the river Amazon, three months before Cabral took possession of South America for the crown of Portugal. [J.B.]

PIOMBO. See SEBASTIANO.

PIOZZI, ESTHER LYNCH, a distinguished name in the literary circle of Dr. Johnson, was the daughter of John Salusbury, Esq., of Bodvel in Carnarvonshire, where she was born 1739. In 1763 she married Mr. Thrale, a brewer, and member of parliament for Southwark, and this gentleman having made the acquaintance of Dr. Johnson, the latter became a constant visitor at their house, at Streatham, in Surrey. In 1784 Mrs. Thrale, after a three years' widowhood, married Gabriel Piozzi, an Italian music-master, with whom she went abroad; this match cost her the friendship of the great moralist, who had been greatly opposed to it. In 1786 she published 'Anecdotes of Dr. Johnson during the Last Twenty Years of his Life,' and in 1788 her correspondence with him. Her other literary productions consist of poems and fugitive pieces of a miscellaneous description; the chief of them is her poetical story, entitled 'The Three Warnings.' She returned to England after the death of Piozzi, and died at Clifton, near Bristol, 1821.

PIPELET, F., a French surgeon, 1722-1792.

PIPER, CHARLES, Count, councillor of state, and minister to Chas. XII. of Sweden, 1646-1716.

PIPER, FRANCIS LE, an English painter, of Walloon descent, died about 1740.

PIPPI. See ROMANO.

PIPPING, H., a Germ. theologian, 1670-1722.

PIRANESI, GIAMBATTISTA, *Cavaliere*, was born at Rome in 1707; he studied some time in Venice as an architect, but settled in Rome, and henceforth devoted himself to archeology, and etching the various ruins and monuments of Rome, in which he was assisted by his son, the CAV. FRANCESCO PIRANESI; and together they have produced the most extraordinary and interesting work, as a whole, that we possess on the magnificence of the ancient Romans. Yet it must always be borne in mind that the archaeological was secondary to the artistic element in their admirable etchings, and much is supplied by enthusiasm and imagination, as well as what has been afforded by the actual monument; but the existing ruins as they were, are powerfully and faithfully given, and even the ornamental fragments have their pictorial truth, if not their exact proportions or details. The elder Piranesi died at Rome in 1778; the son at Paris in 1810, he was born at Rome in 1750. The son completed what the father commenced: the early editions are the most valued; a complete collection is very rare, as all the monuments or series were published separately, and was worth, before the publication of the new Paris reprint, between three and four hundred pounds. The new edition in 29 volumes, atlas folio, published at Paris, 1835-37, is worth about £70; it contains plates by some other artists besides the Piranesi, and some modern as well as ancient monuments. [R.N.W.]

PIRES, THOMAS, a Portuguese ambassador to China,—the first European who ever went there in that capacity; the date of his mission 1517.

PIRINGER, B., a Germ. engraver, 1776-1821.
PIRON, AIME, a French apothecary, distinguished as a poet, 1640-1727. His son, ALEXIS, a poet, dramatic author, and man of wit, 1689-1773.

PIROT, E., a French theologian, 1631-1713.

PIRRO, R., a Sicilian historian, 1577-1651.

PISAN, C. DE, an Italian poetess, died 1420.

PISANI, N., a Venetian admiral, distinguished in the third war between the Venetians and Genoa, from 1350 to 1354, when he was taken captive with all his fleet by Paganino Doria. He was released at the conclusion of peace 1355, and died in obscurity. VICTOR, son or nephew of the preceding, obtained a victory over the Genoese at Antium in 1378, and was beaten by Lucien DE VENEZIA in 1379. After three months' imprisonment at Venice he was restored to his command, and captured the whole Genoese fleet at Chioggia. Died 1380.

PISANO, the surname of several distinguished artists of Pisa, very important in the early history of art in Italy. GIUNTA PISANO, or GIUNTA GIUSTINO of Pisa, is the earliest known Tuscan painter, and a crucifixion painted by him in the church of Santa Maria degli Angeli, at Assisi, about the year 1236, is still preserved; it is admirable in impasto and absolutely great as a work of art compared with anything we know of this period in Italy. Giunta was anterior to Cimabue. This shows how little reliance is to be placed on local and partial histories, especially where individuals are made heroes of. This picture, of which a fac-simile has been published by the Düsseldorf painter, Ramboux, in his 'Outlines from Trachtenberg illustrating the Old Christian Art in Italy,' shows that so far from Cimabue being the father of Italian painting, he was scarcely equal to Giunta, certainly inferior in style of drawing. If an individual has the credit of reviving painting in Italy it must belong to Giunta Pisano, for anything we know yet, to the contrary; he is said to have won the palm with the Greeks about 1210. There was not only an influx of Greek artists into Italy, after the Venetian capture of Constantinople in 1204, but we know of no Greek works equal to this crucifixion by Giunta. There are several other works preserved, and the progress of the art was evidently very slow, even down to the time of Masaccio, notwithstanding the great impulse given to it by the works of Giotto. Giunta was not noticed by Vasari. NICCOLA PISANO was equally distinguished as sculptor and architect, and must hold the same rank in the former art that Giunta does in painting. He distinguished himself as early as 1225 at Arezzo, where he executed the celebrated tomb of the Countess Matilda. He executed the church of the Frari at Venice, and was the pioneer of the Renaissance in Italian sculpture and in architecture. He died in 1278. GIOVANNI PISANO, the son and assistant of Niccolò, and likewise one of the greatest of the Italian sculptors and architects of Italy, died at Pisa in 1309, and was placed in the same tomb with his father in the Campo Santo. ANDREA PISANO was another early artist of Pisa, but nearly a century later than Giunta; he was a sculptor, architect, and the friend of Giotto, a few years senior. Andrea was born about 1280. Of his works still extant by Andrea 'the bronze' is the Baptistery of St. John (see Ghiberti).

the most important. These two gates are still perfect; the exact date of their execution is disputed, whether they were finished in 1330, or only commenced in that year. The reliefs are from the life of John the Baptist, and the general design of the gate is said to have been made by Giotto; but Giotto's share, if any, must have been more that of the architect than the sculptor, though even defining the panels and indicating the subjects; he can scarcely have had more to do with the design than his, or his name would have been more intimately associated with them. The work appears to have been modelled by Andrea and his son Nino, and the castings commenced by some Venetian artists in 1330, and the complete gates to have been finished and gilded in 1339, with the exception of the decorations of the architrave, which were added many years afterwards by Vittorio, the son of Lorenzo Ghiberti, in order to make them harmonize with the other two sets of gates executed by his father. The gates of Andrea were originally the centre of the Baptistery, opposite to the cathedral, but were afterwards removed to the side, to give place to the more beautiful work of Ghiberti, in the year 1424. Andrea was made citizen of Florence, and died there in 1345; he was buried in the cathedral Santa Maria del Fiore. All three sets of gates have been well engraved in outline by Uffizi, *Le tre Porte del Battisterio di Firenze*. Florence, 1823.—(Vasari, *Vite de' Pittori*, &c. 1. Flor., 1846, seq.; Cicognara, *Storia della Scultura*; Rumohr, *Italiensche Forschungen*; Uffizi, *Storia della Pittura Italiana*.) [R.N.W.]

PIANSKI, G. C., a Ger. philologist, 1725-90.

PISISTRATUS, a citizen of Athens who raised himself to the sovereign authority in the time of Solon, to whom he was related, B.C. 560. Compelled to retire from the city by the conspiracy of Clearchus and Lycurgus, he returned soon after by offering a compromise, but was obliged to retire again, and suffer an exile of eleven years, which he spent in making preparations to recover his authority. In the eleventh year he reappeared at the head of an army and regained his power, which he retained till his death, B.C. 527. He was a beneficent ruler, and did much to promote the rise of Greek literature. We owe to him the poems of Homer in their present form, Pisistratus having collected them, as they were scattered in detached parts throughout Greece, and digested them into order.

PISSAREFF, A., a Russian poet, 1801-1828.

PISSIEU, ANNE DE. See ESTAMPES.

PISTORIUS, JOHN, a Ger. controversialist, son of a Lutheran divine of the same name, 1546-1608.

PITCAIRNE, ARCHIBALD, an eminent physician, born and educated at Edinburgh, and eventually settled there after holding a professorship at Edinburgh. He founded his medical system upon his knowledge of mathematics, and wrote several learned works in support of it. Among his more general writings may be mentioned a vindication of the claims of Harvey, 1652-1713.

PITHOIS, C., a French writer, died 1676.

PITHON, PETER, a French magistrate, probably learned as a juriconsult and philologist, and the first to publish the laws of the Visigoths. He is represented by De Thou as one of the first men of his age, as well for probity, candour, and real liberty, as for the extent of his learning, the

soundness of his judgment, and his political wisdom; born at Troyes 1539, died 1596. His brother, FRANCIS, also a juriconsult, 1543-1621.

PITISCUS, BARTHOLOMEW, a German mathematician and astronomer, 1561-1613. His nephew, SAMUEL, a learned philologist, 1637-1717.

PITOT, HENRY, a French mathematician, tactician, and engineer, especially of canals, 1695-1771.

PITROU, R., a French engineer, 1684-1750.

PITS, JOHN, a native of Southampton, who went to France, and becoming a catholic was protected by the cardinal of Lorraine, known as a theologian and biographer, died 1616.

PITT, CHRISTOPHER, an English clergyman, author of miscellaneous poems, and a translation of Virgil, *Vida's Art of Poetry*, &c., 1699-1748.

PITT, THOMAS, the founder of the family of the great earl of Chatham, was born in Dorsetshire 1653, and towards the end of the century became governor of Fort St. George, in the East Indies. He made a large fortune, chiefly owing to his possession of a diamond, by which he cleared considerably more than £100,000. In 1716 he was appointed governor of Jamaica. He sat in four parliaments for Old Sarum and Thirsk, and died 1726. His eldest son, ROBERT PITT, father of William, earl of Chatham, d. 1727. See CHATHAM.

PITT, WILLIAM, the second son of the great Lord Chatham, was born at Hayes in Kent, on the 28th of May, in the year 1759. He was educated at home under private tuition until at the age of fourteen he entered at Cambridge. His biographers are profuse in their testimonies to his precocious capacity and readiness in acquiring knowledge. He was indeed saturated with tuition of all kinds, and taught from his earliest youth by his haughty father to consider himself the hope of the country. He thus acquired at the age when young men are just ridding themselves of boyish shyness an austere self-possession, which imparted to everything he did an air of wisdom and authority. He never knew the nature of diffidence, and the easy assurance with which he took whatever duty or office presented itself, is supposed, not without good reason, to have deceived the world as to the extent of his capacity. In January, 1781, he was returned to parliament for Appleby, and at once threw himself into the business of the session with the confidence of an old debater. He boldly adopted the projects of reform, then rising into shape in Britain side by side with the discontents in France, and in 1782 brought on his motion for a reform in the representation of the people. On the accession of Lord Shelburne's administration in July, he was made chancellor of the exchequer, and this invitation to retire from the party who were deemed utopian theorists, showed that a well-founded reliance was placed in his ambition, overcoming his reforming propensities. It was in the December of 1783 that King George dismissed the coalition ministry, and placing young Pitt at the head of the cabinet, conducted with his able championship that battle in which the crown defeated the political aristocracy. Among the statesmen of the day, Dundas, afterwards his right hand man, had the sagacity to see beforehand that he would be victorious, and to sacrifice other prospects for a participation in his fortune. Once established in power, he ruled through seventeen

of the most eventful years of European history. When his reign began he had not quite abandoned his old reforming views, and being well versed in the newly promulgated philosophy of Adam Smith, he was partial to the principle of free trade. But the French revolution drove him back from all progressive projects, and the frightened country submitted to a sort of ministerial and parliamentary despotism. The great conflict in which the young minister of a constitutional country measured his strength with the young military despot of France, is matter of history familiar to all. That Pitt, although perhaps his powers have been somewhat exaggerated by panegyrists, showed great resources cannot be denied. His readiness in debate and promptness in comprehending business, have seldom been equalled. What chiefly surprises people of the present day in the history of his career, is the vast amount of dissipation, and especially of drinking, with which his great labours were diversified; but perhaps his frailties have, like his abilities, been exaggerated. It was said of him that he never was truly young, that he never had the freshness, naturalness, and openness of youth; it is certain that he grew old before his time, and he died of a broken and exhausted constitution, on the 23d of January, 1806. [J.H.B.]

PITTACUS, one of the seven sages of Greece, was a native of Mitylene, in the isle of Lesbos, where he was born about B.C. 650. He was invested with the sovereign power by the people of Athens, and voluntarily abdicated after re-establishing the authority of the laws. Died abt. 570 B.C.

PITTERI, J. M., a Venetian engraver, 1703-87.

PITTIS, T., an English divine, died 1687.

PITTON, J. S., a Fr. historian, about 1620-90.

PITTONI, J. B., a Venet. painter, 1687-1767.

PITTS, WILLIAM, an English artist, 1790-1840.

PIUS I., pope and saint of Rome, is supposed to have commenced his pontificate, or rather bishoprick, about 152 or 153, and to have died 157. The date of his reign, however, as given by other authorities, is from 127 to 142. He was succeeded by Anicetus. **PIUS II.** (**ÆNEAS SYLVIVS PICCOLOMINI**), born 1405, succeeded Calixtus III. 1458, died 1464. He was a great theologian, diplomatist, canonist, historian, orator, and, in fact, a pontiff universally accomplished. He made great efforts to organize a crusade against the Ottomans. **PIUS III.** (**ANTONIO TODESCHINI**), enjoyed a pontificate of twenty-five days, 1503. **PIUS IV.** (**GIOV. ANGELO MEDICI**, or **MEDICINO**, of Milan), succeeded Paul IV. 1559, died 1565. In his reign the council of Trent finished its sittings, which lasted from 1545 to 1563. **PIUS V.** (**MICHELE GHISLERI**), born of an obscure family in Piedmont 1504, succeeded the preceding 1566, he died 1572. In his reign, the bull *In Cœna Domini* was published, which claims privileges for the clergy irreconcilable with the civil authority; he was succeeded by Gregory XIII., and canonized by Clement XI. in 1713. **PIUS VI.** and **PIUS VII.** (following articles.) **PIUS VIII.** (**FRANCESCO XAVIERO CASTIGLIONI**), born near Ancona 1761, suc. Leo XII. 1829, and d. after reigning twenty months 1830. His successor was Gregory XVI.

PIUS VI., pope of Rome, by name **GIOVANNI ANGELO BRASCHI**, descended from a noble family,

was born at Cesena 1717, and succeeded Cleme XIV., better known as Ganganelli, 15th Februar 1775. The first five years of his reign were occupied with public works and economical projects—among others the draining of the Pontine marshes, which helped to embarrass his finance and impoverish the state. In 1780 his politic troubles commenced by the accession of Joseph the power of the empress Queen Maria Theresa the new emperor being bent on separating the church from the papal jurisdiction. This he did by suppressing a great number of monasteries, forbidding any intercourse between the remainder and Rome, and taking upon himself the nomination of bishops—even of those in Italy. The agitator intrigues, and social troubles consequent on the proceedings, kept the pope fully occupied till the French revolution; and then, the invasion of Italy the French occasioned him still greater difficulties. In 1791 Avignon was united to France, the pope pretended to a neutrality which he did not observe, heavy contributions were imposed on him, a Ferrara, Romagna, and the Bolognese, were incorporated with the newly-formed Cisalpine republic the price of peace, in fine, was the revocation of the papal edicts launched against the Jansenists, and the acknowledgment of the civil constitution of the French clergy. Some disorders in Rome between the French and Italians, in course of which the French general Duphot was shot, led to the expedition of Berthier, who arrived in Rome on the 10th of February, 1798, and on the 15th proclaimed it a republic. The Vatican was now occupied by the French troops, the apartment in which the pope sat plundered before his eyes, a even the ring stolen from his finger. He was taken prisoner, and being carried to France, died there in August, 1799. [E.F.]

PIUS VII., successor of the preceding, by name **GREGORIO LUIGI BARNABA CHIARAMONTI**, a man of noble descent, and a native of Cesena, was born 1740. He became a cardinal in 1785, and in that character propitiated the favour of the French in the period of his predecessor's humiliation. At the fall of Pius VI. the papacy was taken under the protection of the coalesced powers, and just about the time of his death the combined troops of Austria, Russia, and Naples, had succeeded in extinguishing the Roman republic. Cardinal Chiaramonti was elected pope, and took the name of Pius VII., at Venice, on the 13th of March 1800; at the same time he appointed Cardinal G. salvi his secretary. The power of the French revolution was now grasped by the hands of a master spirit, and instead of destroying the papacy Napoleon was resolved on moulding it to his purposes by whatever force might be necessary. This great man knew that a nation could not subsist without a religion, and that the genius of the French demanded it rather as an institution than an internal life. By the concordat of 1801, he restored catholicism in France, and bound Pius VII. to recognize the independence of the French church. In 1804 the pope was induced to crown the emperor at Paris, hoping, perhaps, to detach him from his purpose of extending the same principles of independence to Germany and Italy. This effort Pius VII. had the mortification to fail in, as he still resisted the policy of the emperor,

ter, in 1808 and 1809, united all the states of a church to the French empire, and on being communicated, arrested the pope himself, and really carried him prisoner to Fontainebleau. Here, on the 25th of January, 1813, the pope signed a concordat granting all that Napoleon demanded, but retracted again, when the French on after were expelled from Germany. He now imprisoned and awaited the issue of events, and was restored to his capital on the 24th of May, 1814, by the coalition of the protestant states, in the house of Austria, against Buonaparte. Gonsalvi now resumed his functions as papal secretary, with a people reduced to servitude under princes who were the mere tools of Austria, and a papal conclave at Rome, who governed by a system of mere terror and corruption—and without the slightest regard for the privileges and prosperity of the papal subjects. In 1817 Pius VII. revoked the concordat of 1801, and concluded a treaty one with the French crown, one effect of which was the restoration of Avignon. This year, he commenced the persecution of the secret societies of patriots, known as the Carbonari, but was a little deterred by the revolutions of 1820 and 1821 in Spain, Naples, and Piedmont; the patriots at the same time being soothed by the friendly disposition of Gonsalvi. Affairs were in this feverish state when the aged pope died, as the result of an accident, on the 20th of August, 1823. His successor was Leo XII. [E.R.]

AVANTI, G. F., an Italian *savant*, 1689-1764.

ALIX, MARY, an Eng. dramatist, d. about 1720.

EXODATUS, a king of Caria, in Asia Minor, or known as the father of Mausoleus and Artabanus, whose names are familiar to history. He reigned in the 4th century B.C.

PIZARRO, FRANCISCO, the conqueror of Peru, was the illegitimate son of a Spanish colonel of infantry and a peasant girl of Estremadura. He was born at Truxillo about 1571. Neglected by his parents, he was suffered to grow up in ignorance and idleness. But he had a strong frame and a bold spirit; and, stirred by the marvellous tales with which Spain was filled about the newly-discovered world beyond the Atlantic, Pizarro left home for Hispaniola, and served for many years in the perilous and painful expeditions which Balboa, Pedrarias, and others, led into the interior and to the western coast of the American continent. Pizarro was fifty years old before he conceived the means of undertaking his great enterprise against the Peruvian empire, the wealth and splendour of which had long been rumoured among the Spanish settlements on the isthmus of Darien, and which no European had previously dared to attack; so formidable were the reports of its power, and so terrific were the hardships of the voyage and march, which were to be overcome before the frontier of Peru could be reached. Pizarro's associate in his enterprise was Diego Almagro, a soldier of fortune like himself. The first attempt against Peru was made in 1524, but produced nothing beyond the discovery of some islands and part of the coast of the Pacific, though the sufferings of the adventurers were extreme. Pizarro sailed again for Panama in 1526; and succeeded in exploring part of the Peruvian territory, and in conquering the wealthy city of Tumbes. Nothing

but the most heroic constancy on the part of Pizarro could have overcome the toils and sufferings which he and his little band experienced. On one occasion he and a few followers were detained for several months on an almost barren island. Worn down with famine, cold, and disease, many of the Spaniards wished to abandon the disastrous enterprise and return to Panama. Pizarro assembled them, and traced with his sword a line on the sand from east to west; then turning towards the south, he said, 'Comrades, on that side are toil, hunger, nakedness, the drenching storm, battle, and death. On this side are ease and safety; but on that side lies Peru with its wealth; on this side is Panama and its poverty. Choose, each man, what best becomes a brave Castilian. For my part, I go to the south.' Saying this, Pizarro stepped across the line, and thirteen of his band followed. At the head of this scanty but determined remnant, Pizarro persevered; and the arrival of succour soon enabled him to leave the scene of suffering and trial, and to gain ocular proof of the value of the great prize which he aimed at. In 1528, Pizarro sailed to Spain, and there sought and obtained from Charles V. ample authority and rank for conducting the conquest of the great South American empire, the existence and results of which he was now able to demonstrate. But it was left to the adventurers themselves to provide the means of conquest; and when Pizarro, in January, 1531, sailed from Panama, on his third and last expedition, he had only 180 men under his command, 27 of whom had horses. Some reinforcements reached him after he had landed on the coast near Peru; but the whole force, with which he ultimately advanced into the heart of that empire, did not exceed 110 foot soldiers, 67 cavalry, and two small pieces of artillery called falconets. With this force (aided, however, largely by fraud) Pizarro overthrew the dominion of the Peruvian Incas, which extended over 35 degrees of latitude, over many millions of an orderly, industrious, civilized, and wealthy population, and which was supported by large armies of well disciplined and veteran soldiers. Pizarro, after a march of great difficulty across the mountain chain of the Andes, reached the city of Caxamalca, near which the Peruvian Inca, or sovereign, Atahualpa, was encamped with numerous forces. Pizarro persuaded Atahualpa to visit the Spanish camp, and then suddenly attacked the Peruvians who attended their monarch, and after a frightful massacre succeeded in making the Inca his prisoner. The submission of part of the empire was now easily effected, as the Peruvians obeyed implicitly the commands which their captive monarch issued at the Spaniards' dictation. After immense quantities of gold had been extorted from the natives as a ransom for their sovereign, Pizarro brought him to trial under a charge of exciting insurrection against the Spaniards, and put him to death. Pizarro then set up another member of the Peruvian family as Inca, and marched upon Cuzco, the capital of the empire. The Spaniards now encountered frequent and obstinate resistance from the natives; but the terror of the European fire-arms, and of the cavalry, told strongly in favour of the invaders; though consummate generalship and indomitable bravery were also required. Pizarro's skill was

ever ready in each emergency, and his courage was a quality in which the Spanish soldier was never deficient. Unhappily, he was equally signalized by insatiable avarice, remorseless cruelty, and habits of brutal license and outrage. Cuzco was taken by the Spaniards; and a desperate attempt, which the Indians made a few years afterwards to recapture it, was ultimately repulsed, though not till after the European power in Peru had been brought to the very brink of destruction. Feuds and civil war soon broke out among the conquerors: and Almagro, Pizarro's old comrade, was put to death, after being defeated in a pitched battle which he and his partizans fought against Pizarro's adherents. Pizarro, who now bore the title of marquess, ruled Peru for some time with almost royal power. He had founded the city of Lima as the new capital of Peru, and he devoted himself to its adornment, to planting European settlements in various parts of the provinces, to sending out expeditions of discovery beyond the frontier, and to working the mines, with which the conquered regions abounded. The lot of the natives under him was miserable; and though he lavished wealth and land on his own favourite followers, he treated the other Spaniards, especially those who had followed Almagro, with harshness and contempt. A conspiracy was at last formed against him by some of the surviving friends of that chief. They suddenly attacked Pizarro in his palace on the 26th June, 1541, and killed him after a desperate resistance. [E.S.C.]

PIZZI, J., an Italian writer, 1719-1790.

PLAAT, ANDR. H. J. VANDER, a famous Dutch engineer and hydraulic mechanician, 1761-1819.

PLACE, CL. DE LA, a French priest, 17th ct.

PLACE, FRANCIS, a native of Durham, dist. for his etchings of landscapes, &c., died 1728.

PLACE, FRANCIS, well known as a politician, was born in humble circumstances 1772, and began his public career as secretary to the Constitutional Association, which numbered Hardy and Horne Tooke among its members. He afterwards participated in the agitation for every great measure of reform, and especially in that for the abolition of the corn laws. He was also a great promoter of inventions and the industrial arts. Died 1854.

PLACE, J. DE LA, a Fr. protestant, 1596-1665.

PLACE, PETER DE LA, in Latin *Platianus*, or *Platea*, a French jurisconsult, historian, and magistrate, born about 1520, killed at the massacre of St. Bartholomew 1572.

PLACE, P. A. DE LA, a French novelist and dramatic writ., once editor of the *Mercury*, 1707-93.

PLACENTINUS, or PLACENTIUS, PETER, author of a Latin poem, entitled '*Pugna Porcorum*,' in 360 verses, every word of which begins with a P, died about 1548.

PLACETTE, J. DE LA, a Fr. protes., 1639-1718.

PLACIDIA, daughter of Theodosius the Great, born at Constantinople about 388, became, in second nuptials, the wife of Constantius, a general of Honorius. Her son by him became emperor of the West under the title of Valentinian III., but the government was really administered by the empress-mother Placidia. Died at Rome 450.

PLANCHE, R. DE LA, a Fr. historian, 16th ct.

PLANCHER, URBAIN, a learned Benedictine of St. Maur, au. of a history of Burgundy, d. 1750.

PLANCIUS, P., a Flem. protestant, 1552-162

PLANCUS, LUCIUS, a Roman tribune and consul, supposed founder of Lyons, died about 1

PLANCY, W., a French Hellenist, died 1568.

PLANER, J. J., a German botanist, 1745-178

PLANK, T. J., a German historian, 1751-188

PLANQUE, F., a French physician, 1696-176

PLANT, J. T., a German writer, 1758-1794.

PLANTA, JOSEPH, minister of the German R formed church in London, librarian of the Briti Museum, and historian of the Helvetic Conf deracy, 1744-1827.

PLARTIN, C., a French printer, 1514-1589.

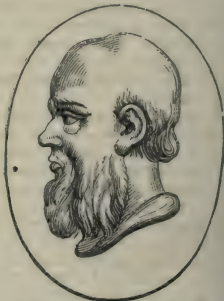
PLATEN, D. F. DE, a Pruss. general, 1714-8

PLATER, F., a physician of Basle, 1536-161

PLATIERE, IMBERT DE LA, a French gener known as the marshal de Bourdillon, died 1567.

PLATINA, the commonly received name of BA TOLOMEO DE SACCHI, an Ital. historian, 1421-8

PLATNER, JOHN ZACHARY, an eminent en gical writer and professor at Leipzig, 1694-174 His son, ERNEST, a physician, moralist, and met physician, 1744-1818.



[Plato—From an Ancient Gem.]

PLATO, born at Athens or Egina about 4 a.c.; died in his eightieth year. There is no other name in Speculative Philosophy like Plato's. I stands to the whole world of Thought, as Shakespeare in Modern Times; not unapproachable, neither unapproached, but possessing an unchallengeable and scarcely explicable supremacy. is very wonderful—the catholic power and insight of this illustrious man, the entireness of his knowledge and sympathy, and of course the reach of his intuitions. M. COUSIN has recently claimed him as an *Eclectic*; falsely, if by the epithet, would indicate a philosopher who *selects*; wandering through all by-gone speculations, he found a piece here and a piece there, and he fused them cunningly, so that neither Sect nor solitary Thinker might feel that he or it had no part in him: but, with truth in the highest degree, if he desired to claim for the mind Plato a range so vast, a power to adventure deep and soar so high, that, what all schools pre-existent, and that have flourished since, saw or partially, he saw completely, and so could round off their contentions, and adjust their correspondences into one grand Orb. The first and

eral view we can take of him, tends directly towards such an estimate. Greece—and the preceding and subsequent World as well—was divided between two opposing inclinations, that evolved two hostile camps; the one searching after Unity, the other finding in Phenomena the secret of Things. PLATO, grasped both, with all the force of his powerful and perfectly balanced mind: he comprehended both sides of the medal of life. Athirst, at every moment of his life, and every movement of his mind, for intercourse with that Absolute Good, which is the Universal Giver, and for whose sake all things are,—he yet sympathy as thorough, with every discurtendency of the Intellect, rejoicing in its vagaries and distinctions, loving Art and Politics, Human Interests and Laws, no less than the most mundane philosopher of them all. Turn to the phase of the Mind of Plato towards Modern Science, there is no feature of our ever shifting cosmogony—not an event amid the buzz, and whirling around us—on which he would not have shed some welcome light: carry him to Egypt, to the land of Menu—there too, he would have felt at home, only aloft, because nearer the centre of Universal Life, than those already absorbed, emotional Eremites. Notice his *Theodicee*. On the one hand, MATTER, the slave of Necessity, and itself without Order; on the other, GOD, Intelligence, Freedom, transforming and organizing for us this rude Substance—incited by his Eternal Reason: the Idea of Good labouring ever more to emerge through multiplying forms into clearer and clearer expression: hence that march ever onwards; hence, also, the possibility of Wisdom and Philosophy. From the extreme beginnings of thought, what School which has ascended among the mysteries, ever elaborated a fairer Synthesis? It is not merely the profundity, but this very consciousness of Plato, which renders the due comprehension of him, arduous. A System, one can at any time survey; but a noble and a full grown edifice in variety as well as reach, a type of the incomprehensible Universe: didactic Thinkers, even so great as ARISTOTLE, may by dint of earnestness be gone round and round; but what formula is adequate for a SHAKSPEARE, or a GOETHE? A Genius, instinct with Poetry as with Knowledge, with which Science is not higher than Art, and which permits no single Faculty to be exclusive: can be defined only by its unexhausted Inquiry over the unfolding of the World, and therefore belongs essentially to the category of the Incomprehensible. Nevertheless the student must be continually warned against those ordinary comments of ordinary interpreters of Plato. No man wrote more clearly. The Truths he utters, are hard to realize; but the Expression is transparent as a mountain brook: no marvel though Plato has been held in this country obscure, seen at a similar charge is laid, and moderately approved, against a writer of a much more orderly, but in distinctness and precision not inferior to old Euclid himself,—IMMANUEL KANT! It is seen, that Plato is a Mystic, and veils, or disguises faces Truth, through the excesses of his imagination. Plato is as real as his immortal Master: he is not a Mystic, unless SOCRATES was one; imagination, he has to overflowing. BEAUTY

hovers ever over him, and immortal fragrance is shed on the fluttering of her wings. The music of his periods reminds one of the murmuring of the Bees on Hymmetus: But Plato's sense of Beauty, only led him nearer to the Centre and Cause of Existence; and his Imagination—unlike fashionable freaks of Fancy—was the purest and loftiest phase of the REASON: it helped him to the discernment of pure Truth, because liker than any other Faculty in the Finite Mind, to the Creative Thought which preluded the birth of these myriads of gorgeous Worlds.—In proceeding to give an account of Plato's writings, we desire to acknowledge our obligations to the sketch by MR. MAURICE. Unless, in one or two points, at which we may detect the presence of the general Theory of the accomplished Writer, that sketch quite surpasses in its method and sympathy every other known to us:—on behalf of SCHLEIERMACHER, an exception might indeed be entered; but we cannot be detained by AST or SOCHER. Taught by SOCRATES, it could in no wise fail, that Plato, should discern, equally with his Master, that the first step in Philosophy, is to persuade men to ascertain that they *know* what they *talk* of—that they really comprehend the significance of the propositions on whose behalf they are prepared to contend. No form or vehicle for teaching could so well subserve this purpose as the Dialogue: it was the written representative of the unforgotten way-side interrogatories of Socrates; and in the hands of Plato—who, as we have said, held Reality as firmly as he held Speculation—the Dialogue was no fiction, but an actual ascent, through the obstructions of Individual Character and Virtues, up towards unseen and manifold Truths, lying as a substratum underneath the most vague and confused Opinion. How superbly, in this respect, each dialogue unwinds! Never to discourage, far less to countenance the faintest element of Doubt, but to awaken the Conscience, and show Mankind that, superior to shadow-land, there is Reality and Light;—for this, and no lesser purpose, Plato followed his immortal Master, and constructed and exemplified that unrivalled Dialectic. In the *first* (speaking according to *Method*, not to *Time*) class of the Platonic Dialogues, we find accordingly, an earnest effort to establish the cardinal Truth, that even beneath Fantasy there is Substance; that beneath whatever *end*, has been seriously pursued as a true end by Humanity, there is something, which if disentangled from the adventitious, would appear adequate as a purpose to arrest the attention of a healthful mind. While fusing in this way the *Cyrenaic*, *Cynic*, and *Megaric* Schools,—i.e. divesting them of their speciality and exaggeration, Plato, once and again, demonstrates that the main error betokened by incomplete systems, is not the mere incompleteness of such assertions as—'Pleasure is the Good'—'Self-denial is the Good'—'Being is the Good'; but that it lies in the carelessness, often amounting to moral inaptitude for all Inquiry, which hinders men from distinguishing between the *reality* inhering in the proposition they maintain, and its simple *accidents*. And his invariable inference is, that the mental condition adequate to Inquiry, is indeed a high moral attainment; for that he only who

governs himself, who has subjected himself to continuous discipline, and can restrain his lower Nature, will ever be capable of that highest exercise of the Faculties which conducts to Truth. It may be asserted with all justice—that, which, ages afterwards, BACON accomplished for Physical Investigations, by his masterly exposition of the misleading *Idola*, Plato in the course of his Dialogues has thoroughly accomplished, in a way not less masterly, for the wider and more arduous sphere of Moral and Social Inquiry. Men have long practically acknowledged the authority of the dicta of Bacon: unhappily they are as yet little skilled in the precepts of the more ancient *Organon*.—In the second class of the Platonic Dialogues, we are led to a more difficult order of contemplations;—our Inquirer now passing to the Ante-Socratic Philosophers, and discoursing of *Xenophanes*, *Parmenides*, *Heraclitus*. It is singular that extremes almost always meet:—*Xenophanes* and *Heraclitus*, or—still farther down—*Protagoras*, no sympathy can bind them, and yet we can trace a closest resemblance. Did not *Xenophanes* simply inculcate, that, of BEING however real, Man can know nothing? And *Protagoras*, holding by the flux of *Heraclitus*, only went to say, that, immersed amid notions, and subject to temperament and circumstance, each Man is reduced to frame a Universe for himself. Plato confronted, while, in one sense, accepting both; and during the polemic that ensues, we find gradually coming out into prominent relief, that chief peculiarity of what we may term his Metaphysics, viz.: the DOCTRINE of IDEAS. Most true, with *Xenophanes*, that BEING, or the *Parmenidean ONE*, is not representible or expressible, by the floating confused notions which occupy the sensual understanding: nevertheless, is not the existence of these very notions—these efforts, however imperfect, of the Understanding, to express it,—proof that there is in Being a reality to be expressed; nay that attributes belong to it, in so far answering to these notions? So also with *Protagoras*; it is very certain that men practically differ as to the Actions and Forms, entitled to rank under the Categories of Justice, Goodness, and Beauty. but is there not inherent in all men, conviction of the existence of a very Just, a very Good, a very Beautiful,—else, whence sprung those imperfect notions, and what upholds them? Thus far, it is evident that Plato merely asserts the reality of what in modern nomenclature we term *Absolute Truths*; but thereupon the question arises, what are these, and whence come they? How does the Mind reach them? Can knowledge reposing on mere *Negations*, or on the *Contingent*, ever take on the character of the *Absolute*? Many of our Modern Philosophies have remained satisfied with asserting the existence of Absolute Truths, and offering an enumeration of them. KANT, it will be recollected, went farther—he found the *Origin* of the characteristics of *Universality* and *Necessity*, in *Laws* or *Conditions* of the Thinking Organism: that element of our Judgments, he said, is absolute, which—irrespective of their subject-matter—depends on the mind's own essential structure:—*absolutum*, with him has thus a purely subjective origin. The immortal Greek adventured beyond both. Too scientific to remain with mere

enumerations; neither was he arrested like KANT at the boundary of mere subjective knowledge considered that Absolute Truths or IDEAS, duct us towards the mist-enshrouded coast of TOLOGY—directly connecting the FINITE with the INFINITE. The general cast of his remarkable conception, is the following. Of things that exist, there are pure forms or archetypes, imperfectly discerned by our senses, sensual understanding; but in the cognition which alone, *Knowledge*, as distinguished from *Opinion*, consists. This *Form*, or *Archetype Idea*, is a Thing's very *Essence*: it is the reality belonging to it. Far from being a notion or conclusion framed by the Mind, it is wholly independent of the perceiving mind; and is felt in so, whenever true Knowledge is attained. It therefore, is not a system-builder; his loftiest attainment reaches no higher than this,—through endeavour, through discipline, through virtue may see what is. Neither, however, are the substantial archetypal Forms, in themselves independent. Every Idea depends on some one prior to it, and the root, consummation, and many of all, is in the Idea of that Supreme Perfect Being, to whom, as Thoughts, they long; and in whose proper Eternity alone, they can be thought of as Eternal. Assuredly we need not defend this Platonic system here; scarce we fear, have the few words permitted us, availed to offer more than a vague hint of it. Let the student, however, ponder well, on what *Knowledge* must have meant, as conceived by Plato—how lofty the aim of his *Dialectic*—how real objects, and how worthy the energies of, perhaps the most gifted speculative Genius who has left an impress upon the Earth! Nay, much lower our reader has made himself acquainted, through History, with its various proposals regarding this thorny problem as to Knowledge, let him reflect on what these have offered, in relation to that which our Human Spirit demands—and say which of them all, has recognized the conditions of that problem—or—down even to this later day—succeeded in satisfying these, better than Plato's?—Of the chief class of the Dialogues, we have no space to say anything adequate. Having established the nature of Knowledge and the way to attain it, Plato proceeds to search after Unity in the sphere of Inquiry—in reference to *Man*, *Society*, and *Nature*. Of Plato's Physics as unfolded in that puzzling and wonderful *Timæus*, we do not speak:—let us just glance at his method of results in social speculation, as set forth in the *Republic*—earnestly recommending to the English reader, the study of the work itself, by aid of the recent translation by Messrs. Vaughan & Dicks of Cambridge. The dialogue opens, as usual, dramatically. But as soon as the characters are defined, the question is mooted whether *Justice* is something eternal, or the mere Creature of Society—that is, whether Society has a basis in the principle of Unity, independent of shifting facts. What then is *Justice* in a State? As shown in the first two books, there cannot be two kinds of Justice—a private Justice and a state Justice—the bond which unites man to his fellow, and the other, is the bond which bestows on every Society its proper degree of coherence. In illustra-

take up the picture of an actual Society, and criticise its arrangements. Nowhere is Plato less a mere speculator than in this part of the *Republic*. So far from being an *Utopian*, he starts with the premise that every selfishness exists, and every evil result of it: and his practical question is, under what conditions Society may nevertheless cohere? Would it at the ensuing discussion had been accepted as a lesson, by all Time! Not concerning himself with reward or police regulations for the repression of evil, Plato inquires, what are the Principles of life in any possible Society, and how they may best be developed? And his extensive treatment of this momentous subject has caused the *Republic* sometimes to be accounted a formal Essay on Education. Classes are named as essential to all living Societies—the Magistracy representing the Idea of Wisdom—Guardians representing the idea of Fortitude—and the Masses, subsisting through operation of desire, self-restraining and subduing. Underneath all which, lies the fundamental conception of Justice, *that*, by the assertion of whose Supremacy, he preluded the whole. Here are parts of this superb dialogue so far reaching, that the conflicts and consequent morals of Modern Civilization can hardly as yet find appreciation for them. We refer especially to what has been termed Plato's *Communism*—his views of the ultimate relation of the classes. Concerning Problems, whose practical solution lies in the Future, it is wisest not to pronounce over absolutely: suffice it to refer only to indignation to the uses made of his doctrines here, to disparage his great name.—Again turning to the Dialogue itself, we must close this brief notice. The wisdom of Plato has taught and enriched the most learned and the greatest of past times: there is no healthier exercise for the earnest of now, than the study of his works. Nay there are errors all around us—errors in practical and speculative Politics, errors in speculative Religion—having their roots deep in the imperfect portions of our Modern Civilization, which can find nowhere other corrective.—The best edition of the works of his immortal Greek, is the recent one by *Silbaum*. [J.P.N.]

PLATO, a Greek poet, 5th century B.C.
PLATOFF, or **PLATOW**, COUNT, a famous champion of the Cossacks, distinguished against the Turks in Moldavia, and during the French invasion of 1812, born about 1763, died 1818.

PLATON, **BEFFSCHIN**, a Russian prelate, and distinguished theological writer, 1737-1812.

PLAUTUS, **TITUS MACCIUS**, regarded as the father of Latin comedy, is supposed to have been of Etruscan parentage, and was born in Umbria about 250 or 224 B.C. About twenty-one of his plays are still extant, the vast number attributed to him having been reduced within that limit by the critic Valerius Maximus. These have been frequently translated into Italian, French, German, and English, and *Plautus* has devoted an essay to the life and writings of *Plautus*. Died B.C. 184.

PLAYFAIR, **JOHN**, Professor, first of Mathematics, and then of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh; born 10th March, 1749, at the manse of Benvie, Forfarshire; died at Edinburgh, 19th July, 1819. Mr. Playfair, the son of a Scottish clergyman, was destined for the Church;

and indeed he occupied the living of Liff and Benvie, for a few years after the death of his father in 1773; but his scientific and literary tastes, and the power he could bring to the illustration of whatever scientific subject arrested his attention, quickly embarked him on a different and very distinguished career. His bent towards Science, manifested itself quite early in life; for, previous to the date just mentioned, he had stood, although a young man, competitor for several Chairs in our Scottish Universities: in his earliest attempt in Marischal College Aberdeen, he was defeated only by the veterans Trail and Hamilton. From the manse of Benvie, he passed, after a short interval of connection with Mr. Ferguson of Raith, to the joint professorship (in company with Dr. Adam Ferguson) of Mathematics in Edinburgh; and from that year—1785—he devoted himself, with remarkable success, to the advancement and adornment of all leading inquiries concerning the Laws of Nature. Were proof needed of Playfair's unresting activity in the path of his affections, surely that is ample which the pages of the *Edinburgh Review* and of the *Edinburgh Philosophical Transactions*, will, to posterity, always afford. But activity was not his chief characteristic. With the instinct of a Mind placed above the Inquiry of its time, and therefore desecrating its headlands, or the points at which it was passing farthest into the unknown, he seldom thought or wrote, unless on those questions on whose solution in either way, depended the shape and course of some opening and future science. To Playfair, Scotland owes its introduction to the arduous works of Laplace; it was he who first publicly explained the value and criticised the methods of great National Surveys; he was the exponent of the labours of Maskelyne, in determining the density of our globe; earliest he broke ground on the subject of Imaginary quantities, and renewed discussion on Porisms; he led the way in Modern Geology by his masterly Illustrations of the Huttonian Theory of the Earth; and he left as a model for Scientific Histories, that exquisite, although unfinished 'Dissertation on the Progress of Mathematical and Physical Science,' which prefaces the recent Editions of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. Playfair was distinguished by yet higher attributes. No man ever excelled him in the power of effective exposition; and this is equivalent to asserting that he had that appreciation of *Method*, which appertains only to minds of the highest order, for it involves an almost instinctive power of separating between the important and the unimportant, and seizing the features of that Harmony, which underlies all phenomena. An *intuition*, we say; for the gift seems inexplicable, unless as an expression more or less distinct, of that correlation between Mind and the external Universe, which *LEIBNITZ* designated as a *Pre-established Harmony*. But even these excellencies, great and rare as they are, do not in our estimation equal another—viz.: the exquisite temper and *wholeness* of the Man. The memory of Playfair has yet scarcely faded amid the best circles of Edinburgh; and affection for him, is, with many, as an heir-loom or favourite tradition that will descend. He was an example, in all things, of what *culture*—apart from mere attainment—can make a Man. The finest pas-

sage of the Roman Orator in his *Archias*, or the well-known lines of OVID:—

*ingenuas didicisse fideliter artes,
Emollit mores, nec sinit esse ferus;*

when laid beside practical life and actual character, seem oftener a satire than a laudation; but Playfair might have recited them and never blushed. Mild and manly, liberal generous and sedate, the best of the rising minds of his time thronged around him, and drew strength and fair resolve from the symmetrical nature they contemplated. It is a good thing to advance science by original discovery; but infinitely greater that scientific thought should advance and emancipate the Man. Our Scottish Metropolis was at that period rarely fortunate. Beside Playfair, Dugald Stewart taught,—a man of corresponding equality and command of temper, of singular openness and moral reach. Others resembled them; for, in virtue of their power of assimilation, two Minds so distinguished, could not stand alone. Nor must we omit from the list, Professor John Millar of Glasgow—author of the *Historical View of the English Government*. It is not too much, to say that by giving tone and expansion to the hearts and intellects around them, and growing up under their care, these remarkable persons have exercised most important influence on the recent progress of Britain, and thus on the destinies of the world. May Scotland never present herself under another garb! We have certainly no ambition to ejaculate,—

*Roma! Roma! Roma!
Non è più come era prima!*

[J.P.N.]

PLAYFAIR, WILLIAM, brother of the preceding, an ingenious inventor and author, 1759-1823.

PLAYFORD, J., a writer on music, 1613-1693.

PLEE, A., a French botanist, died 1825.

PEYEL, J., an Austrian pianist, 1757-1833.

PLINY, the Elder, (Caius Plinius Secundus,) a distinguished writer on natural history and botany, was born A.D. 23, most probably at Novocomum, the modern Como (though Verona disputes with it the honour of being his birth-place). He died in A.D. 79. Inferior in grasp of intellect, but ranking only second to Aristotle as a natural historian, the name of Pliny shines out through the mist of antiquity with particular lustre. In his youth he served in the army, and in his more mature years held some important appointments in the state. Possessing an extraordinary aptitude for collecting information, and endowed with an amazing love for study, his whole life was devoted to the prosecution of scientific pursuits. Rising before day-break, the early part of the morning was employed by him as his time for transacting business. The rest of the day was spent in study, and even during his meals, while taking his bath, or while on a journey, he had a reader attending him, to read from some favourite author. He took notes from every work he read, for he used to say, 'There was no book so bad but what might afford something valuable to be derived from it.' His writings were numerous, but the only one that has reached our times is his famous 'Natural History.' This great work is a perfect mine of observations; though unfortunately the true and the fabulous are mixed up in nearly equal proportions. It contains, he says himself, extracts from no fewer than 2,000 volumes, from

authors of all kinds, travellers, historians, geographers, philosophers, and physicians. He departed of it to the natural history of animals, at the four books which treat of them, he has amass an immense number of facts, such as they were known and believed at that time. The arrangement he adopts is according to their scientific importance. The part which treats of botany occupies a much larger space; ten books containing the history of plants, and five, the remainder derived from them. It is unfortunately impossible now to recognize many of the plants he has described; but his merits as a botanist or zoologist are not to be judged of by comparing his knowledge with ours, but by recollecting the age in which he lived, and the effects which his works have had in keeping alive the knowledge of nature during dark ages which succeeded him. His death is remarkable. During a tremendous eruption of Mount Vesuvius, Pliny, who had then the command of the fleet, wishing to save the poor inhabitants of the country, in the neighbourhood of the volcano, and, at the same time, anxious to examine in person the awful phenomenon, sailed to the coast of terror, and was unfortunately suffocated by noxious fumes. It is generally believed that this was the same eruption of Vesuvius that destroyed Herculaneum. [W]



[Pliny the Younger—From an Ancient Bust.]

PLINY, the Younger, a nephew and adopted son of the preceding, distinguished as an orator, historian, and statesman, was born at Como in A.D. 62. His mother, Plinia, was a sister of Pliny the Elder, and he remained under the care of the latter till his eighteenth year, when the eruption of Vesuvius took place, which proved fatal to his protector. He began his career as a Roman advocate the year following, and in the reign of Emperor Trajan held a government in Bithynia. The time of his death is uncertain.

PLOT, ROBERT, a native of Kent, author of 'The Natural History of Oxford and Staffordshire,' 1640-1696.

PLOTINUS, the most famous teacher of the new Platonic school, was born at Lycopolis

gypt about A.D. 204. The original bent of his mind was to speculation, and he had prosecuted his studies under Ammonius Saccas, at Alexandria, for eleven years, when, in his thirty-ninth year, he joined the expedition of Gordian against the Parthians, as a means of enabling him to study philosophy of the East. At the emperor's death he found his way back to Antioch, and afterwards went to Rome, where he taught for six-and-twenty years with great popularity, and where he gradually developed his system and composed many books, which were corrected and arranged by his pupil Porphyry. He died in Campania in A.D. 274. Porphyry divided his master's 54 books into six heads, or sections of nine. The metaphysics of Plotinus are obscure in their subtlety, though Plato is his acknowledged guide and pattern. He held that in order to perfect knowledge, the subject and object must be united, that the intelligent agent and the thing understood—the apprehending and the apprehended, must not be in separation; the spirit having everything spiritual within itself. Great stress was laid by him upon pure intuition, as some one of its gleams even the absolute and unconditioned might be discovered. Out of the spirit he developed the soul, which is brought into contact with the sensuous world. Plotinus had learned Eclecticism from Ammonius, but he added to it mysticism peculiar to himself, while he attempted to clothe Paganism in the garb of a philosophical theism. Probably towards the end of his life his transcendental visions and extacies were the result of a diseased organization, which had been reduced and emaciated by continued abstinence. His system acquired great popularity in subsequent years, and sometimes opposed Christianity was often modified it. Creuzer's edition of Plotinus in 8 vols. 4to was printed at the Oxford University press in 1835, and the *Enneads* appeared in a Latin translation by Marsilius Ficinus, Venice, 1492. [J.E.]

PLUQUET, G., a Ger. metaphys., 1716-90.
 PLUQUET, C., an English Jesuit, 1743-1821.
 PLUQUET, EDMUND, a Catholic lawyer, author of 'Commentaries and Reports,' 1517-1584.
 PLUQUET, FRANCIS, an Irish barrister, known as a historian and miscellaneous writer, d. 1829.
 PLUQUET, NOEL A., a professor of rhetoric at Lyons, distinguished as a naturalist and man of letters, and for his opposition to the bull 'Unigenitus.' He is author of 'Spectacle de la Nature,' 9 vols., 'Histoire du Ciel, Idées des Poètes, des Philosophes et de Moïse,' 2 vols., 'La Mécanique des langues,' and some lesser works, 1688-1761.
 PLUQUET, L., an Eng. botanist, 1642-1710.
 PLUQUET, C., a French botanist, 1646-1706.
 PLUMPTREE, JAMES, a Church of England minister, known as a miscellaneous wr., 1770-1832.
 PLUNKET, OLIVER, a Roman Catholic priest, executed on a false charge of treason, 1681.
 PLUNKET, WILLIAM CONYNHAM, Lord, was one of the Rev. Thomas Plunket, pastor of a Presbyterian congregation, Enniskillen, Ireland. He was born there in 1761; and after practising with success as a barrister, became a member of the Irish parliament, under the patronage of Lord Clonmell. He soon distinguished himself in opposition to the government, and especially in relation to the legislative union, notwithstanding which

he appeared for the crown on the prosecution of the patriot, Emmett, and addressed the jury with inhuman earnestness, in order to dissociate himself, it is said, from the failing fortunes of those who were once his friends. Promotion followed as a matter of course. In 1803 he became solicitor-general for Ireland, and two years later attorney-general, from which time his rising fortunes were associated with those of Grenville and Fox in the government. In 1806-7 he was a member of the Whig cabinet with Lord Grenville and the late Earl Grey, and for many years afterwards was attached to the political interests of the former. The discontent which pervaded the country at the period of the Manchester massacre, and, in fact, to the end of the Castlereagh government in 1822, found no sympathy in the bosom of Lord Plunket, who earned the gratitude of the Tories by his oratorical services in the extenuation of their errors, and the defence of their policy. As the first law officer of the Irish government during the viceroyalty of Lord Wellesley, in the time of Canning, he shared in their general unpopularity, but somewhat later he acquired great credit by promoting the act of catholic emancipation. In 1827 he was raised to the peerage, and from that time to 1830 was chief justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland. After the retirement of Wellington, Lord Plunket had no further share in the legislation of the country, but remained chancellor of Ireland under the Whigs for many subsequent years, being succeeded in that office by Lord Campbell. His public life ended in 1841, and he died at the advanced age of eighty-nine in January, 1854. [E.R.]

PLUQUET, FRANCIS ANDREW ADRIAN, a learned French abbé, author of a 'Dictionary of Heresies,' 'Essay on Luxury,' and 'The Classical Books of the Chinese,' 1716-1790.



[Plutarch—From an Ancient Gem.]

PLUTARCH (PLUTARCHUS), was a native of Chaeronea, a city of Boeotia. The time of his birth is uncertain. From the few facts which he has recorded of himself, we learn that he was studying philosophy under Ammonius, at Delphi, when the Emperor Nero made his progress through Greece in the twelfth year of his reign, A.D. 66. His family was one of some importance in Chaeronea, and members of it had held the highest civic offices in their native city. Of the events of his

life very little is known. It appears from his writings that he visited Italy and Rome, perhaps more than once; and that he delivered lectures in his vernacular language on philosophy, in the imperial city, during the reign of Domitian, which were attended by most of those who pretended to be employed in the study of philosophy. It is probable that the substance of these lectures was afterwards embodied in his moral writings. At a late period in life he began to read the Latin authors, having, as he states, during his residence in Italy, been prevented from acquiring a knowledge of the language by the circumstance of 'having so many commissions to execute, and so many people coming to him to receive his instructions in philosophy.' The latter part of his life was spent in honour and comfort in his native city, where he passed through various magisterial offices, and enjoyed the honour and emoluments of a priesthood. He had four sons and a daughter. The time and circumstances of his death are unknown; but his intellectual attainments and character have been transmitted to us in his works. The great work, which has immortalized the name of Plutarch, is his 'Parallel Lives,' which contains the biography of forty-six distinguished Greeks and Romans. The Lives are arranged in pairs, each pair containing the life of a Greek and a Roman, followed by a comparative estimate of the two. In a few cases the comparative estimate is omitted or lost. Besides these there are four other biographies which were written by Plutarch, and a life of Homer, which is sometimes attributed to him. Fifteen other biographies have been lost. Few of the ancient writers have attained so extensive celebrity as Plutarch. His 'Parallel Lives' have delighted and instructed every successive generation since they were given to the world; and are equally acceptable to people of every age and class. As materials for history they have been found not altogether trustworthy; but the chief object of the author was to delineate character as exhibited by the events of a man's life, whether these were important or trifling, and without a strict regard to the order in which they occurred. His other writings, which amount to upwards of sixty, are comprehended under the title of 'Moralia,' or 'Ethical Works;' though some of these are of an historical or anecdotal character. In all his writings a moral end is apparent. 'A kind, humane disposition, and a love of everything that is ennobling and excellent, pervade his writings, and give the reader the same kind of pleasure that he has in the company of an esteemed friend, whose singleness of heart appears in everything that he says or does.' [G.F.]

POCHARD, J., a French theologian, 1715-1786.

POCOCK, EDWARD, son of a minister of the Church of England, bearing the same name, was born at Oxford 1604, died 1691. He is greatly distinguished as an Oriental scholar, and for his learning as a theologian. His eldest son, EDWARD, published, in 1671, the 'Life of Hai Ebn Yokdan,' translated into English by Ockley; and his son, THOMAS, a translation from Menasseh Ben Israel 'On the Term of Life,' 1699.

POCOCK, SIR G., a brave admiral, 1706-1762.

POCOCK, ISAAC, a native of Bristol, first

known as an historical painter, and afterwards a prolific writer for the stage, 1782-1835.

POCOCKE, RICHARD, a native of Southton, who became bishop of Ossory and Meath, is known as the writer of travels, 1704-1765.

PODESTA, J. B., an Italian Orientalist, 17

POELENBURG, CORNELIUS, a Dutch landscape painter, employed by Charles I., 1586-1

POERNER, C. G., a Ger. chemist, 1732-1

POGGI, S. M., an Ital. dramatist, 1685-17

POGGIANI, J., an Italian writer, 1522-15

POGGIO-BRACCIOLINI, a philologist, historian, one of the first promoters of Italian literature, 1380-1459.

POHL, J. C., a German physician and writer on vampyres, 1706-1780. J. EMMANUEL, his son, a physician and botanist, 1746-1800.

POHL, J. E., an Austrian botanist, 1784-

POILLY, FRANCIS, a French engraver, 1

1693. NICHOLAS, his brother and pupil, 1

1696. J. BAPTIST, son of Nicholas, died

FRANCOIS, brother of J. Baptist, died 1723.

POINSINET, A., a French dramatist, 173

POINSINET-DE-SIRRY, LOUIS, a French

dramatic wr., translator, and antiquar., 1733-

POINTER, J., an English historian, last c.

POIRET, PETER, one of the greatest mystic

writers produced in the protestant church, was

at Mentz, where his father was a sword-maker,

1646, and became pastor of Amveil, in the city

of Deux-Ponts, 1672. He was a master of

Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, but had

no taste for a merely scholastic divinity; he studied

the philosophy of Descartes, and during the

years that he retained his pastoral charge, pub-

lished a work on Cartesian principles, entitled

'Cogitationes Rationalia de Deo, Animâ, et

which produced a considerable sensation, and

was attacked by Bayle. In 1676, the conquest

of Louis XIV. occasioned Poiret's retreat to

Hamburg, where he became acquainted with

Madame Bourignon, and through her experiences,

in the first place, with the grounds of the mystic

philosophy, the further study of which led him to

point out the defects of the philosophy of Descartes,

whose admirers have applied to his criticism the

proverb of *the viper and the fig*. He published

a digest of the mystic philosophy, including the

experience of Madame Bourignon, wrought into

a system, under the title of 'De Æconomia

Divina, or universal system of nature. The principle

is *abstraction*, or the preference of a present

illumination to reason; the same in essence as

the *quietism* of Molinos, the *annihilation* of the

philosophy, and the *divine vision* of Boehme.

In all these cases we are presented with a vast

store of experience, demonstrating the existence

of a super-sensual wisdom, as manifested to

the present sceptical age in some rare examples of

ecstacy, the physical preparation being really the

same, though produced by different means. In

1684, when Poiret removed to Rheinsburg, in the

neighbourhood of Leyden, where he died in

1745. A complete list of his works would be useless

without a description of them, for which we are

not space. The curious may consult the *catalogue*

of his works, in the *Memoirs* of J. P. Nicéron, published at Paris 1727-1745.

POIREY, F., a French theologian, 1584-1

POIRIER, G., a learned ecclesiastic, 1724-1803.
 POIRSON, J. B., a Fr. geographer, 1761-1831.
 POISSON, N. J., a Fr. theologian, died 1710.
 POISSON. See POMPADOUR.
 POISSON, RAIMOND, a French actor and dramatic author, died 1690. His son, PAUL, an excellent comic actor, 1658-1735. PHILIP, son of al, an actor and dramatic author, 1682-1743.
 RNOULT, br. of Philip, a comic actor, d. 1753.
 POISSON, D. S., a French analyst, 1781-1840.
 POISSONNIER, PETER ISAAC, a physician and chemist, one of the first to read chemical lectures at Paris, and to devise the means of procuring fresh water from the sea, 1720-1798.
 POITEVIN, J., a Fr. astronomer, 1742-1807.
 POITIERS, DIANA OF. See DIANA.
 POITIERS, P. DE, a Fr. theologian, died 1205.
 POIVRE, N., a French naturalist, 1719-1786.
 POIVRE, PETER, a French ecclesiastic, known as a traveller and philosophical observer, 1715.
 POIX, L. DE, a French Orientalist, 1714-1782.
 POLANEO, C., a Spanish painter, 17th cent.
 POLANO, P., a doge of Venice, 1130-1148.
 POLE, REGINALD, the famous cardinal and papal legate in the reign of Queen Mary, was a younger son of Lord Montacute, cousin of Henry V. He was born at Stourton castle, in Staffordshire, 1500, and after completing his studies in the English and Italian universities, appeared at the court of Henry VIII. in 1525. In 1529 he went to Paris to avoid any share in the discussion of the king's divorce, but when Henry had resolved to submit the question to the foreign universities, the unlucky step caused his selection of Pole to present him in that city. Instead of yielding, he honestly returned home, and in 1531 refused the bishopric of York, which was offered him on condition of compliance. The king having dismissed him in anger, he consulted his safety by leaving the kingdom, and rejoined the company of distinguished men he had known at Padua and Venice. The literary circle in which he moved was formed by Caraffa, Sadolet, Gilberto, Fregoso, archbishop of Salerno, Bembo, and Contarini. These men even embraced the doctrine of Justification, and in their social meetings discussed the means of forming the papacy—their great principle being to preserve the unity of the church under papal government. In Italy, during the reign of Mary VIII., Reginald Pole rose to great distinction, and, on the accession of Paul III. in 1546, was raised to the cardinalate, as were his friends just mentioned. On the death of Paul, in 1549, it was almost determined to put the triple crown on his head. His place in English history is mentioned under the date 1553, that of the accession of Queen Mary, who at once invited him to England, and gave him the place of Cranmer, who she deposed, as archbishop of Canterbury. He lived in London, dignified as papal legate, in November, 1554, and was received by Mary in the presence of her husband, Philip II. of Spain, at Paul's cross. On this occasion, as we read in the correspondence of Bullinger, he addressed the queen with the salutation of the Virgin—'Hail full of grace,' &c. He advocated moderate measures in the council, as may be supposed from his humane disposition and his inclination to popular opinions. After his death, we find Paul

IV. complaining that England might have been retained with ease had Cardinal Pole been supported in his measures. In 1556, Pole was created chancellor of both universities, Oxford and Cambridge, having previously been ordained priest, and inaugurated into his archbishopric—the latter after the burning of Cranmer, which took place in March of that year. It is curious that Cardinal Pole survived the queen only a few hours. The circumstance is thus satirically alluded to in a letter addressed to Bullinger by E. Sandys,—'We yesterday received a letter from England, in which the death of Mary, the accession of Elizabeth, and the decease of Cardinal Pole is confirmed. That good cardinal, that he might not raise any disturbance, or impede the progress of the gospel, departed this life the day after his friend, Queen Mary, (17th November, 1558.) Such was the love and harmony between them, that not even death itself could separate them. We have nothing, therefore, to fear from Pole, for dead men do not bite.'—(*Letters from the archives of Zurich, published by the Parker Society.*) Some allowance must be made for the asperity of party, for no one can doubt the sincerity, humanity, and learning of Cardinal Pole. Ranke shows that he injured himself in Italy by boldly stating the doctrines of the Gospel at the council of Trent in 1545. [E.R.]

POLEMBERG. See POELENBURG.

POLEMO, three distinguished Greeks:—1. A philosophical teacher, who had for his disciples Zeno and Arcesilas, and who differed but little from Aristotle, died B.C. 270. 2. A geographical and historical writer, surnamed Periegetes, about 200 B.C. 3. A native of Laodicea, one of the most celeb. rhetoricians at the beginning of the 2d cent.

POLEMO, the first of the name king of Pontus, under the triumvirate of Mark Antony, died 1. The second, his son and successor, was recognized king by Caligula 39, and deposed by Nero 65.

POLINI, J., a Venetian antiquar., 1683-1761.

POLHEM, CHRISTOPHER, Count, a Swedish engineer, member of the Academy at Stockholm, and contributor to its transactions on subjects of commercial economy and mechanics. The great works over which he presided are the docks at Carlscrona and the Trollhetta canal. The celebrated Swedenborg was his coadjutor, 1661-1751.

POLI, G. S., an Italian physiologist, 1746-1825.

POLI, M., an Italian chemist, 1662-1714.

POLIER, A. L. H. DE, a Fr. Orient., 1741-95.

POLIGNAC, JULES, Prince De, whose name, as the minister of Charles X., king of France, has acquired an European interest from the revolution of 1830, was descended from an ancient family, which suffered with the other noblesse of France by the establishment of the Republic in 1792. He became known to the political world as a party to George's conspiracy against Napoleon in 1804, and was rewarded with the title of prince by the pope of Rome for his devotion to the church after the restoration of Louis XVIII. From 1823 to 1829 he resided in London as ambassador, and then returned to head the administration which provoked the revolution of July. After a short imprisonment and exile, he was allowed to reside in France. Died in the sixty-fourth year of his age, 1847.

POLIGNAC, MELCHIOR DE, archbishop of Auch, and cardinal, was born at Languedoc 1661.

He received the purple on going to Rome as a diplomatist. Died 1741.

POLIGNAC, YOLANDE MARTINE GABRIELLE DE POLASTRON, Duchesse De, a favourite of the queen Marie Antoinette, and gouvernante of the royal children, 1749-1793.

POLITIAN, or POLIZIANO, ANGELO, an Italian scholar who became tutor to the children of Lorenzo de Medici, and was appointed by him canon of Florence. He wrote a 'History of the Conspiracy of the Pazzi,' and edited a collection of Greek epigrams, 1454-1494.

POLK, J., an American lawyer and statesman, b. 1795, elected president of the U.S. in 1844, d. 1849.

POLLAJUOLO, ANTONIO, a painter, sculptor, engraver, and goldsmith of Florence, 1426-1498.

POLLEXFEN, SIR HENRY, an eminent lawyer and member of parliament, acted as counsel for the seven bishops in 1688, and was knighted after the revolution, and appointed chief justice of the Common Pleas; died 1692.

POLLICH, J. A., a Ger. naturalist, 1740-1780.

POLLINI, C., an Italian botanist, 1783-1833.

POLLINI, J., an Italian historian, 16th cent.

POLLIO, CAIUS ASINIUS, a Roman consul, and friend of Augustus, most celebrated as the patron of letters, and for the protection he afforded to Virgil and Horace; died in the year 3, aged eighty.

POLLIO, TREBELLIVS, a wr. of Roman history, only fragments of whose works remain, about 300.



[Birth-place of Robert Pollok.]

POLLOK, ROBERT, was born in 1798, in Renfrewshire, where his father was a small farmer. After having worked for some years on the farm, he determined on becoming a preacher; and, adding a little Latin to the elementary education he had previously received, he entered, at the age of nineteen, on a five years' course of study in the university of Glasgow. Afterwards, while he was a student of theology, he published two or three little prose tales of a religious cast; and then, also, he was working up many of his poetical fragments into his 'Course of Time.' This energetic and ambitious poem appeared in the spring of 1827, and speedily obtained a popularity which it is not likely soon to lose. Its deeply religious character recommended it to serious persons; and it was admired by critics for the many flashes of original genius, which light up the crude and unwieldy design, and atone for

the narrow range of thought and knowledge well as for the stiff pomposity that pervaded diction. There are in it a few passages which strikingly and most poetically imaginative, some which are beautifully touching. The did not long survive to enjoy his fame, or to pursue his profession, to which he was admitted, preacher in the United Secession Church, soon after the publication of his poem. He already shown symptoms of consumption, which became more decided; friends, gained for him a genius, furnished him with assistance for going to Italy; but he was able to travel no farther than Southampton, where he died in September, 1827, before completing his twenty-ninth year. [V]

POLLUX, JULIUS, two Greek writers, a times confounded together,—the earlier, a grammarian and sophist, born in Egypt about 180; the later, an historian of the 4th century.

POLLO, MARCO, was the son of a Venetian merchant, Niccolo Polo, and was born about the year 1250. Some months before his birth, his father Niccolo, and uncle Maffio, resolved to try the experiment of opening a trade with the Tartar princes who had lately established themselves in the East of Europe. For this purpose they sailed for Constantinople with a valuable cargo of goods, which they disposed of to great advantage, and investing the proceeds in rich jewels, they crossed the Black Sea, and travelling to Bagdad on the Volga, placed these at the service of a Tartar prince there. He rewarded them with more than the value of the jewels; and as they were well satisfied with their gains they now wished to return home. This they could not accomplish on account of the breaking out of a war between the two princes whose territories lay on their route. They accordingly travelled round the north end of the Caspian, and reached Bokhara in six years. Here they remained three years; and were then induced to accompany a Persian embassy to the Grand Khan, Kublai, who then held his magnificent court at Kamenfu, in Chinese Tartary. He received them into favour, and promoted them to honour. This wise prince, like others of his race, held the liberal maxim, which has received in our own day much favour among statesmen, that all forms of faith which are professed by great numbers of persons should have encouragement and support. Accordingly, in prosecution of his purpose he commissioned one of his grandees, and the two Poli, on an embassy to the lord of the Christians, requesting his holiness to send wise men to instruct his people in the religious arts of the Western world. The Tartar noble died by the way; but the Poli pursued their journey in safety, exhibiting the Khan's ordered seal upon a golden tablet, which he had given them as a passport. In 1269, having been ten years by the way, they reached Acre, and on the day after arrived in Venice. Marco was now in approaching manhood, and his mother having died in giving him birth, his father's ties to his native city were less binding. Accordingly, in 1271, the two brothers started on their return to the court of Kublai, taking young Marco with them, and bearing letters from Pope Gregory X. They reached Tai-yuen-foo in safety, where the emperor was then residing. Young Marco was received

by the highest favour, and was employed on many important missions both in China proper, Tartary, and the adjoining countries. He held three years the high office of governor of the province of Yau-tchoo-foo, in S.E. China. He thus enjoyed opportunities which no European has ever possessed, of becoming acquainted with the country and its institutions. Polo's travels were one time regarded as of no value, but his accuracy in relating what he himself saw, has since from time to time in later years confirmed in a remarkable manner. The best edition of his works is said to be that by Count Baldelli, 4 vols. Florence, 1827. It contains a map of Africa, drawn in 1351, and another with the routes followed by the Poli in Asia marked upon it. The Arabian and Chinese maps which Polo brought home are thought to have suggested to the Portuguese the passage by the Cape. The three Poli remained seventeen years in China; Kublai refused to let them depart, till at length his grand-nephew, reigning in Persia, sent ambassadors to demand to ask in marriage a young princess of the blood royal. It was found impossible for her to proceed by land, and Marco having just returned from a voyage to India, and represented the safety of the passage, the Khan reluctantly consented to the request of the ambassador, to let the Poli accompany them by sea to Persia, with the young princess destined to be their master's bride. A fleet of 4 ships was prepared, the Poli were loaded with presents, empowered to act as the Khan's ambassadors at the European courts, and entreated to return after they had visited their friends. The fleet reached Ormuz in eighteen months—and three Venetians arrived in their native city in 1299 after an absence of 24 years. They found themselves forgotten of all their old friends and acquaintances, but a display of their enormous wealth, at a great feast which they gave, speedily procured a greater accession of new friends than could be found to be quite convenient. Marco was offered his return taken prisoner in a sea-fight with the Genoese, in which he commanded a galley. He was carried to Genoa, and detained 17 years; but treated with great kindness so that his history became known. He sent to Genoa for his papers, and employed his leisure in setting his notes into shape. On his return, he lived a settled and respectable life, and died at an old age. His father lived till 1316, and left a second family by a young wife. [J.B.]

POLWHELE, RICHARD, a minister of Truro, Cornwall, known as an antiquarian, biographer, historian, and poet. His *Histories of Devon and Cornwall* are highly esteemed; 1759-1838.

POLYENUS, a Greek author, 2d century.

POLYBIUS, a celebrated Greek historian, who distinguished himself in public affairs during the wars of the Achaean league, born about 204 B.C., died 122.

POLYBIUS OF COS, a medical writer, pupil and successor of Hippocrates, 5th century B.C.

POLYCARP, ST., one of the most illustrious and patient of the Christian fathers, burnt alive in the persecution under Marcus Aurelius, 167.

POLYCLES, a Greek sculptor, 4th century B.C.

POLYDORUS, a Greek sculptor, 5th ct. B.C.

POLYCRATES, a tyrant of Samos, put to death by Orontes, time of Cambyses, 6th century B.C.

POLYCRATES, bishop of Ephesus, 2d century.

POLYDORUS, VIRGILIUS, an Italian historical writer, who was sent to England by Alexander VI., to collect the tax called Peter's pence, and obtained a living in the Church of England. His works are a 'Collection of Proverbs,' a Treatise on Prodiges, and particularly a History of England. He was a friend of Erasmus, and flourished about 1470-1555.

POLYGNOTUS OF THASOS, the earliest recorded painter of Greece, who has attained great fame, appears to have been settled at Athens about 463 B.C., whither he had accompanied Cimon after his conquest of Thasos. With Polygnotus painting was fully developed in all the essential principles of art, though his style might still want the delicacies of execution which distinguished the period of refinement about the time of Alexander the Great. The first portrait on record is the picture of Elpinice, the sister of Cimon, and his own mistress, which Polygnotus introduced in the 'Rape of Cassandra,' painted by him, in the 'Poecile' at Athens, a celebrated portico illustrated with the history of the Athenians, and where the philosophers and others used to meet and gossip. Polygnotus seems to have been a complete painter, though established quite a generation before the execution of the Elgin marbles; his style was, however, doubtless, somewhat similar to the style of those great works, ideal or generic. There is a memorable passage in the *Poetics* of Aristotle, speaking in the very highest terms of this great painter. Aristotle says, comparing him with two of his contemporaries:— 'Dionysius paints men as they are, Pauson worse, and Polygnotus better than they are.' Many other Greek writers speak of him in the highest terms. Lucian enumerates him among the four greatest colourists of the Greeks, these being Polygnotus, Euphranor, Apelles, and Aëtion. The greatest works of Polygnotus were the two extensive series of pictures (*tempera* paintings) executed on the two principal sides of the *Lesche*, or public hall at Delphi, attached to the Temple of Apollo, as a convenient place of meeting for the various Greeks from every part, who were in the habit of visiting Delphi, for the sake of consulting the oracle there, which was the most famous of all the Greek oracles. These pictures, executed most probably on panels of larch, and inserted into the walls, represented on one side, the *war of Troy*, and, on the other, the Descent of Ulysses into Hades to consult the Soul of Tiresias. Popular and general subjects which were necessarily interesting to Greeks of every race, and thus the most appropriate subjects for the decoration of so purely a national building. They were known as the 'Iliad' and 'Odyssey' of Polygnotus, though he had consulted all other traditions, as well as Homer, in their composition. The popularity of these works was so great that the Amphictyonic Council (the deputies from the Greek cities who met every spring at Delphi) voted Polygnotus public hospitality throughout Greece, that is, including all cities in league, and in these towns, should the business of Polygnotus ever call him, he was entitled to be maintained at the expense of the municipality. So great an honour has been conferred apparently only on one man since,

Apollodorus, the grammarian. Some similar attention, though in this case doubtless purely personal, seems to have been paid to Albrecht Dürer, in his journey in the Netherlands, in 1520-21; he speaks in every case of being entertained by the Nurnberg *Consul* in the several great towns he visited. Great as the art of Polygnotus was, it does not seem to have approached that dramatic truth of representation which distinguishes the works of Raphael, or many less considerable of the moderns. His art was representative almost as much as imitative, its object seems to have been chiefly ethic; objects and events are indicated rather than absolutely presented, but, of course, this is more strictly true of the accessories; a house for instance, or a wall, represented a city; a man throwing down the stones of the wall, the destruction of the city; a tent, an encampment; the striking or taking down a tent, a departure; a ship, a fleet; a few captives, a conquest; a few warriors, an army; and a few dead bodies, a victory. The ultimate value of works of this class depends upon the merit of the execution; perfectly treated they may be made perhaps more impressive than an actual dramatic representation, as the very nature of the treatment compels the mind to reflection, one of the highest objects of all high art.—(Böttiger, *Ideen zur Archæologie der Malerei*; Wornum, *Epochs of Painting Characterized*.) [R.N.W.]

POLYHISTOR. See ALEXANDER, SOLINUS.

POMBAL, SEBASTIAN JOSEPH CARVALHO-MELHO, Marquis De, an arbitrary Portuguese statesman, 1699-1782.

POMERIUS, J., a moralist, 5th century.

POMET, PETER, a French chemist, 1658-1699.

POMEY, FRANCIS, a French Jesuit, 1618-1673.

POMFRET, JOHN, whose poetical works are now seldom read, was born in Bedfordshire 1667, and became rector of Malden, in that county. He published a volume of poems in 1699, the most popular of them being his 'Choice,' a picture of happiness founded on affluence and tranquillity. Some additional compositions were published after his death. That event was the consequence of an attack of small-pox, while awaiting in London his institution to a richer living in 1703.

POMIS, D. DE, a Jewish writer, 1525-1587.

POMPADOUR, JEANNE ANTOINETTE POISSON, Marquise De, a mistress of Louis XV., in whose favour she succeeded Madame de Chateauroux, 1744. She was then twenty-two years of age, and was created Marchioness the year following, with a pension of 240,000 francs. She was a woman of boundless extravagance, but gave great encouragement to arts and literature, did much to promote the establishment of the porcelain manufacture, and the military school, and aided powerfully in the suppression of the Jesuits, died 1764.

POMPEI, G., an Italian poet, 1731-1788.

POMPEY, CNEIUS, surnamed 'The Great,' son of Pompeius Strabo, a Roman general, was born 106 B.C. He distinguished himself against the enemies of the Roman senate, both within the state and without, and at last fell in the struggle against Cæsar for absolute power. The events which mark his career are briefly these. Like his father, under whom he commenced his military career, serving against Marius, Pompey ranged himself with the aristocratic party of the republic.

He was in his twenty-third year only when raised three complete legions, 60,000 men, at own expense, and took the field in behalf of —at that juncture returning from his expedition against Mithridates. By his twenty-sixth Pompey had defeated the remains of the Mithridatic party in Cisalpine Gaul, Sicily, and Africa, at his return to Rome, B.C. 83, was hailed *Magnus* the great—by Sylla; his audacious perseverance also procuring for him the honours of a triumph. On the death of Sylla in B.C. 78, Pompey was proconsul to Spain, where the plebeian war continued by Sertorius, and after a four years arduous struggle, he remained master of the country, his opponent having been betrayed and assassinated. He returned to Italy in time to give the finishing blow to the similar victories of Cæsar and in B.C. 70 Pompey and Crassus were elected consuls. In possession of this office he received the tribunitial power, and afterwards dismissed his army, remaining at Rome as a private citizen. In the beginning of the year B.C. 67, he was entrusted with extraordinary powers, in order to destroy the lawless bands and the piratical adventurers who infested the coasts of the Mediterranean, and having effected this, he was made absolute dictator in the East, and superseded Lucullus in the command against Mithridates. The latter was completely routed in B.C. 66, and soon afterwards coming master of Asia Minor, pursued his conquests through Syria and Palestine as far as the Red Sea. For these services he obtained a magnificent triumph at Rome, and in B.C. 60 joined Cæsar and Crassus in the *triumvirate*, the first of whom gave him his daughter Julia in marriage. Succeeding events caused Pompey to draw close to the senatorial party, and with him, as the representative of the patrician republic, went Cato, the enemy of the ambition of Cæsar. In B.C. 54 Cæsar died, in the year following Crassus was slain in Asia, and now the hostility between Cæsar and Pompey rapidly developed itself. The former, being applied for the consulship refused to permit himself in Rome as a private citizen, and a decree of the senate declared him a public enemy to whom he resigned his command. Instead of doing this, Cæsar crossed the Rubicon with his troops in B.C. 49, and Pompey, accompanied by Cato, Cæsar, and the other nobles of Rome, fell back to Greece, where the great battle of Pharsalia decided his fate. Pompey was advised to seek an asylum in Egypt, then ruled by a sovereign he had protected, Ptolemy XII. He was received with pretended friendship, but treacherously murdered as soon as he had stepped ashore, B.C. 48, his head being cut off, it was sent to Cæsar, who turned away from it and could not restrain his tears. Pompey fell, and with him the republic of Rome, for want of the art of government and the brilliance of his early victories carried him to power, but the remembrance of his greatness in the field was a poor compensation for the anxiety that prevailed at Rome.

POMPEY, CNEIUS, son of the preceding, endeavoured to carry on the war against Cæsar. He was defeated at Munda, and soon after B.C. 45.

POMPEY, SEXTUS, younger son of Pompey the Great, continued the war after the death of

is brother, and the subjugation of Spain by Cæsar. He made himself master of Corsica, Sicily, Sardinia, and Achaia, and rendered himself formidable as a naval commander against the second triumvirate. Being at length defeated and taken prisoner, he was k. at Miletus, by order of Antony, B.C. 35.

POMPIGNAN, JOHN JAMES LE FRANC, MARQUIS DE, a French scholar and poet, whose works consist of dramas, moral discourses, odes in imitation of Virgil, and many pieces opposed to the new philosophy, 1709-1784. His br., **J. GEORGES**, a poet and writer on incredulity, 1715-1790.

POMPONAZZI, PIETRO, a famous Italian philosopher, who argued that the immortality of the soul cannot be proved by any natural reasons, depends solely on revelation, 1462-1524.

POMPONIUS-LÆTUS, JULIUS, the Latinized name of a learned Italian antiquary, 1425-1497.

POMPONIUS SEXTUS, a Roman jurist, 2d ct.

POMPONIUS. See **BELLIEVRE**.

POMPONNE or **POMPONE, SIMON ARNAULD, MARQUIS DE**, a Fr. statesman and diplo., 1618-99.

PONA, FRANCESCO, an Italian writer, 17th ct.

POND, JOHN, an astronomer, born about 1767, succeeded Maskelyne as astronomer-royal, 1831, d. 1836.

PONJATOWSKI, PRINCE JOSEPH, nephew of Count Stanislaus, born 1763, distinguished himself in arms under Kosciuszko, the Polish patriot, became minister of war to the provincial government established at Warsaw in 1806. In 1809 he defended the grand duchy against the army of Finland. In 1813 he was named marshal of France, during the battle of Leipzig, and displayed great skill and gallantry in covering the retreat of the French. He was drowned in the Elster while endeavouring to effect his own escape two days afterwards, 19th October.

PONJATOWSKI, STANISLAUS, Count DE, father of Stanislaus Augustus, king of Poland, a man of Cracovia, and a companion-in-arms of Charles XII., flourished 1678-1762.

PONJATOWSKI, STANISLAUS AUGUSTUS, son of the preceding. See **STANISLAUS AUGUSTUS**.

PONJATOWSKI, PRINCE STANISLAUS, a second nephew of Count Stanislaus, distinguished as a master of arts and letters, of which he was a generous protector; born at Warsaw, 1754, d. Florence, 1832.

PONJANSKI, A. L., a Polish poet, died 1742.

PONS, a count of Toulouse, reigned 1037-1060.

PONS, a count of Tripoli, reigned 1112-1137.

PONS, J. F. DE, a Fr. literature, 1683-1733.

PONS, J. L., a Fr. astronomer, 1761-1835.

PONSONBY, SIR FREDERICK CAVENTISH, brother of the earl of Besborough, and distinguished as a cavalry officer, was born 1783. He entered the army as cornet in 1800, and became remarkable for his gallant bearing in the peninsula. He was present at the battles of Talavera, Barossa, Vimiera, Salamanca, and Vittoria, and terminated his brilliant career on the field of Waterloo, died 1837.

PONSONBY, GEORGE, younger son of John Ponsonby, speaker of the Irish House of Commons, died as a lawyer and statesman, 1755-1817.

PONSONBY, SIR WILLIAM, a British cavalry officer, born 1772, killed at Waterloo after a brilliant successful charge against the Fr., 1815.

PONTANUS, J., a Bohem. *savant*, 1542-1626.

PONTANUS, J. ISAAC, a Danish philologist and histor. of the city of Amsterdam, 1571-1639.

PONTANUS, the common name of **J. JOVIER**.

PONTANO, one of the most elegant and fertile Latin writers of the 15th century, distinguished as a poet and historian, 1426-1503.

PONTAS, J., a French casuist, 1638-1728.

PONTE, L. DE, a Spanish ascetic writer, known to Fr. literature as **DUPONT**, 1554-1624.

PONTIANUS, a pope of Rome, 230-235.

PONTIUS, an ecclesiastical writer, 3d century.

PONTIUS, the Latinized form of **PAUL DUPONT**, an engraver of Antwerp, born 1596.

PONTIUS, CONSTANTINE, a learned Spanish divine, died in prison while awaiting his execution as a protestant, 1559.

PONTOPPIDAN, ERIC ERICSON, a Danish prelate, known as a theologian and Latin poet, 1616-1678. ERIC, his grandnephew, a prelate and antiquary, 1698-1764. **J. LOUIS**, brother of the latter, a theologian, died 1799.

PONTORNO, JACOPO, whose proper name was **CARRUCCI**, an eminent Ital. painter, 1493-1558.

PONTOUX, C. DE, a Fr. writer, 1530-1579.

PONZ, ANTHONY, a Span. painter, 1725-1792.

PONZIO, PAUL, an Italian sculptor, 16th cent.

POOL, H., a Dutch poet, 1689-1733.

POOL, J. VAN, a Dutch portrait painter, 1666-1745. His wife, **RACHEL**, daughter of Ruysch the anatomist, also a painter, 1664-1750.

POOL, M., a Dutch engraver, born 1670.

POOL, or POOLE, MATTHEW, author of a work highly valued by theological students, entitled 'Synopsis Criticorum,' was a presbyterian divine, born at York 1624. He was ejected from his living when the act of uniformity was enforced in 1662, and in 1666 made himself obnoxious to another large party by attacking the Roman Church. After this occurrence he retired to Amsterdam, where he died 1679.

POPE, ALEXANDER, was born in May, 1688, in London. His father was a linen-draper in Lombard Street, and, having spent his youth at Lisbon, had embraced the Roman Catholic faith, which his son, in an easy way, retained as it was taught to him. Pope inherited bodily feebleness from both parents: his father was deformed, and his mother gave him his headaches and his Jacobitism. He was a very sickly child, and hardly less so in manhood: he never grew to be taller than about four feet; and his deformity and weakness of limbs were so great that, for many years before his death, he could not dress or undress himself. In these circumstances Pope gathered his scanty education, and wrote poems which placed his name first in the brilliant literature of his time; nor was he prevented by his infirmities from taking, in aristocratic society, the place which, in that age of patronage, was won by his literary celebrity and secured by the agreeableness of manner he had when his temper was not chafed. The poetic endowments of Pope were very fine; and there occur in his works short passages that are among the gems of our poetry, and felicitous images and turns of expression that have become household words. In fact no poet furnishes so many brief quotations as he does; a distinction which he owes in part to the epigrammatic pointedness of his diction, and to the

singular skill of his versification. But many of the striking lines and phrases which thus come into the mouths of every one, are either cold in feeling or positively unpoetical in matter: they are apt expressions of worldly shrewdness, not effusions of imaginative susceptibility. His rhythm, too, which in its way is perfect, has a mannerism and a monotonous smoothness, which make it more than doubtful whether, even in his favourite ten-syllable rhymes, he deserves to be held as having really improved on the manly and varied melodies of Dryden. The steadiness, likewise, with which he adhered to the themes and forms that had become fashionable under the guidance of that celebrated poet, made it impossible for Pope's real and unquestionable genius to develop itself freely; and his principal poems are, both by the nature of their subjects and by the cautious and dissertative character of their tone, so very uncongenial to the poetical taste of our century, that it is not wonderful his writings should now be neglected and his place in the file of our poets degraded below his due. Yet, though the fact is little noticed, it was not without efforts in another direction, that Pope resolved to write for the drawing-room instead of the world; it was not till he had exercised his youthful fancy on higher topics and in worthier forms, that he contented himself with gaining celebrity as an admirable writer of didactic and familiar verse, and as one of the very best of all poetical satirists.—His education, ill begun at home by a Jesuit, was continued with little more success at school; where, till the age of twelve, he learned hardly more than to admire Ogilby's clumsy translation of the *Iliad*, and Sandys' polished version of Ovid. The remainder of his youth was spent at Benfield, in Windsor Forest, where his father, having retired from business, had purchased a house and a few acres of land. Here the young poet was left to educate himself. He never became an accurate scholar, even in Greek, Latin, or French, which were his only studies beyond English literature; but the sickly boy devoured books eagerly, acquired much literary knowledge, and wrote verses which his father encouraged and corrected. The 'Ode to Solitude,' printed among his works, dates from his twelfth year; before he was fifteen he had, likewise, made his translations of the first book of Statius, and of Ovid's Epistle of Sappho; and at this time, also, by producing his 'Imitations of English Poets,' he showed some love for those old masters whom afterwards he so unwisely neglected. Now, likewise, he wrote a comedy, of which we know nothing; a tragedy on the story of Saint Genevieve; and an epic poem called 'Alexander,' which is described as having been an imitation of the *Odyssey*, and was preserved by him till, in the height of his fame, his friend Atterbury made him burn it. An inclination to linger in the purer fields of poetry was indicated also, though accompanied by little originality of invention or strength of poetic feeling, in the works by which he first introduced himself to the public. These were the 'Pastorals,' printed in 1709, (when the writer was in his twenty-first year), but written a good while before, and already admired in manuscript by persons of rank to whom he had become known. They were received with great applause. In the 'Essay on Criticism,' which appeared in 1711, he stepped at

once into that dissertative school of poetry, which his chief efforts were always afterwards made. The 'Essay,' with all its weakness of principles and barrenness of poetical elements, is only a wonderful production for a boy, but res equal, in many points, to anything he subsequently wrote. His celebrity was effectually and deservedly secured in 1712, by the first edition of his 'Rape of the Lock.' When, in his twentieth year, he republished this poetic immortalization of fashionable trifles, with the addition of supernatural machinery, he had given to our language a mock-heroic poem, superior to Boileau



[The residence of Pope.]

'Lutrin' and to everything else of the sort. In interval between these two versions of the 'Rape' appeared 'The Messiah,' 'The Temple of Fame' (founded on Chaucer), the 'Ode on St. Cecilia's Day,' and 'Windsor Forest,' (probably written earlier). The poems which have now been made have more of the essence of poetry than any of Pope's later works.—During a second period, tending through more than a dozen years, his employments were prompted by the necessity of securing a livelihood. His father, affected by political panic, had refused to invest his savings in any way, and had lived on the capital, which was already nearly exhausted; and all Pope's wit had as yet gained him scarcely £150. He now undertook his Translation of the *Iliad*, which occupied him for more than five years, and, published by subscription (from 1715 to 1720), produced to the author more than £5,000. It was received with an admiration which will readily be yielded by readers who can forget the original. But it produced a quarrel with Addison, from whom Pope, closely allied both by opinion and friendship with Swift and the Tories, always stood at a distance. Pope's poor edition of Shakespeare was published in 1725; and his *Odyssey*, of which only two books were translated by himself, appeared in 1726 and the next, adding considerably to the fortune he had made by its predecessor. He was now hotly engaged in those squabbles with the small authors of his day, which embittered the rest of his life. In 1727, in three volumes, 'Miscellanies,' partly written by Swift and others, he declared open war on his enemies by the treatise 'On the Art of Sinking in Poetry.' The next year he himself took the crowning step of his revenge

728, by issuing his tremendous satire 'The Dunciad.'—In 1715, when the Iliad had secured for him the prospect of independence, he became the possessor of the villa at Twickenham, which became famous as his residence for the last thirty years of his life. Here his father died soon, and his mother one year afterwards. Both were keenly regretted by their son, whose affection for his family and for few friends was as strong as the jealousy and irritability which continually entangled him in quarrels out of doors. From this pleasant retreat, after the publication of the Dunciad, he fired off a good many squibs on his critics; and, among other squibs, he altered his great satire, dethroning its original hero, Theobald, (who had edited Shakspeare better than he had), and putting Colley Cibber in his place. But the principal employment of those years was the composition of a new series of satires, in which he emulated the half-prosaic poetry of Horace's epistles with great success; while he took a more ambitious flight in ethical dissertations, for which he was philosophically very poorly qualified, though he gave much grace and sweetness to the expression of his crude opinions. The poems of this group embrace, besides some minor pieces, the 'Essay on Man,' setting forth, after Bolingbroke, a theory of optimism, the consequences of which he certainly did not understand; the 'Epistle on Taste,' which landed him, for the first time, in squabbles with the great; the 'Imitations of Horace,' with translations from the same poet; and the 'Universal Prayer,' published in 1718. In 1737 he published selections from his 'Correspondence,' containing letters, many of which are very elegant but very artificial pieces of prose writing. He was engaged to the last in his war with the dunces; for he contributed to Arbuthnot's wonderfully witty 'Memoirs of Martinus Scribbles,' which appeared in 1741. His frail body, which had held out longer than might have been expected, was quite unable to support him into old age. Asthma and the beginnings of dropsy warned him for several months, that the end was at hand. He set himself to meet the catastrophe with calm equanimity, and died in May, 1744, some days after having completed his fifty-sixth year. [W.S.]

POPE, SIR THOMAS, a Roman Catholic statesman and friend of Sir Thomas More, born in Oxfordshire 1508, fnd. Trinity College 1554, d. 1558.

POPE, WALTER, an English physician, known as a novelist and miscellaneous writer, died 1714.

POPHAM, SIR HOME RIGGS, a naval officer, born in Ireland 1762, most celebrated for his expedition against Buenos Ayres, for which he was rewarded after a trial, the charge being that he acted without sufficient authority. He was afterwards commander-in-chief on the Jamaica station, and died 1820.

POPHAM, SIR J., an Eng. judge, 1581-1607.

POPÆA, a Roman empress, wife of Nero, who took her from her second husband, Otho, 62. Killed by a kick from Nero when pregnant, 65.

POREUS, PETER, a Dutch painter, born about 1511, died 1583. His son, FRANCIS, a portrait painter of rare excellence, 1540-1580. FRANCIS, 'the younger,' son of the latter, and possessor of his name, 1570-1622.

PORCARI, STEFANO, a gentleman of Rome, executed for conspiracy against Nicholas V., 1453.

PORCQ, J. C., a French theologian, 1636-1722.

PORDENONE, the common name, taken from his birth-place, of GIOV. ANTONIO LICINIO REGGILLO, a Venetian painter, 1483-1540. BERNARDINO, who bears the same surname, a relation and pupil of the preceding, 16th century. GIULIO, one of his nephews, also a scholar of his, 1500-1561. J. ANTONIO, brother of the latter, died 1576.

POREE, CHARLES, a French Jesuit and rhetorician, 1675-1741. His brother, C. GABRIEL, a canonist, 1685-1770.

PORLIER, JUAN DIAZ, surnamed *El Marquesito*, a Spanish general, born at Carthagena, in South America, about 1775, hung for conspiring against Ferdinand VII., after attempting to restore the constitution, 1815.

PORPHYRY, one of the Neoplatonists, and early opponents of Christianity, was born A.D. 233, probably in a Tyrian colony, settled in Batanea. His original name was Malchus, the Shemitic term for a king, but Longinus, his master, gave him the appellation of Porphyry, in allusion to the purple vestments of royal persons. He studied under Origen and under Longinus in his youth, but at thirty years of age attached himself, at Rome, to Plotinus, whose works he arranged and corrected. Leaving Rome, where his thoughts had often reverted to suicide as the speediest means of freeing his spirit from its present prison-house, he went to Sicily, where he wrote his attack on Christianity. He seems to have returned to Rome, and he died about the year 304. Porphyry was a man of great abilities and erudition, and his elegant style contributed in no small degree to the popularity of the Plotinian philosophy (PLOTINUS). His asceticism may be found in his treatise 'On Abstinence,' and the strange but not uncommon union of superstition and scepticism may be seen in his doctrine of demons, in his ascription of the power of miracles to Plotinus, and in his record of a special extacy enjoyed by him in his sixty-eighth year, in which he was privileged to gaze upon the unveiled Divinity. He laboured to find discrepancies in the Scriptures, and he made a special assault upon the authenticity of the book of Daniel. The history of the gospels was also subjected to similar treatment. His 15 books against Christianity were ordered to be destroyed by the emperor Theodosius, so that we are only acquainted with their nature and contents through the replies made to them by such writers as Eusebius and Jerome. Besides his philosophical and antichristian works, Porphyry wrote commentaries on Homer, and treatises on a great variety of miscellaneous subjects. [J.E.]

PORPORA, NICOLÒ, born at Naples in 1689, was the celebrated pupil of the no less celebrated Alessandro Scarlatti. In early life he left home and composed and brought out operas with great success in Vienna, Venice, Dresden, and several other continental cities. In 1773 Porpora was engaged as composer and director of the operas established in opposition to Handel, but in spite of all the science, talent, and industry which he brought to the task he had undertaken, the London public heard his compositions with an indifference which, it is said, 'amounted almost to contempt.' Porpora, therefore, quitted England in disgust and returned to Italy, where he became one of the principal masters in the Conservatory at Venice. He

late in life retired to Naples, where he died in great poverty at the age of 82. Porpora was particularly fortunate as a singing master, and amongst his most celebrated pupils were Farinelli, Mingotte, and Caffarelli, besides many other dramatic vocalists. [J.M.]

PORPORATI, A., an Ital. engraver, 1741-1816.

PORQUET, P. C. F., a French poet, 1728-1796.

PORSENNA, a king of Etruria, 6th cent. B.C.

PORSON, RICHARD, an eminent scholar and critic, professor of Greek in the university of Cambridge, was born at East Raston, in Norfolk, where his father was parish clerk, 1759. He became professor in 1793, and two years later commenced the Greek editions on which his reputation rests, by the publication of Euripides. Died in the office of librarian to the London Institution, 1808.

PORTA, BACCIO DELLA, better known as *Fra Bartholomeo di San Marco*, an Italian painter, friend and scholar of Raphael, 1469-1517.

PORTA, GIAMBATTISTA, an Italian of noble family, dist. as a natural philosopher, 1540-1615.

PORTA, JAMES DELLA, an Italian sculptor and architect, died about the end of the 16th century. His nephew, WILLIAM, a sculptor, same age. J. BAPTISTE, his relation and pupil, 1542-1597. THOMAS, br. of the latter, dates unknown.

PORTA, JOSEPH, called *Porta del Salviati*, a painter of the Florentine school, about 1520-1570.

PORTA, or PORTIUS, SIMON, an Italian philosopher, pupil of Pomponazzi, 1496-1554. Another SIMON PORTIUS, published Greek lexicons, 17th century.

PORTAL, A., a French physician, 1742-1832.

PORTAL, P., a French accoucheur, died 1703.

POTALIS, JEAN E. MARIE, councillor of state and minister of religion under Napoleon, 1746-1807.

PORTE, ABBE J. DE LA, a French compiler, author of 'Esprit de l'Encyclopédie,' 1713-1779. His nephew, SEBASTIAN, deputy to the assembly, the convention, and the council of 500, died 1823.

PORTE, A. DE LA, a Fr. statesman, 1787-92.

PORTE, M. DE LA, a French writer, 1530-71.

PORTE, P. DE LA, a valet in the service of Anne of Austria and Louis XIV., author of 'Memoirs of the Reigns of Louis XIII. and Louis XIV.,' 1603-1680.

PORTE-DU-THEIL, FRANCIS JOHN GABRIEL DE LA, an antiquarian and Hellenist, 1742-1815.

PORTER, ANNA MARIA, a popular novelist, was the daughter of a military officer, who died soon after her birth. She resided in the neighbourhood of London with her mother and sister, and died at Bristol while making a tour for the re-establishment of her health in 1832. Her works are 'Artless Tales,' written before she was twelve years old, 1793-1795, 'Walsh Colville,' 1797, 'Octavia,' 1798, 'The Lake of Killarney,' 1804, 'A Sailor's Friendship and a Soldier's Love,' 1805, 'The Hungarian Brothers,' 1807, 'Don Sebastian,' 1809, 'Ballads and Poems,' 1811, 'Recluse of Norway,' 1814, 'The Village of Mariendorp,' 'The Fall of St. Magdalen,' 'Tales of Piety,' 'The Knight of St. John,' 'Tales Round a Winter's Hearth,' and some others.

PORTER, JANE, elder sister of the preceding, was born 1776, and commenced her literary career in 1803, by publishing her first novel, 'Thaddeus of Warsaw.' This interesting fiction became highly

popular, and Miss Porter ever after retained its celebrity it brought her. The principal of her other works are 'The Scottish Chiefs,' 'The Pastor's Friend,' 'Duke Christian of Luneberg,' 'Tales Round a Winter's Hearth,' (to which the sisters contributed in common), 'The Field of Forty Footsteps,' a 'Sir Seaward's Diary.' She went to Petersburg with her brother, Sir R. K. Porter, and after a was left companionless by his death in 1842, residing generally at Bristol. Died 1850.

PORTER, SIR ROBERT KEHR, brother of a popular novelists, and himself distinguished as artist, author, and diplomatist, was born at Durham in 1780. After exhibiting some historical pictures in London he went to Russia as painter to the emperor, and while there married a daughter Prince Scherbatoff. On leaving Russia he joined the army, and was with Sir John Moore at the battle of Corunna, receiving the honour of knighthood in 1813. From 1817 to 1820 he was travelling in the East, and in 1826 was appointed consul at Venezuela, where he resided till 1841. He then obtained leave of absence with the intention of visiting St. Petersburg and London, and died the former city, of apoplexy, 1842. His works 'Travelling Sketches in Russia and Sweden,' 'Letters from Portugal and Spain,' 'A Narrative of the Russian Campaign,' and his travels in Georgia, Persia, Armenia, and ancient Babylon.

PORTER, F., an Irish theologian, died 1702.

PORTER, GEORGE RICHARDSON, an English economist, 1793-1852.

PORTES, P. DES, a French poet, 1546-1600.

PORTEUS, BEILBEY, successively bishop of Chester and London, was born at York in 1711 and raised to those sees respectively in 1776 and 1787. He was a man of great literary abilities. His principal work is a 'Life of Archbishop Staker,' an edition of which, with the other productions of his pen, was edited by his nephew late Dr. Hodgson, dean of Carlisle and rector of St. George's, Hanover Square. Died 1808.

PORTUS, FRANCIS, an eminent Italian scholar and classical critic, 1511-1581. His son, ARMILO, a distinguished Hellenist, died 1610.

PORY, JOHN, an English traveller and translator of Leo Africanus, sec. to the colony of Virginia from 1619 to 1621; time of his death unknown.

PORZIO, L. A., an Ital. physician, 1639-1707.

POSADAS, F., a Span. theologian, 1644-1707.

POSIDONIUS, a Stoic philosopher, who taught at Rhodes in the time of Mithridates, 1st cent. B.C., and to whom Plutarch was indebted for materials of some of his Lives, especially the Marius, with whom Posidonius was acquainted. Another POSIDONIUS flourished at Alexandria about 260 B.C. He was a famous astronomer, well versed in the physical sciences.

POSSELT, E. H., a Ger. historian, 1763-1811.

POSSEVIN, ANTHONY, a learned Italian Jesuit and diplomatist, 1534-1611. His brother, J. JUSTI, a man of letters, 1520-1549. ANTHONY, their nephew, a physician and Latin poet, 1711-1781.

POSSIDIUS, ST., an African prelate, 4th cent. See POSIDONIUS.

POST, F., a Dutch painter, about 1621-1680.

POSTEL, WILLIAM, a remarkable visionary, acknowledged to be one of the most learned men of his age, was born in Normandy 1510. He

ent to the East to collect curious MSS. by Francis, and on his return was appointed professor of mathematics and languages. He was banished from France through the influence of the queen of Navarre, and died in a monastery 1581.

POSTHUMUS, AULUS, a Roman dictator, consular with Virginius, B.C. 496. See **POSTUMUS**.
POSTLETHWAYT, MALACHI, a member of the Antiquarian Society, and writer on commercial subjects, died 1767.

POSTUMUS, MARCUS CASSIANUS LATINUS, Gaulish general and governor of that province, who was proclaimed emperor in 257, massacred 267.

POTAMO, a Platonic philosopher, 3d century.

POTEMKIN, GREGORY ALEXANDROVITSCH, Russian prince and field-marshal, was born at Volensko of a noble family in 1736. He entered the army when young, and possessing great personal advantages attracted the notice of the empress Catharine, with whom he became a special favourite. He greatly distinguished himself by his victories over the Turks, especially by his conquest of the Crimea, 1783, and of the cities of Bender, Otchakow, and Kilianova, 1787-1790. These successes, and the favour of the empress, vested him with despotic authority in the Russian empire. He died of an epidemic distemper during the conquest of Jassy, 1791.

POTENGER, or POTTINGER, JOHN, a barter, poet, and miscellaneous writer, 1647-1733.

POTENZANO, F., an Italian poet, died 1599.

POTERAT, MARQUIS DE, one of the secret agents of French diplomacy during the revolution, as b. in 1740, and was one of the state prisoners delivered from the Bastille in 1789. Died 1808.

POTIER, R. J., a French jurist, 1699-1772.

POTIER, C., a French comedian, 1775-1838.

POTOCKI, CLAUDIA, wife of Count Bernard Potocki, remarkable for her personal sacrifices in the exercise of benevolence, especially during the Polish struggle of 1830-3; born in Posen 1802, died in exile at Geneva, worn out with grief, 1836.

POTOCKI, COUNT IGNATIUS, grand marshal of Lithuania before the destruction of Poland, and fellow-patriot of Kosciuszko, was born 1751. In 1811 he took refuge in Saxony, and published a political tract upon the establishment and fall of the constitution,—returning, however, to share in the last struggle for independence. He then passed the time in the prisons of St. Petersburg and Warsaw, and died at Vienna 1809.

POTOCKI, COUNT JOHN, a Polish ambassador in the interest of Russia, author of a 'History of the Primitive Russians,' &c., 1769-1815.

POTOCKI, COUNT STANISLAUS, minister of foreignship and public instruction for the grand duchy of Warsaw, known as a publicist, 1757-1821.

POTOCKI, COUNT STANISLAUS FELICIE, a Polish nobleman, in the Russian service, 1750-1805.

POTOCKI, V., a Polish poet, 17th century.

POTT, J., a German chemist, 1692-1777.

POTT, PERCIVAL, a surgeon of London, author of many valuable professional works, 1713-1788.

POTTER, BARNABAS, an English prelate, born Kendal about 1579, died 1642. **CHRISTOPHER**, nephew, an eminent divine and partizan of Charles I., born about 1591, died 1646.

POTTER, F., a learned divine, 1594-1678.

POTTER, JOHN, author of the well-known

'Antiquities of Greece,' was a son of Thomas Potter, a linen-draper of Wakefield, where he was born about 1674. He died archbishop of Canterbury 1747. He published the first volume of his 'Antiquitates,' and a beautiful edition of Lycophronis Alexandra, before reaching his twenty-fourth year, in 1697. His theological works were published in 3 vols. at Oxford 1753.

POTTER, PAUL, a Dutch painter, 1625-1654.

POTTER, ROBERT, a famous Greek scholar and translator of the Church of England, 1721-1804.

POUCHET, F. A., a Fr. theologian, 1666-1723.

POUCHET, L. E., a Fr. economist, 1748-1809.

POUGENS, MARIE CHAPLER JOSEPH DE, a distinguished painter, and philological and archaeological *savant*, 1755-1833.

POUGET, B., an Italian cardinal, 1280-1351.

POULAT, J. B., a French poet, died 1705.

POULLE, LOUIS, a Fr. preacher, 1702-1781.

POUPART, FR., a Fr. anatomist, 1661-1709.

POUPET, C. DE, a Fr. statesman, 1470-1529.

POUQUEVILLE, F. C. H. L., a celebrated French traveller and historian, 1770-1838.

POURCHOT, E., a Fr. philosopher, 1651-1734.

POUSCHKINE, ALEX., a popular novelist, poet, and historian of Russia, born at St. Petersburg 1799, killed in a duel 1837.

POUSSIN, NICOLAS, was born at Andelys in Normandy, about June 19, 1594, of a noble family of Soissons. He learnt painting under Quintin Varin of his native place; then, when only eighteen years old, tried his fortune in Paris, and in 1624, in his thirtieth year, settled in Rome, where, with the exception of a visit paid to France in 1640-2, he dwelt the remainder of his life. He died there, Nov. 19, 1665. Poussin, though by birth a Frenchman, must almost be accounted among the painters of Italy; his style is peculiar, 'no works of any modern,' says Sir Joshua Reynolds, 'have so much of the air of antique painting as those of Poussin.' His pictures have been compared with coloured bas-reliefs, a term not inexpressive of his style. His peculiar leaning to this sculptural treatment may in some measure be explained by his close intimacy with his friend Duquesnoy, the sculptor, known as Fiammingo; they lived in the same house together at Rome. His colouring, compared with his drawing, is inferior and mannered, which is somewhat remarkable, considering that he studied in the school of Domenichino at Rome, whom he considered to be the best painter of his time. 'The Seven Sacraments,' painted twice by Poussin, are among his most celebrated works, and both sets are now in England, one at Belvoir Castle, the other in the Bridgewater Gallery, London. His works are very numerous; the prints that have been engraved after his principal pictures only, amount to upwards of two hundred. Some of his best works are in the British National Gallery, as the 'Bacchanalian Festival,' No. 42, finely engraved by Doo, which constitutes an excellent exponent of his style, with all his merits and peculiarities in perfection. He was a skilful landscape painter also, indeed one of the ablest of the landscape painters of Italy, though the greater fame in this department of his younger brother-in-law, GASPAR DUGHET, who took the name of POUSSIN, has eclipsed the reputation of Nicolas. GASPAR POUSSIN was born of French parents in Rome,

in 1613, and died there in 1675; like Claude he was exclusively an Italian painter. The National Gallery possesses also some of the finest works of this artist. The sombre character of his landscapes is in some measure due to the dark grounds on which he painted.—(Bellori, *Vita di Nicolo Pussino*, &c., Rome, 1672. Wornum, *Descriptive and Historical Catalogue of the National Gallery*, &c.) [R.N.W.]

POUTEAU, CL., a French surgeon, 1725-1775.

POWELL, DAVID, a famous Welch antiquarian and minister of the church, about 1552-1590. His son, GABRIEL, cel. as a controversialist, 1575-1611.

POWELL, E., a popish divine, executed 1540.

POWELL, G., an English actor, died 1714.

POWELL, G., a Welch scholar, 1561-1620.

POWELL, SIR JOHN, an eminent lawyer and judge, dist. at the trial of the seven bishops, d. 1696.

POWELL, W., an English actor, died 1769.

POWELL, W. S., a learned divine, 1717-1775.

POWER, TYRONE, was the son of an Irish gentleman, of the county of Waterford, and was born 1795. His mother was left a widow in his infancy, and removed to Glamorganshire in South Wales, near the town of Cardiff, where there was a theatre. Here Power first appeared as *Romeo*; the next notice we have of him is his attempting *Orlando* at Monmouth, after which he returned to the maternal retreat. On his return, some time after, to the stage, he began to discover his unsuitability for tragedy, and went into the comic line, and tried his juvenile strength in *Mercutio*, *Benedict*, *Charles Surface*, and *Belcover*; occasionally, however, we find him doing pathetic parts, such as *Alonso*, at Newport in the Isle of Wight. At Margate also he served alternately under both muses; but, on the Kentish circuit generally, appears principally to have adhered to Thalia, though at Newcastle-upon-Tyne we find Melpomene again in the ascendant; and at Dublin he actually made his *débüt* as *Romeo*, to which he added *Jeremy Diddler*. In 1818 Mr. Power retired from the stage, probably disgusted with its difficulties; but in 1821 we find him making a new essay at the Olympic and Astley's theatres, which latter he quitted for the Lyceum, where he appeared on 2d July, 1822, as *Robert Haythorn*, in 'The Turnpike Gate.' In 1823 he was appointed manager of the Olympic, and soon after was granted an appearance at Drury Lane, but produced no effect. Next year, at the Adelphi theatre, Mr. Power was enabled to make a stand in a new part called *Valmondi*, and to achieve a triumph as *Paddy O'Halloran*, in a neglected Irish farce. It was with great unwillingness that he undertook the part, which, nevertheless, proved the stepping-stone to his fortune. He soon found it to his advantage to devote his abilities exclusively to the delineation of Irish characters. As an Hibernian representative Mr. Power enjoyed a rich brogue, a smart and vivacious air, a whimsical leer that lighted up the jokes that came trippingly from his tongue, and a voice for singing in which he could indulge in the broadest *patois*. These qualities he exhibited in 'The Irish Tutor,' in *Murtoch Delany*, *Phelim O'Flannigan*, *Rory O'More*, *Pierce O'Hara*, *O'Plenipo*, and a host of other characters, written expressly for him. His triumphs were witnessed within the walls of the three London theatres, Old

Drury, Covent Garden, and the Haymarket. 1840 Mr. Power migrated for America, whence never returned. After a most profitable career notwithstanding ill health, he embarked in the steam-ship 'The President,' which sailed from New York 11th March, 1841. It had 123 souls on board. On the 12th a great storm occurred which raged for two days and three nights. Whether, as suspected, the vessel foundered while beating between Nantucket shoals and George Bank, remains unknown. Nothing more was ever heard of that fatal bark and its numerous tenants:—

'There is no ray
By which her doom we may explore;
We only know she sailed away,
Was seen, but never heard of more.' [J.A.B.]

POWNALL, THOMAS, a distinguished antiquarian, and statesman, 1722-1805.

POYET, B., a French architect, 1742-1824.

POYET, W., chancellor of France, 1474-1548.

POYNET, or PONET, JOHN, successive bishop of Rochester and Winchester, 1516-1566.

POYNINGS, SIR EDWARD, a statesman of the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII.

POYNTER, W., a theological writer, died 1820.

POZZETT, P., an Italian *savant*, 1769-1816.

POZZI, J. B., an Italian painter, 16th century.

POZZI, J. H., an Italian poet, 1697-1752.

POZZI, STEFANO, a clever Italian painter, 1701-1768. His brother, JOSEPH, a painter, died 1760.

POZZO, ANDREA, an Italian Jesuit, dist. as a painter, architect, and writer on art, 1642-1700.

POZZO, C. DEL, an archæologist, died 1657.

POZZO, COUNT J. DEL, an architect, b. 1711.

POZZO-DI-BORGO, CHARLES ANDREA Count, a native of Corsica, distinguished as statesman in the interest of the 'Holy Alliance' was born in Corsica, 1764, and first became conspicuous as a partizan of the English in the tir of Paoli. When Corsica was incorporated with France, Pozzo-di-Borgo became a political employé of other governments, and contributed his services—especially as a general and ambassador in the Russian service—to the overthrow of Napoleon. He was a man of great political ability and foresight. After the fall of Napoleon, from 1814 to 1830, he acted as Russian ambassador in Paris, and since then he was living about twenty years ambassador in London. Died in Paris, 1840.

PRADES, J. M. DE, a Fr. theologian, 1720-80.

PRADIER, JAMES, a distinguished French sculptor, 1792-1852.

PRADO, B. DE, a Spanish painter, died 1593.

PRADO, J., a Spanish commentator, 1547-96.

PRADON, N., a French poet, 1632-1698.

PRADT, ABBE DOMINIQUE DE, distinguished as a political writer and diplomatist, was born in Auvergne 1759, became a deputy of the ecclesiastical order to the estates-general 1789, having previously published the first of his political pamphlets entitled 'Antidote to the Congress of Rastadt.' After urging a coalition of Europe against the French republic he became a Buonapartist, and assisted at Napoleon's coronation as king of Italy. After the fall of Napoleon he became an adherent of the Bourbons. Died 1837.

PRAM, C., a Danish poet, 1756-1821.

PRASLIN, CÆSAR GABRIEL DE CHOISEUL

De, a statesman and peer of France, cousin of the Duc de Choiseul, 1712-1785.

RAT, A. DU, a French cardinal, 1465-1535.

RATILLI, F. M., an Ital. antiquary, d. 1770.

RATO, J. DE, an Ital. philologist, died 1782.

RATT, CHARLES, earl of Camden, chancellor of the Rockingham administration, 1714-1794.

RATT, SIR C., a peninsular officer, 1771-1839.

RATT, S. J., a novelist, 1749-1814.

RAXILLA, a Greek poetess, 5th century B.C.

RAXITELES, a famous Grecian sculptor, author of works in bronze and marble, 4th cent. B.C.

RAXITELES, a disting. carver, 1st cent. B.C.

RAY, G., an historian of Hungary, 1723-1801.

REISSNITZ, VINCENT, a celebrated Prussian discoverer of the water cure, 1799-1851.

REMONTVAL, PETER LE GUAY DE, a French writer and mathematician, 1716-1767.

RESTET, J., a Fr. mathematician, died 1690.

RESTON, JOHN, a learned puritan of the Church of England, author of a 'Treatise on the Infant,' 1587-1628.

RESTON, T., a dramatic writer, died 1598.

RESTON, W., a Scotch writer, 1742-1818.

RETI, M., an Italian painter, 1613-1699.

REVOST, CL., a Fr. theologian, 1693-1752.

REVOST, I. B., a Genev. natural., 1755-1819.

REVOST, P., a French painter, 1764-1823.

REVOST, P., a French literateur, 1751-1839.

REVOST D'EXILES, ANTHONY FRANCIS, a miscellaneous writer and novelist, translator of Eliza Harlowe and Sir C. Grandison, 1697-1763.

REVOST D'EXMES, FRANCIS LE, a French writer and dramatic author, 1729-1793.

REVOST DE LAJANNES, M., a French jurist and prof. of jurisprudence, 1696-1749.

REVOST-SAINT-LUCIEN, R. H., a French writer on public law, 1740-1808.

RICE, JOHN, a native of London, who went to Florence and became superintendent of the museum to the grand duke, and professor of Greek at Pisa; author of Scripture and Classical Commentaries, 1600-1676.

RICE, SIR JOHN, an eminent antiquarian, author of a Defence of British History in answer to Polydorus, died about 1553.

RICE, DR. RICHARD, a native of Glamorgan, who attained eminence as a dissenting minister, financial and political writer, 1723-1791.

RICHARD, JAMES CAWLES, well known for his Researches into the Physical History of Man, was born in Herefordshire, 1786. From 1841 to 1845 he was in practice at Bristol as a physician, and then removed to London on receiving appointment as commissioner on lunacy. He died 1848.

RICHARD, R., a Welch divine, died 1644.

RIDEAUX, JOHN, D.D., bishop of Worcester, born at Stoward, Devonshire, 17th September, 1657. His father not being in circumstances to give him the advantages of a liberal education, he was indebted to the liberality of a Christian lady in the parish, who sent him to a grammar school, where he acquired an elementary knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages. Having an unquenchable thirst for learning, he travelled on foot to Oxford and supported himself by some menial services after college, his time being divided between the offices of the kitchen, and the study of elegant literature.—A person of such energy and devotion to the pursuit of knowledge could not but rise to distinction, and accordingly his great eminence procured his election as a member, till in due course he became rector, of the college. In 1615, he was appointed regius professor of divinity, with which office was then associated that of canon of Christ church, and afterwards he filled the high and more influential station of vice-chancellor for a series of years. His last and highest step in the ladder of preferment was his consecration to the see of Worcester in December, 1641. Amid all this dignity of station, however, he was not exempt from trouble, for his devoted loyalty to the cause of Charles I. exposed him to many hardships, and ultimately reduced him to such poverty that he was obliged to sell his library for the maintenance of himself and family. He was a man of mild, amiable, and unassuming manners, of great piety and such profound and extensive learning, that he was called by his contemporaries 'the Pillar of orthodoxy.' But he was withal the merest child as to knowledge of the world, and so regardless of pecuniary matters, that he involved his family in great difficulties by his imprudence or carelessness about money. He died at Bredon in Worcestershire, 30th July, 1650, leaving to his children no legacy but 'God's blessing and a father's prayers,' as he expressed it in his will. [R.J.]

RIDEAUX, HUMPHREY, D.D., a divine of as great celebrity as the preceding, was born at Padstow in Cornwall in 1648. He began his education at Westminster school, from which he was sent to Oxford. He distinguished himself at that university by his scholastic acquirements; and it was during his residence there that he became author, by the publication of the 'Marmora Oxoniensia,' or the ancient inscriptions from the Arundelian marbles, a work which procured him the patronage of the lord chancellor Finch, afterwards earl of Nottingham, through whom he was appointed a prebend, and afterwards dean of Norwich cathedral. Having become disabled through constitutional infirmity from discharging the public duties of the ministry, he was obliged, under a conscientious sense of duty, to resign his offices in the church, and devote himself entirely to the cultivation of sacred literature. His 'Connection of the Old and New Testament with the History of the Jews and Neighbouring Nations,' and his 'Life of Mahomet,' have long been held in high repute, and obtained an extensive circulation. He died November, 1724. [R.J.]

PRIESTLEY, JOSEPH, was born at Fieldhead, near Leeds, in 1733, where his father was a woollen cloth manufacturer. From the poverty of his parents he obtained only a medium education; but he became a dissenting preacher, and continued in this vocation with various degrees of success till 1767, when he settled in a chapel at Leeds, and commenced his great literary and chemical career. In perusing the works of this remarkable man it is impossible to fail being struck with his intense love of truth. In his scientific note-books he registers every fact as it appeared to his senses; in his political and theological writings he fearlessly states his opinions as they are brought out by his cross-examination of his own thoughts and meditations, and that liberty of independent thought

giant literature.—A person of such energy and devotion to the pursuit of knowledge could not but rise to distinction, and accordingly his great eminence procured his election as a member, till in due course he became rector, of the college. In 1615, he was appointed regius professor of divinity, with which office was then associated that of canon of Christ church, and afterwards he filled the high and more influential station of vice-chancellor for a series of years. His last and highest step in the ladder of preferment was his consecration to the see of Worcester in December, 1641. Amid all this dignity of station, however, he was not exempt from trouble, for his devoted loyalty to the cause of Charles I. exposed him to many hardships, and ultimately reduced him to such poverty that he was obliged to sell his library for the maintenance of himself and family. He was a man of mild, amiable, and unassuming manners, of great piety and such profound and extensive learning, that he was called by his contemporaries 'the Pillar of orthodoxy.' But he was withal the merest child as to knowledge of the world, and so regardless of pecuniary matters, that he involved his family in great difficulties by his imprudence or carelessness about money. He died at Bredon in Worcestershire, 30th July, 1650, leaving to his children no legacy but 'God's blessing and a father's prayers,' as he expressed it in his will. [R.J.]

PRIESTLEY, JOSEPH, was born at Fieldhead, near Leeds, in 1733, where his father was a woollen cloth manufacturer. From the poverty of his parents he obtained only a medium education; but he became a dissenting preacher, and continued in this vocation with various degrees of success till 1767, when he settled in a chapel at Leeds, and commenced his great literary and chemical career. In perusing the works of this remarkable man it is impossible to fail being struck with his intense love of truth. In his scientific note-books he registers every fact as it appeared to his senses; in his political and theological writings he fearlessly states his opinions as they are brought out by his cross-examination of his own thoughts and meditations, and that liberty of independent thought

which he claims for himself, he determinedly demands for others. In his scientific career his object was uniformly to question nature by every possible experimental investigation, and to state his results as he obtained them. He laid the basis of the chemistry of the gases, and of those modes of investigation in the pneumatic branch of the science which are still pursued. He discovered a great variety of facts in this department of the science. To him we are indebted for the knowledge of oxygen, binoxide of nitrogen, sulphurous acid, fluosilicic acid, muriatic acid, ammonia, carburetted hydrogen, and carbonic oxide. England has produced few men endowed with greater versatility of talent than Priestley. Whether we view him as a pneumatic chemist, a theologian, an electrician, a historian, a politician, his writings bear the impress of an original mind, uncontrolled by any tendency to follow in beaten tracks, but constantly panting for new fields of investigation. It will ever remain a stain upon the name of England that this noble-minded man, this honour to humanity, should have been compelled by persecution, on account of his religion and politics, to flee his native country. He died in America in the year 1804. [R.D.T.]

PRIEZAC, D. DE, a Fr. jurists., 1590-1662.

PRILESZKY, J. B., a learned Hungarian Jesuit and hagiographer, born 1709.

PRIMATÍCIO, or LE PRIMATICE, F., an Italian architect and painter, 1490-1570.

PRIMEROSE, GILBERT, a Scottish divine, chaplain to James I., and minister of the French church in London, author of 'Jacob's Vow,' and other theological works, died 1642. His son, JAMES, a physician and medical wr., d. abt. 1660.

PRINCE, J., a biographical writer, 1643-1723.

PRINCE DE BEAUMONT, MADAME LE, a French lady, settled as a teacher in England, author of several works, died 1780. Her brother, JOHN BAPTIST LE PRINCE, a painter, 1733-1781.

PRINGLE, SIR JOHN, a Scottish physician, eminent as a natural philosopher and professional writer, born 1707, president of the Royal Society 1772, died 1782.

PRINGLE, THOMAS, a Scottish poet and miscellaneous writer, was born at Blacklaw, Teviotdale, 1789. He began life as a clerk, and having attracted the notice of Scott as a magazine writer, soon after adopted literature as a profession, and endeavoured to establish a newspaper at Edinburgh. Failing in this, he emigrated to the Cape of Good Hope, and, returning to England in 1826, became secretary to the Anti-Slavery Society. He was afterwards known as editor of the popular annual, 'Friendship's Offering,' and in 1834 published his 'African Sketches,' followed by his 'Narrative of a Residence in South Africa.' Died 1834.

PRINSEP, JAMES, an Asiatic antiquarian, secretary to the Asiatic Society of Calcutta, 1800-40.

PRILOLO, B., a French historian, 1602-1667.

PRIOR, MATTHEW, whose period of authorship was contemporary with the last years of Dryden and the earliest stage of Pope, was a pleasing poet, possessing little vigour or originality, but remarkable for his skill in versification, and his gay and easy grace of imagery and diction. His occasional epigrams and his lively but indecent tales, are his best productions; though there is merit, also, in his

semi-metaphysical poem 'Alma, or the Progress of the Soul,' and in his attempt at religious poetry, 'Solomon.' His poems were only the recreation of a man actively engaged in public life. Born 1664, he was the son of a joiner in London. The accident having directed the attention of Lord Dorset to the boy's studious habits, education was procured for him; and, on leaving Oxford, he distinguished himself, under the government of King William, a dexterous diplomatist in several foreign missions. Deserting his political party, like so many men of higher rank in that slippery time, he shared, in the latter part of his life, the vicissitudes and dangers of the Tories. He lived till 1721. [W.]

PRIOR, T., an Irish economist, 1679-1751.

PRISCIAN, a famous Roman grammarian, master of a school at Constantinople, 4th cent.

PRISCILLIAN, a Spanish heresiarch of the fourth century. The errors which misled him were imported by one Marcus from Egypt. Priscillian had both wealth and influence, so that his conversion gave eclat to the novel heresy, and not a few were seduced by his eloquence and ampler. After long contests, the matter was brought before a council at Saragossa, 380, and the most prominent of the sect were communicated. That Priscillian might have sacred shield thrown over him, he was made by the sect bishop of Avila. By a rescript of Gratian the party was condemned and banished, though the decree was afterwards recalled. Under Gratian's successor, Maximus, the Priscillianist leaders were summoned to Bourdeaux for trial. Priscillian himself appealed to the emperor, and business was committed to Evodius, a minister of state. The spiritual offence was brought before a civil tribunal, and at Treves, in 385, Priscillian was put to the rack, and induced to make sad confessions, not only of error, but of hideous impiety. At length he was executed, and the sword of execution fell upon his adherents, who flourished a season in spite of the cruelties to which they were subjected. The heresy of Priscillian was a strange mixture of Gnostic and Manichaean absurdities, combined with allegorical interpretation and mystical rhapsodies. Sabellianism, or denial of a personal distinction in the Godhead, was a further characteristic of the system. The sect were also severe ascetics, and necessarily so from their opinions of the origin and essence of matter, and, therefore, the accusation of their indulgence in lasciviousness and unnatural lusts seems an imputation of their opponents. But they held a high morality in reference to the obligation of speaking truth, and resorted to dissimulation in the defence of their dogmas. [J.]

PRITCHARD, H., an English actress, 1711-1782.

PRITZ, J. G., a German divine, 1662-1732.

PROBUS, MARCUS AURELIUS VALERIUS, a native of Pannonia, who served in the Roman army, and became emperor after the death of Marcus Aurelius 266. He distinguished himself by several victories over the barbarians in Gaul, and was killed by his mutinous soldiers 282.

PROBUS, M. V., a Latin grammarian, 2d cent.

PROCACCINI, ANDREA, a pupil of Carlo Maratti, painter to the king of Spain, 1667-1734.

PROCACCINI, ERCOLE, an historical painter of Bologna, born 1520, died about 1591. His

ns were his pupils:—CAMILLO, one of the first
tists of that age, 1546-1626. GIULIO CESARE,
fine imitator of Correggio, 1548-1626. CARLO
NTONIO, celebrated for his landscapes, fruits,
and flowers, dates unknown. The son of the latter,
illed ERCOLE the YOUNGER, studied under his
ole, Giulio Cesare, and painted flowers with
eat skill, 1596-1676.

PROCIDA, GIOVANNI DI, a native of Palermo,
chief of the conspiracy against the French known
the 'Sicilian Vespers,' about 1225-1302.

PROCLUS, born at Byzantium 412 A.C.; died
Athens 485. Esteemed by some the most
werful thinker of the Alexandrian School—
opinion in which we cannot concur. His works,
however, are very numerous: an excellent edition
many of them, we owe to *M. Cousin*.

PROCLUS, patriarch of Constantinople, d. 447.

PROCOPE-COUTEAU, the received name of
COLTELLI, a French physician and dramatic
ter, 1684-1753.

PROCOPIUS, a martyr and saint, 4th century.

PROCOPIUS, a Greek theologian, 5th century.

PROCOPIUS, a Greek historian, 6th century.

PROCOPIUS, DEMETRIUS, a Greek writer,
author of an account of the learned Greeks of
sient times, last century.

PROCOPOWITSCH, FEOPHAN, called the
Asian Chrysostom, an archbishop of Novogorod,
11-1736.

PRODICUS OF CEOS, afterwards settled in
ALEXIS; where, in the times of Socrates, he pro-
fessed Wisdom, and taught like the other Sophists.
His success, in one sense, was great; for he accu-
mulated a large fortune—having adapted his
lectures to all classes of purchasers;—the poor man
paid his lesson for one drachma, while the rich
were charged fifty drachmas a-head. Prodicus
at last fell under the lash of Aristophanes; and it is
understood that, for the crime of Atheism, he was
condemned to the fate of Socrates;—most strange
association!—Respecting Prodicus himself, there
is a certain dispute: the general rumour from An-
tistis being, that his life was not a pure one, and
that the money acquired by the teaching of Vir-
tue was dissipated by Pleasure. Mr. Grote, the
accomplished historian, has recently questioned
this on grounds, some of which appear of weight,
but not, as a whole, carry full conviction. To
Prodicus, it is true, we owe that famous apologue
—the *Choice of Hercules*. It is not safe, however,
to infer from any abstract teaching concerning
Virtue, the character of the Teacher: it is rather
the character of the Teacher that gives value to
the Teaching; inasmuch, that even an imperfect
teaching, provided it presents the sincerity of its
soul, will ever contain more to instruct and
elevate, than extremest purism, which is only
—words or prudery. Neither must the incul-
cation of abstinence from what is called worldly
pleasure, or of *asceticism*, in any form, be con-
fused with the Teaching of VIRTUE. True vir-
tue consists in the influence of habits on the Soul;
and its chief characteristic is, the *purpose* for
which either knowledge or habits are striven for.
The celebrated sneer of Gibbon—*That the virtues*
of the clergy are more dangerous to society than
the vices—strikes deeper perhaps than that acute
philosopher thought. Certainly the Asceticism

in his eye, was the efficient cloak of all practical
vice: but who can misinterpret even the sincere
asceticism, and almost unparalleled devotion of the
JESUIT; or discern in it, aught other than the sacri-
fice of his own being—just as he would sacrifice the
whole world—to an immoral and most hazardous
lust of Dominion?—The question now started is
vastly more important, than in its bearing on the
personal character of PRODICUS. It involves,
the entire problem regarding the position of
the 'SOPHISTS,' a class of Teachers in Athens,
of which Prodicus may be taken as a supreme
instance. That these Teachers formed no *School*
is unquestionable; and it was only the sheerest
folly, and a gross libel on the Athenian people,
through which, they were ever imagined, banded,
by malice prepense, to unfold and make popular an
'*Art of Lying*.' The persons so called, had little
connection with each other, taught varying and
often opposing doctrines, and assuredly they be-
lieved—in a sense—what they taught.—Let us
look more minutely at the phenomenon.—And
first, as to the so-called 'Art of Lying.' On
nothing does greater confusion of thought exist in
society, than with respect to the import of the
phrase—'*Speaking Truth*.' It is the meanest
who in any age choose to distribute what they
know to be false;—even although it *has* become
a question of strange casuistry, how far the false
in Fact, may be Truth in principle and reality.
Truth-speaking is not synonymous with the
utterance of our existing convictions: it involves in-
extricably, the far profounder question,—with what
impartiality, under what solitudes of conscience,
have these convictions been acquired? And this
again touches on the still deeper Inquiry.—In
what spirit, and for what purpose may the Soul of
Man present itself—as a recipient—before the great
Universe? Suppose, for instance, that Truth or
Knowledge is sought, merely as an arm whereby to
accomplish some specific external purpose, is there
much reason to believe that either will be attained in
their purity? If Virtue is sought, so that it subserve
Power; and Knowledge, so that it enable its pos-
sessor to acquire social or professional standing, is
it likely that the quest for either will be successful?
Are the conditions of any actual country or phase of
civilization, so full and absolute, that the Mind in
its search for Truth, may safely say, that it desires,
and will receive nothing except what can be turned
to account, under these conditions? Now the so-
called Sophists or public Teachers of Athens, pub-
licly avowed the purpose of enabling young men
to *obtain power in the State*. This, was the
coveted prize—the *profession* prepared for;—and
in subservience to this end, and to no other, they
taught. One thing only, could follow: the effort
after knowledge became a struggle for effect;
the pursuit of truth, the culture of Rhetoric; con-
tests of words, obscured the importance of things;
and Conscience is like the unsunned snow;—let a
breath touch it, and its virgin whiteness disappears.
—But, if this state of things was fatal to the dis-
cernment of TRUTH, much more certainly, did it
render growth in WISDOM, impossible. Wisdom
is the property of harmony and nobility of Soul;
and no more the result of Knowledge *per se*,
than of the exercise of the meanest mechanical
employment. The assertion may seem harsh, if

not paradoxical; but ask History—nay, *circumspice*. Does knowledge emancipate? Are special acquirements, coveted for special ends, the very slightest guarantee against a poorness of sentiment and heart, of which one finds the exact congener among the rudest and most illiterate?—In this direction, it would appear, lay the error of the popular Teachers of Athens; and—with whatever individual exceptions—where have ever lived any extensive *class* of Teachers, who, at these Sophists are entitled to cast a stone? The pure and large Mind of SOCRATES perceived the destructive error; and against it, his life was a protest.—‘Make yourself virtuous and noble,’ was his cry, ‘and your *uses* will come!’ A message so terrible and overturning, that it has never been delivered in any age even in part, without ruin to the Prophet. In Athens it led to Death: but in Athens it was heard, and permitted to initiate a Revolution. In that great Democracy, the Prophet had to contend with Men, but not with Institutions; therefore, although he fell, he succeeded. (Article SOCRATES). [J.P.N.]

PRODICUS, a heretic of the 2d century.

PROKOPHIEV, IVAN PROKOPHIEVITSCH, a famous Russian sculptor, 1758-1828.

PRONY, GASPARD C. F. MARIE, Baron De, a learned engineer, physician, and mathematician, professor at the polytechnic school, 1755-1839.

PROPERTIUS, SEXTUS AURELIUS, a Latin poet, of the age of Ovid and Virgil, who shared with them the friendship of Mæcenas, d. about 12.

PROSPER, ST., a learned theologian and historian of the 5th century, known for his opposition to the Pelagians. He was a native of Aquitaine, and survived Augustine, to whom he wrote in 427. Another PROSPER, who lived about the same time, was a native of Africa, and wrote on the call of the Gentiles. A third, called PROSPER PITO, was a poet and chronicler, and lived in Gaul towards the end of the 4th century. His works are often confounded with those of St. Prosper.

PROTAGORAS; one of the most celebrated of those Teachers of Athens, called *Sophists*. We have spoken of them under the article PRODICUS. In its chief features, the philosophy of Protagoras, resembled that of Locke. He denied the Absolute; and his maxim was that Man, or each Man, is the measure of all Truth.

PROTOGENES, a Greek painter, 336 B.C.

PROUDHON, J. B. V., a Fr. jurist, 1758-1838.

PROVENZALE, MARCELO, an artist in mosaic, cel. for his portrait of Paul V., 1575-1639.

PROYART, L. B., a Fr. histor., abt. 1743-1808.

PRUDENTIUS, AURELIUS, a Christian, and native of Spain, author of valuable poems, b. 348.

PRUDHOMME, L., a Fr. journalist, au. of ‘The Errors and Crimes of the Revolution,’ 1752-1830.

PRUDHON, P. P., a Fr. painter, 1760-1823.

PRYCE, WILLIAM, a physician and mineralogist, author of a Cornish Vocabulary and Grammar, last century.

PRYNNE, WILLIAM, famous in the history of English puritanism, was born of a good family at Swanswick, in Somersetshire, 1600, and became a barrister at law, and member of Lincoln’s Inn at the time when Dr. Preston, a celebrated puritan divine, was lecturer there. It was the period when the illegal operations of the Star Chamber, and

the courts of high commission had reduced England to a despotism equal to that of France, while manners of the age were a scandal to religion and good morals. Marshall, Manton, Calamy, Burdett and other preachers in London, kept alive the spirit of earnest piety and love of freedom, which soon after produced the commonwealth—the mere sight of Burton, as Neale remarks, was a sermon against oppression. Prynne, who was a person of sour temper and austere practices, remarkable for his indefatigable application to study, began to write in 1627, and in 1632 he published ‘*Histriomastix*,’ a tedious work of more than thousand pages, full of learning and curious questions, and written against plays, masks, dance, and especially against women-actors. Some passages in this work were supposed to be levelled against the queen, who had acted in a past performed at Somerset House; and the language of the book was certainly, like most others of the age, anything but refined and complimentary. The real cause of offence in the eyes of Archbishop Laud, who originated the prosecution against Prynne, was, of course, far other than this libel matter, namely, the opposition of Prynne and entire party to the Arminian system and the jurisdiction of the bishops. The information included both the aspersions of the author against the queen and the lords of the council, for their all in the diversions of the age, and his commendation of ‘factious persons.’ The cause was tried before the Star Chamber, and the condemnation of Prynne was a matter of course. After a full hearing he was sentenced to have his book burnt by the common hangman, to be degraded from the bar, and turned out of the society of Lincoln’s Inn; to be degraded at Oxford, to stand twice in pillory, at Westminster and Cheapside, and to lose one of his ears at each place, to pay a fine of £5,000, and then to be imprisoned for life. It must have been a moderate sentence in the eyes of some of the lords of the council, for the earl of Dorset addressed their prisoner in these words: ‘Mr. Prynne, I declare you to be a schismatic in the church, a sedition-sower in the commonwealth, a wolf in sheep’s clothing; in a word, *omnium malorum nequissimus*. I shall fine you £10,000, which is more than he is worth yet less than he deserves. I will not set you at liberty, no more than a plagued man or a dog, who, though he can’t bite will foam; he is far from being a social soul that he is not a rational soul. He is fit to live in dens with such beasts of prey as wolves and tigers like him; therefore, I condemn him to perpetual imprisonment; and for corporal punishment I would have him branded in the forehead, slit in the nose, have his ears chopped off.’ The sentence was executed, and the general raid against nonconformity caused many to seek refuge in Holland. In 1639 Prynne, though in prison, wrote another book entitled ‘*News from Ipswich*’ against the system of Laud, (see LAUD), and being condemned again to another fine of £5,000, and to lose the remainder of his ears, had the very stumps hacked off and was branded on both cheeks in the presence of indignant thousands, on the 30th of June, 1640. In this last sentence Burton the famous preacher and Bastwick the physician, were included with him.

the former was accompanied on his road to on by a vast concourse of the populace. In 1640 one was chosen member of the long parliament Newport, and was then released by order of the House of Commons, together with his fellow-sufferers, and they entered London in the midst of a pompant procession which met them some miles from town. The House of Commons likewise voted a money in compensation, which they never got, in consequence of the disturbed state of the times. Eternal punishment these men had undergone except the spirit of the nation, and prepared it for the change of government, yet Prynne was no party to those measures, and when Colonel Pride took possession of the house, he was among the excluded members; he also published a 'Memento' just before the trial of the king, for which he was imprisoned by the parliament. His subsequent history is that of an enemy of Cromwell, and having been in the restoration of Charles II., he was appointed chief keeper of the records in the Tower, and died in that office at his chambers in Lincoln's Inn in 1669. Wood calculates that he wrote a sheet of paper for every day of his lifetime after reaching his estate. His custom was, when he studied, to sit on a long quilted cap, which came an inch over his eyes, serving as an umbrella to defend him from too much light; and seldom eating a morsel, would every three hours or more be munching a roll of bread, and now and then refresh his fasted spirits with ale. To this (says the Duke of Neale) Butler seems to allude in his address to his muse:—

Thou that with ale or viler liquors
Didst inspire Withers, Prynne, or Vicars,
And teach them, though it were in spite
Of nature and their stars, to write.

His works amount to forty volumes, folio and quarto. The most valuable, and a very useful performance, is his 'Collection of Records' in four volumes. [E.R.]

PRZEMYSŁAS, a king of Poland, who seized the crown on the death of Lesko VI. 1295, and was assassinated 1296.

PRIPCOVIUS, SAMUEL, a Polish statesman and diplomat of the Socinians, b. abt. 1592, d. 1670.

PRILMANAZAR, GEORGE, generally regarded as the assumed name of a singular character, devoted to the literary world in the time of Dr. Johnson, who at one period associated with him. He was supposed to have been born in France about 1779. He was the principal author of the 'Universal History,' and wrote a volume of Scriptural allusions to a version of the Psalms, and his own Memoirs. Died 1763.

PRIMENITUS, the last Egyptian king named by Herodotus, suc. his father, Amasis, B.C. 525, expelled by Cambyzes after a reign of six months.

PRIMIS, a king of Egypt, 599-594 B.C.

PRIMETICHUS, a king of Egypt, who reigned thirty-four years, during fifteen of which he was supposed to divide his power with eleven other kings. He reigned alone from 652 to 614 B.C., and was succeeded by his son, Necho. Another **SANMETICHUS** reigned 400-397 B.C. A king of Corinth, of the same name, reigned 585-562 B.C., after whose time the republican form of government was established.

PSAMMUS, a king of Egypt, 819-810 B.C.

PSAMMUTHIS, a king of Egypt, 380-379 B.C. **PSAUME**, N., a French theologian, 1518-1575.

PSELLUS, MICHAEL CONSTANTINE, a Greek physician, known as a classical commentator and mathematician, about 1105. Another **PSELLUS**, called **MICHAEL THE ELDER**, wrote a work, 'De Operatione Dæmonum,' in the 9th century.

PSINACHES, a king of Egypt, who is said to have reigned from 1021 to 1013 B.C.

PSUSENNES, the first of the name, king of Egypt, 1077-1037 B.C. The second, 1013-979 B.C.

PSYCHRISTUS, a physician of the 5th cent.

PTOLEMY (SOTER) I., king of Egypt, natural son of Philip of Macedon, and an officer of Alexander the Great, succeeded to the government of Egypt on the death of the latter B.C. 324. He took the title of king 307, and raised the new capital of Egypt to the highest importance as the centre of commerce and learning. The museum and library founded by him gave birth to the famous Alexandrian school. Died B.C. 283. **PTOLEMY (PHILADELPHUS) II.**, eldest son of the preceding by Berenice, began to reign in conjunction with his father 285, and became sole king 283. His reign fully sustained the reputation of the former, especially by his generous patronage of letters, one example of which is the Septuagint version of the Hebrew Scriptures, which he caused to be executed. Died B.C. 247. **PTOLEMY (EUERGETES) III.**, son and successor of the preceding, continued his policy, and carried his victorious arms into Syria, Cilicia, and the whole country to the shore of the Euphrates. He restored the idols and much of the wealth ravished by Cambyzes, and died, after a short reign, B.C. 222 or 221.

PTOLEMY (PHILOPATOR) IV., son and successor of the preceding, whom he was suspected of having murdered, was a cruel and debauched character. He was named Philopator (lover of his father), ironically. He caused his wife, Arsinoe, who was also his sister, to be put to death, and sustained a furious war with Antiochus the Great, whom he defeated near Gaza. Died B.C. 205. **PTOLEMY (EPIPHANES) V.**, son of the preceding, was born B.C. 210, became king 205, and was poisoned by his courtiers 180. He brought the Romans into Egypt by appealing to them for protection against Antiochus the Great. He left three children—

Ptolemy Philometor, Ptolemy Physcon, and Cleopatra, who was successively the wife of her two brothers. **PTOLEMY (PHILOMETOR) VI.**, son of the preceding and Cleopatra of Syria, was born B.C. 186; commenced his reign at the age of five years 181, protected by his mother. He was defeated by Antiochus, and compelled to admit his brother to a share in the government 171. Died of his wounds, fighting against Alexander Balas in Syria, 146. **PTOLEMY (EUERGETES) VII.**, brother of Philometor, became guardian of the young king, Ptolemy Eupator, and the year after superseded him on the throne by espousing the queen mother, Cleopatra, 145. He then killed Eupator, and continued his reign, stained with debaucheries and cruelty, till 117 or 116 B.C. **PTOLEMY (SOTER) VIII.**, son of the preceding and Cleopatra, succeeded 116, and sustained a war against his mother, who preferred her other son, Ptolemy IX., till 106. After the death of Cleopatra and the expulsion of Ptolemy IX., who had usurped the throne

in 88, he assumed the sovereign authority, and died 81 B.C. He left the crown to his daughter, Berenice, called also Cleopatra. **PTOLEMY (ALEXANDER) IX.**, second son of Ptolemy VII. and Cleopatra, usurped the kingdom a short time during the reign of the preceding, and was dethroned, after murdering his mother Cleopatra, 88. **PTOLEMY (ALEXANDER) X.**, son of the preceding, succeeded Ptolemy VIII. 81, under the patronage of the Romans in the time of Sylla. He married Berenice Cleopatra, whom he caused to be assassinated, for which he was himself massacred after a reign of nineteen days. **PTOLEMY (AULETES) XI.**, a natural son of Ptolemy VIII., was the only descendant of this line of princes after the tragedy just mentioned. He assumed the royal authority 81 B.C., but was not acknowledged king till 59. In 58 he was obliged to fly from Alexandria, and was in Rome, soliciting assistance to re-establish himself, till 55. He was then restored by Gabinius, the governor of Syria and lieutenant-general of Pompey, and died 52. **PTOLEMY (DIONYSIUS) XII.**, eldest son of the preceding, succeeded to the throne conjointly with his sister, Cleopatra, under the protection of Pompey, 52. He became a partizan of Cæsar in the civil wars, and after the battle of Pharsalia caused Pompey to be assassinated, who sought refuge in his states, 48. Aspiring to be sole king, he then took arms against Cæsar, who had decided that Cleopatra should continue to reign with him, and was drowned in the Nile while flying from the field of battle, B.C. 47. **PTOLEMY XIII.**, younger brother of the preceding, was eleven years of age when Cleopatra was left sole mistress of Egypt by his death. She was compelled to marry him by Cæsar, and he reigned with her till his death, 44 or 43 B.C. **PTOLEMY (CÆSARIUS) XIV.**, an illegitimate son of Cæsar and Cleopatra, obtained the title of king from the Roman triumvirs, B.C. 42. He was killed by order of Augustus at the age of eighteen, B.C. 30.

PTOLEMY, two kings of Macedonia:—the *first*, surnamed *Alorites*, a natural son of Amyntas II., usurped the throne to the prejudice of his brother, Perdicas, B.C. 371, and was dethroned by Pelopidas 368. The *second*, surnamed *Craunus*, eldest son of Ptolemy Soter and Euridice, succeeded B.C. 284, and was killed in battle with the Gauls 280.

PTOLEMY APION, king of Cyrene, and all the Libyan dependencies of Egypt, was a son of Ptolemy VII. and his mistress Irene, and succeeded 117 or 116 B.C. by the will of his father. He died B.C. 96, and bequeathed his estates to the Romans, who declined the bargain for a time, and gave the people their liberty.

PTOLEMY PHILADELPHIUS, a son of Antony and Cleopatra, was made king of Syria, Phœnicia, and Cilicia, by his father B.C. 32. He never reigned, however, but lived at the court of Juba, king of Numidia, having first graced the triumph of Augustus together with his brother, Alexander, and his sister Cleopatra.

PTOLEMY, king of Cyprus, a natural son of Ptolemy VIII., succeeded to the sovereignty of that island at the death of his father B.C. 81. The Romans having resolved to reduce his kingdom to a province, he was poisoned B.C. 58.

PTOLEMY, king of Mauritania, son of Juba II. and Cleopatra, daughter of Mark Antony and

of the last Cleopatra of Egypt, began to reign or 20 B.C. Killed by order of Caligula A.D. 41.

PTOLEMY, one of the petty sovereigns reigned in Syria after the fall of the Seleucides, succeeded his father, Menneus, probably as a priest, 86 B.C. After the conquest of Mithridates the Great, he was protected by Pompey, and about 21 B.C. He was succeeded by his Lysanias, at whose death the Lebanon sovereignty was given to Cleopatra.

PTOLEMY, an Egyptian priest and historian, flourished in the reign of Augustus.

PTOLEMY, CLAUDIUS, one of the most distinguished men of Science of Antiquity: he lived during the first half of the second century; his works on Astronomy and Geography continued authorities and text-books for four hundred years. In consequence of the close connection between Ptolemy and Hipparchus, &c. discoveries he reported, and whose labours he continued, it is difficult to detect Ptolemy's personal desertings: but Delambre has evidently done injustice from a desire to exalt Hipparchus. A larger portion of the Planetary theory, as then represented by the scheme of Epicycles, is unquestionably due to him; and his great work—*Almagest*, or *Syntaxis*, is the only complete systematic work on Astronomy which the ancients produced. As a geographer, Ptolemy is distinguished from Strabo: the work of the latter confined to descriptive geography; while that of Ptolemy is mathematical. A very admirable edition of it has recently appeared in Germany. The Astronomical and Chronological works of Ptolemy, along with the Commentaries of Theophrastus, were edited and published along with a French translation, in six handsome quarto volumes by the Abbé Halma. [J.]

PTOLEMY OF LUCCA, the ecclesiastical historian, assumed by BARTOLOMEO FIADONTI, an historian of the 14th century.

PUBITSKA, F., a Bohemian hist., 1722–28.

PUBLICOLA, PUBLIUS VALERIUS, son of Collatinus as consul and founder of the Roman republic, 509 B.C., died 501.

PUBLIUS SYRIUS, a Latin poet or dramatist, of whose writings some fragments, or more, at least, are preserved in the works of Seneca. He was a native of Syria, and went to Rome in the condition of a slave about 50 B.C.

PUCCI, F., an Italian theologian, died 1541.

PUCELLE, R., a French lawyer, 1655–1711.

PUCELLE. See JOAN OF ARC.

PUFFENDORF, SAMUEL, a historian, jurist, and naturalist, was born at Chemnitz in Saxony in the year 1632. He was educated at Leipzig for the protestant ministry, but the bent of his mind was in another direction. Through the instrumentality of his elder brother he entered the diplomatic service of Sweden. In the course of his duty he was detained at Copenhagen during the rupture between Sweden and Denmark, and said to have been during this period of enforced leisure that he turned from the practice of the theory of diplomacy and international relations. In the year 1660 he published his well-known 'Elementa Jurisprudentiæ Universalis,' and twelve years afterwards, the still better known 'De Jure Naturæ et Gentium.' He wrote some

orical works, chiefly directed to gratify his
own employes, which have only been known
because they were written by the author of the
treatise on the law of nature and nations. This
work owed its existence in a great measure to
the original labours of Grotius. Puffendorf had a
clear and systematic mind, and a great capacity
for seeing and developing views which were rational
and plausible, if not profound. In this he re-
sembled the Scottish school of philosophers with
him his works, and especially a small ethical
treatise 'De Officio Hominis et Civis,' were
marked of great authority. His views on the
anomalous position of the German empire created
great controversy, and such political influence
has been rare for theoretical writers to
possess. He died at Berlin, where he had been
employed by the elector of Brandenburg, in
1741. [J.H.B.]

PUGATSCHOFF, JEMELJAN or YEMELKA, a
Cossack general, who obtained military rank in
the Prussian and Austrian armies, and afterwards
committed himself off as Peter III., emperor of Russia.
He took the field in 1773, and, soon at the head
of 6,000 men, he was marching on Moscow,
when he was betrayed and executed 1775.

PUGET, L. DE, a French naturalist, 1629-1709.

PUGET, PETER, one of the greatest artists
produced by France, distinguished as a sculptor,
architect, painter, and ship-builder, 1622-1694.

PURSON, FRANCIS, an architect and painter, d. 1707.

PURGE, WILLIAM OWEN, a Welch literateur,
author of a Lexicon and other works, 1760-1835.

PUGIN, A., a French designer, died 1832.

PUGIN, AUGUSTUS NORTHMORE WELBY, was
the son of a French gentleman who fled to England
at the period of the revolution. He was born in
1783, and commenced his professional career as a
painter and decorator at the Theatre Royal,
Covent Garden: he published his first work, on
'Chic Furniture,' in 1835, and 'The Glossary of
Ecclesiastical Ornament' in 1844. Died 1852.

PUSAYE, COUNT JOSEPH DE, a French officer
of noble family, who sat as a deputy in the states-
general, and, being proscribed by the republic, in-
duced the English government to undertake the
expedition to Quiberon; died in England 1827.

PUSSEY, L., a Fr. geometrician, 1769-1843.

PUSSEY, A., a Fr. medical writer, 1789-1804.

PUSSEY, J. B., a dramatist, 1762-1821.

PULCHERIA, ELIA, saint and empress of the
East, was daughter of Arcadius and Eudoxia. She
was born at Constantinople 399, and governed the
empire under the name of her brother, Theodosius,
from the age of fifteen to the year 447, when she was
deceased. After the death of Theodosius in 450, she
was proclaimed empress, and ruled with Marcianus,
with whom she married, till her death in 453. She was
a woman of exemplary conduct, and has the credit
of assembling the council of Chalcedon in 451.

PULCI, LUIGI, an Italian poet, 1431-1487.

PULGAR, F. DE, a Spanish historian, 1436-86.

PULIGO, D., an Italian painter, 1475-1527.

PULLER, R., an English cardinal,
restored the university of Oxford, 12th cent.

PULNEY, R., a dist. botanist, 1730-1801.

PULNEY, WILLIAM, earl of Bath, descended
from an old family of Leicestershire, was born
1681 and commenced his career in parliament in

1705. He became a privy councillor and secre-
tary of war at the accession of George I., being
then a friend and partizan of Walpole. He after-
wards became the enemy of that minister, and was
associated with Bolingbroke as editor of the *Crafts-*
man. Died 1764.

PULZONE, S., an Italian painter, 1550-1588.

PUNT, J., a Dutch painter, 1711-1779.

PUPIENUS. See **MAXIMUS CLODIUS**.

PURCELL, HENRY, the greatest of English
musicians, was born in 1658, as it is believed, in
Westminster. His father and uncle were both
musicians, and gentlemen of the Chapel Royal at
the Restoration. It is known that Purcell's father
died in 1664, so that the young musician could not
have received much benefit from his instructions.
It is not a little to be wondered at that there is no
account of from whom he received his first lessons
in musical art, though from the circumstance that
he was entered as one of the children of the chapel
when Cook was master, it is inferred that he had
under him commenced his education. He is sup-
posed, also, to have received lessons from Pelham
Humphreys, and afterwards from Dr. Blow, on
whose tombstone was inscribed that he had been
'master to the famous Mr. Henry Purcell.' While
still a boy, Purcell composed several Anthems that
were thought worthy of being performed, and some
of these juvenile essays in composition are in use
in the English cathedrals to the present time. At
eighteen years of age he was appointed organist at
Westminster Abbey; and at twenty-four he was
promoted to one of the three places of organist to
the Chapel Royal. After this his fame was spread
far and wide, and his sacred compositions were
sought after with greediness and listened to with a
feeling akin to religious rapture. From this period
until thirty years after his death, his songs took
precedence of all others, and only at length gave
way before the fashionable operatic songs of the
greater Handel. The works of Purcell embrace
every species of composition then known, and all
were far beyond those of his contemporaries. Pur-
cell's first dramatic writings were to the songs in
Nahum Tate's 'Dido and Æneas.' He afterwards
composed music for Nat Lee's 'Theodosius, or the
Force of Love,' which was performed at the Duke's
theatre in 1690. In the same year he composed
music for the 'Tempest.' In 1691 he set the
songs of Dryden's, 'King Arthur' to original music.
In 1692 'The Indian Queen,' by Sir R. Howard
and Dryden was brought out with music by Purcell.
He next wrote music for D'Urfey's 'Don Quixote.'
In D'Urfey's 'Pills to Purge Melancholy' several
of his songs are published, as also in Playford's
'Singing Master.' In 1695 he composed music for
'Boadicea.' He also wrote airs, overtures, and
interludes for many dramas. He composed three
cantatas, two of which 'Mad Bess' and 'From
Rosy Bowers,' are still ranked as unrivalled works
of their kind. After his death, which happened in
November, 1695, his widow collected and published
his works in 2 volumes folio, under the title of
'Orpheus Britannicus.' It is said of Purcell 'that
his anthems far exceed in number those of any
other composer, and would alone have furnished
sufficient employment for a moderately active mind,
and a life of average duration.' Purcell's remains
were deposited in Westminster Abbey, where a

tablet to his memory may be seen, with the following inscription, said to be from the pen of Dryden:—'Here lies Henry Purcell, Esq., who left this life, and is gone to that blessed place, where only his own harmony can be exceeded. Obiit. 21mo die Novembris, Anno ætatis suæ 37mo Annoq. Domini 1695.'

[J.M.]

PURCHAS, SAMUEL, a native of Essex, editor of a collection of voyages and travels, abt. 1577-1628.

PURE, M. DE, a French writer, 1634-1680.

PURI, D., a Swiss philanthropist, 1709-1786.

PURI, J. P., a Swiss traveller, last century.

PURVER, ANTHONY, a poor rustic of Hampshire, who mastered the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin languages, and executed an English version of the Scriptures, which was printed at the cost of Dr. Fothergill. While engaged in these studies he settled at Andover as a schoolmaster, and finally became a preacher among the quakers. Born about 1702, died 1777.

PUSCHKIN, A. S., a Russian poet, 1799-1837.

PUSSOT, H., a French jurist, 1615-1697.

PUTTEN, HENRY VAN DER, called in Latin *Ericurus Puteanus*, and in French *Dupuy*, a learned Dutch writer and poet, 1574-1646.

PUTTENHAM, GEORGE, an Oxford scholar, kn. as a poet in the age of Elizabeth, d. abt. 1600.

PUTTER, J. S., a Germ. publicist, 1725-1807.

PUY, A. J. DU, a Fr. statesman, 1753-1832.

PUY, H. DU. See **PUTTEN**.

PUY, LOUIS DU, a Fr. literateur, 1709-1795.

PUY, PIERRE, DU, a learned French antiquarian, historian, and theologian, 1582-1651.

PUY-SEGUR, JAMES DE CHASTENET, Viscount De, a French officer, who was at thirty battles and a hundred and twenty sieges without ever receiving a wound. He was born in 1600, and is author of *Memoirs relating to the period, 1617 to 1658*; died 1682. His son, **JAMES FRANCIS**, commander-in-chief in the French Netherlands and marshal of France, author of 'The Art of War,' 1655-1743. The son of the latter, **FRANCIS MAXIMUS DE CHASTENET**, Marquis de Puysegur, a lieutenant-general, and writer on church property and the military art in China, 1716-1782. His second son, **ANTHONY HYACINTHE ANNE DE CHASTENET DE PUYSEGUR**, better known as the Count de Chastenet, a navigator and archæologist, 1752-1802. **P. L. DE CHASTENET**, Comte De Puysegur, son of the marshal, an officer and minister of war, 1727-1807. **J. AUGUSTUS**, brother of the latter, a distinguished prelate and deputy of the estates-general, 1740-1803. **ARMAND MARIE JAMES**, son of the minister of war, camp-marshal and physician, famous for his zeal in the propagation of animal magnetism, 1782-1825.

PUZOS, N., a French accoucheur, 1686-1753.

PUY, or PYE, H. J., a native of London, successor of Wharton as poet-laureate, 1745-1813.

PYLE, THOMAS, a minister of the Church of England, known as a Scripture commentator, and partizan of Hoadley in the Bangorian controversy, 1674-1756.

PYM, JOHN, member for Tavistock in all the parliaments of Charles I., and leader of the House of Commons during the struggle preceding the parliamentary war, was born in Somersetshire, 1584, and educated at Oxford. He was the orator of the day, and such was his popularity, that he

was called 'King Pym.' The events which in his career fill a considerable space in English history. In 1626-1628 he was among those who managed the impeachment of the duke of Buckingham and Dr. Manwaring—the latter for his mon on the regal prerogative, in which he argued that the consent of parliament was not necessary for the levying of taxes, and that the Divine require implicit obedience to the king. In Pym and his party came into close relation with the Scotch Covenanters. When the parliament met, 3d November, 1640, he harangued them on the grievances of the nation, which immediately took into consideration instead of the king's speech; thus he was the Mirabeau of English Tennis Court. About a week afterwards he made a more studied and more impetuous course on grievances, and impeached the earl of Strafford not only of crimes against the state of immoralities; he was also one of the managers of his trial, as, in short, he was always at the head of the public business, and knew more of parliamentary matters than any man living. In February, 1641, he spoke against Archbishop Laud on the occasion of his impeachment, and after the election of that prelate he became chairman of a committee appointed by the House of Commons during the recess, which lasted from 9th September to 20th October, by which committee the sovereign authority was in some measure exercised.

At the next great event, beginning of 1642, was the impeachment of the five members, Hollis, Hazen, Hampden, PYM, and Strode, who were demanded by the king for treasonable practices, and detected by the city; on this occasion the king of London, apprehensive of his personal safety, Pym, therefore, saw the commencement of a final struggle between Charles I. and his parliament, but he died before any decisive advantage had been obtained, on the 8th of December, about a month after he had been appointed lieutenant of the ordnance. It was reported that the royalists that the cause of his death was *bus pediculosus*; and in order to disprove this calumny his body was exposed for several days to the public gaze; afterwards, it was attended to in Westminster Abbey by most of the members and commons in parliament. Shortly before his death Pym published a 'Vindication' of his conduct. After alluding to the divisions formed by the bishops, and their encouragement of the malignants, he adds:—'For these reasons I have my opinion for abolishing their functions, which conceive may as well be done as the dissolution of monasteries, monks, and friars, was in King Henry the Eighth's time;' he concludes with declaring that he was not the author of the present divisions; with acknowledging the king for his sovereign; and with the honest conviction that when he was persecuted as a traitor merely in the service of his country, no man could blame him for taking care of his own safety by flying to the protection of parliament, who were paid to make his cause their own. The puritanism shall attend Pym's deathbed, and in the funeral sermon which he preached before parliament, passed the highest eulogium on the strict morality, piety, and serenity of the departed patriot and statesman. It is admitted that Pym was one of



Sir Joshua Reynolds.



John Pym.



Sir Walter Raleigh.



The Right Hon.^{ble} William Pitt.

st to urge the necessity of appealing to the word. On the restoration of Charles II., Pym's body was dug up in Henry the Seventh's chapel, with those of about twenty others, including the allant Admiral Blake, the mother of Cromwell, and his daughter Mrs. Claypole, and transferred to the neighbouring churchyard. He is said to have left several children, and his lady, who died in 1720, is reported to have been a highly accomplished woman. [E.R.]

PYNAKKER, A., a Dutch painter, 1621-1673.

PYNSON, RICHARD. See PINSON.

PYRA, J. E., a German poet, 1715-1744.

PYRRHO, born at ELIS, where he lived about the year 340 B.C. Plato was then dead: disputations had arisen in the ACADEMY, which had not the fortune to obtain a second master: ARISTOTLE attacked it on all sides; and philosophy was in confusion. In the midst of these quarrels, a remarkable person we have named arose, and claimed as the dogma of his Philosophy and rule of Life—'I know nothing about it and I maintain.' Of a man who wrote nothing, and whose character must be gathered from scraps preserved by auditors, it is impossible to speak with decision; but to his power over his contemporaries, and, therefore, to his genius, the singular calmness of his name bears ample testimony. Great mistakes have prevailed regarding the doctrines of Pyrrho:—notable Greeks had never so little common sense, as a personage like what he is vulgarly imagined to have been:—the stories about his doubting the evidence of his senses, and valiantly butting against any post or rock in his way, are simply absurd—even more so than the similar myths, once prevalent regarding the shrewd and sagacious compatriot DAVID HUME! We shall learn the nature of Pyrrho's scepticism, through reflection on his position. The same he propounded, or rather the resource to which he fled, was simply a *tertium quid*, in reference to AFFIRMATIVE and NEGATIVE systems, prevailing in his time. Now what were these? Nothing but the very conflict waging in philosophy around ourselves—the conflict, viz., between Idealism and Sensualism—between doctrines of the Absolute, and of the dependence of the Mind on all its functions, on the shows and events of external Nature. There are two Schools, said Pyrrho,—whose systems, viewed from their different points of sight, appear equally probable; and the relation of the strength of the arguments sustaining them seems to be—*par*. Is it not likely then, that the problem sought to be solved, is really insoluble by the human faculty—and therefore, that the true position, of the problem is one of *Indifference*? In the *principle* of a Scepticism of this sort, there is certainly nothing dangerous: it involves little more than we find in the *antinomies* of KANT: assuredly it has firmer ground, than thousands of popular dogmatisms on either side. There is no reason whatever to suppose that Pyrrho's doctrines went beyond this:—he denied subjective certainty, or sought to weaken the evidence of consciousness.—One caution to the student may be repeated:—he ought not in case to credit the follies, attributed to these sceptical Greeks; for, if eminently speculative, they were, in their quality of natural Artists,

eminently clear and practical also. There is a maxim of Coleridge's, which should, in no attempt at interpretation, be at any time lost sight of:—'*Never suppose that you understand a man's Ignorance, until you are sure that you are not ignorant of his Understanding.*' [J.P.N.]



[Pyrrhus—From an Antique Bust.]

PYRRHUS, son of Æcides, and king of Epirus, one of the most illustrious generals of antiquity, was born about 318 B.C., and was left an orphan in childhood under the protection of Glaucias, king of Illyria. He was placed on the throne of his ancestors by force of arms when about twelve years of age, and reigned peacefully five years, when advantage was taken of his absence to transfer the crown to his great uncle, Neoptolemus. After serving in the army of Alexander the Great, and greatly distinguishing himself at the battle of Ipsus, B.C. 301, Pyrrhus recovered his dominions, which he shared with his rival, and then caused the latter to be put to death. He next contended with the Romans for possession of the dominions of Alexander the Great, and became master of Macedon. Among his principal battles was that of 279 B.C. against the Roman consuls Sulpicius and Decius. He was killed, gallantly fighting, at the siege of Argos, B.C. 272. The life of Pyrrhus is one of the most interesting written by Plutarch. [E.R.]

PYTHAGORAS lived, according to the chronology of CLINTON, about 570 B.C. CICERO tells us, he settled in Magna Græcia, in the fourth year of TARQUINIUS SUPERBUS, or when ROME had begun to rise—between 520 and 530 B.C.:—One of the most august Forms of which we can descry any outline, through these long twenty-four centuries; nor, if we reflect, how thickly the mists have settled around all acts and Actors of that far past, can it be wonderful, that, as if his Shadow only, is now to be discerned.—Before attempting to lay down on a modern canvas, even a space for that Shadow, we must consent to a few principles of applicable historic criticism. And, foremost of all, it is imperative that we disconnect not only with Reality or Fact, but also with the pretensions, and therefore with the reputation of this memorable Teacher, every shred of the marvellous that so soon got fastened to his name. Not merely the

story of the *golden thigh*—a myth of the vulgarst kind, and valuable only as evidence that such myths spring up and endure,—but also those manifold traditions concerning his supernatural instruction; for assuredly in the tales of his initiation in the cave of the Cretan Jupiter, or that his system of morals flowed direct from inspired lips at Delphi, there is nothing beyond incidents of travel occurring to one who thirsted for all knowledge; and disfigured through the slavish veneration of disciples, who, instead of being fed by his genius, succumbed to his authority, and slid insensibly into such modes as those, of rendering reason for their ultimate formula and final appeal—the *αὐτοῖς ἰσχύει*.—Next, and with equal decision, we reject as binding on Pythagoras, the *logical* schemes constructed by his followers, even so early as the times of Philolaus. The schools founded on the name of an illustrious Master, never retain his genius; and as in default of power of Insight, and the difficult power of Thought, there remains the easy exercise of Logic, it uniformly befalls—as already we have required to assert—that the *letter* of the original teaching becomes substituted for its *spirit*; symbols and figures of speech at first simple and catholic, are adduced in defence of mere dogmas and phantasms; and—worst of all—effective and living Morals, touching on the practical relations of Man with Society and God, are displaced by arid Theory. This is the process by which, in the words of a remarkable writer of our own day, WISDOM, is *dried for sale and exportation*; and has not its pestilence followed the steps of all mighty Instructors, whose feet have ever touched the soil of our World? Let us not charge to Pythagoras, that doctrine which defines the Physical World by the number *five*,—the Vegetable by the number *six*,—the Animal by *seven*,—Human Life by *eight*,—Ultramundane Life by *nine*,—and the Divine Life by the *Δέκα*, or TEN! The Mind that has left so great a remembrance, and which fills that imposing portion of the sphere of Antiquity, did not gain its influence over the working Manhood by its time, through the concoction or preaching of enigmas like these!—Lastly: we must not approach these ancient philosophies, or undertake their interpretation, as if they were inherently mysterious, or different *in kind*, from the aspirations of great and sincere Thinkers of our own day:—The concealed lore of Egyptian priests, the secrets at Eleusis or Samothrace, were neither knowledge nor philosophies, but presumption and pretence, founded on the abuse of both. Greatness in Antiquity, is like Greatness now,—its foremost affection being for the simplicity of Truth; and to the right apprehension of what that Greatness was, there is no path save one. The Ingenuous alone can understand the Ingenuous:—The worthy Seeker, will ever carry along with him, faith in Greatness and reverence for it; but this conviction, also,—that, to whatever extent careful criticism of the influences and circumstances, within which an Ancient Teacher lived, does not enable us to translate his thoughts into the universal language of the Heart and Reason of Humanity, to that same extent must he be held as severed from the Present, and therefore effaced from its Past.—Under such dim but guiding lights, let us,

as best we may, and with rapid crayon, proceed to sketch the features of the Crotonian statesman and sage. And FIRST,—as to the position from which Pythagoras started. He could have no starting point except the fundamental Idea of the Ionian School, which, in an enlarged sense, is the fundamental Idea of all Greek philosophy—viz. beneath the endless forms and singular changes of outward things, there is some great Unity or Principle,—just as the unfathomed and deep sounding ocean, rests underneath the billows that chase each other across its surface, and die in ripples on the shore. Now the Ionians, or the *physical* school, sought this principle in a common *physical element*; and, on the ground of imperfect observation or ruder experiments, one imagined that all forms of substance could be traced to transformations of *Water*; another to modifications of *Air* and a third laid it down that *Fire* is the universal substance or Force. This form of the general conception, must be taken as our first systematic statement of that problem, which still occupies Chemical Analysts: it is the glory of Pythagoras that he struck out a new mode of the grand search, and laid the foundation of the Physical Sciences, which look not for *elements*, but *relations*, and, through these, for ultimate *Laws*—indicating primal *Forces*. The most consummate and inventive Mathematician of that epoch—found in NUMBERS, the expression of the relations of *Quantity*, and in GEOMETRY, an organ that could evolve the relations of *Form*. It were simply foolish to pretend, that he proceeded far, in the reduction of phenomena within such relations; but the idea of a possible science in this direction took strong hold of his masculine intellect and Greek imagination; and he embodied the conviction, in the dogma of his School. These convictions were deepened, and his conception of the character of the Universe vastly enlarged, by what we must consider either a most fortunate guess, or a capital discovery. Struck, as could not fail, by a Samian, by that unsurpassed music, which he floated around him from infancy, in the chanted Lyrics, and great Epics of Troy, he seems to have discerned that HARMONY was representable by NUMBER; and hence the second fundamental belief of his Philosophy, that Harmony too is sacred and one of the first principles of Things. It may not be said, that in the expression of truths so deep, an Inquirer, even sagacious as Pythagoras must always have avoided fantastic expressions and mystical forms; but then his notions were correct at their root, and his faith a living and practical one: he looked at the scheme of Things around him, no longer as perplexing, but as mighty order and a solemn music, and he bent wonder and adoration! Should the student desire a tangible and veritable image of such a philosophy, he must not go to Philolaus, or Antiquarian Critics, but to the writings of JOHN KEPLER. He too, spoke strangely in his youth; but those dreams about relation and harmony, conducted him in the end to a *πρῶτη, ἡ ἀληθής*—to Laws which produce the epoch of Newton, and raised him into an everlasting Name.—The sage and Lawgiver of Croton stands, however, towards the ancient and modern world alike, in a *second* aspect—one that shows him on a platform quite above any which belong

mere Speculative Physics. First, or at least not clearly in the Greek world, he felt and asserted the indestructible personality of the Human Soul, and that the ground of its Existence, is its Moral State. Children laugh at the doctrine of the *Metempsychosis*; but observe what it really signifies, and the angust verities it includes. It is an avowment, in the first place, of the independence of the Ego, or of the SOUL, not merely of rounding and changing accidents, but of its present and apparent Life,—an idea, which, in its majestic proportions can take possession of no mind, without making it great. Pythagoras, used none of these proportions. The soul is assured by its moral conditions, and its fates conform correspond with these. If it has done well its duty in its existing state, if it has been taught and elevated by experience, Death is the step towards some loftier form and more expanded sphere: if, on the contrary, in the conflict of right and wrong, it has done the wrong, and is doomed to be a slave of passion, what fate is possible but descent, and the shape of grovelling creatures? Be it remembered, this *metempsychosis* is our earliest practical representation of the notion of Immortality; nor is there a truer account anywhere, at so primal an age, of Man's Moral relation with the Gods. The history of the Soul, indeed, is supposed confined to this Earth; and therefore, the modes of Terrestrial Life, are taken actually presenting that History. No sublime Relation announcing a purely *spiritual* Existence, had descended to illumine Pythagoras: and Worlds beyond this, were not then imagined;—he knew not that the lights of the midnight Vault shone through Orbs, stretching upward and upward, through serene Ether, and—through every variety of circumstance and condition—merging into the Infinite. Surely it is no slight honour, and was enough to uphold his confidence that knowledge came to him from a Higher Source, that the mind of that illustrious Greek, reached so deep an insight, and could sustain so large a belief.—Realize now and combine the two foregoing conditions,—those warm and vague speculations concerning the Harmony of the Universe, and that profound conviction of Man's

large destinies, and the paramount import of his Moral Nature;—could a great Soul possessed by both, remain in inaction, or be satisfied with mere speculative teaching? Pythagoras, appears to have added that highest attribute of Humanity—WISDOM, or the power practically to understand Mankind, and therefore to influence our Human Fates. Hence, his memorable effort in Magna Græcia to found a new Moral Commonwealth—the first and the best Utopia, of which we have any record; the excellence of its aim flowing from the character and principles of its Founder, and its sagacity demonstrated by its great success. Ignorance and external circumstance eventually prevailed to crush it; but many ages elapsed, ere the fame of the great confederacy of Crotona, faded in Greece. We know little that is certain, of the positive laws of that Confederacy; but its foundation was this,—as Harmony is the rule of Universal Nature, and the cause of its Stability, so must it be the rule of all Human Societies, which fulfil their object and may reach permanence. It is not easy to refuse assent to such a conception; neither can one overlook that while it involve; the germ of all *Utopias*, framed from that time until now—it expresses also, that which, as it becomes realized, constitutes the history of Civilization. It is probable that Pythagoras, like his successors, hoped too much from mere laws and external conditions of Order, and trusted too little to that inner and unseen order, which ordains that the ultimate sum of the World, shall be worked out by the efforts, and even through the imperfections of the Individual;—nevertheless, his august Name must stand far up in that bright roll of Worthies, who have practically held by Reason, and not despaired of Humanity.—Let the great Shade, have all honour. [J.P.N.]

PYTHEAS, a celebrated mathematician, astronomer, and geographer, born in the Greek colony of Marseilles, then called Massilia, in the time of Alexander the Great. He is famous for his voyages of discovery, which are said to have extended as far as Iceland.

PYTHODORIS, a queen of Pontus, wife of Polemon I., and queen regent during the minority of her son, Polemon II., beginning of the Christian era.

Q

CADE, M. F., a Prus. philologist, 1682-1757.
 CADRATUS, a bishop of Athens, known as one of the early apologists for Christianity, 2d ct.
 CADRIO, FRANCIS XAVIER, a learned Italian Jesuit, author of a 'History of Poetry,' 1695-1756.
 CAGLIATI, PAOLO, the earliest dramatist who introduced music on the stage at Rome, 1606.
 CAGLIO, G., an Italian painter, cel. abt. 1693.
 CAGLIO, LORENZO, a native of Italy, who accompanied his father to Vienna, and was educated and practised there as an architect, 1730-1800. His son, GIOVANNI MARIA, and his nephew, GIULIO and GUISEPPE, were distinguished painters, and flourished from about 1750-1810. DOMINICO, the son of Guiseppe, called the Maletto of Germany, 1786-1837.
 QAINI, FRANCISCO, an Ital. painter, 1611-1800. His son, LUIGI, a pupil of Guercino, 1643-1717.

QUANZ, J. J., a Germ. musician, 1697-1773.
 QUARENGHI, G., an Ital. painter, 1744-1817.
 QUARIN, J., an Austrian physician, 1733-1814.
 QUARLES, FRAN., an Engl. poet, 1592-1614.
 QUARREY, J. H., an ascetic writer, 1580-1656.
 QUATREMAIRE, J. R., a Benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, kn. as a critic, 1611-71.
 QUATROMANNI, SERTORIUS, a miscellaneous Italian writer and classical translator, 1551-1606.
 QUELLINUS, E., an em. Flem. painter, 1607-78. JOHN ERASMUS, his son and pupil, 1630-1715.
 QUENSEL, CONRAD, a Swedish mathematician, 1676-1732. A relation of his, of the same name, author of 'The Swedish Flora,' 1768-1806.
 QUERENGHI, ANTONIO, a learned Italian, author of Italian and Latin poems, 1546-1633.
 QUERINI, ANGELO MARIA, a famous Italian cardinal and man of letters, 1680-1759.

QUERLON, ANNE GABRIEL MEUSNIER DE, a French scholar, editor, and journalist, 1702-1780.

QUERNO, C., a Neapolitan poet, died 1528.

QUERSTEDT, J. A., a Ger. divine, 1617-1688.

QUER Y MARTINEZ, JOSEPH, a Spanish physician, au. of 'The Flora of Spain,' 1695-1764.

QUESADA, DON, a Spanish general and royalist, murdered by the populace in 1836.

QUESNAY, FRANÇOIS, sometimes called the father of the school of French economists, was born in the village of Ecquevill in 1694. He was of peasant origin, and raised himself to notice by his acquirements as a physician. He was attracted from his obscure retreat to Paris, where he came under the notice of the potent Pompadour, whose patronage of the philosophical physician was one of the best acts of her life. He published some professional works, but his book on the most advantageous method of governing mankind, published in 1768, is the achievement with which his name has been chiefly connected. At the root of his opinions lay a view long influential from its plausibility, that as the means of human subsistence, clothing, and generally the necessities of life come from the earth, agriculture must be considered the only productive kind of industry, all others being secondary, as they merely modify what it brings into existence. He inferred from this that the peasantry class ought to be encouraged, to the neglect, or even the prejudice of others. His works have strikingly illustrated the view, that in such matters good is done by earnestly pushing opinions, however extravagant, since it was from Quesnay's teaching that the internal free trade in agricultural produce promoted by Turgot, and the abolition of the feudal exactions, were derived. He died in December, 1774. [J.H.B.]

QUESNEL, ABBE, a Fr. controversialist, last c. QUESNEL, BARON, one of Napoleon's generals, born 1775, found drowned in the Seine 1815.

QUESNEL, PASQUIER, a famous theologian of the Jansenist party, born at Paris 1634, died at Amsterdam, where he had taken refuge, 1719.

QUESNOI, F. DU, a Flem. sculptor, 1592-1646.

QUETIF, J., a French bibliographer, 1618-98.

QUEVEDO Y VILLEGAS, FRANCISCO GOMEZ DE, a Spanish politician, best known as a poet and satirist, born at Madrid 1580, died 1645.

QUEVEDO, P., a Spanish prelate, died 1818.

QUICK, JOHN, an Eng. comedian, 1748-1831.

QUICK, JOHN, a nonconf. divine, 1636-1706.

QUIEN DE LA NEUFVILLE, JAMES LE, a French historian of Portugal, appointed director of the posts in French Flanders, 1647-1728.

QUIGNONEZ, FRANCISCO DE, an eminent Spanish cardinal and liturgical writer, died 1540.

QUILLET, C., a French poet, 1602-1661.

QUILLOT, C., a French quietist, 17th century.

QUIN, JAMES, a celebrated actor, was the son of an Irish barrister. He was born in London 1693, but educated in Dublin. His mother, unfortunately, turning out to be a bigamist, poor Quin was treated as illegitimate, and inherited nothing of his father's fortune. In 1715, with his prospects thus blighted, and his education unfinished, he sought and obtained an engagement at Drury Lane, which he quitted in 1717 for the theatre in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, acquiring there great reputation in the stately characters of tra-

gedy; such as *Cato*, *Coriolanus*, and *Zanga*, & the stronger parts in comedy, among which was *Sir John Brute*, *Volpone*, *Falstaff*. Subsequently acting at Covent Garden, and in 1735 at Drury Lane, under Fleetwood, he received higher terms than any actor had previously commanded. His pre-eminence he retained until the appearance of Garrick, of whom he could not conceal his envy and though he consented to act with the new performer in 1747 at Covent Garden, yet the result was so little favourable to his own position, that it is evident he gradually prepared for his final retirement. Quin was one of the admirers & patrons of Thomson, the poet of 'The Seasons' and, while unknown to him, spontaneously presented him with one hundred pounds to deliver him from an arrest; and after the poet's death appeared in his tragedy of 'Coriolanus,' and spoke prologue written by Lord Lyttelton, on which occasion the actor is said to have displayed uncommon sensibility. He closed his career in 1751 in the character of *Falstaff*, which he performed for the benefit of his friend Ryan. His celebrity in this part was very great, and there can be no doubt from the accounts we have of it, that it was a masterly and intellectual performance. He died at Bath, where he had resided for many years, 1766. His monument in Bath cathedral bears an epitaph written by Garrick, in a spirit of appreciation highly honourable to both actors. [J.A.]

QUINAULT, PHILIP, a celebrated lyric poet, and opera writer, 1635-1688.

QUINAULT-DUFRESNE, ABRAHAM ALEXANDRE, a celebrated French actor, 1695-1767. His sister JEANNE FRANCOISE, an actress and literary friend of Voltaire, died 1783. JEAN BAPTISTE, brother of both the preceding, and an actor, died 1781. Some others of the family were also distinguished on the stage.

QUINCY, C. SEVIN, Marquis De, a French officer and historian, flourished about 1660-1723.

QUINCY, JOHN, an English physician and medical writer, died in London 1723.

QUINETTE, M., a Fr. politician, died 1821.

QUINQUARBOREUS. See CINQ-ARREBS.

QUINTILLIANUS, MARCUS FABIUS, a famous teacher of eloquence in the reign of Galba and his successors, was born about 42, probably of a Spanish family settled in Rome. The younger Pliny was one of his pupils, and in the reign of Domitian was intrusted with the education of two of the emperor's grand-nephews. His work 'De Institutione Oratoria,' is one of the most valuable relics of antiquity. It has been translated into English by Guthrie and Patsall. Date of his death unknown.

QUINTILLUS, MARCUS AURELIUS CLAUDIUS, a Roman emp., who reigned seventeen days, 268.

QUINTINIE, JOHN DE LA, a celebrated writer on horticulture, and director-general to the gardens at Versailles, 1626-1688.

QUINTUS CURTIUS RUFUS, a Latin historian, supposed to have flourished in the 2d century.

QUINTUS SMYRNEUS, called also QUINTUS CALABER, a Greek poet of the 5th century.

QUINZANO, or QUINTIANUS, the commonly received name of J. F. CONTI, surname Stoa, an Italian poet and philologist, 1484-1554.

QUIRINI, A. M., an Ital. cardinal, 1684-1754.

QUIRINO, P., a Venetian traveller, 15th century.

QUIROGA, J., a Spanish Jesuit, 1707-1784.
QUIROS, A., a Spanish missionary, died 1622.
QUIROS, H. B., a Spanish canonist, last cent.
QUIROS, H. B., PEDRO FERNANDEZ DE, a celebrated Spanish navigator, d. at Panama 1614.
QUIROS, T., a Spanish missionary, 1599-1662.

QUISTORP, JOHN, a German minister and Lutheran professor of divinity, 1584-1648. His son, of the same name, also a divine and professor, 1624-1669.

QUITA, DOMINGOS DAS REIS, a Portuguese poet, cele. for his elegies and pastorals, 1728-1770.

R

RABANUS MAURUS, was born of French parents at Mayence in A.D. 776. On the completion of his early studies at Fulda in Hesse, he was made a deacon in 801, and he betook himself the following year to enjoy the tuition of the famous Alcuin. It is also apparent from his writings that he had in his youth made a pilgrimage to Palestine. In his twenty-fifth year he became head of the convent school at Fulda, where his successful teaching drew around him many pupils, and not a few of the nobility intrusted him with the education of their sons. In 822 he was consecrated abbot, but he still directed the seminary, which supplied many able teachers for the Frankish and German churches. On a complaint of the monks that his absorption in literary pursuits hindered the discharge of his more active convent duties, he retired in 842, after a presidency of thirty years. He was, however, drawn out of the voluntary seclusion in 847, on being made a bishop of Mayence. In this situation he was a thopposer and persecutor of Gottschalk, in consequence of his doctrine of predestination. Rabanus died in A.D. 856. His influence was great among the churches in the diffusion of practical religion, and he had several illustrious disciples. His erudition and general attainments were respectable for the age in which he lived, and as a lecturer, he instructed his scholars in general literature and science as well as theology. He wrote commentaries on all the canonical books and many of the apocryphal ones, and left behind him numerous treatises, sermons, and letters. A collected edition of the most of his works was published at Cologne, 1627, in 6 folios. [J.E.]

RABAUT, PETER, a French protestant minister, 1717-1795. His son, **JOHN PAUL**, a protestant minister, and deputy to the constituent assembly at the convention, author of numerous political works, 1743-1793. **JAMES ANTHONY**, brother of the latter, also a minister and deputy, 1744-1808. A third brother, **RABAUT DUPOIS**, known only as a politician, died 1808.

RABBE, ALPHONSO, a French journalist, historian, and biographical writer, 1786-1830.

RABELAIS, FRANÇOIS, is, of all humourists, the most variously original, and the most remarkable for combining wit and humour; but he is also the most unscrupulously audacious, and for many reasons by far the most difficult to be understood. They are traditionally attributed to him many adventures, most of which are nothing more than practical jokes, or sayings profane or licentious borrowed from his writings. The facts which we know in regard to his life, few as they are, sufficiently make us wonder how it was, that he not only escaped the stake and the scaffold, but was a parish priest to the hour of his death.—He was a poor parents, about 1483, at Chinon in

Touraine; and the time he spent in a conventual school at Angers, is said to have been put to profit in no way, unless by making him intimate with his school-fellow Du Bellay, who was afterwards a cardinal, and his zealous patron and protector. He next became a friar in a convent of the Cordeliers; and there he was a hard student, but is said to have been both dissolute and satirical. At all events, he eloped, studied medicine at Montpellier, took a doctor's degree, practised as a physician, lectured with success, and published, besides other works, translations from Hippocrates and Galen. While he was going through this stage in his history, the patrons he had gained obtained permission for him to transfer himself to the order of the Benedictines. He attended Cardinal Du Bellay when he was sent as ambassador to Rome in 1536; and on his return to France his patron procured for him a prebend, and the curacy of the village of Meurton, near Paris. He is believed to have died in 1553, and to have then been about seventy years old.—His famous romance appeared in successive fragments: it is a characteristic specimen of his oddities, that the second book, being published in 1533, preceded the first by two years; and the third book was printed in 1546. When it had proceeded thus far, remonstrances from the clergy induced Francis I. to have it read to him: he pronounced it harmless; and the author continued to be protected by Henry II. The fourth book, in which the attacks on the church, and sneers at religion itself, became yet bolder, appeared only in 1552; and it was not till 1564 that the publication was completed by the whole of the fifth book. The romance commonly goes by the name of its earliest parts:—"The Inestimable Life of the Great Gargantua, Father of Pantagruel, a Book Full of Pantagruelism." Gargantua is a royal giant: the heroes of most of the adventures are Pantagruel, his son and successor, a good easy king; and his favourite Panurge, the quintessence of buffoonery, sarcasm, and knavery. It is not easy to discover anything which Rabelais either believed or respected; and his satire, with all its enigmatical coverings, tells terribly both on civil and on ecclesiastical governments. But there is in it a large fund of good sense; and the humour and fun, with all their depravity, are often irresistibly comic. [W.S.]
RABENER, T. W., a Ger. moralist, 1714-1771.
RABUS, PETER, a Dutch critic, 1660-1702.
RABUTIN, ROGER, Count De Bussy, a French wit and satirist, time of Louis XIV., 1618-1693.
RACAN, HONORAT DE BUEIL, Marquis, a distinguished poet and disciple of Malherbe, 1589-1670.
RACHEL, the younger daughter of Laban, and wife of Jacob. She was the mother of Joseph and Benjamin, and died at the birth of the latter.
RACINE, BONAVENTURE, a learned French priest and ecclesiastical historian, 1708-1755.

RACINE, JEAN, contests with his immediate predecessor, Corneille, the glory of being the greatest among the French Tragic Dramatists. Submitting implicitly to the code of laws laid down by the critics of his time, he did much towards making the Regular or Classical School of the Drama acceptable and permanent, by imparting to his tragedies all the perfection which it is possible to conceive genius as giving to works constructed on so narrow a model. His grace and melody of diction are exquisite; and his refined tenderness of feeling, often melting into profound pathos, breaks out through all the barriers imposed by the unities, and the simple plots, and the monotony of the rhymed Alexandrine verses.—Racine was born in 1639, at La Ferté-Milon, in Picardy, where his father was a tax-collector. The most important part of his education was received in the school of the Port-Royalists, whose earnest piety and severe morality received no discredit either from the writings or from the conduct of their pupil. In his twenty-first year he celebrated the marriage of Louis XIV., in a poem which gained him the favour of the king, exhibited not long afterwards by a pension, and followed by many other benefactions. He began his dramatic career in 1663; but his first two tragedies, though not unsuccessful, really deserved the poor opinion expressed of them by Corneille, of whom they were little more than imitations. Racine's fine genius shone out with all its brightness in 1667, when 'Andromaque' was played; and for ten years more he continued to produce, almost annually, plays, constituting a series of masterpieces, and exhibiting so little inequality that critical opinions are still divided as to their comparative merit. The first of these was the highly-finished comedy, 'Les Plaideurs'; but the success of this piece did not tempt the poet to diverge again from the tragic drama. 'Britannicus' appeared in 1669, and was followed by 'Bérénice' (in which Racine measured lances with Corneille), 'Bajazet,' 'Mithridates,' the very skilfully constructed 'Iphigénie,' and 'Phèdre,' the work in which the dramatist's power in painting the tenderness and fire of love is most strikingly displayed. In 1677, when the 'Phèdre' came on the stage, Racine and Boileau received honorary appointments as historiographers royal. The dramatist seems to have meditated making the office real; and he is said to have been deterred from publishing histories by a rebuke, which some of his memoranda drew on him when they were communicated by his patroness, Madame de Maintenon, to the king. At all events he ceased, for twelve years, to write dramas, and never again wrote for the public stage. Some would have it that he was disgusted by the critical warfare which had been kindled by his latest plays; others assert him to have been influenced by the religious impressions which, beyond doubt, now acted on him more and more strongly. He made a happy marriage, superintended carefully the instruction of his children, and was much engaged in serious studies. He wrote a short 'History of Port-Royal.' In 1689 'Esther,' the first, and much the weaker, of his two sacred dramas, was played by the young ladies of St. Cyr. In 1699, the clerical directors of that school having prohibited stage-playing to the pupils, he sent 'Athalie' to the press, and had the mortification

to find that it was too devout and earnest for the taste of the public. If no works had ever been written except plays, and if there were no playwrights but those of France, the assertion would be true which Voltaire makes as to this noble drama—that it comes nearer to perfection than any of literary work which ever issued from the hands of man. It was the last effort of its admirable author. He died from abscess of the liver, in great pain, but with placid resignation, in 1699. [W.]

RACINE, LOUIS, son of the preceding, distinguished as a poet and miscellaneous wr., 1692-1771.

RACLE, L., a French engineer, 1736-1791.

RADAGAIUSUS, leader of one of the German hosts by which Italy was invaded at the beginning of the 5th cent. Beheaded by Stilico 404 or 405.

RADCLIFFE, ANN, a once popular novel writer, whose maiden name was Ward, was born in London, 1764, and at the age of twenty-three married William Radcliffe, a graduate of Oxford, afterwards proprietor and editor of the English Chronicle. The fashion of her romances was superseded by that of the new school, headed by Sir Walter Scott, but they must always be esteemed principal of their class. Her great forte was the description of scenes of terror, the surprise of sight or unseen danger, and the excitement of suspense. Her first performance was 'The Castle of Athlin Dunblaine,' followed by 'The Sicilian Romance,' 'The Romance of the Forest,' 'The Mysteries of Udolpho,' and 'The Italian.' She also published 'Travels through Holland and along the Rhine' in 1793. Died 1823.

RADCLIFFE, JOHN, founder of the library of medical and philosophical sciences at Oxford, was an English physician, born at Weymouth, 1650. He took his diploma in 1682, having settled in London, became, in 1686, physician to the princess Anne of Denmark. He was also occasionally employed by William III., by Anne when she succeeded him as queen, but was not in great favour with either of them. He died in 1714, leaving £40,000 for the purpose mentioned.

RADEGONDA, a princess of the Franks, became the wife of Clothaire, and died in a monastery of St. Croix, founded by her, 587.

RADEMAKER, two Dutch painters—GERRIT RADEMAKER flourished 1672-1711. ABRAHAM, 1675-1738.

RADER, M., a Jesuit of Tyrol, 1561-1634.

RADET, STEPHEN, one of Napoleon's generals, by whom Pius VII. was escorted from Rome as a prisoner in 1809, 1762-1825.

RAEBURN, SIR HENRY, a Scottish portrait painter, second only to Sir Thomas Lawrence as a portrait painter, was born at Stockbridge, Edinburgh, 1756. He became president of the Edinburgh Academy of Painting, and when George IV. visited his northern capital in 1822, received the honour of knighthood, and soon after the appointment of first portrait painter to the king in Scotland. Died 1823.

RÉMOND, F. DE, a Fr. historian, 1540-1618.

RAFFAELLE. See RAPHAEL.

RAFFENEL, C. D., a French wr., 1797-1868.

RAFFLES, SIR THOMAS STAMFORD, distinguished as an administrator, traveller, and naturalist, was the son of Benjamin Raffles, a merchant in the West India trade, and was born at

amaica, 1781. He gradually rose from the position of a clerk in the India House to that of lieutenant-governor, first of Java, and afterwards of Port Marlborough in Sumatra. In 1819 he established the British settlement and free port of Singapore, and founded a college there for the encouragement of Anglo-Chinese and Malay literature. His principal work is a 'History of Java,' which he sent home to England valuable collections of objects in natural history, and on his return founded the Zoological Society, of which he was first president. Died 1826.

RAGGI, A., an Italian sculptor, 1624-1686.

RAGHIB PACHA, MOHAMMED, grand vizier of the Ottomans, a diplomatist and writer, 1702-67.

RAGOTZKI, the name of several princes of Transylvania:—1. GEORGE, whose name is sometimes spelt *Racoczi*, an ally of the Swedes during the thirty years' war, 1630-1648. 2. GEORGE the younger, joined the Swedes against Poland 1659, and fighting against the Turks 1669. 3. FRANCIS, author of a liturgy used throughout Hungary, died 1766. 4. FRANCIS LEOPOLD, the most famous of the family, conspired with Louis XIV. to deliver the Hungarians from the yoke of Austria, and was declared protector of Hungary in 1704. Being defeated by the peace of 1713, he renounced his estates, and retired to Turkey; 1676-1735.

RAGUENET, FRANCIS, a French writer on ecclesiastical subjects, au. of a 'History of Oliver Cromwell,' and a 'Life of Turenne,' 1660-1722.

RAGUET, G. B., a French writer, 1668-1748.

RAGUSA, J., a Sicilian Jesuit, born 1665.

RAHN, JOHN HENRY, a name common to three families of Zurich:—1. A voluminous writer of Swiss history, 1646-1708. 2. A physician, 1709-1766. 3. A physician, 1749-1782.

RAHN, J. H. G., a Prussian jurist, 1766-1807.

RAJEVSKI, A., a Russian historian, 1813.

RAIKES, ROBERT, the founder of Sunday schools in England, was a native of Gloucester, where he was born in 1735. He succeeded his father as proprietor of the *Gloucester Journal*, a paper in extensive circulation. He was a man of great piety, and, besides attendance on the ordinary duties of public worship, was long in the habit of attending early morning prayers every week-day at the Cathedral. As might be expected from a man of such devout and eminently Christian character, he was distinguished for his benevolent support of every scheme and institution which was directed to ameliorate the condition or advance the interests of humanity. To him belongs pre-eminently the high distinction of originating Sunday schools; and the idea of those institutions was first suggested to his mind by witnessing the painful spectacle of youthful profligacy and dissipation which the streets of Gloucester as well as other large towns in England, exhibited on the Lord's day. At that time, it had long been a subject of complaint among farmers and others that they suffered more from the depredations of juvenile delinquents on that day, than on all the other days of the week together. The lower classes universally allowed their children to roam at large on the highways and the fields, where they came in such numbers that the country people were obliged to remain at home to watch their property. Mr. Raikes himself was unexpectedly led to witness a

similar scene, for having occasion, early one morning, to go to a plebeian part of the town of Gloucester, where was a large pin manufactory, he was greatly shocked by multitudes of poor children running wild and riotous in the streets, and swearing such horrid oaths, as afforded sad evidence of the ignorance and depravity that prevailed amongst the class to which they belonged. He resolved on making some attempt to reclaim them from this state of moral degradation, which seemed so extensively prevalent, and to give those wretched little creatures the benefits of, not only a secular, but a moral and religious education. After revolving the subject long and anxiously in his mind, he at length prepared to reduce his scheme to practice. Having engaged the services of four women, accustomed to teach poor children, at the rate of one shilling a-day, and who were to receive and instruct as many as he should bring every Sunday, he began the operations of his school. But there were more difficulties lying in the way than he imagined, chiefly from the backwardness of the poor, and their indifference to send their children. A beginning, however, was made with a few, others soon followed, and the schools began to prosper. Reading, being marched to church under the care of their teachers, and after church, the repetition of the catechism for an hour, constituted the regular routine he established. 'With regard to the rules to be observed, all the children were required to come to school as clean as possible. Many were at first deterred, because they wanted decent clothing, but this was not to be supplied. Although without shoes or in a ragged coat, all were welcome,—the only condition being clean hands, a clean face, and the hair combed.' Numbers pressed to the schools, the children varying from six years old to twelve or fourteen. Little rewards were distributed amongst the younger, and good places were procured for the older children, and both of these produced the effect of exciting emulation. Such was the scheme which this Christian philanthropist devised for the moral and religious improvement of the poor; and it soon drew general attention in England, from the beneficial results it produced. Similar institutions were ere long commenced in most of the large towns of England. A Sunday School Association was formed for the benefit of the poor children in the metropolis, and Mr. Raikes in consequence of his zeal and merits, was enrolled an honorary member. A far higher honour awaited this benevolent gentleman, in its being publicly certified after a long series of years, that not one of the scholars at his institution in Gloucester, had ever been either in the city or the county prisons. Mr. Raikes died in 1811. [R.J.]

RAIMBACH, ABRAHAM, a native of London, celebrated for his line engravings of Sir David Wilkie's pictures, 1776-1843.

RAIMOND, J. H., a Fr. architect, 1742-1811.

RAIMOND, Sr., the third general of the Dominicans, known as an ascetic writer, 1175-1275.

RAIMONDI, GIAMBATTISTA, a great Oriental scholar, born at Cremona, in Italy, 1540. He founded an Oriental press, under the patronage of the cardinal Medici, at Florence, and put all the Oriental books in order at Rome. From these circumstances, the college of the Propaganda took its rise. His Arabian Grammar was pub. in 1610.

RAIMONDI, MARC A., a friend of Raphael, and fndr. of the It. school of engrav., 1488-1546.
RAINBOW, E., an English prelate, 1608-1684.
RAINE, M., a distinguished scholar, 1760-1810.
RAINOLDS, J., a learned Eng. div., 1549-1607.
RAITCH, J., a Servian historian, 1726-1801.
RAJALIN, T., a Finnish admiral, 1673-1741.
RAKUBAH, or RAGUBAH, peischwah or prince regent of the Mahrattas, distinguished in the events which agitated the Mahratta kingdom in 1772 and 1782. Died in obscurity.

RALEGH, CAREW, son of the great historical character noticed below, was born in the Tower of London 1604, and made several fruitless efforts to regain the forfeited estates of his father. He received a pension of £400 a-year, however, and in 1659 became governor of Jersey, by favour of General Monk. He wrote a vindication of his father. Died 1666. His cousin, **WALTER RALEGH**, became chaplain to Charles I., and was stabbed by his gaoler 1646.



[Birth-place of Raleigh.]

RALEGH, SIR WALTER, born A.D. 1552, was the most remarkable man of that remarkable period, which is commonly called the Elizabethan age. He was of an ancient Devonshire family, and was educated at Oxford and the Temple. He then served for some years as a volunteer under Coligni and Condé, in France, and afterwards under the prince of Orange in the Netherlands. In 1579 he first displayed that zeal for maritime discovery and colonization, which is the most brilliant feature in his character. He joined an expedition to America, which was designed to found a colony in Newfoundland, but was beaten back by a superior Spanish force. He then served in Ireland, and highly distinguished himself against the Irish rebels and their Spanish auxiliaries. In 1582 he appeared at Elizabeth's court, and was very graciously received. His reputation for soldiership, his learning, which was varied and profound, his eloquence and ready wit, and the personal advantages and accomplishments, in which he was pre-eminent, all combined in raising him high in his sovereign's favour. In 1583 he accompanied his half-brother, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, in another voyage to North America, which proved most calamitous, and in which Gilbert perished. Raleigh still persevered in his schemes for extending England's dominions beyond the At-

lantic, and in 1585 he sent out another expedition which discovered Virginia. He was one of the most trusted and most trustworthy of the nation's heroes of England, who defended her in 1588 against the Spanish Armada. In 1589 he served in the expedition against Portugal under Drake and Norris. The young earl of Essex was associated with the troops employed on this occasion, and was in a quarrel between him and Raleigh as to the operations of the forces, that the unholy jealousy between those two originated. A short time afterwards Raleigh fell under Queen Elizabeth's displeasure on account of certain lewd passages between him and Miss Throgmorton, whom he subsequently married. He was imprisoned for a time, but was soon released, and gradually recovered the queen's favour. In 1591 he organized and led an expedition to Central and South America, in the hope of discovering Eldorado, the golden land, in the existence of which all of that age firmly believed; nor were we who have witnessed the discoveries of gold in California, deride that belief as visionary and wholly unfounded. Raleigh sailed to Guiana, the neighbouring districts; he explored the river Amazon for 400 miles from its mouth; and he wrote an account of his voyage and the new country explored by him, which is remarkable for the precision and graphic beauty of style which it displays. During the latter years of Elizabeth's reign Raleigh joined Cecil in intriguing against Essex, and he had the evil gratification of witnessing his rival's ruin and death, little thinking that he himself to experience the retribution of a similar fate. James I. on his accession, at first treated Raleigh with favour; but Cecil, who had in the late queen's reign overthrown Essex by Raleigh's aid, was now determined to put down Raleigh, and the king's mind was soon poisoned against Walter. Deprived of his dignities and lucrative appointments, Raleigh seems to have listened to the schemes of other disaffected men for altering the line of succession to the crown; but the charge on which he was tried and convicted in 1603, being a traitor in the pay of Spain, was unproved and unfounded. He was sentenced to death, his property was confiscated; but James kept him a close prisoner in the Tower for twelve years, during which time he wrote his great work, 'The Discovery of the World.' In 1615 James released him and permitted him to sail on an expedition to Guiana. This enterprise proved disastrous, and Raleigh's return home he was arrested, and James resolved to put him to death under the old sentence of treason that had been passed on him in 1603. There can be no doubt that James was mainly induced to commit this disgraceful act by his desire to win the favour of the Spanish court, which never forgot the services that Raleigh had done for England against Spain, and now clamoured for the blood of the English hero. Sir Walter was beheaded on the 28th October, 1618, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. The versatility of genius of this great man is almost unparalleled. He was an excellent classical scholar, and read in metaphysics and divinity, besides being generally conversant with the literature of his own and other modern countries. His writings are eloquent and vigorous; and he

the author of several poems, small in length, but great in beauty. He was eminent in the mechanical arts; and was the originator of many important improvements in ship-building. He was a daring navigator and explorer of new countries; and he was unwearied in his zeal for extending the commerce, and for creating the colonial power of England. He was a sage, as well as a bold captain by sea and by land; he was a skilful (though not always a successful) politician; and he was pre-eminent in all personal accomplishments and courtly graces. He was also a liberal promoter of intellectual energy and eminence in others; and he was the patron and personal friend of many of the most distinguished writers who adorned that bright epoch of English literature. [E.S.C.]

RALPH, JAMES, a native of Philadelphia, known as a political and historical writer and poet, came to this country in 1725, died at Chiswick 1762.

RAMAZZINI, BERNARDO, an Italian physician, poet, as a poet and professional writer, 1633-1714.

RAMBERG, J. H., an engraver, last century.

RAMBOUILLET, a branch of the Angennes family, distinguished by the names of—**JAMES**, a favorite statesman of Francis I., died 1562.

MARLES, son of James, better known as the cardinal de Rambouillet, author of *Memoirs*, 1530-1637. **CHARLES**, grandson of James, and Marquis de Rambouillet, camp-marshal and ambassador, 1577-1652.

RAMBURES, DAVID DE, commander-in-chief of the French archery, distinguished by his military services, and killed at the battle of Agincourt, 1415.

RAMBAU, JEAN PHILIPPE, was born at Avignon in 1683. After having become acquainted with the rudiments of music, he composed a musical entertainment, which was received with great applause when it was performed at Avignon. He then received the situation of organist of the cathedral church of Clermont in Auvergne, where he commenced his investigations into the principles of music. His fame as a theorist chiefly depends on his work 'Demonstrations of the Principles of Harmony,' which was published at Paris in 1710. From the principles enunciated in this work his countrymen style Rameau 'The Newton of Harmony.' About this period he was called to Paris, where he was appointed director of the opera. The king of France conferred upon this eminent theorist the ribbon of the order of St. Michel, and raised him to the rank of nobility. Rameau died in the year 1764. Besides his very numerous theoretical works he composed many operas, ballets, sonatas, concertos, songs, &c., &c. [J.M.]

RAMMEL, PETER, a member of the French army, and general of brigade, killed at the age of thirty in the campaign of the Rhine, 1761. His father, **JOHN PETER**, a distinguished general of the empire, was born in 1770, and assassinated at the second restoration in 1815.

RAMELLI, A., a French engineer, 1531-1590.

RAMESSES, or **RAMSES**, a name common to several Egyptian kings, who reigned from the 17th to the 13th century B.C. Ramesses V. is supposed to be the same as Sesostris.

RAMÉY, C., a French sculptor, 1754-1838.

RAMLER, C. W., a German poet, 1725-1798.

RAMMOHUN ROY, RAJAH, a philosopher

and reformer of British India, was born at Bordouan in the province of Bengal, 1774, or between that and 1780. He belonged to the Brahmin caste, of the class esteemed for their learning and purity of blood, and seems to have devoted himself when quite young to the study of the sacred literature of the Hindoos. His endeavour was to discover the pure theism of the primitive revelation, and to separate it from the corruptions of the priesthood, and though great hopes were entertained of him by Christian missionaries, there can be no doubt that he regarded some parts of their system as equally idolatrous with the changes that had taken place in the religion of the Hindoos. He adopted the philosophy and the pure morality of the precepts of the Saviour, but accepting no system of faith that was proffered to him, he applied himself to the study of the Hebrew Scriptures in the same independent spirit that he had examined the Vedas of his own country. Rammohun Roy, however, was not a speculative believer, but a practical reformer, and in political sentiments a republican. He had risen from the position of clerk in the office of the tax-collector of Rungpore to that of dewan, or chief native superintendent of the revenue, the highest office that a Hindoo could hold under the British government. In this official situation he acquired such a fortune as enabled him to rank with the zemindars, or proprietors, and applying himself to administrative as well as religious reform, he eventually effected a change in the English jurisprudence of Bengal. Circumstances led to his residence at Calcutta, where he became a political writer and journalist in his native language, and boldly adopted revolutionary principles, at the same time not forgetting the reserve of a statesman. In 1830 he was created rajah by the great Mogul, and sent on a mission to England for the settlement of his claims against the East India Company. He effected this object with great diplomatic skill, and while here he took an enthusiastic interest in the progress of the reform agitation, and the hopes it held out for the better government of India. He was claimed at this time as a convert to Christianity, and though generally considered a Unitarian, he usually attended the services of the Established Church. His Christianity, it should be remembered, was based on a profound acquaintance with the metaphysics of the Hindoos, and on his researches into the primitive theism; and though an ingenious countryman of our own, Thomas Maurice, had long since endeavoured to show the similarity between the Christian Trinity and the triad of Brahma, Vishnou, and Shiva, there are few orthodox Calvinists who would be disposed to agree with him. Rammohun Roy did not survive his acquaintance with European manners long enough to master the whole of this problem, but being attacked by sudden illness at Bristol, expired there on the 27th of September, 1833. As his biographer in the *Gentleman's Magazine* observes:—'When it is considered that Rammohun Roy was in a great degree self-taught, the extent of his acquirements must be admitted to have been remarkable. He was a thorough master of the Sanscrit language and of the Arabic; he was an exceedingly good Persian scholar, and quoted the Persian poets liberally, appropriately, and gracefully; and

of course, he well understood the Hindoo and Bengali tongues. He had read a great deal of English literature, chiefly historical; and he wrote in our language with grammatical accuracy and ability.

He was a quick and keen observer of character, and in the ordinary course of life discreet and prudent.' It may be added that his superiority to the native Hindoos generally, his vast knowledge, his independence of habit, and his well-known patriotism, gained for him the highest consideration in his own country. [E.R.]

RAMOND DE CARBONNIERES, LOUIS FRANCIS ELIZABETH, a Fr. naturalist, 1755-1827. **RAMOS, H.**, a Sp. mathematician, 1738-1801.

RAMSAY, ALLAN, with the exception of Burns, the most thoroughly national of the Scottish poets, was born in 1685, at Leadhills in Lanarkshire. His father was in the employment of Lord Hoptoun at the lead mines, and is said to have been descended from a branch of the family of the earls of Dalhousie, a circumstance of which the poet was naturally vain, and which shines out in his works in the form of respect and attachment to the claims of 'gude bluid,' and gentle ancestry. His father died early, and his mother marrying again, he was sent to Edinburgh, and bound apprentice to a wigmaker, then a profession of a higher grade than in our times. Ramsay continued to pursue this humble avocation for several years after his apprenticeship was finished. In 1712, his first poetical production appeared, being an address 'To the most happy Members of the Easy Club,' Auld Reekie being then and long after, noted for its commercial clubs and associations. In 1716, he published an edition of James the First's poem of 'Christ's Kirk on the Green,' having added a second canto himself, and in two years after, a third. He now abandoned his original profession, and commenced business as a bookseller in Edinburgh, a more congenial and fitting occupation for the poet and literary man. In 1720, he published himself, a collection of his poems, by subscription, and by which he is said to have realized four hundred guineas, a very large sum considering the times, and which establishes the early and wide popularity which he had acquired. The most of the pieces in this collection had been issued by Ramsay as they were written, in sheets at a penny a-piece, and the good folks of Edinburgh had come to look upon them as a luxury, quite as necessary as 'caller haddies' or strong ale. Allan issued the first volume of his well-known 'Tea Table Miscellany' in 1724, and three more volumes at short intervals afterwards; about the same time he published 'The Evergreen, a collection of Scots poems, wrote by the Ingenious before 1600.' The *magnum opus* of this ancient writer made its appearance in 1725, 'The Gentle Shepherd,' the finest dramatic pastoral ever published. In a soft and gentle sweetness of expression, and in a rich exhibition of old Scottish manners and habits, interspersed with dramatic touches of nature and character, no Scottish poem has maintained a more permanent or a higher place in the national mind and affections.—Some of the higher class poems of Burns can alone compete with it in this respect. In 1730 he published his 'Thirty Fables,' in which the story of 'The Monk and the Miller's Wife,' though somewhat broad in style, and previously

told by Dunbar, greatly increased his reputation as a poet and painter of national manners. He appears to have withdrawn from the labours of composition, and to have given himself up to enjoyment of the select literary society of the eminent men of his time and country, by whom conversation and talents were highly appreciated. He erected a house for himself on the north side the Castle Hill, which is still we believe in existence, and where he died in 1758, at the advanced age of seventy-two, full of years and honour. [T.]

RAMSAY, ALLAN, son of the preceding, distinguished as a painter and writer on art, 1709-

RAMSAY, ANDREW MICHAEL, better known as the Chevalier Ramsay, was born at Ayr 16 and educated at Edinburgh. He was converted to the Roman Catholic faith by Fenelon in 1710, rose to distinction under his patronage as governor to the duke of Chateau Thierry, and the prince of Turenne. After this he went to Rome as preceptor to the children of the Pretender, called there James III., and, returning to Scotland, was admitted into the family of the duke of Argyll. He died at St. Germain-En-Loire, the retreat of the ex-Stuarts, 1743. His principal works are a 'Life of Fenelon,' 'The Voyages of Cyrus,' 'Discourse upon Epic Poetry,' a 'History of Marshal Turenne' and a 'Discourse on Freemasonry,' of which or in France, he was grand chancellor. He wrote the French language with remarkable purity.

RAMSAY, DAVID, an American physician, member of congress, distinguished as an historian, born 1749, shot by a maniac 1815.

RAMSAY, J., a Scottish divine, 1733-1789.

RAMSDEN, JESSE, a native of Yorkshire, as an optician and instrument maker, 1735-18

RAMUS, or LA RAMEE, PETER, a celebrated French philosopher, mathematician, grammarian and philologist, k. on St. Bartholomew's day, 1564. **RAMUSIO, or RAMNUSIO, G. B.**, a Venetian traveller, geographer, and historian, 1485-1557.

RANCE, ARMAND JOHN LE BOUTHILIER, an ascetic writer, most celebrated as the reformer of the monks of La Trappe, 1626-1700.

RANCHIN, F., a French physician, 1560-1

RANCHIN, HENRY, author of a metrical version of the Psalms in French, published 1697.

RANCK, —, a Spanish painter, last cent.

RANCONET, AIMER DE, a famous antiquarian, and master of Roman jurisprudence, d. 17. **RANCONNIER, J.**, a French missionary, Paraguay, author of Letters, published 1636.

RANDALL, J., an English divine, died 162

RANDOLPH, THOMAS, an English dramatist, an. of the 'Muses Looking-Glass,' 1605.

RANDOLPH, THOMAS, a minister of the Church of England, born at Canterbury, where his father was recorder, 1701, vice-chancellor 1759, archdeacon of Oxford 1707, Margaret professor of divinity 1768, died 1783. He wrote several theological works. His son, **JOHN**, 1749, was successively bishop of Oxford, Bath and London, and a distinguished Greek scholar; died 1783.

RANDOLPH, SIR THOMAS, born in Kent 1585, distinguished as ambassador to France, Russia, and Scotland, in the reign of Elizabeth. He was author of Letters, which have appeared in various collections, and of an account of his Embassy to Russia, inserted in Hakluyt's Voyages. Died 1604.

RANFAING, MARIE ELIZABETH DE, a religious founder, better known as the venerable other Elizabeth, 1592-1649.

RANNEQUIN, RENNEQUIN, or SWALM ENKIN, inventor of a famous hydraulic engine, known as the machine of Marly, 1644-1708.

RANTZAU, JOSIAS, Count De, a French marshal, distinguished in the German and Flemish wars, and as the chief instrument by whom the protestant religion was established in Denmark. Died at the Bastille, where he had been confined by the czar, 1650. **HENRY**, of the same family, an orloger, 1526-1598.

RAOUL, or RODOLPH, son of Richard, duke of Burgundy, succeeded Robert, duke of France, with the title of king, 923; died 936.

RAOUL, a duke of Lorraine, 1328-1346.

RAOUL, archdeacon of Poitiers, 12th century.

RAOUL OF CAEN, a French historian, 11th ct.

RAOUL-GLABER, a Fr. chronicler, 11th cent.

RAOUL. See **ROLLO**.

RAOUX, J., a French painter, 1667-1734.

RAPHAEL, SANTI or SANZIO, was born at Urbino, in the Contrada del Monte, April 6, 1483. His father, Giovanni Santi, gave him his first instructions in his art, and after the death of his parents, he was placed by his uncles, in 1494, with Piero Perugino, the most celebrated painter of the Umbrian school, and then engaged on some frescoes in the Sala del Cambio at Perugia. In October, 1494, Raphael removed to Florence, and appears to have made this city his head-quarters until he was called to Rome in 1508; with the exception of a few months passed at Perugia, in 1505, and a short interval at Bologna the following year, he resided constantly at Florence. The works executed by him during this period are said to be in the Florentine manner, those executed previously, in his first or Perugino manner, of which the 'Coronation of the Virgin,' now in the Vatican, and the 'Spozalizio,' or 'Marriage of the Virgin,' in the Brera at Milan, are fine examples; of his second or Florentine manner, 'The Entombment,' in the Borghese Gallery at Rome, is the best example. The 'St. Catherine' in the National Gallery is the same manner. During his stay in Florence, Raphael made the acquaintance of Fra Bartolommeo, and that of Francia at Bologna, from both of whom he had every opportunity of improving himself, independent of the enlarged views he must have gained by moving from a provincial town to so important a city as Florence, then superior even to Rome as a school of painting. The Brancacci chapel alone was a school of art, and in 1506 Raphael had with other masters the opportunity of studying the world-renowned cartoons of Michelangelo and Leonardo da Vinci, in preparation for the Council Hall. With such opportunities he could not but enlarge his manner, and we accordingly soon find in Rome a very much greater treatment of form, than even in the best of his Florentine works, though the first of his great frescoes in the Vatican is in his Florentine style. Raphael was invited to Rome by Julius II. through his countryman Bramante, and he was already residing there in the beginning of September, 1508; Michelangelo paid his third visit to Rome in the same year, a coincidence which was doubtless of considerable advantage to Raphael, the younger man,

the rivalry of Michelangelo being an invaluable stimulus to him. The first fresco of the Vatican stanze or dwelling rooms, was the Theology or 'Dispute on the Sacrament' as it is called: this was completed in 1509. In the same room called the *Stanza della Segnatura*, are the frescoes of 'Poetry,' 'Philosophy,' the celebrated 'School of Athens,' and 'Jurisprudence,' all completed in 1511; his third or Roman style commences with the 'School of Athens.' In the second chamber, known as the *Stanza dell' Eliodoro*, are, the 'Expulsion of Heliodorus from the temple of Jerusalem,' his grandest work, the 'Mass of Bolsena,' the 'Attila,' and 'St. Peter delivered from Prison,' all finished in 1514, the two former in 1512 during the pontificate of Julius. The third chamber, finished in 1517, called the *Stanza dell' Incendio*, was painted almost wholly by Raphael's scholars; the great works of the Vatican stanze, for which those chambers are so renowned, are comprised in those of the first two chambers mentioned. The fourth, really the first on entering, called the *Stanza di Costantino*, was nearly entirely executed under the direction of Giulio Romano after Raphael's death. It is worthy of remark, that the ceiling of the Sistine chapel by Michelangelo and the most celebrated frescoes of the Stanze, those painted by Raphael himself, were executed simultaneously between 1508 and 1512, and during the pontificate of Julius, no real lover of art himself, and who little suspected the almost inexhaustible source of



[Residence of Raphael.]

wealth which his simple undertakings were destined to prove to his country in after generations. The slow progress of the Vatican frescoes after the painting of the second chamber, was owing to the numerous commissions Raphael received from Leo X., who succeeded Julius, besides many from other art patrons in Rome and elsewhere. Raphael executed, between 1512 and 1520, besides numerous Madonnas, holy families, portraits, &c., the following great works and masterpieces;—the St. Cecilia, at Bologna; the Madonna di San Sisto, at Dresden; the Spasimo, at Madrid; the Cartoons, at Hampton Court (1515-16); the frescoes of the Farnesina (1518), and his last and most celebrated oil picture 'The Transfiguration.' In addition to these labours, from 1515 he had the chief charge of the building of the new Basilica of St. Peter; he was appointed caposchietto on the 1st of August of that year, by Leo X. This unri-

valled painter died at Rome on his birth-day, April 6, 1520, aged exactly thirty-seven years; and after lying in state, with his own picture of the Transfiguration at his head, he was buried with great pomp in the church of Santa Maria ad Martyres, the ancient Pantheon, commonly called in Rome the Rotonda. The inscription on his tomb, written by his friend the Cardinal Bembo, and, therefore, deserving of all reliance, concludes with the following lines:—

Vixit An. xxxvii., Integer Integros.
Quo die natus est, eo esse Desiit
Viii. Id. Aprilis, MDXX.

He lived exactly thirty-seven years: he died on the same day of the year that he was born, April 6, which in 1520 happening to fall on Good Friday, led to the popular error that Raphael was born also on Good Friday, 1483, which fell in that year on the 28th of March; should such have actually been the case, and the inscription of the cardinal be wrong, the 28th March must be substituted for April 6, mentioned above as his birth-day. Raphael is said to have left property to the amount of about 16,000 ducats, a very large sum in those days when money had nearly ten times its present value. He bequeathed his painting materials, works of art, &c., to his two favourite pupils, Gianfrancesco Penni, and Giulio Romano, on condition that they should complete his unfinished works. Raphael was never married, but is said to have been engaged to Maria Bibiena, the niece of the Cardinal Bibiena, who, however, died before him. He was of a slight build, sallow in complexion, with brown eyes, and about five feet eight inches high. His tomb was opened in 1833 and the skeleton found entire with all the teeth perfect; a mould was taken from his skull. His numerous school was completely dispersed after the sack of Rome in 1527, but Giulio Romano revived it in some measure at Mantua. Besides the above mentioned painters, Pierino del Vaga, Polidoro da Caravaggio, and Benvenuto Tisio, commonly called Garofalo, were among his most distinguished scholars; the last has been not inappropriately styled the miniature Raphael. It is matter of common regret that Raphael was removed so prematurely, as is assumed, from the world, many concluding that it is beyond our power to realize the perfection to which he might have carried his art had he been longer spared to prosecute it; this is, however, less than doubtful. Raphael if not too successful to improve, was far too much occupied ever to have had the remotest chance of surpassing his previous great works; the later frescoes of the Vatican were neglected, and besides the important charge of St. Peter's from 1515, he was appointed at the close of the following year superintendent of antiquities, and of the excavations of Rome. He trusted almost entirely to assistants in his latter paintings: the cartoons at Hampton Court are perfect exponents of his later executions, and it would have been impossible for him to have returned to a more elaborate style: neither was it desirable. The rivalry of Sebastiano del Piombo, ardently encouraged by Michelangelo, appears to have given a transitory impulse to renewed efforts at executory skill, but with no real advantage to his own characteristic style. Though more elaborate in composition and more highly finished, the 'Transfiguration' is not equal for

simple sublimity and grandeur to the 'Madonna San Sisto,' executed some years before. Raphael did not escape the pernicious any more than good influence of Michelangelo, whose style admirably adapted to his own character and subjects, but very inappropriate to Raphael's; the sequences were injurious. In the *Stanza dell'Arcidiacono* we already find a loose slovenly style of design, heavy and vulgar, exhibiting mere physical ethics, sentiment being sacrificed to limb. Great art, to approach Raphael's, must consist of something more than vigorous limbs. Raphael's great works are unrivalled, but it is not probable, considering all the circumstances, that he would have equalled them again in his days of grand much less have surpassed them. As it is, his glories soar above that of all his competitors, not excepting Michelangelo himself; and notwithstanding that in individual qualities he was surpassed several, he is universally acclaimed the prince of painters, and chiefly for those lofty sentiments and qualities of his works which all can feel but few can describe. In all his works the treatment is subordinate to the conception. He has scarcely been approached in propriety of invention, composition, or expression; and is almost without an equal in the natural simplicity and grandeur of his forms for moral force in allegory and history unrivalled for fidelity in portrait unsurpassed, and for simplicity and grandeur of conception inferior to Michelangelo alone. The prints after Raphael's works, including drawings amounting altogether to nearly 900, are extremely numerous and well known: from Marc Antonio downwards, no painter has perhaps been better rendered. His biography is likewise many and voluminous, in Italian, French, German, and in English: one of the latest and the great work of Passavant, *Rafael von Urbino und sein Vater Giovanni Santi*, Leipzig, 1838, is the largest and most complete in every respect. There are besides:—Vasari, *Vite de' Pittori*, in which the notice of the Florentine edition of the *Raccolta Artistica*, 1852, is very complete; *for* *Vita inedita di Raffaello da Urbino illustrata con note da Angelo Comolli*, Rome, 1790; *Notizie di Raffaello Sanzio aus Urbino*, by Don Carlo, Rome 1822; Rehberg, *Rafael Sanzio aus Urbino*, München, 1824; Quantremere de Quincy, *Histoire de la vie et des Ouvrages de Raphael*, Paris, 1829; Longhena, *Istoria della vita e delle opere di Raffaello Sanzio*, &c., del Sig. Quantremere de Quincy, Milan, 1829; Pungileoni, *Elogio Storico di Raffaello Santi da Urbino*, Urbino, 1829-31; D'Adda, *Appendice a l'ouvrage intitulé Histoire de la vie et des ouvrages de Raphael*, &c., Paris, 1853; and in English Duppa, *Life of Raphael Sanzio*, London, 1816. Raphael is scarcely represented in the National Gallery, notwithstanding that we have a specimen of each of his three manners: The Vision of a Knight, St. Catherine, and the portrait of Julius II. The fragment of cartellino belonging to a second and inferior series of works by Francis I., is not by the hand of Raphael. The magnificent cartoons at Hampton Court, these cannot be too highly valued, do not give an adequate idea of the exquisite sentiment which pervades the majority of his greater masterpieces. The cartoons, however, at Hampton Court are of such commanding grandeur of style that

ey have been almost intuitively admitted now for
ree centuries as the inalienable type for apostolic
presentation. [R.N.W.]

RAPHELENG, or REPHELENGIUS, the com-
monly received name of FRANCIS RANTENGHIEN,
learned Orientalist of French Flanders, 1539-
97. His son, FRANCIS, author of Latin poems
d notes upon Seneca, published 1587.

RAPIN, N., a French poet, died 1608.

RAPIN, R., a learned Jesuit, 1621-1687.

RAPIN-THOYRAS, PAUL DE, best known as
a author of an English history, was a nephew of
e celebrated Pelisson, and son of James Rapin
ur de Thoyras, descended from a noble family
Savoy. He was born in 1661, and came to
gland on the revocation of the edict of Nantes
1685. He subsequently entered into the service
the prince of Orange, and was with him in the
h wars. On the death of that prince he retired
Wesel, in the duchy of Cleves, where he com-
ed his history. He is considered an impartial
d well-informed historian. Died 1725.

RAPP, JOHN, a general and peer of France,
s born at Colmar, in Alsace, 1772; and was
ccessively aide-de-camp to Desaix and Buona-
te during the consulate. He was employed by
e latter in the subjugation of Switzerland, and
tly distinguished himself at the battle of An-
litz, and the defence of Dantzic. He finally
ched himself to the Bourbons, and died 1821.

RASCAS, P. A., a Fr. antiquarian, 1567-1620.

RASCHE, J. C., a Ger. numismatist, 1733-1805.

RASCHI. By this name is known SOLOMON
s JARCHI, one of the most learned rabbins of
s Israelitish wanderers, who is said to have been
at Troyes in Champagne, 1040, and to have
d there 1105. Other places have claimed the
our of his birth, and his surname is variously
t, as *Isaaki*, *Isarchi*, *Jarhi*, *Racca*, *Raschi*,
s *Raski*. He was remarkable for the precocity
his talents and the largeness of his mind: this,
well as his adventurous disposition, may be
aised from the fact that he commenced, when
ut thirty years of age, the extensive programme
his travels, intended to embrace every known
etry in the world, in order to collect materials
the history of his scattered people. In pursuit
his object he visited his brethren in Italy,
Ept, Greece, Asia Minor, Palestine, Armenia,
Pha, Tartary, Muscovy, and Germany; he was
duded from using his materials, however, by
monides, who considered the design impolitic
at time. He settled at Troyes, therefore, and
dted his acquirements to biblical commentaries
arabbinical learning. Dr. Clarke says, Raschi
ote a commentary on the whole Bible so com-
pely obscure in many places, as to require a
large comment to make it intelligible.' On
other hand, it must be admitted that the
uphysics and philosophy of the rabbis is little
stood, and though much obscurity may be
sted in a mass of writing on traditional and
ulative knowledge, it is undeniable that the
ish learning abounds in marks of genius and
in profoundly philosophical reflections. Raschi
s buried at Troyes, but when the Jews were
n out of France they carried his remains with
th, and reinterred them at Prague. [E.R.]

RASCHID. See HAROUN-AL-RASCHID.

RASCHID-EDDIN, a Persian historian, physi-
cian, and vizier to the sultan Ghazan-Khan, 13th c.

RASES, an Arabian historian of Spain, 9th ct.

RASORI, J., an Italian physician, 1766-1837.

RASPE, R. E., a Ger. antiquarian, 1737-1794.

RASTALL, JOHN, an early English printer,
author of several curious and learned works, and
brother-in-law of Sir Thomas More, died 1536.
His son, WILLIAM, a judge, died 1565.

RATCLIFFE, R., an English dramatist, d. 1553.

RATCLIFFE, THOMAS, earl of Sussex, known
as a statesman and ambassador, died 1583.

RATRAMN, a French theologian, 9th century.

RATSCHKY, J. F., a German poet, 1757-1810.

RATTE, S. H. DE, a Fr. astronom., 1722-1805.

RAU, CHRISTIAN, otherwise *Ravis*, *Ravias*, or
Rave, a Prussian Orientalist, 1603-1677.

RAU, J. E., a Prussian theologian, 1695-1770.

RAU, J. J., a German Hebraist, died 1745.

RAU, J. J., a German anatomist, 1668-1719.

RAU, SEBALD, professor of Oriental languages
at Utrecht, 1724-1818. SEBALD FOULQUES
JEAN, his son, a poet and Orientalist, 1765-1807.

RAULIN, J., a French preacher, 1443-1514.

RAULIN, J., a French physician, 1708-1784.

RAUWOLF, L., a German botanist, died 1596.

RAUZZINI, VENAUIO, an excellent musician,
and esteemed the greatest pianist of his time, was
a native of Rome. In early life he went to Vienna,
and afterwards to Munich, where he resided for
several years. In 1774 he was engaged as one of
the principal singers at the opera in London. After
some time he retired to Bath, where he for many
years managed the concerts. He composed several
operas and a great variety of detached composi-
tions, which were highly popular. He was long
classed amongst the first scientific musicians who
had made this country their home. Amongst his
pupils may be mentioned Madame Mara, Mrs. Bil-
lington, and Messrs. Braham and Incedon. Rauz-
zini, who was universally esteemed and beloved in
private life, died in 1810, aged 62 years. [J.M.]

RAVAILLAC, FRANCIS, the assassin of Henry
IV. of France, was a Roman Catholic fanatic of
singular character, born at Angouleme 1578, or
1579. His naturally gloomy temperament was
deepened by a lawsuit, followed by an imprison-
ment for debt, in the course of which he is said to
have been haunted by visions, and acquired such a
morbid nervousness, that the very name of a
Huguenot would excite him to fury. It is not
without a certain risk that one expresses any be-
lief in reports of this nature except as symp-
toms of disease, but it is impossible to overlook
the historical evidence bearing on the circum-
stances alluded to. The king himself also had a pre-
sentiment of his fate, and repeatedly gave expres-
sion to it; even the courtiers for some time before
the event were in a state of preternatural excite-
ment. The design of Ravillac, meantime, was the
secret of his own bosom, and he took advantage of
the queen's coronation, on the 14th of May, 1610,
to put it in execution. Henry IV. was proceeding
in his carriage along the Rue de la Ferronnerie when
some obstruction occurred, and Ravillac stepping
on the wheel, struck his noble victim through the
window; he stabbed the king twice through the
heart, and death was instantaneous. The assassin
made no attempt to escape, but stood still with

the bloody knife in his hand, and would have been cut down by one of the gentlemen, but the duke d'Epéron interposed, and he was arrested. Application of torture failed to wring any confession from him implicating others, and he was torn to pieces by horses in the Place de Grève, on the 27th of the same month. The moral complicity of the catholic league in this tragedy cannot be doubted; the fanaticism of the enemies of Henry IV. put the knife in Ravallac's hand by a much surer method than that of bargain and sale. The death of Henry was followed by the regency of Marie de Medici. [E.R.]

RAVENET, SIMON FRANCIS, a French engraver, 1706-1774. His son, **SIMON**, an engraver, born about 1755.

RAVENNA, M. DA, an Ital. engraver, 16th ct. **RAVENNE, J. DE**, a scholar of Petrarch, and one of the restorers of letters in Italy, 1350-1420.

RAVENSCHROFT, THOMAS, a composer and publisher of music, famous for his Psalm tunes and works known to musical antiquaries, 17th ct.

RAVESTYEN, JOHN VAN, a Dutch portrait painter, born about 1580. His son, **ARNOLD**, born at the Hague in 1615, was also a portrait painter, and in 1661 was chosen chief of the Society of Arts in his native place. **NICHOLAS**, of the same family, a painter of history, 1661-1750.

RAVIS, or RAVIUS. See **RAU**.

RAVISIUS-TEXTOR, whose proper name was **J. TIXIER DE RAVISI**, professor of rhetoric at the college of Navarre, 1480-1524.

RAWENDY, AHMED, an Arabian *savant*, author of a new doctrine of metempsychosis, died 905.

RAWLET, J., an English painter, 1642-1686.

RAWLEY, W., an English divine, who acted as chaplain and secretary to Lord Bacon, 1588-1667.

RAWLINSON, CHRISTOPHER, a famous master of Saxon and northern literature, 1677-1733.

RAWLINSON, SIR THOMAS, mayor of London in 1706, when he repaired and beautified Guildhall, 1647-1724. His eldest son, **THOMAS**, a remarkable collector of books and MSS., the supposed original of Addison's Tom Folio, died 1725. **RICHARD**, a fourth son of Sir Thomas, an eminent antiquarian, died at Islington 1755.

RAWSON, SIR W., an English oculist, d. 1829.

RAY, REV. JOHN, a very celebrated botanist and zoologist, was born at Black Hetley, in Essex, in 1628. He died in 1705. Few events in Ray's life were striking or remarkable. His father filled the humble station of a blacksmith, but was able to give his son a good classical education. At the age of sixteen he went to the university of Cambridge, and in 1660 was ordained both deacon and priest at the same time. He held a fellowship in Trinity College for a number of years; but, in 1662, he was deprived of this by his scruples in conforming to the celebrated Bartholomew Act. During his residence at Cambridge, he had acted as tutor to many gentlemen of high rank, amongst whom especially was the son of Sir Francis Willoughby. Upon his being forced to leave the university, he travelled with his pupil through various parts of England, and on the continent, and on his return took up his abode for the most part at his friend's house, Middleton Hall, in Warwickshire. Mr. Willoughby was an ardent student of natural history, and Ray, whose name had already become

famous as a botanist, assisted him in his studies. His kind patron and friend died in 1672, in prime of life, leaving two infant sons whom he confided to the care of Ray, appointing him on his executors, and leaving him an annuity of a-year. He soon afterwards married, and finally settled in his native village. The books which he published on botany are numerous; and his second edition of the 'Synopsis Methodica Stirpium Britannicarum,' has been said by an eminent botanist to be of all the systematical and practical florae of country, the most perfect that ever came under observation. His method of classifying plants a natural one, distributing them according to number of their cotyledons, and has formed the basis of that system, which is now, under the name of Jussienan, universally received by botanists the present day. He is termed by Haller, 'the greatest botanist in the memory of man;' and Sir James Edward Smith, he is said to be the most accurate in observation, the most philosophical in contemplation, and the most faithful in deduction, amongst all the botanists of our own, or of any other time.' As a zoologist, Ray is also very high. Up to his time naturalists were satisfied with Aristotle's classification of the animal kingdom. Ray, however, conscious of its defects and daring to think for himself, invented and founded on the structure of the Heart. He declares Ray to be the first true systematical classifier of the animal kingdom, and both he and Linnaeus themselves deeply indebted to his labours, in succeeding systematic arrangements. We conclude this brief notice of this justly celebrated man in the words of a learned botanist: 'We readily acknowledge we are proud of being able to call our countryman, for he was in all respects as great as he was great.' Plumier dedicated a genus of plants to the memory of John Ray, under the name Jan-Raia. Linnaeus changed it to Ra-jania. Sir J. E. Smith has more lately with better propriety adopted the name Raiana. [V.]

RAY-DE-ST.-GEINEZ, JAMES MAR, a French tactician, author of a military history of Louis XIV., 1712-1777.

RAYMOND, several counts of Toulouse:—**RAYMOND I.**, reigned 852-865. **RAYMOND II.**, reigned 918-923. **RAYMOND III.**, son and successor of the preceding, created duke of Aquitaine and count of Auvergne by Raoul, king of France, 923-930. **RAYMOND IV.**, born 1042, succeeded his brother William IV., in 1088, as count of Toulouse, and count of Narbonne, and marquis of Provence; in 1096 he went to Jerusalem with the first crusade, but refused the crown proffered to him after the capture of the city; died in Syria 1105. **RAYMOND V.**, born 1134, succeeded his father 1148, died 1181. **RAYMOND VI.**, son of the preceding, born 1154, succeeded 1194, and, being a friend of the papal legates, was twice excommunicated 1208 and 1211, and despoiled of his estates by Simon de Montfort 1218, died 1222. **RAYMOND VII.**, son of Raymond VI., and last count of Toulouse, was born 1197, and after struggling with his father for the recovery of his possessions, vanquished Simon de Montfort in 1224. He was so enfeebled by continual wars, however, that he submitted to a humiliating peace with the pope and the king of France in 1229. He died 1242, leaving his estates

his only daughter, Jeanne, who had married phonso, count of Poitiers, brother of Louis IX.

RAYMOND, J. M., a Fr. general, dist. in the voice of the native princes of India, 1755-1798.

RAYMOND, J. M., a Fr. chemist, 1756-1817.

RAYMOND, ROBERT, Lord, solicitor-general the reign of Anne, and successively attorney-general and chief justice of the King's Bench in the reign of George I.; died 1732.

RAYMONDI. See RAIMONDI.

RAYNAL, JAMES, a French historian of Toulouse, 1723-1807. His brother, FRANCIS, a Greek scholar, 1726-1810.

RAYNAL, WILLIAM THOMAS FRANCIS, a French historian and political writer, was born at Geniez, in the Rouergue, 1711, and acquired European reputation by his 'Philosophical History of the Two Indies.' He was a great partizan of the encyclopédistes, and a man of remarkable benevolence. His other historical works are of note. Died 1796.

RAYNAUD, T., a Fr. theologian, 1583-1663.

RAYNOUARD, FRANCOIS JUSTE MARIE, a French dramatic writer and philologist, 1761-1836.

RAZI, a celebrated Arabian physician, died 923.

RAZOUX, J., a French physician, 1723-1798.

RAZZI, G. A., an Italian painter, 1479-1554.

RE, PHILIP, an Italian agriculturist, 1763-1817.

READING, an English divine, 1588-1667.

REAL. See SAINT REAL.

REAL, ANDREW, a Fr. politician, 1765-1832.

REAL-DE-CURBON, GASPARD DE, a French writer 'On the Science of Government,' 1682-1721. His nephew, BALTHAZAR, an ecclesiastic and learned writer, 1701-1774.

REAL, PHILIP FRANCIS, Count, an ally of France during the French revolution, 1765-1834.

REALINO, B., an Italian Jesuit, 1530-1616.

REAUMUR, RENE ANTOINE FERCHAULT DE, a celebrated French physician and naturalist, was born at Rochelle, 1683, and died 1757. He has the merit of reducing thermometers to a common standard, and the thermometer of 80 degrees, invented by him in 1731, still bears his name. He was successful in several new applications of chemistry to different branches of manufacture, especially that of porcelain and steel. His principal works are 'Memoirs of his Discoveries,' 'The History of Insects,' and a 'History of the Auriferous Rivers of France.' He was also the discoverer of the trinitite mines in Languedoc.

REBENTISCH, J. FREDERICK, a German astronomer, disting. as a wr. on botany in 1804-1805.

REBOLLEDO, BERNARDINO, Count Di, a Spanish soldier, poet, and diplomatist, 1597-1677.

REBUFFI, P., a French jurist, 1487-1557.

RECCHI, N. A., a botanist of Naples, 16th ct.

RECHENBERG, ADAM, a learned theologian and philologist of Leipzig, 1642-1721.

RECHTERS, T., a Dutch painter, 1700-1768.

RECORDE, ROBERT, a native of Pembroke, and one of the first mathematicians in this country to adopt the system of Copernicus, d. 1558.

REENTRIELM, or REENTRIELM, JAMES, a Jewish antiquarian, b. at Upsala 1644, d. 1691.

RESDALE, JOHN FREEMAN MITFORD, Esq., a distinguished lawyer and statesman, who assisted at the trial of Hardy and Horne Tooke, and finally became lord chancellor, 1748-1830.

REDI, FRANCESCO, an eminent natural philosopher, poet, and philologist of Italy, 1626-1697.

REDI, J., an Italian painter, 1665-1726.

REDING, ALOYS, Baron Von, landemann and general of the Swiss at the period of the French invasion, born 1755, repulsed the French on the plains of Morgarten, 1798, became chief of the central government, 1801, died 1818.

REDMAN, or REDMAYNE, JOHN, a dignitary and theol. of the English Church, 1499-1551.

REDOUTE, P. J., a Flemish pain., 1759-1840.

REED, ISAAC, a miscellaneous writer and dramatic critic, born in London 1742, died 1807.

REED, J., a dramatic writer, 1723-1787.

REES, ABRAHAM, D.D., whose encyclopædia is well known, was born in Montgomeryshire, 1743, and educated as a dissenting minister in the academy of Hoxton. He was teacher of mathematics at that institution from 1762 till its dissolution in 1784, and soon after taught philosophy and theology in the new college at Hackney. He was employed as editor of Chamber's Cyclopædia in the period 1776 to 1786, and some years later edited the great work known by his name in 45 volumes 4to. Dr. Rees died in 1825, having at that time been minister of the chapel in Old Jewry about forty years. Rees's Cyclopædia is still valuable as representing the state of knowledge just at the commencement of modern progress.

REEVE, CLARA, daughter of a clergyman of Ipswich, distinguished as a novelist, 1723-1808.

REEVE, JOHN, one of the most popular actors on the London stage, famous for his representation of burlesque character, was born in London, 1799, and made his first appearance at Drury Lane, in the character of 'Sylvester Daggerwood,' in 1819. The principal scene of his later performances was the Adelphi theatre in the Strand. Died 1838.

REEVES, JOHN, successively a barrister and magistrate, author of 'Thoughts on the English Government,' and of a 'History of the Law of Shipping and Navigation,' 1752-1829.

REEVES, W., an English divine, 1668-1726.

REGA, H. J., a French physician, 1690-1754.

REGGIO, F., an Italian astronomer, 1743-1804.

REGILLIANUS, QUINTUS NONIUS, a Roman emperor, elected 261, killed 263.

REGINALDUS, VALERIUS, otherwise RENAUD or REGNAULD, a Fr. Jesuit and casuist, 1540-1623.

REGIOMONTANUS. See MULLER.

REGIS, JEAN BAPTISTE, a French Jesuit and missionary to China, in the period 1708-1715. He is author of a Latin translation of the Y-King, and of a map of the country. His nephew, JOSEPH CHARLES, known as a man of letters, 1718-1777.

REGIS, J. F., a French preacher, 1597-1640.

REGIS, P., a French physician, 1656-1726.

REGIS, PIERRE SYLVAN, whose proper name was LEROY, a Cartesian philosopher, 1632-1707.

REGIUS, H. LEROY, or DUROY, a physician and Cartesian philosopher of Utrecht, 1598-1679.

REGIUS, URBAIN, or LE ROY, a learned reformer, poet, and professor of rhetoric, died 1541.

REGNARD, JEAN FRANCOIS, a comic poet, who ranks next to Moliere in French literature, and is remarkable for his adventurous life, 1647-1709.

REGNAULD, MICHAEL LOUIS STEPHEN, called 'Regnault of Saint Jean D'Angely,' a Fr. magistrate and member of the estates-general, 1760-1819.

REGNAULDIN, THOMAS, a French sculptor, and member of the Academy, died 1706.

REGNAULT, J. B., a Fr. painter, 1754-1829.

REGNAULT, N., a Fr. physician, 1683-1762.

REGNIER, CLAUDE AMBROSE, duke of Massa, a French statesman at the period of the revolution and the empire, 1746-1814.

REGNIER, E., a Fr. mechanician, 1757-1825.

REGNIER, a French Latin poet, 1589-1663.

REGNIER, M., a French satirist, 1573-1613.

REGNIER-DESMARAIS, FRANCIS SERAPHIN, a French writer, author of poems in his own language and in Latin and Italian, secretary to the Academy, and one of the most active editors of the dictionary, 1632-1713.

REGNIER-DESTOUBET, H. F., a French writer and advocate of the Jesuits, 1804-1831.

REGULUS, MARCUS ATILIUS, a Roman general, consul B.C. 256, killed at Carthage 251.

REGULUS - SERRANUS, CAIUS ATILIUS, consul of Rome B.C. 257, obtained the naval victory of Lipari in the war with the Carthaginians.

REHFELD, C. F., a Germ. physician, 1735-94.

REHNSCHOLD, CHARLES GUSTAVUS, a distinguished senator and field-marshal of Sweden, 1651-1722.

REICHA, ANTOINE JOSEPH, a celebrated musical composer and theorist, was born at Prague in 1770, and received his education at the university of Bonn. Between the years 1794 and 1807 he lived at Hamburg, at Paris, and at Vienna, where he produced several works which were eminently successful. In 1808 he revisited Paris, when he gave a course of lectures on composition, which were well attended. His career as an operatic composer then commenced. After the death of Mehul he was appointed professor of the Conservatoire de Musique, where he instituted a new and greatly improved method of tuition, which has had great effect over all Europe in improving the study and advancing the knowledge of music. In May, 1835, he was admitted a member of the National Institute, and he died in May, 1836. [J.M.]

REICHARD, H. A. OTTOCAR, a statesman and literateur, dukedom of Gotha, 1751-1878.

REICHARD, H. G., a German philologist, 1742-1801.

REICHARDT, CHRISTIAN, author of 'The Science of Agriculture and Gardening,' 1685-1775.

REICHARDT, JOHANN FRIEDRICH, was born at Königsberg in Prussia, in the year 1752. This composer, whose talents developed themselves in a remarkable degree even in early infancy, studied for two years at the university of Königsberg, under the great philosopher Emanuel Kant, and afterwards two years at the university of Leipzig. He then travelled through Germany, and on his return to Prussia he was appointed Director of Salt-works under government. Reichardt was chapel-master under three kings of Prussia, namely, Frederick the Great, and Frederick William II., and III. He was also manager of the French and German theatres, and conductor of the orchestra to the king of Westphalia, and member and correspondent of several learned societies. He composed an immense number of literary and musical works, the list of which is much too long to be given here. His musical works embrace all classes of compositions, operas, sonatas, and concertos for the harpsichord,

concertos for the violin and violoncello, chorv songs, odes, overtures, and church music. He died in the year 1814. [J.]

REICHENBACH, GEORGE OF, a distin. m. of optical instruments and telescopes, 1772-1818.

REICHSTADT, NAPOLEON FRAN. CHAR

JOSEPH BUONAPARTE, Duc De, only son of poleon and his Austrian bride, Maria Louisa, born at Paris, 20th March, 1811. His birth an event of great political importance, and Napoleon himself announced it to the crowds thronged the Tuileries with the ambitious words—'C'est un roi de Rome!' Napoleon, at this time at the height of his power, was preparing for the struggle which every one foresaw must take place with the might of Russia, and as usual with him he anticipated the coalition by a sudden invasion of the North. The young king of Rome had completed his third year when the disasters of Moscow and Leipzig opened the gates of Paris to the allied armies, and was with his mother Maria Louisa at Blois when the capital capitulated, 30th March, 1814. The emperor was exiled to Elba, and his wife and son conveyed to Vienna, where the young prince received the title of Duc de Reichstadt, a petty principality of Bohemia, and was confided to the care of the count Dietrichstein. His father made vain attempts to recover possession of the child, for whose existence he had paid a heavy price in the divorce of Josephine, and his second abdication in 1815, he endeavoured to secure his succession as Napoleon II. The Bonapartes, however, were restored by the allied sovereigns, Maria Louisa became duchess of Parma, and mistress of Count Neipperg, and her son was consigned to oblivion at the court of his grandfather. The eyes of Europe were often turned upon the young Napoleon as he grew to manhood, and displayed some of the rare qualities possessed by his father; the governments of Louis XVIII. and Charles X. also may be supposed to have been alarmed at his existence at the court of Vienna as a perpetual menace. Whatever hopes or fears may have excited were set at rest by his death in 1818, when a rapid decline terminated his life at the early age of twenty-one. The duc de Reichstadt bore a strong resemblance to Napoleon; finely chiselled mouth and chin, the massive forehead, and the deep brilliancy of his eyes, were remarkably alike; the same may be said of his capacity for the penetration of character, and his general temperament. He applied himself assiduously to military and historical studies, especially to all that concerned the career of his father, but he had no real freedom at the court. His portrait was almost the last object that he gazed upon, as St. Helena gazed upon, whose last testament is an evidence how much he still hoped for the child of his ambition:—'I recommend I never to forget that he was born a French prince and never to permit himself to become an instrument in the hands of the sovereigns who oppress the peoples of Europe. He must never be forgotten in the ranks of those who combat with France, in any manner annoy her. Let him adopt for motto, "All for the French people."' [E.]

REID, THOMAS, born at Strachan in Kincardineshire, 26th April, 1710; died in Glasgow, 10th October, 1795: the illustrious founder of

SCOTTISH SCHOOL' in Philosophy. The events of Reid's Life were few, but most honourable to him; and the entire tenor of his Life, that which fitted an unobtrusive, but earnest, and successful thinker into Truth. Under the influence of early impressions, his thoughts naturally turned towards Philosophy, and the profession of the Church; and he completed the studies needful to that end at Marischal College, Aberdeen. But about this time, Hume's *Treatise on Human Nature* astonished and troubled Philosophy. Until then, REID accepted Locke, and even the startling deductions of Berkeley did not alarm him. But Hume went much farther. Along with the Materialist, he had banished those Spiritual conceptions which Reid held in greatest account; he denied, Personality, and therefore the Liberty and Responsibility of Man. The sincere Scottish Clergyman, felt and knew, that, in a Philosophy whose conclusions were so false, the most serious error lay inhere; and that, as its *Logic* showed no flaw, the fault must lie in the foundations. Soon after, in 1763, his great work appeared—the '*Inquiry into the Human Mind on the Principles of Common Sense*,'—that vigorous protest on behalf of our Human Consciousness, which determined the long subsequent course of Scottish Philosophy. Preceding the publication of this work, Reid had left Marischal (in 1752) for the Chair of Moral Philosophy in his *Alma Mater*; but the reputation established by the '*Inquiry*,' procured him translation to a more important sphere;—he was chosen in 1764 to succeed Adam Smith in the corresponding Chair in the University of Glasgow. In 1777 and 1788, he published his *Essays on the Intellectual Faculties, and the Active Powers*. Philosophy has recently obtained the classic edition by SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON.—We shall state as succinctly as possible the characteristics of Reid's Reform. The first fallacy in the system of Locke and his successors, at which he struck, was the doctrine of Perception. The problem, in that way does the Mind reach the external world,—had always been held fundamental in Philosophy. And a favourite mode of conceiving it was this—certain Images or Ideas, intermediate between mind and matter—representing the latter, and apprehensible by the former—constitute the bridge between these two contrasted substances. In being the case, said BERKELEY, we do not perceive Matter or the External World at all; and, said, HUME, we perceive and can know nothing save Ideas. The various forms and modifications of this cumbersome and purely fantastic conception have recently been scientifically arranged and expanded by Sir William Hamilton; who has now, afresh that Reid's solution of the vexed problem is the only tenable one. Perception, said he, is not a representation, but a presentation. We do not reach it, from Sensation, through any medium; the world—the cause of the sensation—appears in the mind along with the sensation itself, and with the same evidence. The root or beginning of all our knowledge is thus essentially Intuition:—the Intuition is as immediate as the Act that gives rise to it. (Article LEIBNTZ.) And by this simple solution, which is but the assertion of a fact—attested to be such by Conscience—Reid dispersed the perplexities of preced-

ing Thinkers, and ought to have prevented the rise of many of the ambitious and baseless schemes in which Germany has since then been unhappily so fertile.—Reid's next point, touched the rationale of our JUDGMENTS. According to Locke, a Judgment is the mere comparison of terms or ideas furnished by simple apprehension:—we receive ideas, said that Philosopher, altogether from Sensation; the Mind compares these Ideas; and, from this comparison, results knowledge or judgments. Reid overthrew this doctrine also. Judgments, he said, are not mere abstract terms; neither mere statements of the identity or discordance of abstract terms. They come from analyses of concrete notions by the Mind, acting according to its own inherent Laws, and under the sway of principles, belonging to its constitution, and of which none of its operations are independent. This doctrine of Judgment, led our Inquirer, inevitably, to a farther and yet higher question, viz.: What are those Laws? What those Fundamental Principles of the Reason? Reid replies, by a summary of First Truths, or Truths of Common Sense; and next by an analysis of the Faculties. Very few persons will now be disposed to say, that in the details or phraseology of these replies, Reid's system is unimpeachable. The name Faculty, was perhaps unfortunate, and no scientific, precise, or exhaustive method, guided his research after First Truths;—he merely enumerates a few principles, which he says are evident to Common Sense. Nevertheless, the solution offered is correct in the main; and it is not an exaggeration, that it overturned Sensationalism in this country. He carried with him the same method into Moral Investigations, re-establishing on surest foundations, the Personality and Liberty of Man.—It is of moment that a correct apprehension be obtained of the exact place occupied by Reid and the Scottish School generally, in the history of later Mental Philosophy. That he stands among the foremost of that class of Thinkers who have contended with Scepticism in all its forms, and Sensationalism under whatever modification, does not require to be reasserted: the really important question is, what is the relationship of Reid's system to those of other Modern Leaders, who, in so far as his main object is concerned, have made common cause with him? Among the great men, whose general aim was identical with Reid's, we easily distinguish two—DES CARTES and KANT: let us fix, then, the relations between Cartesianism, our Scottish Reform, and the Critical Philosophy. Now, it is not to be doubted that the foundation—the starting point of unquestionable certainty—is—in all these systems—the same: neither is the glory of having first descried that Common Sense Foundation, to be withheld from the illustrious Frenchman. Previous to the labours of Des Cartes, the metaphysicians of Modern Europe, had discerned no absolute starting point; their schemes usually reposed on some abstract and often fanciful postulate; nor can more forcible illustration be given of the merit of Des Cartes' achievement, than the subsequent aberrations of SPINOZA. The foundation, whose claims and sufficiency are so fully vindicated in the *Treatise on Method* and the *Meditations*, is simply this:—

it is a First Truth—possessed of an Absolute Certainty, from which the certainty belonging to all other Truth is derived—that *I, a Thinking Subject, exist*. This Ego, then, being our first or primary sphere of observation and scrutiny;—*what find we there?* And in establishing this foundation and putting this question, Des Cartes spread out the entire domain of Psychology. Sciences are built up slowly; and psychological observation is peculiarly difficult: Des Cartes did not advance far with the superstructure; he left hints merely and separate truths; and he often erred. The earliest subsequent progress may most justly be attributed to REID, for Locke, with all his acuteness, was not a sound Psychologist,—he started from a Theory regarding the Origin of our Ideas. *Consciousness*, said Reid, which assures us of the existence and personality of the Thinking Subject, declares in a manner equally imperative, the phenomena and attributes of that Subject. It tells in the first place, of certain Faculties, or modes of action—demanding faith for the operations of these Faculties. And it declares *secondly*, the existence of certain absolute principles or beliefs, from which in none of its actions, the *Ego* can shake itself free: principles which, when mixed up with the subject-matter of sensations, give rise to equally imperative contingent truths. As already indicated, Reid was rather a sound Thinker than possessed of the Scientific Spirit. Although therefore he discovered the foregoing Truths, and fully appreciated and unfolded their importance, he penetrated no farther. He descried fundamental *facts* in Psychology, but he never entertained an idea that Psychology—any more than any other branch of Inquiry—cannot be elevated into a Science, if attention be confined to examination of its separate fundamental Facts. That loftier question was beyond him—What is the *Organic Structure* of the Intellect of which these facts are products or phenomena? In other words,—In what way are principles possible, which are not evolved by our faculties, but rather govern them, seeing that no faculty can construct any notion which does not pre-suppose these principles? And again,—How comes it, that knowledge relative to the nature and action of the Faculties of an Individual Mind, can ever assume to be *Absolute*? It is into this arduous Sphere of pure Science that KANT boldly entered, and where his triumphs have been won. His arrangement or classification of the Mind's Modes of Energy (Faculties) is simpler and better discriminated than Reid's; he has traced the absolutism of First Truths to the fact, that *a priori* or constituent Laws, govern the Mind's action in every Mode of its Energy; and he has exhausted the list of such Truths, by detecting these *a priori* Laws.—Such, the relationship among these remarkable Thinkers. It has been signally unfortunate for the progress of Philosophy in Scotland, that we have not been disposed to regard our countryman as a *contributor* merely. Not satisfied with recognizing his immense merits, we have supposed that he sounded all the depths of Psychologic knowledge;—thus wilfully shutting up our sympathies from the memorable advances achieved since his time. Of late years, indeed, we have been growing sensible of our mistake. [J.P.N.]

REIFESTEIN, JOHN FREDERICK, a Prussian painter and improver of the art, 1719-17.
 REIFFENBERG, FRANCIS DE, a French Jesuit, historian, theol., and Latin poet, 1719-17.
 REIGNY, L. A. B., a French writer, 1757-17.
 REIL, J. C., a Germ. physiologist, 1759-18.
 REIMAR, or REIMARIUS, HERMAN SAMU, a philologist and naturalist, professor of philosophy at Hamburg, 1694-1748. His son, J. HENRY, a physician and naturalist, 1729-1801.
 REIMMANN, JAMES FREDERICK, a German savant, author of a 'History of Logic,' 1668-17.
 REINA, F., a French writer, 1770-1825.
 REINBECK, J. G., a German theologian, philosophical disciple of Wolf, 1682-1741.
 REINECCIUS, C., a theologian and Hebrew editor of a Bible in four languages, 1668-1752.
 REINECCIUS, REINIER, an antiquarian disciple of Melancthon, one of the restorers of historical studies in Germany, 1541-1595.
 REINEGGS, J., a German traveller, 1744-17.
 REINER, W. L., a German painter, 1686-17.
 REINESIUS, THOMAS, a learned physician and archaeologist of Gotha, 1587-1667.
 REINHARD, F. VOLKMAR, a protestant theologian and moralist of Sulzbach, 1758-1812.
 REINHART, C. F., Count, a diplomatist, member of the Institute, and peer of France, 1751-17.
 REINHOLD, C. LEO, a Ger. philos., one of the first to enforce the doctrines of Kant, 1758-17.
 REINHOLD, ERASMUS, a German astronomer and professor of mathematics, 1511-1553.
 son, of the same name, who was a physicist, wrote on geometry, and on a new star which appeared in Cassiopeia, 1575.
 REISER, A., a German theologian, 1628-17.
 REISKE, JOHN JAMES, an eminent philologist and Arabic scholar of Saxony, 1716-1774.
 wife, ERNESTINA CHRISTINA, was a Latin Greek scholar, and aided her husband in his labours, 1735-1798.
 REITZ, FREDERICK WOLFGANG, a German philologist and editor of some classics, 1733-17.
 REITZ, JOHN FREDERICK, a learned philologist, 1695-1778. His brother, G. OTHO, a writer, 1702-1769.
 RELAND, A., a Dutch Orientalist, 1676-17.
 RELTAN, RICHARD, a Church of England minister, naturalist, and classical editor, 1755-17.
 REMARD, C., a French bibliopole, 1766-17.
 REMBERSUS, one of the first promoters of Christianity in Denmark, d. abp. of Hamburg.
 REMBRANDT, GERRITZ, commonly called BRANDT VAN RHYN, was born in his father's house on the banks of the Rhine between Leyden and Kowkerk, near Leyden, June 15, 1606. He was the pupil of Jacob Van Swanenburg, with whom he remained three years; he studied also Pieter Lastman at Amsterdam, and Jacob Pieter Haarlem. He settled at Amsterdam in 1632, and appears to have died there, according to Immers, July 19, 1664, but no register of his burial has yet been discovered. Rembrandt was equalled as an etcher and a painter; his paintings amount to nearly 400: they are dated from 1628 to 1661. The chief characteristic of his art is forcible light and shade. He is well represented in the National Gallery; and his influence has been more direct upon the British school of painting than that of any other master.

rs than that of any other master.—(Immerzeel, *intekeningen op de Lofredd op Rembrandt, so De Levens en Werken der Hollandsche en laansche Kunstschilders, &c., 1843*; Bartsch, *Peintre graveur*; Burnet, *Rembrandt and his rks, 1848.*) [R.N.W.]

REMER, J. A., a Germ. historian, 1736-1804.

REMI, or REMIGIUS, the name of two saints the Roman calendar:—1. An apostle of the anks who baptized Clovis, and became arch-bishop of Rheims, died 533. 2. An archbishop of ons, who was of Gaulish origin, and wrote inst Godeschalvus, presided at the council of lence 855, died 875. A third of the name, led REMI, or REMIGIUS of AUXERRE, was a medietic monk and commentator, died 980.

REMI, A., a French poet, 1600-1646.

REMI, J. H., a French jurist, 1738-1782.

REMONDI, BALTHASAR M., a Venetian bishop ante, disting. as an Orientalist, 1698-1777.

REMUSAT, CLAIRE ELIZABETH JEANNE, ntess De, lady of the palace to the empress phine, authoress of an Essay on Female Edu-on, 1780-1821.

REMUSAT, JEAN PIERRE ABEL, professor of Chinese and Tartar languages at the college of nce, author of a Chinese Grammar, and some able translations, 1788-1832.

REMUSAT, P. F. DE, a Fr. writer. 1755-1803.

RENANUS. See RHENANUS.

RENARD, J. A., a French architect, 1744-73.

RENAU D'ELISAGARAY, BERNARD, a fa-ns naval engineer and architect, au. of 'Theorie e. Manœuvre des Vaisseaux,' 1652-1719.

RENAUD, the first of the name, count of Bur-y, reigned 1027-1057; the second, succeeded y, died in the Holy Land, 1097; the third, eeded 1126, died, and was succeeded by his ghter, Beatrix, 1148.

RENAUD, the first of the name, count of Bar, ed 1105-1149, and sustained a long struggle y the emperor Henry V. The second, succeeded rother, Hugh, 1155, died 1170.

RENAUD, L., a French preacher, 1690-1771.

RENAUD, or REGNAULD. See REGINALDUS.

RENAUDIE, GODFREY DE BAPAY, Seigneur eia, a party to the conspiracy of Amboise, 1560.

RENAUDOT, THEOPHRASTUS, a physician and aphor, founder of the 'Gazette de France,' 164-1653. The 'Gazette' was continued by his ons, ISAAC and EUSEBIUS. EUSEBIUS, his onson, was a learned Orientalist and ecclesi-astical historian, 1656-1720.

RENAULT, A. C., a young woman, executed at P for attempting the life of Robespierre, 1794.

RENAZZI, P. M., an Italian jurist, 1747-1808.

RENE OF ANJOU, the last of his dynasty who n in the throne of Naples, and the father of Margaret of Anjou, wife of Henry VI., king of land, was born at the castle of Angers in 1409, and succeeded his brother as duke of Anjou and of Provence, 1434. He had previously be-ome duke of Lorraine by his marriage with Isa-ell the heiress of that state, and had suffered a ng captivity, and been deprived of the succession y his competitor, Anthony, count of Vaudemont. He is still the prisoner of that polite gentleman who he succeeded to the duchies of Anjou and rovence in 1434, and when the death of Joan II.

of Naples in 1435, gave him a claim to the Two Sicilies. These events, and the warlike employ-ment they promised to René, were a sufficient in-ducement for Anthony to rid his hands of him, and the heir of Naples and Sicily was permitted to fight his way to the throne. The succession was disputed by Alfonso of Arragon, who took Naples in 1442, and chased René back to Provence. But the conquests of the English had also de-prived him of his whole heritage in France, and René found himself a titular king of some of the fairest portions of the earth, and duke of Anjou, Maine, and Bar, without a province under his own command. Such was his position when the duke of Suffolk negotiated the marriage of René's daughter with Henry VI., and it is thus alluded to in the taunts put in the mouth of York by Shakspeare:—

'Thy father bears the type of king of Naples,
Of both the Sicils and Jerusalem;
Yet not so wealthy as an English yeoman.
Hath that poor monarch taught thee to insult?'

Margaret, however, if poor, was a finely accom-plished woman, and possessed the heroic spirit of many others of her sex in that age; her father, René, also was distinguished by many of the quali-ties of a good and wise king, whose lot was cast in evil times; and he was called 'the good King René' by his subjects of Provence. Anjou and Maine were restored to him by the treaty with Henry VI., but Louis XI., in 1473, deprived him of the former, and attached it definitively to the French crown. It was according to the necessity and the spirit of the times, for the European monarchies were then absorbing the old feudal lord-ships and petty sovereignties into themselves, and forming the national monarchies, such as France became in the next century under Louis XIV. René died at Aix in Provence, 1470, and so lately as 1823 a marble statue was erected to him in that city. He was the last count of Provence, that portion of his hereditary dominions having been annexed to France at his death. [E.R.]

RENE II., duke of Lorraine, born 1451, suc-ceeded to the duchy in right of his mother, daughter of René of Anjou, 1493, died 1508.

RENEE OF FRANCE, duchess of Ferrara, second daughter of Louis XII., was born 1510. In 1528 she married Hercules II., duke of Ferrara, and was distinguished for her love of letters, and her friend-ship for Calvin and the protestants. Died 1575.

RENNEL, MAJOR, an East Indian officer, and distinguished geographical writer, 1742-1830.

RENNELL, THOMAS, dean of Winchester, and son-in-law of Sir William Blackstone, regarded as one of the most accomplished men of his age, author of Sermons, 1753-1840. His son, of the same name, born at Winchester 1787, became in 1811 editor of the 'British Critic,' and published about the same time his 'Animadversions on the Unitarian Version of the New Testament;' d. 1824.

RENNEVILLE, CONSTANTINE DE, author of a 'History of the Bastille,' in which he had been confined on a charge of treason; born at Caen 1650, died in England 1724.

RENNEVILLE, SOPHIE, a French lady, author of works on education, 1771-1822.

RENNIE, JOHN, a distinguished civil engineer, and the first perhaps who in the execution of

machinery carefully distributed and accurately calculated the strains of the different parts, so that these were *justly proportioned*, a feature which up to a very recent period was a peculiar characteristic of British machinery. He was born at Phantassie in Haddingtonshire, 7th June, 1761. His father was a farmer, celebrated for his skill and desire to improve agriculture. As early as 1780, on being asked at what season he began ploughing, answered that he ploughed at all seasons! John Rennie acquired the rudiments of education at the school of Phantassie and afterwards at Dunbar, where, on the promotion of the master, he, for a short time, conducted the school. He early displayed a love of nature, and an aptitude for mechanical contrivance, and the use of tools. He worked as a mechanic for some years under Andrew Meikle, a millwright of the district, under whose superintendence he assisted in the erection of some mills in Haddingtonshire, and went as far as Dundee to erect one on his own account. The opportunity presented itself, and Rennie took advantage of it, to attend the courses of lectures on mechanical philosophy and chemistry, by Robison and Black, in Edinburgh college. Prepared thus with what books and professors could teach, he entered the world; and it may be said, that during all the course of his useful life, he was adding to his stock of knowledge, or seeking the means of improving his practice by observing the operations and effects of his own works, as well as of those which had been executed by other engineers. About 1781, or when in his twenty-first year, feeling himself qualified to practise the profession of civil engineering on a greater scale than Scotland then afforded field for, he set out for London. On his way he spent some months with Watt at Soho. Soon after he was established in London, Bolton and Watt employed Rennie in the construction of two steam engines, and the machinery connected with them, at the Albion Flour Mills. All the wheel work was of *cast iron* instead of wood, which had been always previously used in such machinery. The works were finished in 1789, and obtained Watt's highest commendation. Rennie continued to the last to be employed in the construction of steam engines and other machinery, and, at the same time, he was almost constantly engaged in designing or superintending those public works which have given him so just a claim to celebrity. Rennie designed and executed innumerable bridges, but his masterpieces are Waterloo bridge, the Southwark cast iron bridge, and New London bridge, the execution of which latter was left to his sons to complete. His great engineering genius was displayed besides in numerous canals for navigation successfully carried out under his direction; in the extensive drainage schemes for the Lincolnshire fens, which he planned and executed; in the magnificent London, and East and West India docks; the Hull docks, where he constructed the first *dredging machine* used in this country. But the catalogue of his works cannot be recited here. He was indefatigable in business, and personally directed minutest details. He was a man of noble presence, of somewhat austere temper, and not very social habits. Chantrey, who made a bust of him, said of it that it was his (Chantrey's) *Jupiter*. Until within a few years of his death he enjoyed excellent health. He died Oc-

tober 16, 1821, at the early age of sixty-one, leaving many magnificent designs to be executed by his two elder sons, GEORGE and JOHN, the latter now Sir John Rennie; he was buried in St. Paul Cathedral. [L.D.B.G.]

RENNIGER, or RHANGER, MICHAEL, a native of Hampshire, chaplain to Queen Elizabeth, and author of Latin poems, 1529-1609.

RENOU, A., a French painter, 1731-1806.

RENTI, GASTON JEAN BAPTISTE, a French nobleman, remarkable for his ascetic devotion to religion, and for his charities, 1611-1649.

RENZI, A., an Italian writer, 1780-1823.

REPIN, NICHOLAS WASILIEWITSCH, Prince, a celebrated Russian diplomatist, 1731-1801.

REPTON, HUMPHREY, a private gentleman, distinguished as a wr. on landscape gardening, 1752-1811.

REQUENO Y VIVES, VINCENT, a Span.

Jesuit, numismatist, and archæologist, 1743-1811.

REQUIER, J. B., a French writer, 1715-1781.

RESENIUS, JOHN PAUL, a learned divine, and of a Lutheran clergyman of Denmark, 1561-1616. His grandson, PETER JOHN, professor of metaphysics and jurisprudence at Copenhagen, 1625-1696.

RESTAUT, P., a Fr. grammarian, 1696-1776.

RESTIF-DE-LA-BRETONNE, N. E., a French and cynical French novelist, 1731-1806.

RESTOUT, JOHN, a French painter, director of the Academy, 1692-1768. His son, J. BERNA, a painter and member of the Academy, died 1771.

RETTY, J. A., a Latin poet, 1755-1814.

RETZ, GILLES DE SAVAL, Seigneur de France, French marshal, born 1396, distinguished himself in the wars with the English, and acquired a graceful celebrity by his cruelties and infamous debaucheries: hung and burnt 1440.

RETZ, or RAIZ, ALBERT DE GONDI, Marquis de France, a native of Florence, who came to France with Catharine de Medici, and was rewarded with barony of Retz and a marshal's baton, 1522-1611. His brother, PIERRE, Cardinal de Retz, advanced by favour of Catharine, 1533-1616. Their nephew is the subject of the following article.

RETZ, JEAN FRANCOIS PAUL DE GONDI, Cardinal de France, the hero of the civil wars of the Fronde in the minority of Louis XIV., was son of Philip Emanuel de Gondi, general of the French Gallies, and was born at Montmirail, 1611. He was educated by St. Vincent de Paul, destined for the church, but turned out a dissipated and turbulent character in his youth, preferred entering into the intrigues of the court and heading the popular party opposed to Mazarin and Condé. The only sincere parties in the cabal, for it hardly possesses the dignity of a party, though it was marked by all the sufferings of a war, was the distressed people, who became mere tools of ambition and faction. The popular manifestations provoked by De Retz were such as to those which marked the commencement of the French revolution; and the year 1649 was signalized by the resort to arms and the erection of barricades. The court was obliged to leave him till De Retz was purchased by a cardinal: which he was nominated by the king in 1651. He was then arrested, during the lull which followed by Mazarin, and remained a prisoner from 1651 to 1654, when he escaped to Spain, and going to that country to Rome, engaged in the intrigues

the papal court. In 1661, the death of Mazarin enabled him to return to France and make his peace with the king; he resigned, however, the titular archbishopric which he had held since the death of his uncle, and received the abbey of St. Denis in lieu of it. The remainder of his life presents a singular contrast with the part we have sketched; he abandoned his magnificent manner of living, and sequestered the greater part of his income to the payment of his debts, amounting to more than a million and a-half sterling; twice it is said, he wished to renounce the purple, which he confessed to have purchased too dearly. He died at Paris, universally esteemed, in 1679, leaving 'Memoirs' which are highly valued for their impartiality, and for the sketches of character with which they are replete. [E.R.]

RETZIUS, A. J., a Swed. botanist, 1747-1821.

REUCHLIN, JOHN, one of the most eminent German scholars, prof. of Greek and Hebrew at Wittenberg, and teacher of Melancthon, 1455-1522.

REUILLY, J. DE, a Fr. traveller, 1780-1810.

REUSCH, J. P., a Ger. philologist, 1691-1754.

REUSNER, N., a German juriconsult and statesman, author of some compilations and Latin poems, 1545-1602. His brother, ELIAS, an antiquary and historian, 1555-1612.

REUSS, J. D., a Germ. philologist, 1750-1837.

REUTH, B., a Russian historian, last century.

REUVEN, P., a Dutch painter, 1650-1718.

REUVENS, JOHN EVERHARD, one of the best learned juriconsults ever produced in Holland, was born at Haarlem, 1763, and perished at Brussels, the victim of a conspiracy in 1816. He was one of the authors of the new criminal code of the Low Countries.

REVEL, J., a French painter, 1684-1751.

REVELEY, WILLEY, a pupil of Sir W. Chambers, dist. as an architect and antiquary, d. 1799.

REVELLIERE-LEPAUX, LOUIS MARIE, a member of the constituent assembly, of the convention, and the directory, 1753-1824.

REVER, M. F. G., a Fr. antiquary, 1753-1828.

REVIUS, J., a Dutch *savant*, 1586-1658.

REWBELL, JEAN BAPTISTE, successively deputy to the estates-general, the convention, and the directory of the French republic, in which he was replaced by Sieyès, 1746-1816.

REY, J., a French chemist, died 1645.

REY, JEAN BAPTISTE, an eminent musical composer, several years director of the orchestra in the chapel of Napoleon, 1734-1810.

EYHER, S., a German *savant*, 1635-1714.

EYN, J. DE, a Flemish painter, died 1678.

EYNA, C. DE, a Spanish Hebraist, 16th cent.

EYNEAU, C. R., a Fr. geometr., 1656-1728.

EYNER, E., a nonconf. div., abt. 1600-1670.

EYNIER, JOHN LOUIS EBENEZER, a French general and statesman, 1771-1814. His brother, ANTHONY, an economist, 1762-1814.

EYNOLDS, E., an Engl. prelate, 1595-1676.

EYNOLDS, SIR JOSHUA, considered the father of the English school of painting as regards special characteristics, was born at Plympton Devonshire, where his father was rector, July 1723. He was intended for the medical profession, but was induced by the perusal of Richardson's *Essays on Painting*, &c., to take up painting as a profession. A handsome edition of these

essays was in 1773 dedicated to Sir Joshua by Richardson's son, comprising—*The Theory of Painting*, *Essay on the Art of Criticism*, and *The Science of a Connoisseur*. Reynolds's first master was Hudson the portrait painter, with whom he was placed in 1741. He first set up as a portrait painter at Devonport, but in 1746 settled in London in St. Martin's Lane. In 1749 he accompanied Commodore Keppel in the Centurion to the Mediterranean, and remained altogether about three years in Italy. He commenced business again in London in 1752, and soon became the most prominent painter of the capital. In 1768, when the Royal Academy was established, Reynolds was unanimously elected president at the first meeting of the members, December 14, of that year, and he was knighted by George III. in consequence. In 1784 he succeeded Allan Ramsay as principal painter in ordinary to the king; and after an unrivalled career as a portrait painter, died at his house in Leicester Square, February 23, 1792. He was buried with great pomp in St. Paul's Cathedral, where a fine statue by Flaxman is placed immediately below the dome, in honour of his memory. His large fortune, about £80,000, was inherited by his niece, Miss Palmer, who became afterwards marchioness of Thomond. His collection of works of art sold for nearly £17,000. Sir Joshua Reynolds, notwithstanding his careless and feeble drawing, was indisputably a great painter; some of his portraits are among the first masterpieces of the art, whether as simple portraits, or as fancy pieces, as for instance, 'Lord Heathfield' in the National Gallery, of the former class, and 'Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse,' at Dulwich, of the latter. His pictures are necessarily very numerous, their chief excellence is their natural grace, fullness of expression, substantial character, and frequently a charming richness of colour and light and shade. His eulogium cannot be better expressed than in the words of Burke:—"He was the first Englishman who added the praise of the elegant arts to the other glories of his country;" "The loss of no man of his time can be felt with more sincere, general, and unmixed sorrow." Sir Joshua has bequeathed to posterity besides his paintings, fifteen elegant and valuable 'Discourses,' of which a magnificent edition edited by John Burnet, was published by James Carpenter in 1842. There is a full life of Reynolds by Northcote, two vols. 8vo, London, 1819. [R.N.W.]

REYRAC, FRANCIS PHILIP DELAURENS DE, a French ecclesiastic and poet, 1734-1782.

REYS, ANTHONY DAS, a Portuguese divine, known as a poet and biographer, 1690-1738.

REZZANO, F., an Italian poet, 1731-1780.

REZZONICO, ANTHONY JOSEPH, Count Della Torre, an Ital. critic, and gov. of Parma, 1709-85.

RHAY, T., a French controversialist, 1603-71.

RHAZES, an Arabian physician, died 932.

RHEINEK, C., a German composer, 1748-96.

RHENANUS, BEATUS, a learned critic, and one of the restorers of letters in Germany, 1485-1547.

RHENFERD, J., a Ger. Orientalist, 1654-1712.

RHESE, J. D., a Welch philologist, 1534-1609.

RHETICUS, G. J., a Swiss astron., 1514-1576.

RHIANUS, a Greek grammarian, B.C. 200.

RHIGAS, a modern Greek poet, and martyr of patriotism, was born in Thessaly about 1758.

Having organized a secret society to achieve the independence of Greece, he was arrested by the Austrian government, and, a rescue being feared, was drowned in the Danube, May, 1798. His poems are said to be full of inspiration, besides which he commenced a Greek journal, and translated several French works.

RHO, J., an Italian ascetic, 1590-1662.

RHODE, J. G., a Germ. Orientalist, died 1827.

RHODES, ALEXANDER DE, a Fr. Jesuit, dist. as a missionary to the East, from 1618 to 1660.

RHODES, J., a Danish *savant*, 1587-1659.

RHODIGINUS, CELIUS, a learned Italian, called by Scaliger, who was a pupil of his, the Varro of his age. His proper name was LODOVICO CELIO RICCHERI, 1450-1525.

RHODOMAN, L., a Germ. *savant*, 1546-1606.

RHUNKEN, or RUHNEKEN, DAVID, an eminent critic and professor at Leyden, 1723-98.

RHYNE, W. F., a Dutch naturalist, 17th cent.

RHYZELIUS, ANDREW, a Swedish antiquarian, chaplain to Charles XII., bp. of Lincoping, and member of the Upsala Academy, 1677-1755.

RIBALTA, FRANCISCO, a Spanish painter, 1551-1628. JUAN, his son and pupil, 1597-1628.

RIBAS, JOSEPH DE, a Neapolitan general, employed in the service of Russia, and one of the negotiators of the peace of Jassi; born about 1735.

RIBAS-Y-CARASQUILLAS, F. DE, a Spanish Dominican, and adversary of the Jesuits, 1612-87.

RIBERA, ANASTASIUS PANTALEON DE, a Span. poet and wit, time of Philip IV., 1580-1629.

RIBERA. See SPAGNOLETTO.

RIBES, ANNE ARNAUD DE, a French colonel of engineers, distinguished in Spain in the wars of the French republic and of the empire, 1731-1811.

RIBIER, W., a French historian and deputy to the estates-general, 1575-1663.

RIBIT, J., a French Hellenist, 16th century.

RIBOUTTE, F. L., a Fr. dramat., 1770-1834.

RICARD, D., a French translator, 1741-1803.

RICARDO, DAVID, a merchant of London, of Dutch descent, famous for his writings on finance and the statistics of public economy, was born 1772, and first appeared as an author during the discussion connected with the Bullion Committee in 1810. His great work 'On the Principles of Political Economy and Taxation,' was published in 1817. In 1819, he became member of parliament for Portarlington. Died 1823.

RICART, or RYCAUT, SIR PAUL, an English traveller, historian, and diplomatist, died 1700.

RICCATI, VINCENT DE, an Italian mathematician and engineer, 1707-1775. His brother, JOURDAIN, a musician, 1709-1790.

RICCHERI. See RHODIGINUS.

RICCI, ANTONIO, an Italian painter, surnamed *Barbalunga*, taught by Domenichino, 1600-1649.

RICCI, C., an Italian painter, 1580-1620.

RICCI, J. B., an Italian painter, 1545-1620.

RICCI, LORENZO, the last general of the Jesuits, born at Florence, 1703, died in the castle of St. Angelo, 1775. His nephew, SCPIO, an Italian prelate, imprisoned for his attachment to the protestant doctrines, 1741-1810.

RICCI, M., a Romish missionary, 1552-1610.

RICCI, M. A., an Italian cardinal, 1619-1682.

RICCI, SEBASTIANO, an Italian painter, who executed in this country the staircase at Montague

House, 1660-1734. MARCO, his nephew and pupil, born 1676, died at Venice 1730.

RICCIARELLI. See VOLTERRA.

RICCIO, B., an Italian painter, 16th century.

RICCIO, DOMENICO, generally called *Brusasorci*, an Italian painter, 1494-1567. His son, FELIX, called *Brusasorci the Younger*, 1550-1600. BAPTISTA, the brother of the latter, and CECILIA, his sister, were also painters.

RICCIOLI, GIOVANNI BATISTA, a learned Italian Jesuit and astronomer, 1578-1671.

RICCOBONI, LUIGI, called *Lelio*, an eminent Italian dramatist and comic actor, born at Modena about 1674, died 1753. His first wife, HELENA VIRGINIA BALETTI, was also an actress and authoress, 1686-1771. Their son, ANTONIO FRANCESCO, was an actor, dramatic writer, and alembicist, 1707-1772. The wife of the latter, MARIE JEANNE LABORAS DE MEZIERES, a French lady, was disting. as an actress and novelist, 1713-92.

RICH, CLAUDIUS JAMES, the distinguished traveller and Orientalist, was born in 1787, at Dijon, in Burgundy, and was brought to England in his infancy, and educated at Bristol. He became so remarkable for his skill in the Eastern languages that he obtained an appointment in the East India Company's service as early as 1803, when in seventeenth year. In 1807 he resided with James Macintosh, at Bombay, and married a daughter. His researches in Babylonia date from 1811 to 1820, and he died prematurely at Shiraz in 1821. His Oriental antiquities and MSS. were purchased by parliament for the British Museum. His memoirs were published by his widow, went through a second edition in 1839.

RICH, PENELOPE DEVEREUX, Lady of 1000, Robert Rich, was a daughter of the old earl of Essex, and the affianced bride of Sir Philip Sidney. She is the Stella of his exquisitely beautiful verses, and is admitted to have been the friend and woman of her age. The love story of 'Astrophel and 'Stella,' is one of the most painful romances of real life. It has been illustrated by the grave pen of Mrs. Jameson among others.

RICHARD I., king of England, surnamed *Cœur de Lion*, the 'Lion-hearted,' was the second son of Henry II. and Eleanor of Guienne, and had been divorced by Louis VII. of France. He was born at Oxford in 1157, and succeeded to the throne by the death of his father in 1189; he previously displayed so haughty and rebellious spirit, that it had contributed to lay the aged king in his grave. Remorse for his past misconduct was instantly followed by preparations for a crusade in Palestine, which had been resolved upon during Henry's lifetime, in consequence of the progress in arms of the renowned Saladin. On the 1st of July, 1190, Richard met Philip Augustus of France in the plain of Vezelai, and agreed upon the terms of a mutual expedition. He was then accompanied from Marseilles by the English barons, and the kings rejoined company at Messina, the appointed rendezvous of the two armies. Here the romantic episode of Richard's expedition against Cyprus, and his marriage with Berengaria took place. In the middle of 1191, these interesting proceedings ended in the capture of the armament before St. Jean d'Acre, there and for two years past besieged by the crusaders.

under the emperor Frederic. The English monarch immediately became popular among the knights, and took a leading part in the operations of the siege. The fortress surrendered, notwithstanding the efforts of Saladin to raise the siege on the 12th of July, and soon afterwards Philip Augustus departed for France, pretending sickness, but really disgusted with the supremacy of Richard, and far outshone by him in feats of arms. Richard now marched from St. Jean D'Acre at the head of 100,000 men, and defeated Saladin in a general engagement on the road towards Ascalon. This victory put the crusaders in possession of the principal towns along the sea-coast, and furnished a basis of operations that Richard was enabled to press forward to the capture of Jerusalem. Disaffection among the Christian forces prevented the accomplishment of this design, and Richard, hearing of the perfidy of his brother, John, and Philip of France, concluded a truce with Saladin, and embarked for Europe on the 9th of October, 1192. His fame had already been spread far and wide by the songs of the troubadours, and the reports of the pilgrims. Armed with a heavy battle-axe, he never hesitated to rush single-handed into the midst of the enemy, and such deeds are recorded of him as would be incredible if they were not well attested by eye-witnesses. On the passage home he was shipwrecked near Aquileia, on the coast of Italy, and, disguising himself as a pilgrim, he endeavoured to reach England by way of Germany. When near Vienna, his real character was discovered, and Leopold, duke of Austria, caused him to be arrested both in revenge of his brother-in-law, the king of Cyprus, and of the contempt that Richard had shown for his flag at Acre. On his captivity becoming known,

interrupted by a truce, and being resumed again a second truce was agreed upon, both which events occurred within the three years, 1196-1199. In the last-mentioned year Richard was preparing to return to England, when Vidomar, the count of Limoges, discovered a treasure, part of which he sent to Richard as his feudal superior. The latter claimed the whole. Avariciousness could be no part of such a character, but it should be considered that he had been at great costs in his recent wars, and his conscience may have told him that his subjects had paid a far higher ransom for him than he was worth as their sovereign. Provoked at the refusal of the Limousan, Cœur de Lion invested the castle of Chaluz, and haughtily refusing all overtures, threatened to hang the whole garrison as soon as he had taken the place. While reconnoitering this stronghold, he was shot in the shoulder with an arrow by a cross-bow-man, named Bertrand de Gourdon. The wound proved mortal, and Richard expired in the tenth year of his reign, on the 16th April, 1199. The garrison in the meanwhile had been defeated, and the king displayed his usual magnanimity by ordering that Gourdon should be set at liberty. On the contrary, the hapless man was flayed alive and then hung, by order of Marchade, the leader of the Brabantine soldiers in Richard's army. The fame of Richard Cœur de Lion has been no less widely spread in the East than in his own country, and his daring passed into a proverb among the Saracens. He had qualities also that must have made him a great king, in every sense of the word, had he outlived his martial enthusiasm, or had war been pursued for political ends in those times as in later ages. [E.R.]

RICHARD II., eldest son of Edward the black prince, and of Jane, daughter of Edmund, earl of Kent, was born at Bourdeaux 1366, and succeeded his grandfather, Edward III., 1377. He was called to govern in difficult times, when the nobles were turbulent and powerful, and the commons were just acquiring a knowledge of the power they might possibly exercise: his minority also was disturbed by the continuance of the French wars of his grandfather. At that time the modern principles of taxation were not understood, and disaffection was provoked by the exactions necessary for the public service. A priest, named John Ball, became the orator of the multitude, and the people rushed to arms under Wat Tyler, a poor man, whose daughter had been outraged by the indecent conduct of the collector of the poll-tax. This was in 1381, when the king was only fifteen years of age. Tyler, who lived at Dartford, in Kent, collected a body of 100,000 insurgents under his banner, and having pitched his camp at Blackheath, made a disastrous descent upon the metropolis. The promises of the government caused the greater part of this force to disband, and their leader was stabbed in Smithfield while conferring with the king, by Walworth, mayor of London. Assassination under such circumstances was a dangerous experiment, but Richard at this critical moment, with great presence of mind, rode up to the insurgents, and declaring he would redress their grievances, finally persuaded them to disperse to their homes. By similar means the insurrection, which had spread from county to county,



[Castle of Tournai, the prison of Richard.]

which was concealed as long as possible, Richard was ransomed by his subjects at the price of 20,000 marks, and arrived in London on the 20th of March, 1194. His contemptible brother, John, had been in connivance with Philip to usurp the kingdom, and that monarch advised him of Richard's return, with the laconic warning to 'take care of himself, for the devil had broke loose.' Richard, however, generously forgave him, and had been crowned again at Winchester, crossed to France to chastise Philip. Hostilities were

was everywhere suppressed in detail; and when all was supposed to be over the concessions were withdrawn, and commissioners being sent to all parts, supported by a large army, 1,500 of the insurgents were executed. The display of spirit by Richard on this, and a few other occasions subsequently, was mere impulse or empty vanity, unsupported by any steadfast resolve or sense of justice; and the remainder of his reign would be wholly comprehended in the history of his fall, and the assumption of power by a man of stronger will and more politic judgment, in the person of his cousin, Henry Bolingbroke, duke of Lancaster. It is the history of favouritism and weakness on the one hand, giving abundant scope to ambition and strength of resolve on the other. Richard, become the prisoner of Henry, was solemnly deposed on the 29th of September, 1399, and was either killed or starved to death in Pontefract castle at the beginning of 1400. The usurpation of the duke of Lancaster, now Henry IV., commenced the civil wars of England between the red and white roses. [E.R.]

RICHARD III., the most execrated of all English princes, was the youngest son of Richard duke of York, and was born at Fotheringay castle in Northamptonshire, 1452. He was created duke of Gloucester in 1461, on the accession of his brother, Edward IV., who claimed the throne as a descendant of Philippa, only daughter of the duke of Clarence, who was the second son of Edward III. In 1472 Richard married Ann, widow of the Lancastrian prince of Wales, and daughter of the great Warwick; the sister of that lady having previously wedded his brother Clarence. The latter prince being his elder brother, stood in the way of Richard's ambition, who fomented the intrigues which proved fatal to him; so that on the death of Edward in 1483, Richard became the natural guardian of his nephews, and was appointed legal protector of the kingdom. The elder of the boys was immediately proclaimed king as Edward V., the other was duke of York. The history of the times is only obscurely known, but the tradition of the murder of these princes in the Tower by order of Richard, is in all human probability substantially true, and a darker deed of treachery is not on record in any language. This event took place about the middle of 1483, and in January, 1484, the succession of Richard was confirmed by a servile parliament, his other rivals, the children of Clarence, having been declared illegitimate by defamation of the usurper's own mother. In about three months afterwards Richard lost his son, the prince of Wales, and within another year the daughter of Warwick followed her child to the tomb. Richard, thus made a widower, proposed to marry the Princess Elizabeth, eldest daughter of his brother Edward, who was destined for the earl of Richmond, the heir of the house of Lancaster. The latter was abroad at the time, but now hastened the preparations for his intended return to deliver England from Richard's tyranny, and in fine, landed at Milford Haven on the 7th of August, 1485. Richard took the field at the head of 15,000 men, and met Richmond at the head of 10,000, with the assurance, however, of aid from Lord Stanley, who commanded another body of 7,000. The encounter

took place at Bosworth field, near Leicester, the 21st of August, and Stanley keeping his promise at the critical moment, secured the victory to Richmond. Richard III. was as brave as was cruel and politic. As the action grew desperate he fought with the courage of a hero, making a last determined rush at his opponent, fell under the number of assailants that closed around him. Richmond then became king under the title of Henry VII., and having married Elizabeth, united thereby the houses of York and Lancaster, and thus terminated the civil wars. In short a time, passed in expectation of his struggle, Richard can hardly be said to have reigned, yet he distinguished himself by acts which mark the statesman. Such acts, however, never be admitted to cancel crime; the first act is to avoid evil; the first possible right, is independence of all wrong. [E.]

RICHARD, two dukes of Normandy:—**RICHARD I.**, son and successor of William Long-Sword, reigned 993-996. **RICHARD II.**, son and successor of the preceding, 996-1027. A duke of Burgundy, reigned 877-921. A count of Evreux, accompanied William the Bastard in his expedition against England, reigned 1037-1067. **princes of Capua**:—**RICHARD I.**, succeeded his father as count of Aversa 1059, and was invested with the principality of Capua by the pope, Nicholas II., 1062; died 1078. **RICHARD II.** succeeded 1091, and, being deposed by his subjects, was established by Roger, duke of Apulia, 1098, and 1105. Lastly, a count of Rhodes, who died a long reign about 1135.

RICHARD, bishop of Chichester, died 125. **RICHARD**, archbishop of Armagh, surnamed ARMACHANUS, said to have translated the Bible into Irish, and a reformer of the friars, died 14.

RICHARD OF BURY, a learned statesman and patron of learning, was born at Bury Edmunds 1287. He commenced his career as tutor of Prince Edward, afterwards Edward I., became bishop of Durham in 1333, and chancellor and high treasurer of England in 1334; died 1343.

RICHARD OF CIRENCESTER, a Benedictine monk of Westminster, author of works on chronology and British history, died 1401 or 1402.

RICHARD OF CORNWALL, an uncrowned emperor of Germany, son of John, king of England, was born 1209, and first distinguished himself in Palestine. He was crowned king of Germany at Aix-la-Chapelle to the prejudice of Conrad in 1255, and was remarkable for the wisdom of his administration; died 1272.

RICHARD OF ST. VICTOR, a Scottish philosopher and Scripture commentator of the 12th century.

RICHARD, C., a Fr. mathematician, 1589-1644.

RICHARD, C. L., a political and ecclesiastical writer, author of 'Dictionnaire des Sciences et des Lettres', b. in Lorraine 1711, shot at Mons 1757.

RICHARD, CLAUDE LOUIS, an excellent naturalist, was born in 1754. He died in 1821. His grandfather was one of Bernard de Jussieu's disciples at the Jardin du Roi at Paris, and he had the superintendence of Louis XVth's garden at Auteuil. Inheriting thus a love for botany, his passion for the study was carried to the extreme, his parents wished him to study theology, as there were good prospects for him in the church, but he

ears, entreaties, nor threats, could prevail upon him to follow the line of life chalked out for him, and his father at last turned him out of doors at the age of fourteen, with a miserable pittance to support him. Nothing daunted by this rigorous treatment, the young enthusiast made his way to Paris, where he studied botany under Bernard de Jussieu, and in a few years afterwards received an appointment to proceed as botanist to Cayenne and the other French colonies in America. He remained there for eight years, and during that time made extensive collections both in botany and zoology. Arriving in France in 1789, he found the men in power so much absorbed in their own struggles for existence to attend to scientific pursuits. He had before him the mortification to find the little money he had previously accumulated gone, his health injured and himself cruelly neglected. Unfortunately for science these disappointments and blighted hopes rendered him misanthropical and churlish. He shut himself up from the scientific world, and henceforth studied for himself alone. The fine collections he made, thus became of no avail to his countrymen, and he was exceedingly chary even in communicating to any one the results of his researches. In 1795 he was appointed professor of botany at the Ecole de Médecine. His lectures were excellent and well attended; and fortunately a portion of them has been published by one of his pupils from notes taken at the time. This work contains a few memoirs which he published in some of the scientific journals show that he possessed original views in botany, and could express them with great conciseness and accuracy. He had in view the intention of producing a new philosophy of botany in the style of Linnæus, as also a new nomenclature of the science, but he did not live long enough to maturity. [W.B.]

RICHARD G., a French missionary, 1764-1832.

RICHARD J., an ecclesiastical wr., 1639-1719.

RICHARD, J. P., a Fr. preacher, 1743-1820.

RICHARDSON, J., an African traveller, d. 1851.

RICHARDSON, JOHN, a learned Irish prelate, author of 'Observations on the Old Testament,' d. 1654.

RICHARDSON, JONATHAN, a distinguished portrait painter and writer on art, about 1665-1715. His son and literary assistant, died 1771.

RICHARDSON, JOSEPH, a poet, died 1803.

RICHARDSON, SAMUEL, the son of a joiner, was born in Derbyshire in 1689. After passing through a village school, he was bound to a printer in London, and, after having been a few years foreman to his master, set up in business for himself. He prospered as rapidly as his good conduct and industry deserved, was appointed printer of the journals of the House of Commons, and enjoyed domestic happiness in two successive marriages. He was always fond of reading, was a voluminous letter-writer, especially to ladies, and furnished places to the booksellers. But his authorship went no farther than this, till he had completed his fiftieth year. He then agreed, on the request of two publishers, to compose a series of familiar and instructive letters; and, when he had worked for three months at his task, what he produced was his novel of 'Pamela, or Virtue Rewarded.' It was published in 1740. It was the first novel of domestic life which had broke in on the unadorned romances, (for Defoe had barred himself from

polite patronage by his unlucky choice of subjects); and it had therefore novelty, besides its great merit in natural and minute description, to recommend it to the extraordinary popularity which it immediately attained. In 1749 it was followed by 'The History of Clarissa Harlowe,' a novel whose pathos is so profound as to be positively painful. In 'The History of Sir Charles Grandison,' published in 1753, the author aspired somewhat above the sphere of manners which he was best qualified to describe; but, in spite of this, and of the wearisome prolixity which reigns here yet more than in his other novels, this is really a fine picture of the ideal gentleman. It is to the immortal honour of Richardson that he, the earliest of our modern novelists, (unless Defoe should be ranked among them,) produced works untainted by the immorality which disgraced Fielding and his other successors. He passed his old age in comfort and fame, being only a good deal spoiled by the homage of his admirers, particularly the ladies who flocked about him. He died in 1761. [W.S.]

RICHARDSON, W., son of a Scottish minister, known as a miscellaneous writer and poet, d. 1814.

RICHARDSON, W., a learned antiquarian and minister of the Church of England, 1698-1775.

RICHE, CLAUDE ANTHONY GASPARD, a Fr. physician, distinguished as a naturalist, 1762-1797.

RICHELET, CÉSAR PETER, a Fr. writer, au. of several Dictionaries and translations, 1631-1691.

RICHELIEU, ARMAND JEAN DU PLESSIS, Cardinal, was born at Paris on the 5th of September, 1585. The family name was Plessis, but many members of it became distinguished in connection with the territorial title of Richelieu. Armand was a younger son, and was consecrated bishop of Luçon in 1607. It was a period when the possession of the great ecclesiastical dignities was not supposed in France to turn the habits of a young man of noble family from the usual licentious pursuits of his rank, but Richelieu was fonder of power than of pleasure, and he soon acquired it by ably and rigidly performing the functions of his high office. His court success is said to have commenced with a harangue which it fell to him to deliver to the young monarch, Louis XIII., and which secured the attention and approval of the queen mother, Mary of Medicis. He received his cardinal's hat in 1622, and two years afterwards became chief minister of the crown. His ministry was remarkable for the development of great systems, and the chief of them was the breaking down the territorial power of the nobility, and confirming the influence of the crown, which had long before brought the commons under subjection to a perfect despotism. His career was distinguished at once by daring and success. All who resisted him, including the highest princes of the blood, were remorselessly executed as common criminals, and thinking it necessary to his purpose, he drove his old patroness the queen dowager into exile. He broke the power of the Calvinists by besieging and taking their stronghold Rochelle. But his antipathy to them seems to have originated less in religious intolerance than in a desire to uproot those singular secular privileges which made them supreme even over the royal prerogative in the districts assigned to them. In counteracting the power of Austria, which was the second main

principle of his ministry, he used for his purpose the Calvinists of the north, and the Mahomedans of the south, with thorough impartiality. He combined with his courage and great talent many ludicrous weaknesses. He died on the 4th of December, 1642. [J.H.B.]

RICHELIEU, ALPHONSO LOUIS DU PLESSIS DE, eldest brother of the statesman, known as the cardinal of Lyons, and distinguished for his charities; 1582-1663. **L. F. ARMAND**, his grand-nephew, a marshal of France, and member of the Academy, was born at Paris in 1696; at the age of fourteen he was married and commenced life at court, died 1788. **ARMAND EMMANUEL**, grandson of the latter, was born in 1766, and at the period of the emigration, 1789, took service under Suwarrow. In 1815 he returned to France, and became foreign minister. Died 1822.

RICHER, ADRIAN, a distinguished French historian, 1720-1798. His brother, **FRANCIS**, a jurist and writer on mythology, &c., 1718-1790.

RICHER, E., a learned French divine, author of a work on ecclesiastical and political power, which gave rise to much controversy, 1560-1631.

RICHER, E., an elegant and learned French writer, author of 'La Nouvelle Jerusalem,' d. 1835.

RICHER, H., a dramatic writer, 1685-1748.

RICHER, J., a French astronomer, died 1696.

RICHERAND, BARNO, a celebrated French surgeon and writer on physiology, died 1840.

RICHMAN, G. W., a native of Livonia, prof. of natural philosophy at Petersburg, 1711-1753.

RICHMOND, CHARLES LENNOX, duke of, secretary of state and grand master of artillery, 1735-1806. His nephew, and heir of the same name, governor of Plymouth, lord-lieutenant of Sussex and governor of Canada, 1764-1812.

RICHMOND, LEGH, a minister of the Church of England, editor of a 'Selection from the Fathers of the Church,' and author of 'Annals of the Poor,' 1772-1827.

RICHTER, A. G., a Ger. surgeon, 1742-1812.

RICHTER, JEAN PAUL FRIEDRICH, was born in 1763, in the principality of Baireuth, in Franconia. His father, a Lutheran village pastor, was so poor that his son's education was carried on with much difficulty; and, dying before Jean Paul reached the university, he left his family in great distress. The youth, bent on attaining scholarship, and intending at first to be a clergyman, struggled on for a while at Leipzig, often wanting bread; and in 1783 he found his way to the press with a work (the 'Grönländische Prozessen,') which showed him to have already opened his peculiar vein. Another of his strange sketches, 'An Extract from the Devil's Papers,' lay unpublished for several years, during which Jean Paul remained in the depths of penury. In 1793 he opened a school in the little town of Schwarzenbach, in his native province; and then also he attracted public applause for the first time, by the publication of 'The Invisible Lodge.' Thus encouraged, he devoted himself entirely to authorship, poured forth his works with rapidity, and became one of the most celebrated among the German writers of his time. He shifted his residence often till 1803, and then settled at Baireuth for the remainder of his life, which closed in 1825. Jean Paul wrote philosophical treatises, such as his

'Levana, or the Theory of Education,' and the 'Introduction to Aesthetics' (Vorschule der Ästhetik). But his fame rests on a kind of compositions which are almost, yet not quite, novels or romances. They unite narrative, description, and reflection; they pass from the wildest flights of grotesque to original humour to the depths of pathetic tenderness; they contain as much of striking thought as ever was embodied in any work of fiction, as much of poetic imagination as ever was pressed in prose. His thinking is unsystematic but often wonderfully suggestive as well as acute, and his style is entirely his own, and so eccentric that his books are not less difficult for Germans than for foreigners. Among the works which his sixty volumes a few may be named:—'Herakleitos,' 'Quintus Fixlein,' 'Biographical Divisions under the Skull of a Giantess,' 'Flower, Fire and Thorn-Pieces,' 'The Journey of the Regimental Chaplain Schmelzle,' 'Titan,' 'The Life of Fit,' 'The Comet, or Nicolaus Markgraf.' [W.]

RICHTER, OTTO FREDERICK VON, a Prussian traveller and Oriental scholar, 1792-1816.

RICIMER, a Roman patrician and general of Swedish origin, regarded as the ablest commander of the age. From the period of his first success against the enemies of Rome in 456, he posed and created the emperors at his will. In 472 he stormed Rome, and gave it up to the rage and cruelty of his soldiers. He died soon after.

RICIUS, P., a learned German, 16th century.

RICKMAN, JOHN a distinguished statistician, many years assistant clerk in the House of Commons, 1771-1841.

RIDER, JOHN, an Irish prelate, 1562-1633.

RIDER, WILLIAM, master of St. Paul's school, author of a 'History of England,' &c., died 1717.

RIDGLEY, T., a nonconf. divine, 1667-1738.

RIDINGER, J. E., a Germ. painter, 1695-1761.

RIDLEY, GLOSTER, an English divine and theologian, best known as a dramatic writer, poet, 1702-1774. His son, **JAMES**, a chaplain to the army, author of 'Tales of the Genii,' d. 1774.

RIDLEY, NICHOLAS, a martyr of the English Church during the Marian persecution, was born in Northumberland, and educated at Newcastle Tyne, at the commencement of the sixteenth century. He was soon known for his high attainments in theological learning, and his promotion commenced by his appointment as chaplain to archbishop of Canterbury (Cranmer) in 1537. The accession of Edward VI. in 1547, he became a popular preacher of the doctrine of reformation; in September of that year he was appointed bishop of Rochester, and in 1549, on the deprivation of Bonner, bishop of London. Cranmer and Ridley worked heartily together during the reign of Edward VI., but with this difference, that Cranmer was more willing to trim his sails to the current winds, and Ridley stood firmer in his individual convictions. It was a long time before he gave up the doctrine of the corporal presence at the eucharist, and he never abandoned his preference for episcopalian distinctions, the use of vestments, and the priestly manner of administering the Lord's supper. Ridley tried in vain to convince Hooker, the bishop elect of Gloucester, of the retention of these 'rags of superstition,' and he himself underwent a long imprisonment before

submitted to wear them. It is to Ridley, in short, more than to any other prelate, that we are indebted for the English liturgy as it exists at present; and no one acquainted with the history of Edward the Sixth's reign will require to be told under what difficulties it was formed. When the health of Edward was declining in 1553, he induced that prince to endow the public charities which bear his name; viz., Christ's Hospital, St. Bartholomew's, St. Thomas's, and Bridewell; and at the king's death joined the party who endeavoured to place the crown on the head of Lady Jane Grey. Though he submitted himself to martyr, he was committed to the Tower in July, 1553, and in March, 1554, was conveyed to Oxford, together with Latimer and Cranmer, to be tried for heresy. He walked to the place of execution in his episcopal robes, a striking proof of his regard for those distinctions, and was burnt with Latimer on the 16th of October, 1555, in front of Balliol college. He endured the torments of the stake with great courage, and as the flames did not reach the vital parts so soon in his case, Latimer expired before him. His works have been republished by the Parker Society. [E.R.]

RIDLEY, SIR THOMAS, of the same family as the martyr, distinguished as a civilian, died 1629.

RIDOLFI, C., an Italian painter, 1570-1644.

RIDOLFI, C., a painter and historian, 1602-60.

RIEBOV, G. H., a Germ. theologian, 1708-74.

RIEDEL, J. H., a Germ. diploma., 1740-85.

RIEDINGER, JOHN ELIAS, a native of Ulm

Swabia, dist. as a painter of animals, 1695-1757.

RIEGGER, J. A. G., a Ger. canonist, d. 1795.

RIEGO-Y-NUNEZ, RAFAEL DEL, a Spanish painter and patriot of the revolution of 1820, born 1785, executed after the restoration of Ferdinand I., November, 1823.

RIEM, J., a German agriculturist, 1739-1807.

RIENZI, or RIENZO. COLA, or NICOLA GABRIANO DE RIENZO, famous in Roman history for his assumption of the dictatorship in that capital, was born of humble parents about 1310, and was known in 1340 as a friend of Petrarch, and like the poet, was distinguished by his love of the ancient public institutions of Rome, and by his profound knowledge of antiquity. He was also a great orator, and was in the habit of addressing the people on their political degradation and the oppression of the nobles. His most frequent theme was the destruction of the noble monuments of ancient Rome, the conversion of palaces and churches into fortresses by the rival factions, and the total abandonment of the city by the popes, who then resided at Avignon. His eloquent appeals borrowed force from the ruins, in the midst of which he addressed the people, and it was always easy to give that political meaning to his harangues at the anarchy of the times dictated. The papal authority favoured a movement which held out some prospect of depressing the factions, and on the 20th of May, 1347, Rienzo was accompanied to the capitol, at the head of an immense multitude, by the bishop of Orvieto, the pope's vicar, and was then appointed the people's tribune with full sanction. In this character Rienzo, surrounded by a regular militia, re-established the administration of justice, sent ambassadors to other states, and was courted, as the mediator between them

and the pope, by some of the principal sovereigns of Europe. His power lasted no longer than the December of the same year, when a reaction took place, headed by the great families he had depressed, and Rienzo, abandoned by the people, sought refuge in Bohemia. In 1352 he was conveyed a prisoner to Avignon, and would have been executed, but his own eloquence, the intercession of his friend Petrarch, and the death of Clement VI., saved him. Innocent VI., who succeeded Clement, found it politic to restore Rienzo to his dictatorship, but he was now hampered with restrictions, and with the necessity of raising supplies of money for the pope. These circumstances, and the severities he found it necessary to exercise, alienated the city, and a popular tumult being excited, Rienzo was massacred on the 8th of October, 1354. The popes continued to reside at Avignon till 1376, a period, in the whole of seventy years, bewailed by Petrarch as a time of barbaric devastation. [E.R.]

RIES, FERDINAND, a celebrated musician, was born at Bonn in Germany, in the year 1784. His father and grandfather were both musicians, the one having been first violinist, and the other leader of the orchestra, at Cologne. The young Ferdinand received his musical education from Bernhard Romberg, and from Albrechtsberger. In 1801 he removed to Munich, and afterwards to Vienna, where he became the first acknowledged pupil of Beethoven, and where he laid the foundation of his future fame as a composer. In 1805 he was drawn as a conscript for the French army, but having in early life lost the sight of one eye from small-pox he was dismissed as being disqualified to serve as a soldier. He afterwards visited Russia, where he remained till 1813, when he arrived in England and was admitted a member of the Philharmonic Society, where several of his compositions were performed with great applause, and where he was much admired as a piano-forte player. Having acquired a well-merited independence he returned to his native town, when he produced two German operas and an oratorio 'David.' He died at Frankfurt in 1838. [J.M.]

RIETER, H., a Swiss painter, 1751-1818.

RIGAUD, HYACINTH, a celebrated painter, called the Vandyke of France, 1659-1743.

RIGAUD, STEPHEN PETER, professor of astronomy at Oxford, born at Richmond, 1775, d. 1839.

RIGAULT, N., a Fr. philologist, 1577-1654.

RIGHINI, V., an Italian composer, 1758-1812.

RIGHTWISE, or RITWYSE, JOHN, a classical scholar, and master of St. Paul's school, d. 1532.

RIGORD, RIGORDUS, RIGOTTUS, or RIGOTUS, a French ecclesiastic and historian of Philip-Augustus of France, died about 1207.

RIGORD, J. P., a French antiq., 1656-1727.

RILEY, JOHN, an English painter, 1646-1691.

RINALDI, ODESICO, a learned ecclesiastical historian, born at Treviso, 1595, died 1671.

RINCON, A. DE, a Span. painter, 1446-1500.

RING, JOHN, a pupil of the two Hunters, distinguished as a surgical writer, 1751-1821.

RINGELBERGIUS, JOACHIM FORTIUS, German SHERCK, a disting. Flemish philos., 16th ct.

RINGGLI, G., a Swiss painter, 1575-1635.

RINK, F. T., a German Orientalist, died 1811.

RINNANN, S., a Swiss mineralogist, 1720-92.

RINUCCINI, OTTAVIO, a Florentine poet, said to be the inventor of the opera, died 1621.

RIOJA, P. DE, a Spanish poet, 1590-1658.

RIOLAN, JEAN, a French physician of considerable celebrity, born at Paris in 1580, and died there in 1657, aged seventy-seven. He was a vigorous controversialist, and his somewhat numerous treatises were collected into 1 volume folio, in 1650. In conjunction with La Brosse he was the founder of the Royal Botanic Garden at Paris, to establish which he had obtained permission from Mary de Medicis, the mother of Louis XIII. [J.M.C.]

RIPAULT, L. M., a French *savant*, 1775-1823.

RIPLEY, GEORGE, or GREGORY, an English alchemist and poet, time of Henry VII., d. 1490.

RIPPERDA, JOHN WILLIAM, Baron De, a military and political adventurer, who rose to great distinction in the empire of Morocco, born at Groningen, in Flanders, 1680, died at Tetuan 1737.

RIQUET, PETER PAUL DE, the engineer of the noble canal of Languedoc, to the execution of which he devoted the whole of his fortune, 1604-1680. This canal unites the Mediterranean with the Bay of Biscay, and the works were completed by Riquet's two sons.

RISBECK, G., a Dutch historian, 1750-1786.

RISDON, TRISTRAM, a native of Devonshire, author of a 'Survey' of that county, 1580-1640.

RISLEY, T., a puritan divine, 1630-1716.

RITCHIE, JOSEPH, one of the victims of African discovery, was employed in an exploring expedition with Captain Lyon, and d. in Fezzan 1819.

RITSON, ISAAC, a medical pupil, distinguished as a professional and miscellaneous wr., 1761-89.

RITSON, JOSEPH, an English lawyer, disting. as a literary antiquarian and editor, 1752-1803.

RITTANGELIUS, or RITHANGEL, JOHN STEPHEN, professor of Oriental languages at Konigsberg, author of several books founded on his Judaical learning, died about 1652.

RITTENHOUSE, DAVID, a celebrated American astronomer and mathematician, 1732-1796.

RITTER, J. B., a German chemist, 1762-1807.

RITER, J. W., a Ger. philosopher, 1776-1810.

RITERSHUY, CONRAD, a native of Brunswick, dist. as a civilian and philologist, 1560-1618. His son, NICHOLAS, a genealogist, 1597-1670.

RITWYSE. See RIGHTWISE.

RIVARD, D. F., a Fr. mathematic., 1697-1778.

RIVAROL, ANTHONY, Count De, a French political writer, celebrated for his *bons mots* and his satirical spirit, b. in Languedoc 1754, d. 1801.

RIVAROLA, A., an Italian painter, 1607-1640.

RIVAULT, D., a French tactician, died 1616.

RIVAUTELLA, ANTONIO, a native of Piedmont, dist. as an archaeologist and bibliop., 1708-53.

RIVAZ, P. J. DE, a Fr. chronologist, 1711-72.

RIVE, JOHN JOSEPH, a French ecclesiastic and writer on literary history, who was remarkable for his turbulence during the revolution, 1730-1792.

RIVET, A., a French Calvinist, 1572-1651.

RIVET DE LA GRANGE, ANTHONY, a learned Benedictine, author of a 'Literary History of France,' 1683-1740.

RIVIERE, C. F., Duc De, an emigrant noble and officer in the army of Condé, who was governor of the young duc de Bourdeaux; born 1765, condemned to death as a spy of the Bourbons, but saved by Josephine, 1804, died 1828.

RIVIERE, L., a French physician, 1589-165. RIVIERE, MERCIER DE LA, a distinguished political economist, author of 'The Order, Nature and Essential, of Political Societies,' born abt 1720, died 1793, or 1794.

RIVIERE, P. J. H. LA. See LARIVIERE.

RIVIERE, ROCH LEBAILLIE, Sieur De La, cel. empirical physician and astrologer, died 160.

RIVINUS, the Latinized name of ANDRÉ BACHMAN, a Ger. phys. and philologist, 1600-5.

RIVINUS, AUGUSTUS QUIRINUS, but whose family name was Bachmann, an excellent botanist was born at Leipzig in 1652. He died in 1723. The son of a learned father, he soon became equally distinguished himself; and filled the chair of physiology and botany at the university of his native town. He was a correspondent of John Ray's, and published a classification of plants about the same time as he did. His system was founded on the flower, on the number, regularity and irregularity of the petals. He was the first to abandon the division of plants into trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants, an arrangement which was still due to Tournefort and Ray. His controversy with the latter upon this subject, is the chief thing which has made Rivinus known to the botanists of the country; though the value of his works and his merits as a botanist, entitled him to higher consideration than he has hitherto received at the hands. Plumier has named a genus of plants after him, Rivina. [W.B.]

RIZI, J., a Spanish painter and art-writer, 1595-1675. His brother, FRANCIS, a painter and architect, 1608-1685.

RIZZIO, or RICCIO, DAVID, an Italian musician and linguist, who became private secretary to Mary queen of Scots, and was murdered at Holyrood House by Lord Ruthven, and the other accomplices of Darnley, 1566. It was pretended by the enemies of the queen that an improper intimacy existed between her and Rizzio, but all the probabilities are opposed to such a belief. The most recent work which throws any light on this subject is that of Miss Strickland.

ROA, M. DE, a Spanish historian, died 1637.

ROBBIA, L. DELLA, an Ital. sculptor, 15th et 16th c. ROBERT, earl of Annandale, father of Robert Bruce, who became king of Scotland, was related to the blood royal by his mother, Isabella of Scotland. He was the competitor of Baliol for the crown on the death of Alexander III. in 1285. Died soon after the battle of Falkirk, which was fought 22d July, 1298.

ROBERT I., king of Scotland. See BRUCE.

ROBERT II. and III. See STUART.

ROBERT, surnamed 'The Strong,' regarded as the stock of the Capet dynasty, died 866.

ROBERT, king of France, son of the preceding, received the crown at Soissons from the lords opposed to Charles the Simple 922, killed 928.

ROBERT, called 'The Devout,' king of France, shared the throne with his father, Hugh Capet, 988, succeeded him as sole king 996, died 1031.

ROBERT, emperor of Constantinople, 1219-28.

ROBERT, emperor of Germany, 1400-1410.

ROBERT, first of the name, duke of Normandy, called 'Le Magnifique,' and 'Le Diable,' succeeded his brother, Richard III., in 1027, or 1028. Having gone on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, he

was poisoned at Nicæa in Bithynia, 1035. His natural son, WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR, succeeded him. ROBERT II., surnamed 'Short Shanks,' son of the latter, obtained the duchy of Normandy after his father's death, 1087, died, the son of his bro. Henry, at Cardiff castle, 1134. ROBERT, called 'The Old,' duke of Burgundy, son of King Robert, was invested with the duchy by his brother, Henry I., 1032, and died 1055. ROBERT II., succeeded his father, Hughes I., before his death 1272, and was married to Agnes, daughter of St. Louis, died 1305. ROBERT, count of Burgundy, reigned 1303-15. ROBERT, duke of Bar, reigned 1351-1411. ROBERT, count of Evreux, reigned 989-1037. ROBERT, the first of the name, count of Flanders, second son of Baldwin V., succeeded his nephew, Arnoul, 1072, died in Palestine 1093. ROBERT II., son and successor of the preceding, greatly distinguished by his exploits at Jerusalem, the crown of which was offered to him; died 1111. ROBERT III., reigned 1305-1322. ROBERT I., count of Artois, third son of Louis XI., and brother of St. Louis. Having accompanied the latter into Egypt, he was killed at the battle of Mansourah 1250. ROBERT II., a posthumous son of the preceding, was distinguished in the second crusade, and was killed in a battle with the Flemings near Courtrai 1302. ROBERT III., grandson of Robert II., born 1287, was mortally wounded in a battle with the French, and died in London 1343. ROBERT OF ANJOU, king of Naples, distinguished in the struggle of the middle ages between the Guelphs and Ghibellines, was the third son of Charles II., and succeeded that sovereign by a provision of the pope in 1309. It is not easy to cross the real principles at issue between those parties, but, in general terms, the Ghibellines were the friends of the ascendancy of imperial government, and the Guelphs were identified with the separate nationalities under the ascendancy of the Church of Rome. Hence, the Guelph sovereigns were often on the side of the popes, and were always opposed to the emperors of Germany and their allies. With the crown of Naples conferred on him to the prejudice of his nephew, Carobert, Robert of Anjou received the remission of all the debts of his father to the papal see, and, besides that, the lordship of several cities in Piedmont, and the alliance of the Guelph cities of Tuscany: the advantages which he offered in return being the combined resistance of Italy to the pretensions of Henry VII. The policy of Robert was to temporize, and hold his power in reserve rather than to fight a battle; and he was known to say that he never gloried in the title of poet and philosopher (which he had some claim) than in that of king. His championship of the church lasted from 1310 to 1324, when the Neapolitan and Roman armies were beaten, and Raimond of Cordova, who commanded them, taken prisoner. Robert, however, in the interval, had acquired Genoa, and defended his acquisition with some show of military talent against the Ghibellines of Lombardy, in 1318. In all his other projects he was disappointed. Two attempts to conquer Sicily failed, and his only son, Charles, after being defeated in his attempts to carry on the war, died in Tuscany 1328. Robert

endeavoured to sustain the fortunes of his house, by marrying his daughter, Joan, to Prince Andrew, son of his nephew, Carobert, who had become king of Hungary, with what result may be seen in another article (JOAN OF NAPLES.) He died, esteemed by his own subjects, 1343. [E.R.] ROBERT OF AUXERRE, a French monk, author of a Chronicle of that place, died 1212. ROBERT OF GENEVA, an antipope, elected under the name of Clement VII., in opposition to Urban VI., 1378, died 1394. It was this election which commenced the famous schism of the West. ROBERT OF GLOUCESTER, an old annalist, supposed to have been a monk, reign of Edward IV. ROBERT OF LINCOLN, bishop of that see, and one of the most learned men of his age, died 1253. ROBERT OF VAUGONDY, GILES, geographer to Louis XV., 1688-1766. DIDIER, his son and successor, 1723-1786. ROBERT, F., a French geographer, 1737-1819. ROBERT, the name of several French painters: —NICHOLAS, famous for his miniature animals and plants, 1610-1684. HUBERT, a painter of architecture and landscape, 1733-1808. LEOPOLD, a pupil of David, dist. for his groups, 1794-1835. ROBERTI, GIOVANNI BATISTA, Count, an Italian professor and philosopher, author of metaphysical and literary works, 1719-1786. ROBERTI, J., a learned Jesuit, 1569-1651. ROBERTIS, DENIS DE, an Italian ecclesiastic, professor of philosophy and theology at Paris, dist. as an orator, poet, and astrologer, died 1342. ROBERTS, B. C., an antiquar. wr., 1789-1810. ROBERTS, EMMA, an accomplished lady, known as the friend of Miss Landon, and authoress of 'Historical and Biographical Memoirs of the Royal Houses of York and Lancaster,' 'Oriental Scenes,' &c., died at Poonah, in India, 1840. ROBERTS, F., a puritan divine, 1609-1675. ROBERTS, P., a Welch divine, died 1819. ROBERTSON, JOSEPH, a minister of the Church of England, author of an 'Introduction to the Study of Polite Literature,' an 'Essay on Female Education,' and other works, 1726-1802. ROBERTSON, S. G., a Fr. aeronaut, died 1837. ROBERTSON, THOMAS, a dignitary in the church in the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth, author of some grammatical tracts in Latin, 16th ct. ROBERTSON, DR. WILLIAM, was born in 1721, at Borthwick, in Mid-Lothian, where his father was then the parish minister. He went through the usual education for the Church of Scotland, and in his twenty-second year became minister of the rural parish of Gladsmuir, in Haddingtonshire. He speedily displayed, in the ecclesiastical courts, that ability as a debater and orator, which afterwards, assisted by the weight of his literary reputation and his exemplary character, made him the leader of one of the two great parties in the church. In his retired manse he busied himself also with literature, associated with the men of letters who were then gathered in the Scottish capital, and in 1755-6 co-operated with Blair and Adam Smith in their attempt to establish an 'Edinburgh Review.' There, too, he wrote his first historical work, 'The History of Scotland during the Reigns of Mary and of James VI.' It was received with great favour, and appreciated by none more highly than by David Hume,

between whom and Robertson there was a cordial good-will, in spite of literary rivalry and serious differences of opinion. Both in this and in his other works, Robertson shows himself an admirable story-teller, writing with remarkable animation, and in a style which, though not possessing Hume's ease, is wonderfully correct; and he was also a conscientious and successful investigator of original authorities. In the year of his first publication he removed to Edinburgh, being appointed to one of the city churches; and in 1762 he became also Principal of the University. About this time he refused a proposal from the government to take orders in England, with a view to his being made a bishop; and in 1764 he was named historiographer-royal for Scotland. His literary industry was not checked, either by his success, or by his multifarious occupations and his close attention to his pastoral duties. In 1769 he published his most masterly work, 'The History of Charles V.' and two other productions less valuable followed; the 'History of America' in 1777, and 'An Historical Disquisition concerning Ancient India' in 1791. Of his pulpit eloquence, to which a warm tribute is paid by Dr. Erskine, his friendly colleague, though his opponent in the church courts, no specimen has been printed except one sermon. His death took place in 1793. [W.S.]

ROBERTSON, WILLIAM, an Irish divine, author of 'An Attempt to Explain the words Reason, Substance, Person, Creeds, Orthodoxy, Catholic Church, Subscription, and Index Expurgatorius.' For this publication he was rewarded by the university of Glasgow with the degree of D.D., and was afterwards master of the Wolverhampton grammar school, 1705-1783.

ROBERTSON, W., a grammarian, 1650-1686.

ROBERVAL, GILES PERSON DE, an eminent geometer, professor of mathematics in the College Royal of France, author of numerous memoirs, and party to a controversy with Descartes, 1602-1675.

ROBESPIERRE, FRANÇOIS JOSEPH MAXIMILIEN ISIDORE, the chief actor in the French revolution, was born at Arras in 1759. His father was of English origin, by profession an advocate, and though not rich, as few could be at a provincial bar, he was sufficiently well off to pay for the education of his children. Maximilien, therefore, was sent to Paris, and educated for the same profession, at the college of Louis le Grand, where Camille Desmoulins was his fellow-student. At the outbreak of the revolution he was but thirty years of age, yet he had already acquired a literary and professional celebrity in his native province, and possessed so much of the public confidence that he was sent as a deputy to the estates-general. Like many others in that assembly whose names, in the course of the next five years, filled every mouth in Europe, Robespierre was unknown and unmarked as a man of any likelihood, and was destined to remain so until the popular applause had been exhausted by a Necker, a Lafayette, and a Mirabeau. Of all those assembled, however, he was the only man who went with a predetermined conviction, with a design as complete as his own devotion to it proved to be constant, and with a nature so impassible that his heart would never prevent him from adopting whatever means might recommend themselves to

his conscience as necessary. His character was that of a man formed by study, whose sentiments were fashioned as of cold, polished steel, whose sense of justice, if it came warm from the heart in early youth, had hardened into marble, a man in its proportions, incorruptible in its nature, but statue-like in its frigid insensibility. It was Robespierre as he played his part on the stage of public events, yet this man apparently so sensible, had a brother whom he loved, and in return almost idolized him; a sister to whom he had given up the little independence he had inherited from his father; and all those cherished memories of a first love, to which the heart secret clings but the more fondly, as the outward features are moulded into indifference by disappointment. To state the whole truth, the friends of Robespierre, and his political colleagues, exhibited the utmost devotion for his person, and the object of a later attachment, on his part, could not comprehend the maledictions heaped upon his memory; he was so pure, so virtuous, so gentle she remembered him! These facts may be incomprehensible, but they are such as we find on record, and no public life can be understood if the private character and the circumstances created by it are insufficiently known. Robespierre's sense of justice, and his indifference to the means of accomplishing it, may account for his public influence; but they would leave the devoted friendship of Lebas, a St. Just, and of a brother well acquainted with his private life inexplicable unless there was some chord in his heart that responded to it. The secret of that devotion must be sought in the knowledge of his character, and their admiration of the perfect command that Robespierre possessed over his sensibilities, and the subjugation of the whole nature to a stern logic, working by mathematical rule, and resolved to extract the symmetrical order of his dreams out of the elements around him, regardless of all human feeling. For a long time this disposition remained unknown, and few could have supposed that his stern manners and his sickly countenance concealed real hero of the revolution. Such, however, was the fact. Robespierre was deeply read in the history of the Grecian and Roman republics, and to his admiration for the examples set by the states and heroes of antiquity, may be mentioned *Contrat Social* of Rousseau. These were the models according to which he had formed his ideal of a state, and whether a Mirabeau declaimed in the tribune, or a Necker and a Roland contrived in cabinet, he advanced stealthily, but with a determined certainty, towards his object. During the sittings of the estates-general, he was the observer of those who represented public opinion in that body, but said little himself; but when discussion of the constitution came on, he frequented the tribune, and grew bolder in the expression of his republican sentiments as he found them acceptable to the people. Trial by jury, enfranchisement of the slaves, the liberty of the press, the abolition of capital punishment, were among the special subjects advocated by him. It was on a question of very different import, however, that he was first recognized as the man of the people. We must here briefly review events. May, 1789, the states-general had assembled

ersailles. In June, the third estate or commons had virtually rebelled against the crown, and being named by some of the clergy and nobility, had assumed the title of a national assembly, against which the guards had refused to act. In July the castle was destroyed, the national guard enrolled under Lafayette, and the 'Rights of Man' promulgated as the basis of a constitution; the national assembly then changed its title to that of constituent assembly. In the course of the next three months the revolutionary journalism commenced, and the creation of clubs; the first of these was the *Breton's Committee*, which changed its name successively to *French Revolution Club*, *Club of*



[Hall of the Jacobins.]

Friends of the Constitution, and *Jacobin's Club*, called from its meeting in the hall of a Jacobite convent; it was definitively formed on the 6th of October, 1789. Soon after it the *Cordeliers*, a more violent body, agitated by Danton and Guille Desmoulins, was formed; and, in May, 1790, the *Club of Feuillants*, which was intended totally the constitutionalists against the Jacobins. None or other of these clubs all the characters who figured in the reign of terror rose to note, and most of the orators in the constituent assembly were in alliance with them. Chief of these was Mirabeau, who died suddenly in March, 1791, and with him expired the hopes of the court ever to come to an understanding with the people. Shortly after, therefore, in the month of June, the king as the royal family attempted to fly, and being arrested at Varennes, were brought back to Paris. This was Robespierre's opportunity. The people had lost their idol in Mirabeau, and were now in a state of the highest excitement and exasperation. The orator addressed the assembly in the dispassionate and well-studied periods customary with him, and demonstrated by arguments drawn from antiquity, and by quotations from the *Contrat Social*, that the king was responsible to the people as their chief magistrate, intrusted with certain executive functions, but himself forming no part of the national representation. From this moment Robespierre took the place up to which he had steadily advanced from the beginning, as chief of the revolutionary movement, and he now began to hint that the constitution was only a first step in the end to be achieved. Soon after, in September, 1791,

that document was completed and formally accepted by the king; and, the day following, the first biennial parliament, or legislative assembly, met for business; this body was composed wholly of new members by the advice of Robespierre, who was crowned with oak leaves, and being placed in a carriage, from which the horses had been detached, was drawn through the streets by the enthusiastic people, who proclaimed him the 'real defender of their rights.' In the June previous Robespierre had been appointed public accuser at the criminal tribunal of Paris, and he retained this function till April, 1792, when he resigned it in order to devote himself to the popular cause in the Jacobin's Club. He studiously preserved himself free from all taint of violence or inconsistency, and yet acquired such influence in this body that he was named one of the new municipality after the insurrection of August, and in this capacity had to bewail the prison massacres; on this occasion he betrayed more sensibility than on any other in the course of his history. The convention met in Sept., and Robespierre, supported by an immense popularity, became one of its members, and entered upon the last eventful stages of his political journey. The first event was an accusation commenced against him by Barbaroux, who accused Robespierre of an attempt to concentrate the public authority under his own hands in the Paris municipality; this, however, ended in words. The fate of the king was then decided on by the majority of all parties. Robespierre said little, but his words were, as usual, cold and decisive; there was no rational doubt that the king must die, though he said it with regret, in order that the republic might live. The temper and policy of Robespierre was that of reason incarnate, and the lives of men, or thousands of men, were admitted into his balance of probabilities, as so many figures in a mathematical problem. The fate of the king and the other members of the royal family hardly required the acceleration given to it by his hand; the real struggle for him, as he felt conscious, was with the two great parties who would resist the dictatorship at which he was determined to arrive; these were the *Girondins* and the *Montagnards*, the former including nearly all the respectability, talent, and eloquence of France; and the latter, the atheism and immorality. Robespierre's calculation of means was admirably ingenious, but it was still such as the circumstances dictated. The most scrupulous were to be sacrificed first, by aid of those less so; the effect of which would be to throw all the odium of the terror upon the last and worst class, whom the dictator would then, in the face of the admiring world, vanquish himself; thus Robespierre the Apollo, born of France the Latona in the midst of her terrors, was to vanquish the dreaded sea monster, and institute the new Pythian games. This programme was exactly followed. The struggle with the Girondins was terminated by the proscriptions of the 31st May and 2d of June, 1793; the Dantonists, who stood next on the roster, fell with their chief on the 5th of April, 1794; and there now remained the vile faction of Hebert and Chaumete. Perhaps Robespierre had not calculated on the remains of the vanquished parties forming a coalition with these scoundrels against him; such, however, was the case when he commenced

the last struggle, by calling the Jacobin leaders and proconsuls to account for their atrocities. The critical hour was the 27th of July, 1794, called, according to the Republican calendar, the 9th Thermidor. A month previous Robespierre had withdrawn from the Committee of Public Safety, and completely isolated himself from the men he had doomed to destruction; in this interval the committees of death (those of Public Safety and General Surety) had grown more insatiate of blood daily. In a speech of remarkable daring Robespierre apostrophized the men of violence, and, as he well knew, staked his life upon the issue of it in the convention. The conspiracy against him in that body instantly betrayed itself, and he proceeded to the club of Jacobins; their enthusiasm was immense, and they urged him to arrest the two committees, and march upon the convention. This he absolutely refused to do, as an act that would brand him with the name of tyrant, and the next day, repeating his visit to the national representatives, was arrested by that body in the midst of a tumultuous scene; the younger Robespierre, Lebas, St. Just, and Couthon, stood by him nobly, and became his fellow-prisoners. There might now have been a fierce struggle, but Henriot, mad with drunkenness, who should have headed the troops of the municipality, was arrested by the officers of the convention at the very moment when the prisoners were released and conveyed to the Hotel de Ville by Fleuriot, Pagan, and Coffinhal. Robespierre remained passive, and refusing to lend his sanction by word or gesture to any illegal act against the convention, was seized again by the soldiers of Barras, a small party of whom, conducted by Leonard Bourdon, forced their way into the *Salle de l'Egalité*. Here, it has been repeatedly said, Robespierre attempted to destroy himself, and was found with his jaw shot through; it is now proved, however, that it was the cowardly act of his enemies as they entered the room. He spoke no word and betrayed no emotion after his arrest, though he was subjected to every conceivable indignity and insult. The formalities at the bar of Fouquier Tinville soon gone through, Robespierre and his party were conveyed to the scaffold. His end is thus recorded: 'Before the knife was loosened the executioners pulled off the bandage which enveloped his face, in order to prevent the linen from deadening the blow of the axe. The agony occasioned by this drew from the wretched sufferer a cry of anguish that was heard to the opposite side of the Place de la Revolution; then followed a silence like that of the grave, interrupted, at intervals, by a dull sullen noise; the guillotine fell, and the head of Robespierre rolled into the basket. The crowd held their breath for some seconds, then burst into a loud and unanimous cheering.' It was the second day only after Robespierre had made his last desperate effort for the Republic in the National Convention, July 28th, 1794. [E.R.]

ROBESPIERRE, AUGUSTIN BON JOSEPH, called the *Younger*, brother of the preceding, was born at Arras 1764, and became a deputy to the convention 1792. He was the devoted friend of his brother, and came forward to share his fate in the convention on the 8th Thermidor: the previous year he had opposed himself with great

courage to the sanguinary proceedings of the consuls. When his brother was arrested, Lebas had shot himself dead, Augustin threw himself from a window of the Hotel de Ville, which, however, only broke his leg. He was executed with the elder Robespierre and his colleagues following day.

ROBESPIERRE, CHARLOTTE, sister of preceding, took up her abode at Paris when t became members of the convention, and had her admirer Fouché, who was no favourite of dictator. She was arrested on the 9th Thermidor but soon after set at liberty and pensioned. 'Memoirs' contain some interesting particulars. Died at Paris 1834.

ROBILANT, ESPRIT BEN NICOLAS DE, a French officer, engineer, and mineralog., 1724-18

ROBIN, JEAN, a French botanist, keeper the Garden of Plants, 1550-1597. His account the king's garden was published 1601. **VESLIAN**, a brother of Jean, was also a botanist.

ROBINET, J. B. R., a Fr. writer, 1735-182

ROBINS, BENJAMIN, an eminent mathematician and engineer of artillery, employed by East India Company. He wrote several works on gunnery and mathematics, and is said to have written the narrative of Anson's voyage, 1707.

ROBINS, J., an astronomer, died 1558.

ROBINSON, ANASTASIA, daughter of a trait painter, and pupil of Dr. Crofts in music distinguished as a vocalist and opera actor. quitted the stage on account of her marriage to earl of Peterborough; died 1750.

ROBINSON, MARY, a woman of great be known as an actress and miscellaneous writer, born at Bristol 1758. She was married w quite a girl to an attorney, and commenced career on the stage under the patronage of (rick, at Drury Lane theatre. She attracted attention of the prince of Wales in the chara of Perdita, in the 'Winter's Tale,' and became mistress for a short time. Her chief means support in after years was the produce of her as a novelist. Died 1800.

ROBINSON, RICHARD, archbishop of Arm and Lord of Rokeby, b. in Yorkshire 1709, d. 1

ROBINSON, ROBERT, a nonconformist miter, born at Swaffham in Norfolk 1735, d. convert to Socinianism 1790. He wrote on question which has again become the subject public discussion, concerning marriage with deceased wife's sister, a 'History of Baptism.'

ROBINSON, THOMAS, a minister of Church of England, author of 'Scripture Characters,' &c., born 1749.

ROBINSON, THOMAS, rector of Ousley, in Ch. berland, an. of works in natural history, died 1

ROBISON, JOHN, professor of natural philosophy at Edinburgh, was born at Boggall, in Shirlshire, 1739, and died in 1805. He is chiefly remarkable as the author of a book which attracted considerable attention at the close of the cent entitled 'Proofs of a Conspiracy against all Religions and Governments of Europe, carried in the Secret Meetings of Free Masons, Illuminati and Reading Societies.' This work ran through four editions in the course of a few months, but now only creates a smile. It contains some curious particulars, however, bearing on the French r

tion. Mr. Robison, when a youth, was attached to the royal navy, and was in the boat with General Wolfe when he landed on the heights of Abraham for the taking of Quebec. He is known as a writer in natural philosophy, and as a contributor to the 'Encyclopædia Britannica.' [E.R.]

ROBORTELLO, FRANCESCO, an Italian philosopher, and editor of Greek classics, 1516-1567.

ROB-ROY, or *Robert the Red*, the popular designation of a Highland freebooter, whose real name was ROBERT MACGREGOR. He was born out 1660, and was a dealer in cattle till the rebellion of 1715, when he joined the army of the pretender. Having lost his estates in this quarrel, he became an outlaw, and his daring adventures of a somewhat chivalrous character, have made him one of the heroes of Scottish romance. He died at an advanced age, probably soon after 1733. He took the name of Campbell in consequence of the Macgregors having been outlawed in the previous century.

ROBSON, G. F., a native of Durham, dist. as a water-colour painter and draughtsman, died 1833.

BOBY, JOHN, a banker of Rochdale, known to literature by his collections of the Traditions of Lancashire, perish. in the 'Orion' steam-boat 1850.

ROBARTI DI PERELADA, JUAN TOMASO, a general of the Dominicans, distinguished as a writer in favour of the papacy, b. in Spain 1624, d. 1699.

ROCCA, A., an Italian ecclesiastic, 1545-1620.

ROCHAMBEAU, JEAN BAPTISTE DONATIEN VIMEUR, Count De, a French marshal, commander of the French forces sent in aid of the Americans, author of 'Memoirs,' 1725-1807. His son, DONATIEN MARIE JOSEPH, born 1750, killed in the battle of Leipzig 1813.

ROCHE, E. DE LA, a Fr. mathematic., 16th cent.

ROCHE, J. DE., a French commander, of Swiss descent, famous for his defence of the castle of Nemont against the duc de Rohan in 1621. It is remarkable that his portrait, still in possession of the family, bears a striking resemblance to that of Oliver Cromwell.

ROCHE, J. B. L. DE LA, a doctor of the Sorbonne, au. of a panegyric of St. Genevieve, d. 1780.

ROCHE, P. L. LEFEBVRE DE LA, a French essayman and learned writer, about 1740-1806.

ROCHE, REGINA MARIA, an English novelist, au. of 'The Children of the Abbey,' &c., 1765-1845.

ROCHE, SOPHIE DE LA, a Ger. novelist, daughter of a physician named Guttermann, 1750-1807.

ROCHE-AYMOR, CHARLES ANTOINE DE LA, a cardinal and archbishop of Rheims, 1692-1777.

ROCHECOTTE, F. GUYON, Count De, a military general, b. 1769, shot as a conspirator 1798.

ROCHE-FLAVIN, BERNARD DE LA, a French jurist and historian of the parliaments, 1552-1627.

ROCHEFORT, W. DE, a Fr. writer, 1731-88.

ROCHEFOUCAULD, F. DE LA, bishop of Sens, cardinal and Rom. ambassador, 1558-1645.

ROCHEFOUCAULD, FRANCIS, Duc De La, au. of 'Marsillac,' a famous name in French literature, and in the troubles of the Fronde, 1613-20. Several others of the name have been distinguished at later periods of French history, and the last duke of this house was massacred at the Bayonne prison, in September 1792.

ROCHEJAQUELEIN, HENRI DE LA, a famous chief of La Vendée, who became generalissimo

at the age of twenty-two, and sustained a struggle with the republican troops for ten months with great skill and intrepidity, born 1773, killed at Nouaillé 1794.

ROCHELLE, B. LA, a Fr. actor, 1748-1807.

ROCHESTER, JOHN WILMOT, earl of, a profligate favourite and wit of the court of Charles II., born 1648, died prematurely, worn out with his debaucheries, 1680.

ROCHON, A. M. DE, a Fr. astron., 1741-1817.

ROCHON DE CHABANNES, MARC ANTOYNE JAMES, a French dramatic writer, 1730-1800.

ROCKINGHAM, CHARLES WATSON WENTWORTH, second marquis of, leader of a section of the Whig party, and prime minister, was born in 1730, and succeeded to the estates and dignities of his father in 1750. On the accession of George III. party feeling ran high, and was greatly aggravated by the intrigues of the sovereign with his favourite, Lord Bute. These circumstances rendered it difficult to keep a ministry together, and recourse was frequently had to politicians of very middling qualifications. Such was Lord Rockingham, a man of unostentatious integrity and sound constitutional feeling, but on the other hand, neither a great orator, nor a statesman of very brilliant parts. He became minister in July, 1765, when the Grenville ministry was turned out, during the debates on the regency bill, which had become necessary in consequence of the mental afflictions of the king. The first measure of the marquis of Rockingham was the repeal of the American stamp act, which had received the royal assent in the March previous, but he reserved to parliament the right of taxing the colonies, and proceeded quietly with some constitutional reforms, such as the prohibition of *general warrants*. He also encouraged trade, in the way of protection from competition, then, and till lately, the political fashion. The weakness of this ministry yielded place to that of Pitt, afterwards earl of Chatham, in June, 1766, and when the latter was succeeded by the administration of Lord North, the marquis of Rockingham went into opposition with the Whig chief. He became minister again after the fall of Lord North in March, 1782, but retired from office and from the world on the succeeding 1st of July. In this latter period Lord Rockingham appears to have been willing to sanction some measure of parliamentary reform, but it would be difficult to believe he was equal to any great emergency. A *jeu d'esprit* of the times runs thus:—

'Truth to tell, if one may without shocking 'em,
The nation's asleep, and the minister—Rockingham!'

[E.R.]

ROCOCLES, J. B., a Fr. historian, died 1696.

RODE, CHR. BERNARD, a German painter and engraver, 1725-1797. His brother, J. HENRY, an engraver, 1727-1759.

RODE, P., a French violinist, 1774-1833.

RODELLA, J. B., an Italian writer, 1724-94.

RODERIC, or RODERIQUE, last king of the Visigoths of Spain, killed in battle 711.

RODNEY, GEORGE BRYDGES, Lord, a famous British admiral, was son of a captain in the navy, and was born at Walton-on-Thames 1718. His principal services were the defeat of L'Etendiere's squadron, 1747; the bombardment of Havre, and the destruction of the stores intended for the

invasion of England, 1759; the capture of several islands in the West Indies, 1761; the defeat of a Spanish fleet under Langara, near Cape St. Vincent, and of the French near Martinique, 1780; and the victory over De Grasse, the best remembered of his achievements, 1782. For his long continued services to the nation, Rodney was rewarded with a baronetcy, and a pension, in the whole, of £4,000 per annum. Died 1792.

RODOLPH OF HAPSBURGH, first emperor of Germany of this name, was born 1218, and succeeded his father, Albert the Wise, as count of Hapsburgh 1240. In 1273 he was elected king of the Romans. In 1278 he defeated Ottocar, king of Bohemia, which enabled him to confer Austria, Styria, and Carniola on his son, Albert; died 1291. **RODOLPH II.**, born at Vienna 1552, was crowned king of Hungary 1572, king of Bohemia and king of the Romans 1575, and emperor on the death of his father, Maximilian II., 1576. He lost the kingdoms of Hungary and Bohemia by the revolt of his brother, Mathias, and died 1612.

RODOLPH I., king of Burgundy, shared the throne with his father, Conrad II., count of Auxerre 886, took the title of king 888, died 912. **RODOLPH II.**, his son and successor, made himself king of Italy 922, and, on renouncing this enterprise, founded the kingdom of Arles and Burgundy 933; died 937. **RODOLPH III.**, called the *Devout*, and the *Do-nothing*, grandson of the preceding, born 993, succeeded his father, Conrad, 994, died 1032.

RODOLPH, three dukes of Saxony:—**RODOLPH I.**, son and successor of Albert II., reigned 1298-1356. **RODOLPH II.**, son and suc. of Rodolph I., 1356-1370. **RODOLPH III.**, nephew of the latter, succeeded 1388, died a prisoner in Bohemia 1418.

RODOLPH, the *first* of the name, count palatine, succeeded his father, Louis II., 1294, declared against Albert, duke of Austria, in favour of Adolphus of Nassau 1300, died in England 1319. The *second* of the name, son of the preceding, succeeded his brother, Adolphus, 1327, concluded a peace with the emperor, Louis of Bavaria, 1329, d. 1353.

RODOLPH, count of Rheinfelden and duke of Suabia, elected king of Germany 1077, killed 1080.

RODON, or **DE RODON**, **DAVID**, a French professor of philosophy and reformer, died 1664.

RODRIGUEZ, **ALPHONSO**, a Jesuit of Valladolid, whose work on Christian Perfection ranks high in mystic divinity, and has been translated into all the European languages, 1526-1616.

RODRIGUEZ, **A. J.**, a theologian, 1705-1781.

RODRIGUEZ, **J.**, a Portug. missy., 1559-1633.

RODRIGUEZ, **V.**, a Sp. architect, 1717-1785.

RODWELL, **GEORGE HERBERT**, an English composer and writer, died 1851.

ROE, **SIR THOMAS**, a native of Essex, distinguished as a traveller and diplomatist, was born at Low-Layton about 1580, and was knighted by James I. in 1604, soon after which he was sent by Prince Henry to make discoveries in America. His public life commences in 1614, when he was sent ambassador to the Great Mogul, at whose court he continued till 1618. The remainder of his life was fully occupied with political embassies, and his parliamentary duties as member for Cirencester and for the university of Oxford; died 1644.

ROEBUCK, **JOHN**, a physician and experi-

mental chemist, born at Sheffield 1718, died, ruining himself by his projects, 1794.

ROEDERER, **COUNT**, a French statesman, professor of moral science and politics, 1754-1810.

ROEHL, **L. H.**, a Ger. astronomer, died 1771.

ROEL, **HERMANN ALEXANDER**, a protestant German divine and Cartesian philosopher, d. 1771.

ROELAS, **J. DE LAS**, a Sp. painter, died 1711.

ROELAS, **P. DE LAS**, a Spanish painter, taken by Titian, and regarded as the rival of Michelangelo, 1560-1620.

ROEMER, **O.**, a Danish astronomer, 1644-1718.

ROENER, **J. J.**, a Swiss botanist, 1761-1818.

ROEPEL, **C.**, a Dutch painter, 1679-1748.

ROESEL, **A. J.**, a German painter, 1705-1818.

ROESTRAETEN, **P.**, a Dutch portrait painter who distinguished himself in England, 1627-1718.

ROGER, the name of several European princes.—**ROGER I.**, count of Sicily, is known to us from 1058 to his death in 1101. **ROGER II.**, of the preceding, became king of Sicily 1130, died 1154. A cousin of the latter, **ROBERT, count of Apulia**, succeeded his father, Robert Guiscard 1085, died 1111. **ROGER I.**, count of Carcassonne, reigned 1130-1150. **ROGER II.**, whose reign was greatly disturbed by quarrels with Raymond, count of Toulouse, 1167-1194. **ROGER OF MONTGOMERY**, count of Alençon, nephew of William the Conqueror, succeeded 1070, and, having accompanied William to England, commanded his vanguard guard at the battle of Hastings, and created earl of Shrewsbury, died 1094.

ROGER, or **RICHARD**, of HEXHAM, a monk of that abbey, known as an historian, 12th cent.

ROGER OF HOVEDEN. See **HOVEDEN**.

ROGER, **A.**, a Dutch protestant, 17th cent.

ROGER, **E.**, a French missionary, 17th cent.

ROGER, **F.**, a French author, 1776-1842.

ROGER-MARTIN, a French mathematician and physician, mem. of the council of 500, 1741-1818.

ROGERS, **B.**, an English composer, 17th cent.

ROGERS, **C.**, an antiquarian, 1711-1784.

ROGERS, **D.**, a statesman, about 1540-1541.

ROGERS, **G.**, an episco. clergyman, 1741-1818.

ROGERS, **JOHN**, the first martyr of the reign of Queen Mary, was first known as chaplain at Antwerp, and afterwards as collaborateur of Coverdale in effecting a translation of the Bible. He preached against popery at St. Paul's Cross immediately after the accession of Mary, was burnt at Smithfield, February 4, 1555.

ROGERS, **JOHN**, rector of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, and a writer against Hoadley, 1679-1728.

ROGERS, **THOMAS**, chaplain to Bancroft, bishop of London, author of several works, 1568-1611.

ROGERS, **THOMAS**, an episcopal clergyman, author of 'Providence Displayed in the Conversion of King William and Queen Mary,' 1660.

ROGERS, **WOODS**, a famous naval commander and circumnavigator of the globe, died 1732.

ROHAN, a noble French family, numbering following eminent churchmen:—**ARMAND DE ROHAN**, cardinal and bishop of Strasburg, 1674-1741.

ARMAND, called the cardinal of Soubisse, grandson of the preceding, and holder of the highest dignities, 1717-1756. **ARMAND JULE**, his son, cardinal and archbishop of Rheims, 1695-1741.

LOUIS CONSTANTINE, brother of the latter, cardinal and bishop of Strasburg, 1697-1779. **LOUIS**

RENE EDWARD, Prince De Rohan, ambassador to Vienna, bishop of Strasburg, cardinal and grand-marshal of France, best known by the affair of the diamond necklace, 1734-1803. J. H. MERIADEC, prince De Rohan-Guéméné, elder brother of the eckle cardinal, born 1726, rendered himself notorious by his prodigalities, and by his failure for more than a million sterling in 1783. LOUIS RANCIS AUGUSTUS, Duc De Rohan-Chabot, and lieutenant-general in the French army, born 1733, as massacred at the Abbaye prison 1794. LOUIS RANCIS AUGUSTUS, Duc De Rohan-Chabot, prince of Leon, and cardinal, a descendant of the countmores by his mother, 1788-1833. Besides these, are the names distinguished in the religious wars, as follows:—

ROHAN, HENRY, Duc De, and prince of Leon, one of the most distinguished characters of his age, was born in Brittany 1579, and first acquired distinction at the siege of Amiens under Henry IV., when in the sixteenth year of his age. He came chief of the Calvinist party on the accession of Louis XIII., and acted a principal part in the insurrection of 1620, and all the ensuing wars. He was a great political writer, and has left memoirs which are highly valued by historians. Died of his wounds, received at the battle of Rheinfeld 1638. His wife, MARGARET DE BETHUNE, daughter of Sully, famous for her heroic defence of Castres against the Maréchal de Themines in 1625, died 1660. His sister, ANNE, distinguished her courage at the siege of Rochelle, and for great learning and capacity, 1584-1646. His brother, BENJAMIN DE ROHAN, lord of Soubisse, was also a Calvinist leader, and died in England, where he had taken refuge, 1630. TANCRED, a famous son of Duke Henry, was killed during the troubles of the Fronde, in the nineteenth year of his age, 1649.

ROHAN, LOUIS, Prince De, or *Chevalier de Rohan*, b. abt. 1635, executed for conspiracy, 1674.

ROHAULT, J. a Cartesian philos., 1620-1675.

ROHDICH, F. W., a Prussian general, 1719-96.

ROI, GILBERT, a French juriconsult, 16th cent.

ROKES, H., a Dutch painter, 1621-1682.

ROLAND, the supposed nephew of Charlemagne, popular hero of the romance of chivalry, killed at the battle of Roncevaux 778.

ROLAND, count of Savoy, died 1263.

ROLAND, P. L., a French sculptor, 1746-1816.

ROLAND DE LA PLATIERE, JEAN MARIE, born at Villefranche, in the neighbourhood of Lyons, 1732, was Inspector General of manufactures and commerce in that city when the French revolution commenced, and having embraced popular principles, became, in 1790, member of the Lyons municipality. In February, 1791, he was sent to Paris as deputy extraordinary, to defend the commercial interests of Lyons in the committees of the Constituent Assembly, and remained there seven months, accompanied by his wife-hearted wife, who is the subject of the following notice. This period dates from the contemplated flight of the king, just before the death of Mirabeau, to the dispersion of the assembly at the acceptance of the new constitution, and made the Rolands acquainted with the rising popularity of Robespierre and the Girondins, who were not yet divided into distinct parties. They

now returned home to La Platière for a short period, but in December returned to Paris: the office of inspector having been abolished, Roland had to claim a retiring pension; but he was also invited back by the patriots to take a part in the movement, for at this juncture the invasion of the emigrants was impending, and the veto of the king had brought the parliament to a stand-still. The practical philosophy, commercial knowledge, and strict simplicity of Roland, recommended him to men of all parties, and when the patriot ministry was formed in March, 1792, he was made minister of the interior. He kept his position till 13th June, when the royal veto upon the proposal to form a patriot camp around Paris, and upon the decree against the priests, provoked his celebrated letter to the king, written, however, by Madame Roland, and, as a consequence, his almost instant dismissal. This event was followed by the arrival of the Marseillaise in Paris, and the conflict at the Tuileries, on the 10th of August, when Roland was recalled, and Danton became minister of justice. The struggle between the Girondists and the municipality under the guidance of Robespierre filled up the period till the 31st May; the former party were then vanquished, and Roland was among the number who saved their lives by flight. He found an asylum with his friends at Rouen, but deliberately killed himself with his cane-sword on hearing of the execution of his wife, 15th November, 1793. His body was found by the road-side, and a paper in his pocket contained his last words, among which were these:— 'Whoever thou art that findest these remains, respect them, as those of a man who consecrated his life to usefulness, and who dies as he has lived, virtuous and honest. . . . On hearing of my wife's death I would not remain another day upon this earth so stained with crimes.' [E.R.]

ROLAND, MANON JEANNE PHILIPPON, MADAME, wife of the preceding, and herself the spirit of the Girondin party, was the daughter of a Paris engraver, and was born in that city 1754. She was the only child of nine left to the care of her father, who provided her with masters regardless of expense, and gave her a brilliant education; the best ground for which existed in her native talents, her firm spirit, her personal beauty, and her undoubted virtues. Antiquities, heraldry, philosophy, and, among other books, the Bible, made up her earliest studies; her favourite authors, however, were Plutarch, Tacitus, Montaigne, and Rousseau. She became the wife of Roland in 1779, and as her love for him was founded on his antique virtues and his philosophic spirit, she has been called 'The Heloise of the eighteenth century.' he was also twenty years her senior. She became the sharer in all his studies, aided him in editing his works, and during his two ministries acted as his secretary, and entered into all the intrigues of his party without debasing herself by their meanness. She was the angel of the cause she espoused, the soul of honour and the conscience of all who embraced it; while her boldness, her political sagacity, and her sarcastic eloquence were equally dreaded by their adversaries. After the flight of her husband, Madame Roland was arrested by order of the Paris commune, under the dictation of Marat and Robespierre, and consigned to the

Abbaye prison, from which, on the 31st of October, she was removed to a more wretched abode in the Conciergerie. When sentenced, at the bar of Fouquier Tinville, she was eager to embrace her fate, and rode to the guillotine clad in white, her glossy black hair hanging down to her girdle. She declared her conviction that her husband would not survive her. On the scaffold, this noblest victim of the cause in which she suffered, apostrophized the statue of liberty, and bowing her head before it exclaimed 'Ah Liberty! what crimes are committed in thy name!' The moment before, she had asked for pen and paper 'to write the strange thoughts that were rising in her,' a request which was refused. She was executed on the 8th of November, 1793. Besides her miscellaneous works, Madame Roland left *Memoirs* composed during her captivity, and a last affecting composition in the Counsels of a Letter, addressed to her little girl; the former, it is suspected, have been since tampered with. [E.R.]

ROLANDER, DANIEL, a Swedish naturalist and traveller, flourished about 1720-1776.

ROLANDINO, an Ital. chronicler, 1200-1276.

ROLANDO, L., an Ital. anatomist, 1775-1831.

ROLDAN, PETER, a Span. sculptor, 1624-1700.

LOUISA, his daughter and assistant, 1654-1704.

ROLLA, A., a French violinist, 1757-1837.

ROLLE, H., an English lawyer, 1589-1656.

ROLLE, M., a Fr. mathematician, 1652-1719.

ROLLI, P. A., an Italian poet, 1687-1767.

ROLLIN, CHARLES, a celebrated popular writer, historian, and Latin poet, b. at Paris 1661, d. 1741.

ROLLO, the leader of an adventurous band of Normans, who conquered the French province named after them in the 9th century, was the son of a Norwegian earl, named Ragnvald, whose father, again, was one of the petty chiefs or kings of Drontheim. This is the highest point to which his ancestry can be traced, notwithstanding the mistaken zeal of genealogists in honour of the English sovereigns descended from William the Conqueror. The circumstances which produced the expedition of Rollo, were briefly these. Harold Harfagra having, from 870 to 880, made himself master of all Norway, which had previously been divided into several petty states, caused many Norwegian chieftains to emigrate, who sought fresh homes in Iceland, the Orkneys, and the isles of Faro and Shetland, and infested the northern seas with their piratical excursions. One such was this Rolf, or Rollo, who, prohibited from ever returning to Norway by Harold, retired to the Hebrides, where many of the Norwegian nobility had taken refuge. His first attempts at the head of these adventurers were against England, but the order established by Alfred rendered his efforts fruitless. He then tried the security of the coast of France, and venturing up the Seine took Rouen, at that time called Neustria, from whence he proceeded to the siege of Paris. Charles the Simple, king of the Franks, was glad to purchase a peace by ceding the territory already conquered by Rollo, and which is supposed to have comprised that part of the ancient Neustria which corresponds to the department of the *Seine Inférieure*, and a portion of the department of the *Eure*. He also gave him his daughter, Giselle, in marriage. The bargain was concluded

at St. Clair in the year 912, soon after which Rollo, or Raoul I., as he was afterwards called was baptized by the archbishop of Rouen, in the cathedral of that city. He is said to have exhibited all the virtues of a religious, wise, and liberal prince; he was also intrepid as a warrior and of such a noble stature that no horse could carry him. Rollo died in 917, or, according to other accounts, in 932, and was succeeded by his son, William, surnamed Long-Sword. [E.R.]

ROLLOCK, R., a Scottish divine, 1555-1598.

ROLT, RICHARD, supposed to have been born at Shrewsbury 1724 or 1725, a miscellaneous writer and historian, time of Johnson, died 1770.

ROMAGNOSI, GIAN DOMENICO, a distinguished political economist, b. at Piacenza, 1761, d. 1832.

ROMAINE, WILLIAM, born at Hartlepool, the county of Durham, 1714; distinguished as a religious writer and divine of Calvinistic principle. After several curacies he was successively chaplain to the Lord Mayor, 1741; lecturer to the united parishes of St. George's, Botolph Lane, and St. Botolph's, Billingsgate, 1748; lecturer to St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, 1749; assistant morning preacher at St. George's, Hanover Square, 1755 and rector of St. Anne's, Blackfriars, 1761. About 1752, he was also appointed professor of astronomy in Gresham College, but is said to have resigned in consequence of his zeal for the doctrines of Hutchinson. His principal works are: 'Discourses upon the Law and Gospel,' 'The Law of Faith,' 'The Walk of Faith,' 'The Triumph of Faith,' 'Doctrine of the Sacrament,' and an enlarged edition of Calasio's Hebrew Concordance and Lexicon. He acquired considerable popularity by writing against the naturalization of the Jews, a measure then under discussion in parliament. Died 1795.

ROMAN, JOHN HELMICH, a Swedish musician, time of Ulrica Eleonora, 1694-1758.

ROMAN, J. J. T., a French writer, 1726-1797.

ROMANA, DON PETER CARA Y SUREDA, M.QUIS DE LA, a Spanish general, 1761-1811.

ROMANELLI, ABBE D., an antiquary and topographer of Naples, 1756-1819.

ROMANELLI, GIOVANNI FRANCESCO, an Ital. painter, 1617-1662. His son, URBAIN, 1638-1700.

ROMANINE, G., an Italian painter, famous as an imitator of Titian, 16th century.

ROMANO, ECCELINO, or EZZELINO, DA SERRAVALLE, an Italian warrior, distinguished in the second crusade under Conrad III. 1147, died soon after 1175. son, of the same name, succeeded to his father's lordship, and became a distinguished Ghibelline chief, died after 1235. The son of the latter, of the same name, born 1194, was invested by father, in 1215, with the principality of Bassano and greatly increased his power. Such was tyranny that Alexander IV., in 1256, proclaimed a crusade against him, and he fell at Cassano, September 16, 1259. His brother, ALBERT, ruled at Treviso, was hunted down and killed together with all his family, by the Guelphs, 1274.

ROMANO, GIULIO, the name by which GIOVANNI PIPPI, or rather DE GIANNUZZI, is commonly known, was born at Rome in 1499, and early distinguished himself as one of the ablest and favourite pupils of Raphael. He completed with Penni (see RAPHAEL) the frescoes of the *Stanza di Costantino* in

Vatican after the death of Raphael, in 1523, and in the following year entered the service of the duke Federigo Gonzaga at Mantua, where he succeeded in establishing a considerable school; the celebrated Primaticcio who carried the Italian principles of painting into France was one of his pupils. Giulio died at Mantua, November 1, 1546, aged only forty-seven, leaving extensive works in fresco and many admirable oil paintings to justify his fame as the principal of all Raphael's scholars. He was also a distinguished architect, and may be considered perhaps the ablest of the Italian ornamental decorators. His principal frescoes are 'The Fall of the Giants,' and the 'Story of Cupid and Psyche,' in the Palazzo del Té at Mantua. A specimen of his fresco painting has been recently presented to the National Gallery by Lord Overstone; as regards oil painting, he is supposed to have had a great share in at least the under painting of the principal of the later pictures of that class by Raphael.—(Vasari, *vite de Pittori*, &c., Ed. orig., 1846, seqq.; Gaye, *Carteggio Inedito d'Artisti*.) [R.N.W.]

ROMANOFF. See MICHAEL.

ROMANUS, a pope of Rome, 897-898.

ROMANUS I., emperor of the East, surnamed *capenus*, was an Armenian soldier, who became the associate of Constantine X., in 919; he was deposed by his sons, Stephen and Constantine, in 945, and died in a monastery, 948. ROMANUS II., died *The Younger*, succeeded his father, son of Constantine X., 959, and died of intemperance, 969. ROMANUS III., called *Argyros*, became emperor by marrying the princess Zoe, 1028; he was ordered by his wife and her paramour, Michael (Michael IV.), 1034. ROMANUS IV., surnamed *Diogenes*, was a condemned conspirator, who was married by Eudoxia, the widow of Constantine III., and associated with her on the throne, 1068. Died, after being deposed and mutilated by Michael (Michael VII.), 1111.

ROMANZOFF, PETER ALEXANDROVITCH, Count, a Russian general, born about 1730, succeeded Prince Galitzin as commander-in-chief against the Turks, 1770. He obtained many advantages, and concluded the treaty of Kainardji, 1774. Named general of the second army directed against the Turks, he threw up his command in 1779, in consequence of his disgust with Potemkin. Died 1796. His son and successor in the title, NICHOLAS, distinguished as a diplomatist, and for the devotion of his wealth to patriotic and benevolent objects, flourished 1753-1826. MICHAEL, Count, brother and heir of the latter, died 1838.

ROMBERG, A., a German violinist, 1767-1821.

ROMBOUTS, T., a Flemish painter, 17th cent.

ROME DE L'ISLE, JEAN BAPTISTE LOUIS, a French physician and mineralogist, 1736-1790.

ROMILLY, JOHN, a watchmaker, born at Geneva 1714, who wrote on horological subjects in the *Encyclopédie*, and in 1777 established the *Journal de Paris*; died 1796. His son, JOHN EUGENE, a Calvinist minister, and writer in the *Encyclopédie*, 1739-1770.

ROMILLY, SIR SAMUEL, was born in London on 1st March, 1757. His father traded as a retail jeweller, but was descended from a French refugee family of consideration, and Romilly when subsequently taunted in parliament about the obscurity

of his origin, could smile at the allusion as peculiarly inapplicable to him, were it even of importance. His education was versatile and undecided, and it was long ere it took its final professional direction, for it was first intended that he should follow his father's trade, and when this view was abandoned he was articulated to an attorney. He was called to the bar in 1783. By that time he had deeply studied his profession. He was at the same time master of a vast quantity of miscellaneous knowledge which, however vaguely and irregularly acquired, was subject to the mellowing influence of his own inquiring and deeply reflective mind. From early youth he was grave, earnest, and sensitive. He perhaps never in any of his sayings or writings approached nearer to wit or fancy than an occasional dry causticity bred of contempt, as when speaking of some complaints that a bill proposed by a very formal lawyer was not drawn like an act of parliament, he said that the writer had certainly defects of style, but that of being unlike an act of parliament was not one of them. He early and almost insensibly obtained a great share of chancery practice. Ever favourable to the progress of constitutional freedom, he naturally took a deep interest in the great questions arising in the land of his fathers. Coming in contact with Mirabeau and other celebrated men of the revolution, they in their turn brought him in alliance with Lord Lansdowne and the heads of the British Whig party. He declined a seat in parliament until he was made solicitor-general by the Whig ministry of 1806. The dissolution of that ministry in a few months concluded his tenure of office, but he cut out a career to himself by remaining in parliament as a law reformer. The main objects for which he fought were the removal of irregularities in the bankruptcy law, the subjection of land like other property to the attachment of creditors, and the institution of moderate and certain for sanguinary and uncertain punishments in the penal law. He was thus the practical experimenter in parliament of the jurisprudential views of Bentham, and the best testimony to their soundness is that they have now been the accepted law of the land for many years. He had married in 1798 a young lady whom he met at Bowood. His affection for her, originally very strong, deepened with advancing years, and her death in the autumn of 1818, so affected his then weakened nerves, that on the 2d of November he put an end to his own existence. [J.H.B.]

ROMNEY, G., an English painter, 1734-1802.

ROMULUS, the supposed founder and first king of Rome, 8th century B.C.

RONALDS, H., an agriculturalist, 1759-1833.

RONCAGLIA, CONSTANTINE, a learned theologian of the duchy of Lucca, 1677-1737.

RONCALLI, CAVAL CRISTOFORO, an Italian painter, b. at Pomarance in Volterra, 1552-1626.

RONDANI, F. M., an Italian painter, 15th ct.

RONDELET, F., a Fr. architect, 1743-1829.

RONDELET, W., a Fr. naturalist, 1507-1566.

RONSARD, P. DE, a French poet, 1524-1586.

RONSIN, C. P., a Fr. dramatist, 1752-1794.

ROOKE, SIR GEORGE, a famous British admiral, was born at his father's seat, near Canterbury, 1650, and was first employed as commodore on the accession of William III. in 1689. In 1692

he was vice-admiral of the blue, and greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Cape la Hogue, on which occasion he was knighted, appointed vice-admiral of the red, and received a pension of £1,000 a-year. In 1702 he destroyed the French and Spanish fleets in Vigo Bay, and on the 22d of July, 1704, assisted at the capture of Gibraltar. Died 1709.

ROOKE, LAURENCE, prof. of anatomy at Gresham College, and mem. of the Royal Soc., 1623-62.

ROOKER, M. A., a landsc. painter, 1743-1801.

ROOS, a family of German painters:—JOHN HENRY, a pupil of Adrian de Bie, 1631-1685. THEODORE, his brother, 1638-1698. PHILIP, second son of John Henry, commonly called Rosa da Tivoli, from his long residence there, a great painter of animals and landscapes, 1655-1705. JOHN MELCHIOR, brother of the latter, 1659-1731. JOSEPH, grandson of Philip, a painter and engraver, about 1728-1790.

ROOSE, NICHOLAS, whose proper name was LIEMACKER, a painter of Ghent, 1575-1646.

ROOSE, T. G. A., a Ger. anatomist, 1771-1803.

ROPER, JOHN, professor of philosophy, and one of the most learned theologians of Oxford, d. 1534.

ROPER, WILLIAM, attorney-general in the reign of Henry VIII., and son-in-law of Sir Thomas More. A Life of More, written by him, was published in 1712. His daughter, MARGARET, was a lady of great accomplishments, and translated Eusebius into English.

ROQUE, G. A. DE LA, a learned heraldist and genealogical writer of Normandy, 1597-1686.

ROQUE, JOHN DE LA, a French writer of his voyages and travels in the East, 1661-1745. His brother, ANTHONY, a journalist, 1672-1744.

ROQUES, PETER, a French divine, 1685-1748.



[House of Salvator Rosa.]

ROSA, SALVATOR, was born near Naples, July 21, 1615. In 1635 he visited Rome and met with much success, and finally settled there, where he died, March 15, 1673. His favourite subjects were landscapes, chiefly of wild and romantic scenery, and these works he executed with consummate mastery. Many of his best pictures are in this country.—(Passeri, *Vite de' Pittori*, &c.—the life of Salvator by Lady Morgan is a romance.) [R.N.W.]

ROSALBA CARRIERA, MADAME, a famous Venetian portrait painter, 1675-1757.

ROSAMOND, commonly called 'Fair Rosamond,' a famous name in our legendary history,

was a daughter of Walter Clifford, baron of Hereford, and mistress of Henry II. One of her sons by him became archbishop of York. The facts of her history are not well ascertained, but she is said to have perished, a victim of the jealousy of Queen Eleanor, about 1173.

ROSAPINA, FRANCESCO, an Ital. engraver, ce for his pictures from the old masters, 1762-1841.

ROSCCELLINUS, RUZELIN, or RUCELIN, an ecclesiastic and scholastic philosopher of Br tany, 11th century.

ROSCHID IBN. See AVERROES.

ROSCIUS, QUINTUS, a celebrated Roman actor and friend of Cicero, to whom he gave lessons of declamation, lived about 129-62 B.C. Another ROSCIUS, proscribed by Sylla, and accused of having slain his father, was like the former a client of Cicero, but little is known of him.

ROSCOE, WILLIAM, was born in 1753, and became an attorney in Liverpool. It was in little leisure left by active business that he acquired his fine and tasteful scholarship, and distinguished himself as one of the most accomplished and elegant writers of his time. He wrote pamphlets on the slave trade and in defence of the French Revolution; and in 1796 his literary celebrity was established by his first and best historical work, 'The Life of Lorenzo de Medici.' In 1805 appeared 'The Life and Pontificate of Leo X.,' and in the next year Roscoe, who had now become a partner in a Liverpool banking-house, was elected to represent the borough in parliament. He produced several minor works, both in prose and in verse, original and translated, and edited the works of Pope. In 1816 the warm sympathy of his fellow-citizens was excited towards this excellent and philanthropic man, by the failure of his firm. He died in 1831. [W]

ROSCOE, HENRY, youngest son of the preceding, was born in 1800, and called to the bar in 1826. He wrote the Lives of Eminent British Lawyers in Lardner's Cyclopædia, a Life of his father, and edited North's Lives; died 1836.

ROSCOE, W. S., eldest son of the historian, author of miscellaneous poems, and a translator of Klopstock's Messiah, left in M.S., 1782-1831.

ROSCOMMON. See DILLON.

ROSE, GEORGE, a statesman and political writer, was the son of an episcopal clergyman of Brechin, in Angus-shire, where he was born in 1744. He was brought up by an uncle who was a school in London; and after serving as purveyor to the navy, became keeper of the Exchequer through the interest of the earl of Marchmont. While in this office he superintended the publication of the Domesday Book, and completed the Journals of the Lords, in 31 vols. folio. In 1801 the ministry of Mr. Pitt he became president of the board of trade, and, with the exception of a retirement during the Grenville administration, retained this post till his death, in 1818. He wrote several valuable works on subjects connected with the revenue.

ROSE, J. B., a French divine, 1716-1805.

ROSE, H. J., a minister of the Ch. of England, dist. for his learning as a theologian, 1795-1841.

ROSE, SAMUEL, a lawyer, 1767-1804.

ROSE, WILLIAM, a French prelate, and a partizan of the catholic league, died 1602.

ROSEL, J. A., a German painter, 1705-1759.
 ROSELL, A. G., a Sp. mathematician, 1731-94.
 ROSELLI, A., an Ital. juriconsult, 1380-1466.
 ROSELLINI, IPPOLITO, professor of Oriental languages at Bologna, and a great master of Egyptian antiquities of the school of Champollion, whom he accompanied to Egypt. After the death of the latter, he was intrusted with the publication of the great work resulting from their joint labours, entitled 'Monuments of Egypt and Arabia,' 1800-43.
 ROSEN, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS, an eminent oriental scholar, was born at Hanover, 1805, and became professor of Oriental languages in the University of London. Died prematurely, after he had written or edited several important works, 1837.
 ROSEN, GREGORY, Baron, a Russian officer, distinguished in the wars of Napoleon, 1789-1832.
 ROSEN DE ROSENSTEIN, NICHOLAS, commonly called Dr. Rosen, a physician and professional writer, 1706-1773.
 ROSENHANE, SHERING, Baron De, a Swedish senator, diplomatist, and governor of Ostrogothia, 1609-1663. His descendant of the same name held title, secretary of state, and commander of the Order of the Polar Star, author of *Memoirs*, &c., 154-1812.
 GUSTAVE, of the same family, a meteorologist, date 1680-1681.
 ROSENMULLER, JOHN GEORGE, a German mathematician, and professor of theology, 1736-1815. His son, ERNEST FREDERICK CHARLES, a distinguished Arabic scholar, 1768-1835.
 JOHN CHRISTIAN, another son, professor of anatomy and surgery, author of professional works, 1771-1820.
 ROSIN, or ROSINUS, in German ROSZFELD, JONAS, a learned antiquarian, about 1550-1626.
 ROSINI, C. M., a Ital. archæologist, 1749-1837.
 ROSNY, A. J. N. DE, a Fr. novelist, 1771-1814.
 ROSS, ALEXANDER, a Scotch poet, 1699-1784.
 ROSS, ALEXANDER, a Scottish divine, who became chaplain to Charles I. and master of the free school at Southampton, 1590-1654. Ross was a man of considerable attainments in classical learning and philosophy, and made great pretensions to knowledge of the secrets of antiquity. Butler alludes to him:—

'There was an ancient sage philosopher,
 That hath read Alexander Ross over.'

'View of All Religions' is the work by which he is best known.

ROSS, D., an English actor, died 1790.
 ROSS, JOHN, a learned prelate, died 1792.
 ROSS, or ROUSE, JOHN, canon of Osney, an eminent writer on the civil and ecclesiastical antiquities of Warwickshire, died at Guy's Cliff 1491.
 ROSELLI, ANNIBAL, a friar of Calabria, author of a 'Commentary' upon Pimander, 1578.
 ROSELLI, COMO, a Florentine painter, 1416-1441.
 PIERO DE COSIMO, a pupil of Como Rossi, 1441-1484.
 MATTHEW, a pupil of Pagani Passegnano, 1578-1650.
 ROSELLI, COMO, a Florentine preacher, and eminent on the art of memory, died 1578.
 STEPHEN, a relation, an historian, 1598-1664.
 OSSET, F. DE, a Provençal poet, born 1570, died after 1630.
 JOSEPH, a sculptor, 1706-1786.
 ROSSI, the name of several Italians distinguished in art:—ANTONIO, a painter of the Venetian school, master of Titian, 14th century.

ANTONIO, a Bolognese painter, 1700-1753.
 ANGELO, a Genoese sculptor, 1671-1715.
 J. ANTONIO, an architect of Rome, 1616-1695.
 MATHIAS, a Roman architect, 1637-1695.
 MURIO, a painter of Naples, taught by Stanzioni and Guido, 1626-1651.
 PAQUALINO, a painter of Vicenza, b. 1641.
 PROPERZIA, a female sculptor of Bologna, b. 1495.

ROSSI, ADELAIDE HELEN JOSEPHINE CHARLOTTE, Countess De, Madame CELLIER, a French lady, author of numerous works connected with education, 1778-1822.

ROSSI, B. DE, an Italian critic, 16th century.

ROSSI, D. J. B., an Ital. Orientalist, 1742-1831.

ROSSI, IGNATIUS DE, a Heb. scholar, 1740-1824.

ROSSI, GIOVANNI V., in Latin *Janus Nicius Erythraeus*, a philologist and biographer, 1577-1647.

ROSSI, GIROLAMO, in Latin *Rubens*, a physician and historian of Ravenna, 1539-1607.

ROSSI, N., an Italian bibliophile, 1711-1785.

ROSSI, O., an Italian archæologist, 1570-1630.

ROSSI, PELLEGRINO, Count, a noble victim of the popular cause in Italy, was born at Carrara, in 1787, and being admitted to the profession of an advocate at Bologna, was practising at the bar in that city from 1809 till 1814. In the latter year he was obliged to fly the country, through his complicity with the false movement excited by Murat, who had deluded the patriots of Italy with a prospect of their independence, which it was out of his power to realize. Rossi, after the fall of Murat, escaped to Geneva, and there rose to such professional eminence that we find him, in 1819, professor of law; in 1820, a member of the council; and shortly after, a deputy to the diet, and an active party to the revision of the federal constitution. In 1833 he was induced to take up his residence in Paris, and, being naturalized, was appointed, in 1845, ambassador from the French court to Rome. Two series of circumstances would here require consideration in a more extended notice; the first, strictly biographical, exhibiting the formation of Rossi's political convictions in the atmosphere of the *doctrinaires* of the French chamber; and, the second, the state to which the abominable government of Gregory XVI. and the several factions of Italy had reduced that unhappy country. The brief facts are, that the Papal court had maintained an unremitting war against every shade of liberal opinion; the administration was wretchedly bad; no equality existed in the eye of the law; there was no statistics; an enormous public debt; education and religious instruction utterly inadequate to the needs of the people, and a censorship of the press as dark as the Inquisition of the middle ages: add to this, the rancorous opposition of the political sects, the constantly increasing persecution to which they were all alike subject, and the general perversion of the moral sense and political conscience resulting from these causes, and we have a faint outline of the state of Italy at the period of Count Rossi's mission. In the following year, 1846, Gregory XVI. died, and Pius IX. succeeded him with a disposition to grapple with the difficulties of the country, supported as he was by the French influence represented by Rossi, and with the countenance of England exhibited in the mission of Lord Minto and the famous letter of Palmerston. A general amnesty, and the progress of administrative reform, were suddenly enlivened

by the revolution of Naples and Paris in February, 1848, and the impetus given in Italy drove two distinct political movements to a sudden head; that of *Giovine Italia*, which had been fostered by Mazzini ever since the revolution of 1831, and that which the writings of Gioberti and Balbo had ripened under the sun of Carlo Alberto in northern Italy. The latter came to issue first. Carlo Alberto, with the chivalrous blood of the house of Savoy in his veins, proclaimed the independence of Italy under one native sovereign at 'Glorious Milan,' and Rossi warned the pope that if he did not grasp this sword, it would be turned against him; the weak old man, however, proffered his services to Austria and Charles Albert as a mediator for *peace*, and the latter was the sacrifice. This hope being disappointed, the next effort of Rossi, who had been deprived of his employments by the French republic and become prime minister in Rome, was to form a league of the separate constitutional states, with deputies from each sitting in parliament; and as this scheme acquired form and stability it became more and more distasteful to the republican party of Mazzini, by which, also, the efforts of Carlo Alberto had been paralyzed. All through these transactions there had been great tumults and some bloodshed apart from that of the war in Sardinia, and the demand which Mazzini and Giovine Italia opposed to the plan of Rossi, was that for a national convention. In fine the deputies were appointed to meet on the 15th of November, 1848, and Rossi himself represented Bologna. Precautions had been taken against an outbreak, and the carriages of the deputies went through masses of people into the court yard of the Vatican. As that of Rossi stopped at the portico, there was a cry for help, close at hand, and in the confusion created by it, the bystanders closed round the statesman, there was a momentary scuffle, and the quick flash of a dagger was seen; for a while it was hardly known what had occurred, but it was only the corpse of Rossi that the doors were closed upon.—The flight of the pope, and the establishment of the Roman republic, afterwards put down by French bayonets, which are still held at her throat, are matters of history, and too recent, perhaps, to be righteously judged. There is a serious question also, whether Rome, considering the geography of Italy and the requirements of commerce, can ever be the seat of government for a united Italy; whether the dominion, whatever its form, of that beautiful but hapless country must not occupy two seats—Milan perhaps in the north, and Naples in the south. [E.R.]

ROSSI, PIERO DE, a celebrated general of the 14th cent., chief of the Guelphs in Parma, d. 1357.

ROSSI, QUIRICO, an Italian poet, 1696-1760.

ROSSIGNOL, J. A., a republican general, commander in La Vendée, 1759-1802.

ROSSIGNOLI, BERNARDINO, an Italian Jesuit, who first produced the MS. of the 'Imitation,' bearing the name of J. Gersen, died 1613.

ROSSLYN, ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN, earl of, a Scottish lawyer and statesman, was born 1733, and first distinguished himself in parliament in opposition to the Grenville administration. He was successively solicitor-general 1771, attorney-general 1778, and chief justice of the Common Pleas, with the title of Lord Loughborough, 1780.

From 1793 to 1801 he served with Pitt as chancellor, and then retired with the title of earl Rosslyn. Died 1805.

ROSSLYN, JAMES ST. CLAIR ERSKINE, of, nephew of the preceding, and heir of peerage, was a distinguished peninsular officer and one of the most intimate friends of the duke of Wellington. Before succeeding to the peerage in 1805, he was many years in the House of Commons. In 1829 he became a member of parliament, and was its president under Sir Robert Peel in 1834. Died 1837.

ROSSO, DEL, called by the French *Maitre Ro*, a distinguished Florentine painter, died 1541.

ROSSO, J. DEL, an Ital. architect, 1760-1818.

ROSTAN, C., a French botanist, 1774-1833.

ROSTGAARD, FREDERICK DE, archivist of the k. of Denmark, and a great scholar, 1671-1741.

ROSTOPCHIN, FEODOR, Count, a Russian statesman and general, commander at Moscow the period of the French invasion 1812, 1763-1826.

ROSWEIDE, HERIBERT, a learned and valuable minor wr. in ecclesiastical antiquities, 1569-1625.

ROTA, B., a Neapolitan poet, 1509-1575.

ROTA, J. B., an Italian historian, died 1781.

ROTA, M., an Italian designer, 16th century.

ROTA, M. A., a Venetian physician, 1589-1658.

ROTA, V., an Italian dramatist, 1703-1781.

ROTARI, PIERO, Count, painter to the emperor of St. Petersburg, born at Verona 1707, died 1771.

ROTGANS, L., a Dutch poet, 1645-1710.

ROTHARIS, king of the Lombards, 636-652.

ROTHELIN, C. D'ORLEANS DE, a French statesman and man of letters, m. of the Academy, 1691-1751.

ROTENBOURG, FR. RODOLPH, Count, a Prussian general and diplomatist, 1710-1771.

ROTHENHAMER, or ROTTENHAMER, a painter of Munich, style of Tintoret, 1564-1634.

ROTHERAM, JOHN, rector of Houghton Spring, author of an 'Apology for the Athanasian Creed,' and of a much valued treatise on the 'Trine of Justification by Faith,' died 1788.

ROTHERAM, JOHN, an English physician, and writer on 'The Properties of Water,' d. 1711.

ROTHSCHILD, MAXER ANSELM, founder of the house by which the financial operations of Europe have been controlled since the commencement of the present century, was a native of Frankfort. He was educated for the priesthood but preferring the profession of a banker, acquired great credit and wealth at the period of Napoleon's occupation in Germany. Died 1812.

ROTHSCHILD, NATHAN MAYER, son of the preceding, and agent for his father in London, came to this country in 1800, and by the extension of his loan operations acquired immense influence as a contractor in that branch of public credit. He died in 1836, and was succeeded by his eldest son, the present Baron Rothschild.

ROTHOU, J. DE, a Fr. dramatist, 1609-1671.

ROTTENHAMER. See ROTHENHAMER.

ROTTECT, CHARLES VON, a native of Saxony, successively professor of history, and professor of politics and jurisprudence, in the university of Halle, his native city, author of numerous works which distinguish his name throughout Europe, 1775-1841.

ROUBANE, B. G., a Russian author, 1711-1781.

ROUBAUD, PETER JOSEPH ANDRÉ, a French economist and grammarian, 1730-1801.

ROUBILIAC, L. F., a French sculptor, known by several of his works in this country, 1725-1762.

ROUBIN, GILES DE, a French poet, died 1712.

ROUCHER, J. A., a French poet, 1745-1794.

ROUELLE, WM. FRANCIS, professor of chemistry to the Garden of Plants at Paris, 1703-1770. His brother, H. MARIANUS, a chemist, 1718-79.

ROUGEMONT, F., a native of Maestricht, kn. as a Chinese missionary and scholar, 1624-1676.

ROUGET DE LISLÉ, JOSEPH, the writer and composer of the *Marseillaise*, was a French officer of artillery, born at Lons-le-Saunier, among the Jura mountains, 1760. In the winter of 1791-1792 he was in garrison at Strasburg, and is said to have passed most of his leisure at the house of the mayor of that city, where his skill on the clavichord and his social qualities made him a welcome visitor. It was here the Republican Hymn was first composed and sung, at that particular juncture when the king's veto had stultified very act of the first constitutional parliament, and the country was threatened with the invasion of the migrants and their German allies. The resemblance between this marching song and Burns's Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled, is most striking, and it would be difficult to believe that the one had not suggested the other if Lamartine had not given somewhat romantic account of the manner of its composition, which precludes the idea. The song as just become known when the departments were preparing to obey the call of Paris for a body of 20,000 patriot troops, and the band from Marilles were the first to chant its threatening measures as they traversed France; it afterwards made the round of Europe, and the downfall of Napoleon's troops as they scaled the Alps kept it to its wild notes. Rouget de Lislé's kindet was accompanied to the scaffold by this song, and the composer himself only escaped by the fall of Robespierre. He found no favour with succeeding governments, but carried his republican principles into private life and pursued the career of a lyrical composer and author. Died 1836. [E.R.]

ROUGNON, N. F., a Fr. physician, 1727-1790.

ROUILLE, P. J., a French Jesuit, 1681-1740.

ROUS, or ROUSE, FRANCIS, a native of Cornwall, distinguished for his zeal as a republican and member of Cromwell's privy council, 1579-1659.

ROUSE, or ROSS, JOHN. See ROSS.

ROUSSEAU, J., a French painter, 1630-1693.

ROUSSEAU, JEAN BAPTISTE, a dramatic author, and the most eminent of the lyric poets, born at Paris of humble parentage 1670, died 1741.

ROUSSEAU, JEAN FRANCOIS XAVIER, of the same family as the celebrated philosopher (following article), a man of letters, and consul in Persia, 168-1808. His son, J. B. L. XAVIER, consul at Aleppo, Bagdad, and Tripoli, 1781-1831.

ROUSSEAU, JEAN JACQUES, son of a watchmaker at Geneva, was born there on the 28th of June, 1712.—The first half of the extraordinary life of this extraordinary man, occupying thirty-three years, was spent in a succession of adventures, making the most painfully interesting part of his record he has himself bequeathed to us, a record exhibiting a hardy daring of self-inquisition, which (as he justly says) no other man ever ventured to communicate to the world. The history of this period in Rousseau's career was not only quite

unproductive of literary promise, but would have appeared to forebode little or nothing either of moral worth or of intellectual achievement in any path. —After learning something in a village school, he began life as the apprentice of an engraver; and, on being harshly treated, he became addicted to idleness, lying, and stealing. At length he ran away into Savoy, and, giving hopes of his conversion to catholicism, was received into an ecclesiastical school at Turin, where he read his recantation, but refused to prosecute his education for the priesthood. Being dismissed, he became a domestic servant: in one of his places he committed a theft, and charged a waiting-maid with it; from another he was dismissed for insolent insubordination. Now, when he was in his eighteenth year, he was received by Madame De Warens, a Swiss lady, residing at Annecy, and afterwards at Chambéry. His patroness sheltered him in her house for ten years, pardoned him for two elopements, induced him to study French writers, and supported him even when he disdained to retain employments which she more than once procured for him. The shameful issue is too well known. In 1741 he walked to Paris, having in his pocket fifteen louis, and a new scheme of musical notation, which was at once condemned by the musicians. He found his way, it is not clear how, into the society of men of science and letters, such as Marivaux, Fontenelle, and Diderot; and in 1743 friends obtained a place for him as a kind of secretary or clerk to the French ambassador at Venice. There he spent nearly two years, with no apparent improvement of morality, and with as little evidence of devotion to any pursuit either profitable or honourable. His dismissal by his master, and his return to France, closed his long period of aimless wandering.—Rousseau came to Paris in 1745. Hiring a room in an obscure lodging-house, the strange man conceived a liking for the servant-maid, Thérèse Levasseur, a vulgar, unattractive, and dull young woman of twenty-four. He took her to live with him as his mistress, and married her twenty years afterwards; the attachment of the fantastic dreamer to her was only strengthened by time; and Thérèse and her mother not only preyed on his narrow means, but aggravated his suspicious temper, and were continual mischief-makers between his friends and him. Five children born to the pair were coolly deposited in the Foundling Hospital; and their father appeared to receive with profound indifference the failure of an attempt which some of his patrons made to identify and recover them. In the year of his arrival in Paris, after an unsuccessful attempt at the composition of operatic music, Rousseau found a place as a clerk in the employment of a farmer-general, whose wife had laughed at him for making love to her some years before. About 1748 Diderot and D'Alembert engaged him to write musical articles for the *Encyclopédie*, which, as he said himself, he executed very quickly and very ill. He had great musical genius, but is pronounced to have never acquired more than a very middling knowledge of the science. Soon afterwards, being thirty-seven years old, he made the first attempt in authorship that indicated any true vocation for the pursuit. He read in a newspaper a prize-question proposed by the Academy

of Dijon:—‘Has the progress of the sciences and arts contributed to the corruption or to the purification of morals?’ It seemed to him as if a new world of thought had revealed itself to his mind; he dashed off a vehement denunciation of civilized life, sent it in, and obtained the prize. His indistinct visions soon began to assume shape and colour. He was, it is true, little qualified, either by knowledge of history, or by exact philosophical habits, for working out true results in the problem of social progress; but his meditations brooded eagerly over the task; his impregnable self-confidence satisfied him that he was able to perform it, and the power of passionate eloquence which lurked within, soon enabled him to impress the world marvelously with the representation he gave of his irregular conceptions. Rousseau was not great, either as a poet or as a philosopher; but he possessed, in an extraordinary degree, and with a felicitous proportion of the elements, that union of the two characters, which seems to be more powerful than anything else in commanding the sympathy and guiding the opinions of the world. In the works which he composed after the date now in question, he exercised this power with a success which no writer has ever surpassed. Meanwhile, however, he saw his way but dimly.—His musical reputation was raised by the success of his opera, ‘*Le Devin du Village*,’ and he wrote also a tragedy and three comedies, all of little worth. A second, but less successful prize-essay, ‘*On the Origin of Inequality among Mankind*,’ developed further his political speculations. He dedicated it to the magistrates of his native town, visited Geneva, was full of republican enthusiasm, and professed himself again a Calvinist. And here it is worth while to notice, that, so far as any fixed opinions can be attributed to such a mind, Rousseau was never either atheist or deist: he was a desponding sceptic, who felt himself compelled to reverence the morality of Scripture, little as he obeyed it in his life.—He had now given up his clerkship for a government appointment, which he immediately resigned in a panic; and henceforth, for a long time, his very narrow income was chiefly made up by copying music, in which his friends employed him as a delicate way of giving aid to a proud man. In 1756 he accepted the invitation of Madame D’Epinau to take up his residence on her estate, in the valley of Montmorency, at the retired country house called L’Hermitage. There he composed some of his most brilliantly eloquent writings. His touching but very equivocal novel, ‘*La Nouvelle Eloise*,’ appeared in 1759; ‘*Emile*,’ an acute but chimerical treatise on education, published in 1762, was condemned with reason, both by the archbishop and the parliament of Paris. Immediately afterwards, the ‘*Contrat Social*,’ the most systematic exposition of his dream of social equality, was received with still more serious disapprobation by the government, and Rousseau found it wise to take refuge in Switzerland. Thence, passing secretly through Paris, he departed for England in January, 1766, on the kindly invitation, and in the company, of David Hume, who found a friendly home for him at Wootton, in Derbyshire. There he wrote the first six books of his extraordinary ‘*Confessions*,’ published after his death. If Rousseau was sane before, he certainly was not so now:

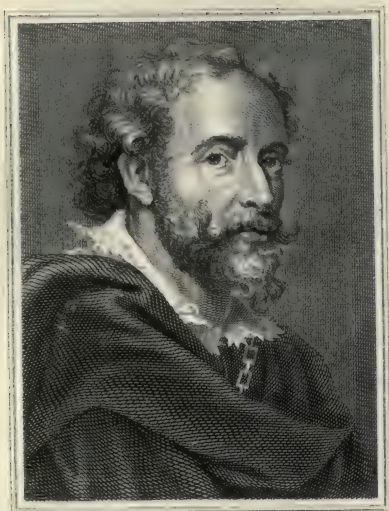
his zealous and suspicious temper had become aggravated into a monomania; he treated both Hume and his Derbyshire host with ungrateful abuse, and quitted England in May, 1767. After a time of wandering through France, he was allowed to return to Paris in 1770, with a caution to shun publicity, which he took a pride in setting at defiance. His literary activity had now ceased. He mixed much in society, though he had formerly been shy to excess. But his rudeness of manner and suspicious testiness, were worse than ever, and his despondency seemed often to pass into despair. His health was failing, and his poverty becoming severe. The marquis De Girardin offered him, as his residence, a pavilion in the beautiful grounds of his chateau of Ermenonville, near Chantilly. There, after inhabiting it for a few weeks, he died on the 3d of July, 1778. [W.]



[Tomb of J. J. Rousseau]

ROUSSEAU, J. L. C., a Ger. chemist, 1724-1800.
 ROUSSEAU, P., a French writer, 1725-1795.
 ROUSSEAU, S., an Orientalist, died 1820.
 ROUSSEAU-DE-RIMOGNE, JEAN LOUIS, a Flemish mineralogist, 1720-1788.
 ROUSSEL, P., a Fr. physician, au. of ‘*Système Physique et Morale de la Femme*,’ 1742-1802.
 ROUSSEL, P. J. A., a Fr. writer, 1750-1810.
 ROUSSEL, W., a French *savant*, 1658-1710.
 ROUSTAN, A. J., a theologian and controversial writer of Geneva, 1734-1808.
 ROUTH, B., an Irish Jesuit, confessor to the Princess Charlotte of Lorraine, 1695-1768.
 ROUX, A., a French physician, 1726-1776.
 ROUYER, C. M., a French jurist, 1745-1810.
 ROVERE, DELLA, a noble family of Savoy, in the state of Genoa, two of whom were popes (Julius II. and Sixtus IV.) The other principal members are—JOHN, nephew of Sixtus IV. and brother of Julius II., prefect of Rome 1475. FRANCESCO MARIA, son of John, duke of Urbino and general of Julius II., in whose interest he conquered Romagna and Ferrara. He was deposed on the death of that pontiff 1522, died of poison 1538. GUIDO, his son and successor, a debauched and cruel character, died 1574. FRANCESCO MARIA, last duke of Urbino, an accomplished writer and patron of letters, 1551-1631. ROBALDO, son of the latter, was a dissolute debaucher, and died 1623.

hem
and her
1774
1775
1776
1777
1778
1779
1780
1781
1782
1783
1784
1785
1786
1787
1788
1789
1790
1791
1792
1793
1794
1795
1796
1797
1798
1799
1800
1801
1802
1803
1804
1805
1806
1807
1808
1809
1810
1811
1812
1813
1814
1815
1816
1817
1818
1819
1820
1821
1822
1823
1824
1825
1826
1827
1828
1829
1830
1831
1832
1833
1834
1835
1836
1837
1838
1839
1840
1841
1842
1843
1844
1845
1846
1847
1848
1849
1850
1851
1852
1853
1854
1855
1856
1857
1858
1859
1860
1861
1862
1863
1864
1865
1866
1867
1868
1869
1870
1871
1872
1873
1874
1875
1876
1877
1878
1879
1880
1881
1882
1883
1884
1885
1886
1887
1888
1889
1890
1891
1892
1893
1894
1895
1896
1897
1898
1899
1900
1901
1902
1903
1904
1905
1906
1907
1908
1909
1910
1911
1912
1913
1914
1915
1916
1917
1918
1919
1920
1921
1922
1923
1924
1925
1926
1927
1928
1929
1930
1931
1932
1933
1934
1935
1936
1937
1938
1939
1940
1941
1942
1943
1944
1945
1946
1947
1948
1949
1950
1951
1952
1953
1954
1955
1956
1957
1958
1959
1960
1961
1962
1963
1964
1965
1966
1967
1968
1969
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975
1976
1977
1978
1979
1980
1981
1982
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987
1988
1989
1990
1991
1992
1993
1994
1995
1996
1997
1998
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025
2026
2027
2028
2029
2030
2031
2032
2033
2034
2035
2036
2037
2038
2039
2040
2041
2042
2043
2044
2045
2046
2047
2048
2049
2050
2051
2052
2053
2054
2055
2056
2057
2058
2059
2060
2061
2062
2063
2064
2065
2066
2067
2068
2069
2070
2071
2072
2073
2074
2075
2076
2077
2078
2079
2080
2081
2082
2083
2084
2085
2086
2087
2088
2089
2090
2091
2092
2093
2094
2095
2096
2097
2098
2099
2100
2101
2102
2103
2104
2105
2106
2107
2108
2109
2110
2111
2112
2113
2114
2115
2116
2117
2118
2119
2120
2121
2122
2123
2124
2125
2126
2127
2128
2129
2130
2131
2132
2133
2134
2135
2136
2137
2138
2139
2140
2141
2142
2143
2144
2145
2146
2147
2148
2149
2150
2151
2152
2153
2154
2155
2156
2157
2158
2159
2160
2161
2162
2163
2164
2165
2166
2167
2168
2169
2170
2171
2172
2173
2174
2175
2176
2177
2178
2179
2180
2181
2182
2183
2184
2185
2186
2187
2188
2189
2190
2191
2192
2193
2194
2195
2196
2197
2198
2199
2200
2201
2202
2203
2204
2205
2206
2207
2208
2209
2210
2211
2212
2213
2214
2215
2216
2217
2218
2219
2220
2221
2222
2223
2224
2225
2226
2227
2228
2229
2230
2231
2232
2233
2234
2235
2236
2237
2238
2239
2240
2241
2242
2243
2244
2245
2246
2247
2248
2249
2250
2251
2252
2253
2254
2255
2256
2257
2258
2259
2260
2261
2262
2263
2264
2265
2266
2267
2268
2269
2270
2271
2272
2273
2274
2275
2276
2277
2278
2279
2280
2281
2282
2283
2284
2285
2286
2287
2288
2289
2290
2291
2292
2293
2294
2295
2296
2297
2298
2299
2300
2301
2302
2303
2304
2305
2306
2307
2308
2309
2310
2311
2312
2313
2314
2315
2316
2317
2318
2319
2320
2321
2322
2323
2324
2325
2326
2327
2328
2329
2330
2331
2332
2333
2334
2335
2336
2337
2338
2339
2340
2341
2342
2343
2344
2345
2346
2347
2348
2349
2350
2351
2352
2353
2354
2355
2356
2357
2358
2359
2360
2361
2362
2363
2364
2365
2366
2367
2368
2369
2370
2371
2372
2373
2374
2375
2376
2377
2378
2379
2380
2381
2382
2383
2384
2385
2386
2387
2388
2389
2390
2391
2392
2393
2394
2395
2396
2397
2398
2399
2400
2401
2402
2403
2404
2405
2406
2407
2408
2409
2410
2411
2412
2413
2414
2415
2416
2417
2418
2419
2420
2421
2422
2423
2424
2425
2426
2427
2428
2429
2430
2431
2432
2433
2434
2435
2436
2437
2438
2439
2440
2441
2442
2443
2444
2445
2446
2447
2448
2449
2450
2451
2452
2453
2454
2455
2456
2457
2458
2459
2460
2461
2462
2463
2464
2465
2466
2467
2468
2469
2470
2471
2472
2473
2474
2475
2476
2477
2478
2479
2480
2481
2482
2483
2484
2485
2486
2487
2488
2489
2490
2491
2492
2493
2494
2495
2496
2497
2498
2499
2500
2501
2502
2503
2504
2505
2506
2507
2508
2509
2510
2511
2512
2513
2514
2515
2516
2517
2518
2519
2520
2521
2522
2523
2524
2525
2526
2527
2528
2529
2530
2531
2532
2533
2534
2535
2536
2537
2538
2539
2540
2541
2542
2543
2544
2545
2546
2547
2548
2549
2550
2551
2552
2553
2554
2555
2556
2557
2558
2559
2560
2561
2562
2563
2564
2565
2566
2567
2568
2569
2570
2571
2572
2573
2574
2575
2576
2577
2578
2579
2580
2581
2582
2583
2584
2585
2586
2587
2588
2589
2590
2591
2592
2593
2594
2595
2596
2597
2598
2599
2600
2601
2602
2603
2604
2605
2606
2607
2608
2609
2610
2611
2612
2613
2614
2615
2616
2617
2618
2619
2620
2621
2622
2623
2624
2625
2626
2627
2628
2629
2630
2631
2632
2633
2634
2635
2636
2637
2638
2639
2640
2641
2642
2643
2644
2645
2646
2647
2648
2649
2650
2651
2652
2653
2654
2655
2656
2657
2658
2659
2660
2661
2662
2663
2664
2665
2666
2667
2668
2669
2670
2671
2672
2673
2674
2675
2676
2677
2678
2679
2680
2681
2682
2683
2684
2685
2686
2687
2688
2689
2690
2691
2692
2693
2694
2695
2696
2697
2698
2699
2700
2701
2702
2703
2704
2705
2706
2707
2708
2709
2710
2711
2712
2713
2714
2715
2716
2717
2718
2719
2720
2721
2722
2723
2724
2725
2726
2727
2728
2729
2730
2731
2732
2733
2734
2735
2736
2737
2738
2739
2740
2741
2742
2743
2744
2745
2746
2747
2748
2749
2750
2751
2752
2753
2754
2755
2756
2757
2758
2759
2760
2761
2762
2763
2764
2765
2766
2767
2768
2769
2770
2771
2772
2773
2774
2775
2776
2777
2778
2779
2780
2781
2782
2783
2784
2785
2786
2787
2788
2789
2790
2791
2792
2793
2794
2795
2796
2797
2798
2799
2800
2801
2802
2803
2804
2805
2806
2807
2808
2809
2810
2811
2812
2813
2814
2815
2816
2817
2818
2819
2820
2821
2822
2823
2824
2825
2826
2827
2828
2829
2830
2831
2832
2833
2834
2835
2836
2837
2838
2839
2840
2841
2842
2843
2844
2845
2846
2847
2848
2849
2850
2851
2852
2853
2854
2855
2856
2857
2858
2859
2860
2861
2862
2863
2864
2865
2866
2867
2868
2869
2870
2871
2872
2873
2874
2875
2876
2877
2878
2879
2880
2881
2882
2883
2884
2885
2886
2887
2888
2889
2890
2891
2892
2893
2894
2895
2896
2897
2898
2899
2900
2901
2902
2903
2904
2905
2906
2907
2908
2909
2910
2911
2912
2913
2914
2915
2916
2917
2918
2919
2920
2921
2922
2923
2924
2925
2926
2927
2928
2929
2930
2931
2932
2933
2934
2935
2936
2937
2938
2939
2940
2941
2942
2943
2944
2945
2946
2947
2948
2949
2950
2951
2952
2953
2954
2955
2956
2957
2958
2959
2960
2961
2962
2963
2964
2965
2966
2967
2968
2969
2970
2971
2972
2973
2974
2975
2976
2977
2978
2979
2980
2981
2982
2983
2984
2985
2986
2987
2988
2989
2990
2991
2992
2993
2994
2995
2996
2997
2998
2999
3000
3001
3002
3003
3004
3005
3006
3007
3008
3009
3010
3011
3012
3013
3014
3015
3016
3017
3018
3019
3020
3021
3022
3023
3024
3025
3026
3027
3028
3029
3030
3031
3032
3033
3034
3035
3036
3037
3038
3039
3040
3041
3042
3043
3044
3045
3046
3047
3048
3049
3050
3051
3052
3053
3054
3055
3056
3057
3058
3059
3060
3061
3062
3063
3064
3065
3066
3067
3068
3069
3070
3071
3072
3073
3074
3075
3076
3077
3078
3079
3080
3081
3082
3083
3084
3085
3086
3087
3088
3089
3090
3091
3092
3093
3094
3095
3096
3097
3098
3099
3100
3101
3102
3103
3104
3105
3106
3107
3108
3109
3110
3111
3112
3113
3114
3115
3116
3117
3118
3119
3120
3121
3122
3123
3124
3125
3126
3127
3128
3129
3130
3131
3132
3133
3134
3135
3136
3137
3138
3139
3140
3141
3142
3143
3144
3145
3146
3147
3148
3149
3150
3151
3152
3153
3154
3155
3156
3157
3158
3159
3160
3161
3162
3163
3164
3165
3166
3167
3168
3169
3170
3171
3172
3173
3174
3175
3176
3177
3178
3179
3180
3181
3182
3183
3184
3185
3186
3187
3188
3189
3190
3191
3192
3193
3194
3195
3196
3197
3198
3199
3200
3201
3202
3203
3204
3205
3206
3207
3208
3209
3210
3211
3212
3213
3214
3215
3216
3217
3218
3219
3220
3221
3222
3223
3224
3225
3226
3227
3228
3229
3230
3231
3232
3233
3234
3235
3236
3237
3238
3239
3240
3241
3242
3243
3244
3245
3246
3247
3248
3249
3250
3251
3252
3253
3254
3255
3256
3257
3258
3259
3260
3261
3262
3263
3264
3265
3266
3267
3268
3269
3270
3271
3272
3273
3274
3275
3276
3277
3278
3279
3280
3281
3282
3283
3284
3285
3286
3287
3288
3289
3290
3291
3292
3293
3294
3295
3296
3297
3298
3299
3300
3301
3302
3303
3304
3305
3306
3307
3308
3309
3310
3311
3312
3313
3314
3315
3316
3317
3318
3319
3320
3321
3322
3323
3324
3325
3326
3327
3328
3329
3330
3331
3332
3333
3334
3335
3336
3337
3338
3339
3340
3341
3342
3343
3344
3345
3346
3347
3348
3349
3350
3351
3352
3353
3354
3355
3356
3357
3358
3359
3360
3361
3362
3363
3364
3365
3366
3367
3368
3369
3370
3371
3372
3373
3374
3375
3376
3377
3378
3379
3380
3381
3382
3383
3384
3385
3386
3387
3388
3389
3390
3391
3392
3393
3394
3395
3396
3397
3398
3399
3400
3401
3402
3403
3404
3405
3406
3407
3408
3409
3410
3411
3412
3413
3414
3415
3416
3417
3418
3419
3420
3421
3422
3423
3424
3425
3426
3427
3428
3429
3430
3431
3432
3433
3434
3435
3436
3437
3438
3439
3440
3441
3442
3443
3444
3445
3446
3447
3448
3449
3450
3451
3452
3453
3454
3455
3456
3457
3458
3459
3460
3461
3462
3463
3464
3465
3466
3467
3468
3469
3470
3471
3472
3473
3474
3475
3476
3477
3478
3479
3480
3481
3482
3483
3484
3485
3486
3487
3488
3489
3490
3491
3492
3493
3494
3495
3496
3497
3498
3499
3500
3501
3502
3503
3504
3505
3506
3507
3508
3509
3510
3511
3512
3513
3514
3515
3516
3517
3518
3519
3520
3521
3522
3523
3524
3525
3526
3527
3528
3529
3530
3531
3532
3533
3534
3535
3536
3537
3538
3539
3540
3541
3542
3543
3544
3545
3546
3547
3548
3549
3550
3551
3552
3553
3554
3555
3556
3557
3558
3559
3560
3561
3562
3563
3564
3565
3566
3567
3568
3569
3570
3571
3572
3573
3574
3575
3576
3577
3578
3579
3580
3581
3582
3583
3584
3585
3586
3587
3588
3589
3590
3591
3592
3593
3594
3595
3596
3597
3598
3599
3600
3601
3602
3603
3604
3605
3606
3607
3608
3609
3610
3611
3612
3613
3614
3615
3616
3617
3618
3619
3620
3621
3622
3623
3624
3625
3626
3627
3628
3629
3630
3631
3632
3633
3634
3635
3636
3637
3638
3639
3640
3641
3642
3643
3644
3645
3646
3647
3648
3649
3650
3651
3652
3653
3654
3655
3656
3657
3658
3659
3660
3661
3662
3663
3664
3665
3666
3667
3668
3669
3670
3671
3672
3673
3674
3675
3676
3677
3678
3679
3680
3681
3682
3683
3684
3685
3686
3687
3688
3689
3690
3691
3692
3693
3694
3695
3696
3697
3698
3699
3700
3701
3702
3703
3704
3705
3706
3707
3708
3709
3710
3711
3712
3713
3714
3715
3716
3717
3718
3719
3720
3721
3722
3723
3724
3725
3726
3727
3728
3729
3730
3731
3732
3733
3734
3735
3736
3737
3738
3739
3740
3741
3742
3743
3744
3745
3746
3747
3748
3749
3750
3751
3752
3753
3754
3755
3756
3757
3758
3759
3760
3761
3762
3763
3764
3765
3766
3767
3768
3769
3770
3771
3772
3773
3774
3775
3776
3777
3778
3779
3780
3781
3782
3783
3784
3785
3786
3787
3788
3789
3790
3791
3792
3793
3794
3795
3796
3797
3798
3799
3800
3801
3802
3803
3804
3805
3806
3807
3808
3809
3810
3811
3812
3813
3814
3815
3816
3817
3818
3819
3820
3821
3822
3823
3824
3825
3826
3827
3828
3829
3830
3831
3832



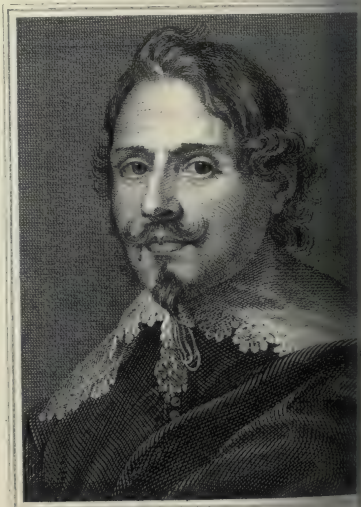
Sir Peter Paul Rubens.



Lord William Russell.



Raffaele Sanzio.



Philip Le Roy.

ROVERE, J. S., a character of the French revolution, who acted as lieutenant of the infamous Jourdan Coupe Tête, 1748-1798.

ROVIGO. See SAVARY.

ROVIRA DE BROCANDEL, HIPPOLYTUS, a Spanish painter, taught by E. Munoz, 1593-1675.

ROWE, ELIZABETH, known as a moralist and religious writer, was the daughter of a dissenting minister named Singer, and was born at Ilchester, Somersetshire, 1674. In 1709 she became the wife of Thomas Rowe, who died in 1715. He wrote some poetical pieces, and a supplement to Lutarch's Lives. Mrs. Rowe then distinguished herself by publishing, in 1728, 'Friendship in Death, in Twenty Letters from the Dead to the living,' and soon afterwards 'Letters, Moral and entertaining, in Prose and Verse,' and 'The History of Joseph,' a poem. She died in 1737, and 70 years later Dr. Watts published her 'Devout exercises of the Heart.'

ROWE, NICHOLAS, a poet and dramatic writer of considerable eminence, was born at Little Brookfield in Bedfordshire, in 1673. His father, descended from an ancient family of that county, was serjeant-at-law, and having educated his son for the same profession, the latter was called to the bar; he paid little attention to the law, however, after the death of his father, but rather devoted himself to the cultivation of polite literature. He published his first play, 'The Ambitious Stepmother,' at the age of twenty-four; it was followed by 'Tamerlane,' intended as a compliment to King William; 'The Fair Penitent;' 'The Biker;' 'Ulysses;' 'The Royal Invent;' 'Jane Shore;' and 'Lady Jane Grey.' His original poems consist of some pathetic ballads: a version of Lucan's 'Pharsalia' is esteemed a masterpiece, but it is not his only classical production, as he also translated 'The Golden Verses of Pindar,' and the first book of 'Quillet's Calistocleia.' He also wrote a Life of Shakspeare. He became under secretary to the duke of Devonshire, when the latter was secretary of state, and on the accession of George I. he was appointed poet-laureate. Died 1718.

ROWE, THOMAS, a nonconformist minister, author of 'The Christian's Work,' died about 1715. See ELIZABETH ROWE (above).

ROWLANDS, H., a Welch antiquary, d. 1722.

ROWLANDSON, THOMAS, a famous caricaturist of London, well known by his 'Illustrations of the Tour of Dr. Syntax,' the 'Dance of Death,' and the 'Dance of Life,' 1756-1827.

ROWLEY. See CHATTERTON.

ROWLEY, WILLIAM, a dramatic writer and actor, of the age of Queen Elizabeth.

ROWLEY, W., an Eng. physician, 1743-1806.

ROWNING, J., an Eng. divine, au. of 'A Compendious System of Natural Philos.,' 1699-1771.

ROXANA, a Persian lady of great beauty, who became the wife of Alexander the Great, and was put to death by Cassandra, B.C. 311.

ROXBURGH, WILLIAM, a Scottish physician and botanist, superintendent of the botanic garden at Calcutta, author of a valuable work descriptive of the flora of India, and a great promoter of Indian agriculture, 1759-1815.

ROY, COUNT, a French statesman, 1764-1847.

ROY, JULIAN DAVID LE, son of a celebrated watchmaker, distinguished as an architect and

antiquarian, 1724-1803. PETER, his brother, a watch and chronometer maker, and writer on those subjects, died 1785.

ROY, P. C., a French satiric poet, 1683-1764.

ROYE, F. DE, a French jurist, died 1686.

ROYE, GUY DE, archbishop of Rheims, and partizan of the popes of Avignon, killed 1409.

ROYEN, A. VAN, a Dutch botanist, 1705-79.

ROYER, J. N. P., a Fr. musician, 1705-1755.

ROYER-COLLARD, ANT. ATHANASIU, prof. of medicine to the faculty of Paris, 1768-1825.

ROYER-COLLARD, PIERRE PAUL, one of the select class of philosophical thinkers produced by France since the era of the Revolution, was born at Sompuis, near Vitry-le-Français, 1763, and in 1789, when the Revolution commenced, was only obscurely known as an advocate of the parliament of Paris. In political sentiments he was a royalist and a friend of popular freedom; in philosophy he became a disciple of Reid, and one of the first to lead the reaction against the mere sensationalism of Cabanis and Condillac. From the end of the Terror till 1810, however, Royer-Collard was more active as a politician; especially as a member of the council established in France by Louis XVIII., consisting of himself, and Clermont Gallierande, the Abbé de Montesquieu, Becquey, Cuvier, and others. Most of this period he was, according to the prevailing fashion, a sensualist, but the works of Reid were destined to enlighten him; and, from 1811, when he was appointed professor of modern philosophy and history, he commenced reforming his opinions, and as he possessed great power as a logician and an orator, he soon began to be looked upon as the founder of a new school. On the restoration of the royal family, in 1815, Royer-Collard returned to political life, and his famous scholar, Victor Cousin, succeeded him as professor at the Sorbonne: he now joined the parliamentary opposition, and such was the reputation he enjoyed that, at the general election of 1827, he was returned for seven different places at the same time. The party in the chamber of representatives of which he was considered chief, is known to European fame as that of the *doctrinaires*, and its birth dates from the session of 1817; its history is marked by much philosophical pedantry, and its deficiency in momentum was shown by the helpless situation in which Guizot found himself at the revolution of 1848. What is the value, read by this light, of such namby-pamby dilettanteism in philosophy and politics as eclecticism signifies? Royer-Collard had the happiness to die, without reading that severe lesson, in 1845. [E.R.]

ROYOU, T. M., a French ecclesiastic and journalist, founder of the 'Ami du Roi' in 1790, 1741-1792. His brother, J. CORENTIN, a royalist, historian, and publicist, 1745-1828.

ROZCE, MADEMOISELLE, a Dutch lady, remarkable for her skill in copying historical pictures solely with silk floss, 1632-1682.

ROZIER, J., a French agriculturist, 1734-1793.

RUAR, M., a German Socinian, 1588-1657.

RUALT, J., a French *savant*, 1580-1636.

RUBBI, A., a Venetian poet, 1739-1810.

RUBENS, ALBERT, son of the great painter, distinguishing as a *savant* and numismatist, 1614-1657.

RUBENS, PETER PAUL, was born at Cologne, June 29, 1677, where he remained with his parents,

natives of Antwerp, until his father's death in 1587, when he removed with his mother to Antwerp. After receiving some preliminary instruction from two other masters Rubens was finally placed with Otto Venius, the most celebrated master of his time at Antwerp; he remained with Venius for four years, until 1600, when he went to Italy and entered the service of Vincenzo Gonzaga, as gentleman of the chamber, and copied several pictures for that duke, both at Rome and Venice. In 1605 he was sent by the duke on a mission to Philip III. of Spain, and while at Madrid, as previously at Rome, he was much occupied in portrait painting, but it is remarkable what a contrast the delicate and elaborately finished portraits of this early period, present, when compared with the bold masterpieces of his later years. This travelling, however, from one country to another, and thus early making himself acquainted with the various schools, was evidently of infinite advantage to him: the glorious works of the Venetians seem to have made the most lasting impression on him. His return home was hastened by the illness of his



[House of Rubens.]

mother in 1608, but he did not arrive at Antwerp until after her death.—The appointment of court painter to Albert and Isabella, in the following year, induced Rubens to give up his intention of returning to Mantua, and he decided upon settling at Antwerp. In 1610 he was married to his first wife, Isabella Brants, who died in 1626. In 1620 he visited Paris, by the invitation of Marie de Medici, and made there the sketches for his celebrated Luxembourg series of painting in honour of that princess, and her marriage with Henry IV., now in the Louvre. In 1628 he was sent by the Infanta Isabella a second time to Spain, on a diplomatic mission to Philip IV., and in the following year on a similar mission to Charles I. of England, who knighted Rubens in 1630, who appears to have presented the king with the picture of Peace and War, now in the National Gallery, on the occasion of this mission, when also Charles gave him the commission to decorate the ceiling of Whitehall palace, the pictures for which were afterwards executed in Antwerp. In 1630, also, he

married his second wife, Helena Forment, a beautiful girl, in her nineteenth year only. Rubens died at Antwerp, May 30, 1640, possessed of great wealth, and after one of the most remarkable careers recorded in the history of art. His success was, however, only commensurate with his ability. 'He was perhaps the greatest master,' says Joshua Reynolds, 'in the mechanical part of the art, the best workman with his tools, that ever exercised a pencil.' His works are extremely numerous, and prints alone after him amount to about 1,200; but the majority of his pictures were chiefly executed in large from his own sketches, and finished only himself; it is a physical impossibility that he could have executed entirely all the pictures that are accredited to him. His pupils were able and numerous, the principal were A. Vanduyck, A. V. Diepenbeck, J. Van Hoeck, F. Van Thulden, Segers, Jordaens, Snyder, and Erasmus Quellinus. He is still seen to the utmost advantage at Antwerp, but he is also gloriously represented in the Picture Gallery at Munich. His masterpieces generally considered the Descent from the Cross, the cathedral at Antwerp, but now sadly obscure there is, however, a fine old print of it by L. Vorsterman.—(Grimbergen, *Historische Levenschrijving van P. P. Rubens, 1774-1840*; Waagen, *Peter Paul Rubens, his Life and Genius*, trans. R. R. Nael, edited by Mrs. Jameson, London, 1840.) [R.N.V.]

RUBENS. See ROSSI, GIROLAMO.

RUBINI, P., an Italian physician, 1760-1819.

RUBYS, C. DE, a French historian, 1533-16.

RUCELLAI, BERNARDO, in Latin *Oricellari*, a Florentine historian and diplomatist, 1449-1515. His son, GIOVANNI, a poet and ambas., 1475-1515.

RUCHAT, A., a French theologian, 1680-17.

RUDBECK, JOHN, a Swedish prelate, chaplain of Gustavus Adolphus, and promoter of the publication of the Bible, called by his name, 1581-1636. OLOF, his son, a learned physician, botanist, and mechanician, 1630-1702. OLOF, son the latter, a botanist and philologist, 1660-1746.

RUDBORNE, THOMAS, warden and architect of Merton College, Oxford, died about 1442.

RUDDIMAN, THOMAS, a Scottish grammarian and critic, editor of a complete and valuable edition of the works of Buchanan, 1674-1757.

RUDENSCHOELD, COUNT, a Swedish statesman, who negotiated the marriage of the princess of Sweden with the sister of the king of Prussia in 1739, and was afterwards minister of foreign affairs and chancellor, 1698-1783.

RÜDING, ROGERS, an English divine, author of 'Annals of the Coinage of Great Britain,' 1751-18.

RUDOLPH, C. A., a Swed. natural., 1771-18.

RUE, CHARLES DE LA, a learned French Jesuit poet, and classical editor, 1643-1725.

RUE, CHARLES DE LA, a learned Benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, editor of an edition of Origen, which was finished by his nephew, 1684-1739. The latter, VINCENT DE LA RUE, also a learned Benedictine, died 1762.

RUE, P. DE LA, a Dutch poet, 17th century. RUFFHEAD, OWEN, a miscellaneous writer, author of a 'Life of Pope,' &c., 1723-1769.

RUFFI, ANTHONY DE, a French lawyer and historian, 1607-1689. His son, L. ANTHONY, known as a man of letters, 1657-1724.

RUFFINI, P., an Ital. mathematic., 1765-1822.
RUFFO, D. F., a cardinal of Naples, 1744-1827.
RUFINUS, or **RUFFINAS**, sometimes called the surname **TORANIUS**, a celebrated Italian ecclesiastic and Scripture commentator, born at Avila about the middle of the 4th century. He embraced the monastic life about 371, and accompanied St. Jerome to the East; that father, however, afterwards wrote against him on account of a apology for Origen. In 410 he was condemned as a heretic by Anastasius, and soon after was even to take refuge in Sicily by an irruption of the Visigoths, where he died either that year or the following. Besides his original works, he translated from the Greek into Latin the works of Eusepius, Eusebius's Ecclesiastical History, the cognitions of St. Clement, and the works of Basil and Gregory Nazianzen.

RUFUS, surnamed 'the Ephesian,' a Greek physician and poet of the 1st century B.C.

RUFUS, CAIUS MUSONIUS, a Stoic philosopher, distinguished at Rome in the age of Tiberius.

RUFUS, PUBLIUS RUTILIUS, consul and tribune of Rome, time of Sylla.

RUGENDAS, G. P., a Ger. painter, 1666-1742.

RUGGIERI, C., an Ital. astrologer, 16th cent.

RUGGIERI, C., an Ital. philologist, 1714-1766.

RUGGLE, G., an Eng. dramatist, 1575-1622.

RUHL, PHILIP JAMES, a member of the French revolution, killed himself 1795.

RUHNKEN, D., a Greek critic, 1723-1798.

RUHS, F., a German historian, 1780-1820.

RUINART THIERRY, a Benedictine of St. Maur, distinguished as an ecclesiastical antiquary, 1657-1709.

RUISDAEL, JACOB. This celebrated Dutch painter was born at Haarlem about 1635, and died 1700, and was originally educated for the medical profession. With whom he studied painting is not known. His landscapes are numerous, and are all distinguished for a simple natural treatment, and a secluded, rugged scenery; generally of a cold and sombre character, but executed with great accuracy and selected with a true appreciation of the picturesque, of that character generally designated the romantic; they are further distinguished by their ordinary daylight, in contradistinction to the sunny effects of Cuyp or Berghem. Ruissdael's style has much of the character of the works of Peter Poussin and Salvator Rosa in colour and general effect, but is distinguished from the works of these great painters by a much more elaborate treatment of detail, and the chief portion of the picture by the special prominence of the foregrounds generally with Ruissdael. The peculiar scenery he represents rocky, and yet on a small scale, reminds much more of the neighbourhood of the Ardennes, than of Italy or Switzerland, both of which countries he is supposed to have visited, but very improbably; his favourite subjects are cascades. He sometimes painted marine pieces, and with great success; figures he never painted, though we find in his landscapes were introduced either by Ostade, Wouwerman, A. Vanderveelde, or Berghem. His brother, **SOLOMON RUISDAEL**, was also a good landscape painter, and being many years older than Jacob, was probably his instructor in the art; some of the pictures attributed to him may belong to Solomon, as considering his

moderately short life, the pictures of Ruissdael are very numerous; he also etched a few plates.—(Houbraken, *Groote Schonburgh der Nederlandsche Konstschilders*, &c. Amsterdam, 1721.) [R.N.W.]

RUIS-GONZALEZ, a Sp. painter, 1633-1709.

RULHIÈRE, CLAUDE CARLOMAN DE, a French historian, who acted as confidential secretary to the baron de Breteuil, and accompanied him in his embassy to Russia, author of historical works concerning the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, the Revolution in Russia 1762, and the Assembly of Poland, 1735-1791.

RULMAN, ANNE, a French jurist, 1583-1639.

RUMFORD, BENJAMIN THOMPSON, commonly called Count Rumford, one of those practical geniuses and indefatigable workers in the cause of humanity by whom society will be carried to a far higher perfection than we know at present, was born at Rumford in New Hampshire, now Concord, 1753. He was married to a rich widow at nineteen, and had risen to some consequence when the American revolution broke out, but being a royalist was obliged to fly, and his wife soon after died in childbed. In 1776 he brought the news of Washington's success to the English court, and for his services to the crown received an appointment in the foreign office; this, however, he abandoned in 1782 to take up arms in the colony, where he organized a troop of dragoons, and commanded them himself with the rank of colonel. At the peace in 1784 Colonel Thompson received the king's permission to enter into the service of the king of Bavaria, and not only so, but was knighted on the occasion, and had half his military pay secured to him. In this service he rose step by step till the administration of the kingdom was in his hands, and he made such use of his power and influence that the face of things was entirely changed, and the country rescued from the abyss of squalid poverty into which it was sinking. It was for these services that he received among other honours the title of count taken from his native place. In 1802 he married the widow of Lavoisier, and afterwards lived at Auteuil, near Paris, devoted to researches in natural philosophy. Died 1814. [E.R.]

RUMPH, G. E., a German botanist, 1626-1698.

RUNCIMAN, ALEXANDER, a Scottish painter of subjects from Ossian, 1736-1785.

RUNEBERG, EPHRAIM OTTO, a Swedish surveyor, mapmaker, and engineer, 1722-1770.

RUNG, P., an English biographer, 1750-1823.

RUNIUS, J., a Swedish poet, 1679-1713.

RUNJEET-SING. See **SINGH**.

RUNNINGTON, CHARLES, an industrious writer on law, editor of several standard works, born in Hertfordshire 1751, died 1821.

RUPERT, a Flemish abbot, 1091-1185.

RUPERT, PRINCE, otherwise Prince Robert of Bavaria, a distinguished name in the history of Charles I., was the third son of Frederic V., elector palatine of the Rhine, by the princess Elizabeth, eldest daughter of James I., king of England. He was born in 1619, and though hardly of age at the commencement of the parliamentary wars, he offered his services to his uncle, who naturalized him, and advanced him to the dignity of a peer of England, and knight of the Garter. He exhibited little prudence in his conduct of military opera-

tions, but was remarkable for his impetuous gallantry and chivalrous bearing. He was in all the principal actions with the parliamentary forces, and led the charge at the battle of Naseby: soon after which he surrendered Bristol to General Fairfax, with little show of defence. For this luckless step the king hastily dismissed him his service, and ordered him beyond seas, and Rupert had no further share in events till the disaffection of part of the English navy in 1648, of which he took the command in the interest of Charles II. With these ships he harassed the English trade, until Admiral Blake compelled him to retire from the English seas, and he lost many of them by shipwreck. He was subsequently at the French court with Charles II., and after the restoration distinguished himself as naval commander in the Dutch war against De Ruyter and Van Tromp. His successes again were rather the reward of his daring courage than good management. They were such, however, as fully sustained the reputation won by the British navy under the great admiral whose outraged ashes were now reposing in St. Margaret's churchyard. Prince Rupert retired from warlike enterprise after the second Dutch war, 1672-4, and devoted his time to scientific pursuits, which had always indeed occupied his leisure. Chemistry and the arts were his favourite studies, and the composition of the well-known 'prince's metal,' is said to have been discovered by him. Died 1682. [E.R.]

RUPPRECHT, F. C., a painter, engraver, and architect of Bavaria, 1779-1831.

RUSBROCK, or RUYSBROECK, JEAN, a celebrated mystic writer, founder and reformer of the monastery of Groendal, au. of De Nuptiis, or Spiritual Marriage, and several other works, 1294-1381.

RUSCA, E., an Italian physician, 1801-1834.

RUSCA, F. D., a French general, 1761-1813.

RUSCELLI, J., an Italian *savant*, died 1566.

RUSH, BENJAMIN, an American physician and writer on the yellow fever, 1745-1813.

RUSHTON, E., a catholic writer, 1572-1586.

RUSHWORTH, JOHN, secretary of Fairfax, general of the parliamentary forces, distinguished for his valuable historical compilations connected with the period, 1607-1690.

RUSSEL, A., a Scotch physician, 1726-1805.

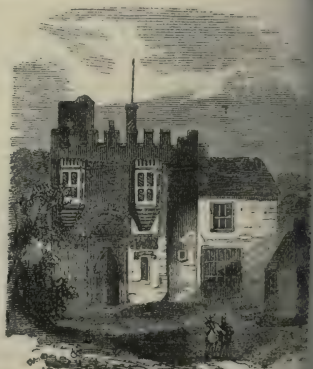
RUSSEL, G., a divine and poet, 1728-1767.

RUSSEL, W., a miscellaneous and historical writer, born in Mid-Lothian 1746, died 1793.

RUSSELL, a noble family which has given several illustrious names to English history. The first of any note is SIR JOHN RUSSELL, speaker of the House of Commons in the reign of Henry VI., and companion-in-arms of Henry VIII. in his French wars. He was created earl of Bedford, and enriched with the lands of the abbey of Tavistock and the monastery of Woburn; died 1555. WILLIAM, fourth earl, and first duke of Bedford, was made a knight of the Bath at the coronation of Charles I., and became a member of the 'long parliament' which met in November, 1640. At the battle of Edgehill 1642, he was general of horse for the parliament, but soon after that event he retired to private life, and appeared again at the restoration, when Charles II. created him a knight of the Garter. He survived to be present at the coronation of William and Mary, who created him

(1694) marquis of Tavistock and duke of Bedford, died 1700. LORD WILLIAM RUSSELL, second son of the preceding (next article.) EDWARD, cousin of duke William, and earl of Orford, an admiral distinguished at Cape la Hogue, 1651-1727. JOHN, duke of Bedford, lord-lieutenant of Ireland ambassador to France 1762-3, died 1771. FRANCIS, son of the latter, and his successor in the dukedom, chiefly distinguished as a patron of agriculture, 1765-1802.

RUSSELL, LORD WILLIAM, second son of the fourth earl of Bedford, was, according to the biography written by his descendant, born on the 29th of September, 1639. His wife, the worthy participant in his fame, to whom he was married in 1660, was a daughter of the earl of Southampton, and the widow of Lord Vaughan. He was not a man of brilliant qualifications, his temper and habits seem to have been adapted more to domestic repose than public life, and a strong sense of duty appears also to have caused his memorable connection with the history of the reign of Charles II. He was seriously listened to in the House of Commons, and he acquired as much influence there as it was perhaps possible for one independent man to have in an assembly so little influenced as it then was by the spirit which has usually guided the parliament of England. It is a question in historical criticism whether reliance ought to be placed on the documents which show that many distinguished members of the opposition were bribed by the king of France, but it is worthy of remark that Russell's name does not appear in the list. The explosion of the Rye-house plot, his trial and fate, are important mo-



[The Rye House.]

ments of history. Contemporary with the project for rescuing the constitution, there was an attempt for the assassination of the king and his brother, with which certainly Russell was not concerned, though he had some intercourse with contrivers. Yet it can hardly be said that he not intend to take up arms against the existing power, and that his fate, presuming that power to be a legitimate one, was a stretch of the law. His merit, in fact, consisted in, after serious and careful consideration, resorting to resistance as better than

mission to a government which had invaded the institution. And though he himself bore the penalty of the unsuccessful revolt, the country reaped the fruits of his martyrdom in the revolution. He was beheaded on the 21st July, 1683. [J.H.B.]

RUSSELL, LADY RACHEL, distinguished by her magnanimity at the trial of Lord William Russell, became his wife in 1667, and survived in forty years. She is known to literature by her much-admired 'Letters.' Died 1723.

RUSSELL, MICHAEL, bishop of Glasgow and Alloway, author of 'The Connection of Sacred and Profane Histories,' and a contributor to the *Cyclopædia Metropolitana*, 1781-1848.

RUSSELL, WILLIAM. See **RUSSEL**.

RUST, GEORGE, a learned prelate, died 1670.

RUSTICI, J. F., an Italian sculptor, died 1540.

RUTGERS, JOHN, a Dutch critic, 1589-1625.

RUTHARD, C., a Dutch painter, 17th century.

RUTHERFORD, DANIEL, a Scottish physician and professor of botany, Edinburgh, 1749-1819.

RUTHERFORD, J., a Sc. physician, 1695-1779.

RUTHERFORD, SAM., a dist. Scotch divine of the 17th c., professor of divinity in New College, Andrews, auth. of several controversial works.

RUTHERFORTH, THOMAS, professor of divinity at Cambridge, author of a 'System of Natural Philosophy,' a 'Discourse on Miracles,' and other works, 1712-1771.

RUTHVEN, WILLIAM, earl of Gowrie, a Scottish nobleman, whose name is famous in history as chief of the conspiracy formed in the reign of James VI., with the view of compelling that monarch to expel the duke of Lennox and the earl of Arran from the kingdom. He perished on the scaffold in 1584. His sons, **JOHN** and **ALEXANDER**, were massacred by the armed followers of James VI., under circumstances which have never been satisfactorily cleared up, in 1600.

RUTILIUS LUPUS, a rhetorician, 1st century.

RUTILIUS NUMATIANUS, CLAUDIUS, a native of Gaul, known as a Latin poet, and practitioner of Rome under Honorius, 5th century.

RUTLEDGE, JAMES, an English writer, who went to Paris and died there in prison, 1796.

RUTLEDGE, J., governor of South Carolina, a promoter of American independence, d. 1800.

RUTTZ, J., an Irish physician, 1698-1775.

RUVIGNY, H. DE, a Fr. general, 1647-1720.

RUYSCH, FREDERIC, M.D., F.R.S., a famous Dutch anatomist, born at the Hague, 23d March, 1638, and died in 1731 at the great age of ninety-two. He was an ingenious and indefatigable anatomist, and having discovered a method of arresting the decay of animal bodies by the use of a peculiar kind of injection, he collected a museum which for the beauty of the preparations was one of the wonders of the world. It was sold, in 1698, to the czar Peter, and was transported to St. Petersburg. At the age of eighty, Ruysch collected and arranged another, but the secret which he possessed died with him, and is no longer known; though it is now believed that the antiseptic element employed by him was arsenic. [J.M.C.]

RUYTER, MICHAEL, a famous Dutch admiral of the period of the English commonwealth, was born at Flushing in 1607, and having entered the navy in boyhood, became captain of a vessel as early as 1635. His first laurels were won in the

West Indian seas, where he was sent to co-operate with the Portuguese in opposition to the Spaniards, with whom the rising Dutch republic was now fighting the battle of their independence. These achievements, and his operations on the coast of Barbary, date from 1641 to about 1650, and such was the courage of Ruyter that, on one occasion, he entered the roadstead of Sallée in a single ship, when the passage was disputed by five Algerine corsairs of large size. The action was witnessed by the inhabitants of the city, who placed Ruyter on a finely caparisoned horse, and conducted him in triumph through the streets, with the commanders he had defeated led in sullen captivity. In 1652, when the war broke out between the English, and Dutch republic, Ruyter was appointed to the command of a squadron, ordered to convoy home a rich fleet of merchantmen, and he succeeded in his mission, notwithstanding two days' hard fighting with Sir George Ayscough off Plymouth. In October of the same year he was joined by De Witte, and the two commanders contended with Blake and Ayscough on the Flemish coast. During the remainder of the war he fought under Van Tromp, and it is difficult to say whether the English or the Dutch most distinguished themselves in the series of battles fought in the English channel: in the action off Folkestone, Ruyter compelled Blake to fly for safety to the Thames. The war lasted two years, and in the final action, near Scheveling, Ruyter and Van Tromp were opposed to the English under Monk and Lawson: success declared for the English, and Van Tromp being killed, Ruyter withdrew the wreck of the Dutch navy to the Meuse. The Dutch republic was now reduced to sue for peace; but Ruyter found immediate employment as commander of an expedition to Barbary, and in the recapture of the Dutch establishments on the coast of Africa; besides which, in 1659, he was sent to aid the king of Denmark, and obtained two victories over the Swedish fleets. In 1665 the commercial rivalry of the two nations induced the English government, under Charles II., to declare a fresh war with Holland, and Ruyter was matched with varying success against Monk duke of Albemarle, Prince Rupert, Sir G. Ayscough, duke of York, and the earl of Sandwich. In the course of two years several great actions were fought, and then negotiations for peace were entered upon. The preliminaries, however, were foolishly and insincerely protracted, and Ruyter taking advantage of the opportunity, sailed up the Thames as far as the Medway, and not only destroyed much shipping, but spread consternation as far as London. The peace of Breda, which immediately followed, lasted from 1667 to 1672, when Charles II. wantonly provoked fresh hostilities in gratification of the French alliance; that court having been at war with Holland, and Ruyter actively engaged in it, since 1671. The first great action, between an armament of about 150 vessels on both sides, the Dutch fleet commanded by Ruyter, was fought off Solebay, on the coast of Holland, and again the English and Dutch seamen dealt terrible destruction against each other without either side obtaining a decided advantage. Peace was concluded between England and Holland in February, 1674, and Ruyter was despatched to the

Mediterranean to carry on the war with the French. One object was to relieve Messina, which was occupied by French troops, and guarded by a fleet of thirty sail, under the Admiral Duquesne; the squadron of Ruyter numbered twenty-four sail, but it was reinforced previous to action by four Spanish vessels. These armaments encountered each other in desperate conflict off the eastern coast of Sicily, and Ruyter, almost at the beginning of the action, had both his legs shattered; he continued, nevertheless, to direct the battle, till there was no longer any probability of success, and then ordered a retreat into the port of Syracuse, where he died of his wounds on the 26th of April, 1676. [E.R.]

RUUVEN, PETER VAN, a Dutch painter of history, taught by Jordaens, and occupies high rank among the artists of his country. Many of his historical tableaux are in the chateau of St. Loo; he was employed on the embellishments at the Hague when it was visited by William III., 1650-1718.

RUZZINI, a doge of Venice, 1732-1735.

RYCKAERT, MARTIN, a Flemish landscape painter, 1591-1636. DAVID, his son and pupil, famous for his skill in the grotesque, was born 1615, and became director of the academy at Antwerp 1667, date of his death unknown.

RYCKE, J., a Flemish writer, 1587-1627.

RYCKEH, T., a Dutch philologist, 1640-1690.

RYDELIUS, ANDREIS, a Swedish theologian and philosopher, 1671-1738. His brother, MAGNUS, professor of history and theology, 1676-1712.

RYDER, SIR DUDLEY, a native of Yorkshire, born 1691, attorney-general 1736 to 1754, d. 1756.

RYFF, JAMES, a Swiss surgeon, 16th century.

RYLAND, J., a baptist minister, died 1792.

RYLAND, W. WYNNE, an engraver of London, born 1732, executed for forgery 1783.

RYMER, THOMAS, historiographer royal, and collector of a vast mass of public documents relative to the history of England and its connection with other states, was born in Yorkshire 1638 or 1639, and received his appointment 1692. The publication of his collections was commenced in 1704, but the greater part remains in MS. at the British Museum. Died 1713.

RYSBRACH, RYSBRAECH, or RYS BRECHTS, JOHN MICHAEL, an eminent Flemish sculptor, 1694-1770. His brother, PETER, a painter, 1657-1716.

RYVES, BRUNO, a dignitary of the Church of England, born in Dorsetshire, distinguished as a historical writer and annalist of the civil war, died 1677. His relation, SIR THOMAS RYVES, disting. civilian, advocate to Charles I., died 1651.

RZEWUSKI, WENCESLAS, a Polish nobleman and general, who underwent a long imprisonment in Russia for his opposition to the pretensions of that country. He was remarkable also for his extensive knowledge of literature, philosophy, and the arts, and distinguished himself as a dramatic author and poet, 1705-1779. His son, SEVERIN, born 1745, has the reputation of being a traitor to his country, and was hung in effigy 1794.

S

SAA, EMANUEL, a Portug. Jesuit, 1530-1596.

SAA DE MIRANDA, FRANCESCO, a Portug. poet, who ranks next to Camoens, 1495-1558.

SAAD ED DEEN MOHAMMED, called *Khodjah Effendi*, a Turkish historian, died 1600.

SAADI, a distinguished Persian poet, whose entire works were published in the original Persian and Arabic at Calcutta, 1791. His *Gulistan* (Garden of Roses) was translated into English by Gladwin and Ross, and into French by Duryer, D'Aligre, and Gaudin; flourished 1195-1296.

SAADIAS GAON, a celebrated rabbin, 892-941.

SAARFIELD, a Spanish general, 1795-1837.

SAAS, JOHN, a French bibliographer, 1703-74.

SAAVEDRA FAXADRO, DIEGO DE, a Span. histor. and diplomat., b. in Murcia 1584, d. 1648.

SABACON, an Ethiopian conqueror, who founded a new dynasty in Egypt, 8th cent. B.C.

SABAS, a sectarian of the 3d century.

SABATEI SEVI, a pretended Messiah of the Jews, born at Smyrna 1625, died in prison 1676.

SABATIER, A. H., a Fr. writer, 1726-1806.

SABATIER, ANTOINE, called *Sabatier de Castres*, from his birth-place, a French writer of the school of Helvetius, author of a Dictionary of Pagan Antiquity, Dictionary of Virtues and Vices, the Three Ages of Fr. Literature, &c., 1742-1817.

SABATIER, PETER, otherwise SABATHIER, and SABBATHIER, author of an edition of all the Latin versions of the Bible, 1682-1742.

SABATIER, R. B., a Fr. surgeon, 1732-1811.

SABBAGH, MICHAEL, an Orientalist and poet, b. of catholic parents at St. Jean D'Acre, 1784-1816.

SABATHIER. See SABATIER.

SABBATHIER, F., a Fr. compiler, 1732-1807.

SABBATI, L., an Italian botanist, last cent.

SABBATINI, two Italian painters:—ANDRE

DA SALERNO, a pupil of Raphael, 1480-1541.

LORENZINO DA BOLOGNA, died 1577.

SABBATINI, L. A., an Ital. composer, d. 1807.

SABELLICUS, M. A., an Ital. hist., 1436-1500.

SABELLIUS, was a presbyter of Ptolemais, city in Pentapolis—a province of Lybia Cyrenae and lived about the middle of the third century. Amidst the metaphysical attempts to explain the relation of the Persons in the Trinity, he struck out a peculiar system. In opposition to the prevalent Alexandrian theology, which taught the doctrine of subordination, he held that the three names in the Trinity not only referred to relation wholly co-ordinate, but that the epithets Father, Word, and Spirit, were but the designations of three separate phases or aspects of operations which the one Divine Essence had chosen to exhibit itself. He thus denied all immanent distinctions in the Godhead. The human and personal element in Christ was, according to him, only the fleeting form of a Divine manifestation and the Holy Ghost was merely a Divine energy in the hearts of believers. In fact, in his general doctrine of personality there is an approach to Pantheism, and the Arian heresy was its antagonistic product. The heresy of Sabellius was stoutly opposed by Dionysius of Alexandria, and Arianism laid hold of several of the orthodox bishops in extreme expressions. [J.]

SABIN, a king of the Bulgarians, 763.
SABINA, JULIA, wife of Adrian, by whom she was compelled to take poison, and died 138.
SABINIANUS, pope of Rome, 604-606.
SABINUS, AULUS, a Roman poet, 1st century.
SABINUS, GEORGE, whose proper German name was **SCHULTEN**, a Latin poet, 1508-1560.
SABINUS, JULIUS, a Gaulish nobleman, who assumed the title of Caesar during the contest between Vespasian and Vitellius, and was executed the year 70. His two children, and his wife, **ponina**, who had displayed the most unbounded devotion for him, were also put to death.
SABLIÈRE, ANTOINE RAMBOUILLET DE LA, French author, died 1680. His wife, Madeleine Hessein, better known as **MADAME DE SABLIÈRE**, is distinguished by her love for serious studies and the friendship of La Fontaine. She died 1693.
SABLIÈRE, C., a Fr. philologist, 1693-1786.
SABOLI, N., a Provençal poet, 1660-1724.
SABUNDE, R., a Spanish philosopher, d. 1432.
SACCCHETTI, F., an Ital. novelist, 1335-1410.
SACCCHETTI, G., an Ital. architect, died 1764.
SACCHI, three Italian artists:—**ANDREA**, a distinguished portrait painter of Rome, 1600-1661.
GIULIO, a painter and engraver of Pavia, 1616-1675.
PIERO FRANCESCO, renowned for his perspective, flourished at Pavia about 1460-1526.
SACCHI, J., an Italian musician, 1726-1789.
SACCHINI, F., an Italian Jesuit, who continued Orlandino's History of his Order, 1570-1625.
SACCHINI, A. M. G., a composer, 1735-1786.
SACHEVERELL, HENRY, a notorious high churchman and demagogue of the reign of Queen Anne, was born about 1672, at Marlborough, where his father was a poor clergyman; and in 1695 became preacher at St. Saviour's, Southwark, at the same time that he held the living of Cannock, in Staffordshire. The Toleration Act of 1689 had secured the free exercise of their religion to the protestant dissenters, then known under the three denominations of Presbyterians, Independents, and Baptists, but its operation was vigorously resisted by such men as Sancroft the bishop, and other conscientious non-jurors, including the mystic divine William Law, and **Cler**, the ecclesiastical historian. These were men of high principle, who held themselves aloof from the government they supposed were ruining the nation, being content to sacrifice their every hope of preferment in the cause. On the contrary, **Sacheverell** and his party made political capital of the general alarm, and were continually preaching abusive sermons against the Whig government and the dissenters. **Sacheverell** was at length brought to trial for two such discourses, in which he had abused Lord Godolphin, then his treasurer, under the scurrilous name of **Vane**. We live in times when the miserable reputation of a **Sacheverell** would only create an hour of amusement, but it was far otherwise then; he was seriously impeached, and being brought to trial before the peers, on the 27th of February, 1710, he occupied that high court nearly a month, and was then condemned to imprisonment for three years, and to have his sentence burnt by the hangman. The whole country was inflamed with resentment; **Sacheverell**

was escorted about by processions of horse and foot, the queen was everywhere followed by shouts for **Sacheverell**, and the dwelling-houses of eminent dissenters were shamefully plundered, and no one friendly to them could appear without being abused; in fine, the general election of the ensuing autumn was so much influenced by this movement, that the Godolphin ministry was overthrown. On the expiration of his sentence, **Sacheverell** recommenced his incendiary harangues, chiefly, perhaps, to save appearances, and he was presented by the queen, now under Tory influence, and always zealously attached to the Church of England, to the rich living of St. Andrew's, Holborn. He died in obscure retirement 1724, the last thing recorded of him being a bequest of £500 to Bishop Atterbury, his friend and representative among the prelates. [E.R.]

SACHS, HANS, a German poet, 1494-1578.

SACI, LOUIS ISAAC DE, whose proper name was **LEMAISTRE**, a learned Jansenist, 1612-1684.

SACKEN, BARON, a Russ. general, 1770-1837.

SACKVILLE, GEORGE, Viscount, third son of the first duke of Dorset, was born 1716, and was commander of the English and Hanoverian cavalry at the battle of Minden, 1759. Instead of bringing his troops into action when ordered, he was panic-stricken, and his pale looks and want of self-possession were marked by the other officers. He was tried by court-martial on the charge of cowardice, and not only dismissed the service, but had his name erased from the list of privy councillors. This man, however, became colonial secretary in the factious times of Lord North from 1775 to 1782, the period of the American war of independence. Died 1785. The affair of Minden is very fully discussed in the valuable history, now in course of publication, by Lord Mahon. [E.R.]

SACROBOSCO. See **HOLYWOOD**.

SACROVIRUS, JULIUS, the principal author and chief of the revolt of the Gauls under Tiberius, defeated at Autun by Silius, and slew himself, 21.

SACY. See **SACI**.

SACY, ANTOINE ISAAC SILVESTRE, Baron De, one of the most universal scholars of our age, and particularly renowned for his Oriental learning, was born at Paris 1758, and occupied the first rank as professor under every form of government in France, from 1795 to the reign of Louis Philippe. He is author of several original works, and of many highly valued translations from the Oriental languages. Died 1838.

SACY, LOUIS DE, a Fr. advocate, 1654-1724.

SADE, an illustrious Provençal family, one of whose lords is supposed to have been the husband of Petrarch's Laura. This family has given several statesmen and prelates to France since the 14th century. In recent times, two names distinguished in literature:—**JAMES FRANCIS PAUL ALPHONSO**, Marquis De Sade, author of Remarks on the Troubadours, and editor of an edition of Petrarch, 1705-1778. **DONATIAN ALPHONSO FRANCIS**, his nephew, a licentious novelist, 1740-1814.

SADEEL, A., a French Huguenot, 1534-1591.

SADELER, JOHN, a Flem. engraver, 1550-1610.
RAPHAEL, his brother and pupil, 1555-1616.
GILES, nephew and pupil of John, 1570-1629.

SADI. See **SAADI**.

SADLER, A., chaplain to Charles II., d. 1680.

SADLER, J., a political writer, 1615-1674.

SADLER, MICHAEL THOMAS, a philanthropist and member of parliament, distinguished by his exertions in favour of the poor factory children, author of 'Ireland, its Evils, and their Remedies,' and of a work against the Malthusian doctrine, entitled 'The Law of Population,' 1780-1835.

SADLER, SIR RALPH, a reformer and statesman, who acted as the principal agent of Queen Elizabeth in Scotland, and as gaoler of Mary Stuart, 1507-1587.

SADLER, W. W., a dist. aeronaut, 1796-1824.

SADOC, a learned Jew, principal founder of the sect of Sadducees, 3d century B.C.

SADOLETO, JACOPO, an Italian cardinal, famous as a philosopher and man of letters, at the period of the attempted reformation in Italy (see POLE), 1477-1547. His cousin, PAOLO, a Latin poet, 1508-1572.

SAEMUND, SIGFUSSON, an Icelandic priest and historian, by whom the poems of the Edda were collected, died 1135.

SAGE. See LE SAGE.

SAGE, B. G., a French chemist, 1740-1824.

SAGE, JOHN, a Scottish prelate, 1652-1711.

SAGITTARIUS, GASPARD, whose proper name was SCHUTZE, a Saxon archæologist, 1633-1694.

SAGREDO, GIOVANNI, a Venetian historian, who was elected doge in 1675. He resigned his office because not agreeable to the people.

SAHED-IBN-ABAD, a celebrated Persian vizier, historian, and literary *savant*, 940-995.

SAINCTES, CLAUDE DE, a French catholic theologian, and partizan of the league, 1525-1591.

SAINT-AIGNAN, FRANÇOIS DE BEAUVILLIERS, successively Count and Duke De, a French commander and statesman, remembered as a patron of learning, 1610-1687. PAUL, his son and successor in the dukedom, one of the most virtuous statesmen of the court of Louis XIV., governor of Burgundy, Anjou, and Berri, and a friend of Fenelon, 1648-1714. PAUL HIPPOLITE, brother and successor of the latter, a diplomatist and member of the Academy, 1684-1776.

SAINT-ALBAN. See SAINT-GILES.

SAINT-ALBAN, RICHARD DE BURGH DE, earl of Clanricarde, an Irish nobleman, who aided in extinguishing the rebellion of 1600, 1565-1635.

SAINT-AMAND, J., a French critic, d. 1754.

SAINT-AMANS, J. FLORIMOND BOUDON DE, a French agriculturist and botanist, 1748-1831.

SAINT-AMANT, MARK ANTONY GERARD, Sieur De, a French poet, 1594-1660.

SAINT-AMOUR, WILLIAM DE, a doctor of the Sorbonne, who wrote against the friars, d. 1272.

SAINT-ANDRÉ, J. B., a protestant minister and member of the French convention, 1749-1813.

SAINT-ANDRÉ, J. D'ALBON, Maréchal De, a famous commander of the catholic league, colleague of Guise and Montmorency, killed at the battle of Dreux, 1561.

SAINT-ANDRÉ, NATHANIEL, an anatomist, whose singularities of character are recorded by Nichols in his *Anecdotes of Hogarth*, died 1776.

SAINT-ANGE, ANGE FRANÇOIS FARIAU DE, a French poet and classical translator, 1747-1810.

SAINT-AUBIN, A., a Fr. engraver, 1736-1807.

SAINT-AUBIN, AUG. ALEXANDER D'HERBER, called, a French singer and actor, 1754-1818.

SAINT-AUBIN, C., a publicist, 1755-1820.

SAINT-AUBIN, G. C. See LEGENDRE.

SAINT-AULAIRE, FRANÇOIS JOSEPH I

BEAUPOIL, Marquis De, a Fr. poet, 1643-1742

SAINT-CHAMOND, CLAIRE MARIE MAZ

RELLI, Dame De, a learned Fr. writer, 1731-17

SAINT-CLOST, PERROS DE, or PIERRE

SAINT CLOUD, writer of a satirical allego called the *Romance of Reynard*, which consist of 2,000 verses, and has been translated into m European languages, 13th century.

SAINT-CONTEST, DOMINIQUE CLAUDE B. BERIE DE, a French statesman and diplomat 1668-1730. His son, F. DOMINIQUE, minister state for foreign affairs in 1751, under the influe of Madame de Pompadour, 1701-1754.

SAINT-CYR, ODET JOSEPH DE VAUX GRY, Abbé De, a Greek scholar, preceptor of dauphin, son of Louis XV., died 1761.

SAINT-CYRAN, JEAN DUVERGIER DE H. RANNE, Abbé De, a Jansenist theolog., 1581-16

SAINTE-BEUVE, JACQUES DE, a writer Grace and Predestination, 1613-1677.

SAINTE-CROIX, GUILLAUME EMMAN. JOSEPH, Baron De, a learned French histor author of 'Researches into the Mysteries Paganism,' 'Critical Examination of the Histo of Alexander the Great,' and other works of l value, 1746-1809.

SAINTE-CROIX, or SANTA CROCE, PI. PER DE, cardinal and papal nuncio, 1513-156

SAINT-EVREMOND, C. MARGUERITE St. DENIS, Seigneur De, a royalist and *protégé* Mazarin during the troubles of the Fronde, distinguished as an elegant writer, 1618-1703.

SAINT-FAL, S. M., a French actor, 1760-1

SAINT-FLORENTIN, L. PHELYPEAUX, C. De, son of Phelipeaux de la Vrillière, minist various functions for more than fifty years to l XV., and a debauched character, 1705-1777.

SAINTE-FOIX, GERMAIN FRANÇOIS POU. DE, a French writer and antiquarian, 1698-17

SAINT-GALL, THE MONK OF, an anonym Latin writer of the 9th century.

SAINT-GELAIS, OCTAVIUS DE, a poet bishop of Angoulême, and biographer of Louis I 1466-1502. MELLIN, his natural son, an ec astic, and au. of Latin and French poems, d. 1

SAINT-GENIES, J. DE, a Fr. poet, 1607-

SAINT-GENIS, A. N., a Fr. lawyer, 1741-3

SAINT-GEORGE, CHEVALIER DE, a mul born of a negress at Guadaloupe, greatly distinguished by his accomplishments at the Fr court, and especially for his skill as a swords He commanded a troop of horse at the begin of the revolution, 1745-1801.

SAINT-GERAN. See GUICHE.

SAINT-GERMAIN, COUNT DE, a sin character, some way connected with the *illust* of last century, and equally remarkable for extent of his knowledge and his communica with the French court, especially with Louis and Madame de Pompadour. He is said to died at Schleswig in 1784. The curious s compare with his pretensions the traditions o *Wandering Jew*, which are collected togeth the *Chronicles of Cartophilus* (so called), published by David Hoffman.

SAINT-GERMAIN, ROBERT, Count 1

esult and statesman, minister of war to Louis VI., author of *Memoirs*, 1708-1778.

SAINT-GERMAN, or SEINT-GERMAN, CHRISTOPHER, an Eng. lawyer of the 16th cent.

SAINT-GILES, otherwise *Joannes Anglicus*, *Jean de St. Albin*, a learned theologian, and doctor of medicine to Philip Augustus, king of France, died about 1255.

SAINT-HILAIRE. See GEOFFROY.

SAINTE-HUBERTI, ANTOINETTE CECILIA LAVAL, a French opera singer, 1756-1821.

SAINT-HURUGE, MARQUIS DE, a character the French revolution, about 1750-1810.

SAINT-HYACINTHE, HYACINTHE CORDONER, better known as *Themiseul de Saint Hyacinthe*, an ingenious French critic, 1684-1714.

SAINTE-HYACINTHE. See CHARRERIE.

SAINT-JOHN. See BOLINGBROKE.

SAINT-JORRI, PIERRE DUFAR DE, in Latin *trus Faber*, a learned French Jesuit, 1540-1600.

SAINT-JOSEPH, ISIDORE, a theologian and historian of the Carmelites of Italy, died 1666.

SAINT-JOSEPH, PIERRE MATHIEU DE, otherwise *Pierre Foglia*, an Asiatic missionary and botanist, born in Naples 1617, died 1691.

SAINT-JULIEN, L. G. BAILLET, Baron DE, miscellaneous writer, 1720-1780.

SAINT-JULIEN, PIERRE DE, a partizan of league, and historian of Burgundy, 1520-1593.

SAINT-JURE, J. B. DE, an ascetic, 1588-1657.

SAINT-JUST, ANTOINE, one of the most remarkable characters, all things considered, produced in the revolutionary epoch of France, was born at Nîmes in the Nivernais 1768, and was only twenty-two years of age when the revolution had grown to white heat in 1792-3. He was the son of a knight of St. Louis, descended from a distinguished family, and had passed through a brilliant career as student, when he became adjutant-major in a legion of the national guard; and in this position met the acquaintance of Robespierre. The alliance of these two men is one of the most interesting studies presented by the history of those times. The intelligence of St. Just was as cold, dry, and glassy as that of Robespierre, his character austere, his ambition as great, his personal courage, moral and physical, unsurpassed by any character known to history, and his enthusiasm *discretely sui generis*, for we are not only unacquainted with anything resembling it, but it appears as we see it, to contradict the word itself. Light, sparkling, and dauntless, in Camille Desmoulins, the character of mind strikes us as one common to all ages and to every cause; in St. Just, on the contrary, heated to the highest pitch, and star-like in brightness, it is yet fixed in preternatural duration, or if it ever stir, seems only to string up his nerves as by a magnetic tension to make the stronger and more resonant organ of the heroic spirit. In cold impassive reason, the two men St. Just and Robespierre, resemble each other, as the strict purity of their lives, but in this quality there is no comparison, and to explain St. Just we must suppose the wildest enthusiasm in the outward nature transfixed and bound down to the inner purposes by the gleam of the frigid intelligence in the inner. His almost feminine countenance, and his perfect devotion to Robespierre, obtained for St. Just this striking but profane

appellation: *the Saint John of the Messiah of the People*. He surpassed his master in impassibility as the terrible events of the revolution swept by, and on the night of the September massacres slept soundly in the same chamber where Robespierre paced up and down watching, as he expressed it, 'like remorse or crime.' At this time, the name of St. Just was almost unknown to the people, but he took his place in the National Convention, which met soon afterwards, with the air of one accustomed to be heard and obeyed as an oracle. He was the mask of the spirit of Robespierre, and so perfectly devoted to him, that the ideas of the one were uttered by the voice of the other, not in slavish subjection, but with more axiomatic and unanswerable simplicity, and with a more daring application to emergencies; it was, as if the soul of Robespierre had two bodies, the one more plausible in utterance, the other sharper and more remorseless. This devotion of St. Just was entirely due to the acquiescence of his reason in the sentiments of Robespierre, and to his solemn conviction that the republic could only triumph by those ideas: he was strictly *the minister of Robespierre the dictator*, and he embodied the conceptions of his master in those practical measures which could alone carry him to power. The overthrow of the Gironde and the Dantonists was only a step towards the concentration of every power of the state in the committees of the convention, formed to work under one head; the struggle which he directed, in fact, was that of a republic one and indivisible, opposed to the idea of a confederation which it was impossible to form in imitation of the United States that had been the natural growth of time and circumstances. After the fall of the Girondins, the triumvirate of Robespierre, Couthon, and St. Just, was formed definitely in the committee of *Salut Public*, and under the dictation of this body, at the time when France was menaced with destruction, no right, whether of life or property, was allowed to be pleaded in preference to the supreme right of the nation to save itself. The inexorable logic of this argument, put in force, became *the terror*, and they who look upon a Robespierre and a St. Just as mere spirits of darkness, and agents of iniquity, should consider well the sorrowful nights and days which this young man of twenty-five or six must have passed when he wrote in his diary: 'It is but a small matter to quit a life like this, a state of being so miserable that the only choice left us, is to become the accomplice of crime or the helpless witness of it.' The most striking proof of his heroism was given when the Austrians, reunited to the army of Condé, had forced the lines of Weissenbourg, and were advancing upon Strasburg. Sent there with Lebas, in the character of a proconsul, St. Just charged at the head of the Alsatian peasantry, hastily armed, and with an intrepidity that astonished the soldiers, rolled back the invaders, and saved his country. In this character he was the legal autocrat of the entire district, and in the emergency the lives and properties of all were at his disposal; was he therefore merciful or cruel when he saved 'thousands of heads,' as it is confessed, by sending one scoundrel to the guillotine? In short, there is only one honest way of judging these men, and that is by the exceptional character

of the times, and not as Christians, for such they were not, but as the heathen avengers of the crimes and errors of many generations of pretended Christians. St. Just, true to the last, accompanied Robespierre to the scaffold, and regarded with a disdainful air the crowd vociferating around him. He was executed on the 27th of July, 1794, or according to the republican style, on the 9th Thermidor, year 2. His poems and political writings bear witness to his literary talents. [E.R.]

SAINT-JUST, GODARD D'AUCOURT DE, a dramatic and miscellaneous writer, 1770-1826.

SAINT-LAMBERT, CHARLES FRANCIS, MARQUIS DE, a fabulist and philosopher, 1717-1803.

SAINT-LAURENT, BARON DE, a French artillery officer in the wars of Napoleon, 1763-1832.

SAINT-LEU. See **HORTENSE**.

SAINT-LO, A. DE, a Fr. missionary, d. 1638.

SAINT-LOUIS. See **LOUIS (IX.)**.

SAINT-LOUIS. See **PETER OF ST. LOUIS**.

SAINT-LUC, FRANÇOIS D'ESPINAY DE, a French commander, who distinguished himself against the Calvinists, and became a master of artillery under Henry IV., killed 1597. His son, **TIMOLEON**, ambassador to England and marshal of France, 1580-1644.

SAINT-MARC, C. H. LEFEBVRE, an editor, historian, and chronologist, 1698-1769.

SAINT-MARC, J. P. ANDREW DES ROSINS, MARQUIS DE, a poet and dramatist, 1728-1813.

SAINT-MARCELLIN, a natural son of the celebrated Fontanes, distinguished by his valour at the battle of Borodino, in the Russian campaign of 1812, and as an opera writer, 1791-1819.

SAINT-MARS, a French officer of quality, whose name has been preserved in history in connection with that most perplexing of all secrets, 'The Man in the Iron Mask.' Vague rumours of such a prisoner were all that existed till the publication of Voltaire's *Louis XIV.*, when for the first time they assumed due consistency. After all that has been written on the subject, it cannot be said that more is known at this hour than had been related by Voltaire, except some confirmations of the substantial accuracy of his account, and some additional traits of character, which may help to solve the riddle, if ever fresh light should be thrown upon it by the publication of hitherto unedited state documents. Briefly, the story is as follows:—Towards 1662, a state prisoner of noble stature, and the most accomplished demeanour, wearing a mask of black velvet, was consigned to the custody of Saint-Mars, at that time governor of the castle of Pignerol. In 1686, Saint-Mars was transferred to the Isle of Saint-Marguerite, in the sea of Provence, and he took his prisoner with him: he did the same when he became governor of the Bastille in 1690. This mysterious person was uniformly treated with the highest respect by the governor, who himself waited upon him, and the same deference was shown by the marquis of Louvois on occasion of a visit previous to his removal from St. Marguerite: his mask was so constructed with steel springs that he had perfect liberty to eat and drink; he was served in the richest manner, and was accustomed to entertain himself with books and music. Before his transference to the Bastille, he seized an opportunity to scratch some intelligence on a

silver plate, which he threw out near a fishing boat that he perceived moored to the shore; the fisherman, however, was unable to read, and he carried the plate to Saint-Mars, who would not allow him to depart until perfectly satisfied that no discovery had been made. In the end the prisoner died in the Bastille, and was buried in the parish cemetery of Saint Paul, by midnight November, 1703, under the evidently feigned name of Marchiali: the furniture of his room, the window casements, and every possible thing which he could have left any record, were then carefully burnt; the ceiling was pulled down and reduced to powder; finally, the Bastille records since perused, were found to contain only the obscurest allusions to him. The last statesman who possessed this secret was Chamillac, who, his deathbed refused to make a discovery of, though entreated by his son-in-law, the second marquis de Feuilleade, he said he had been bound by an oath. The medical attendant of the prisoner had never seen his face, but says that he informed him a few days before his death that he believed he was near sixty years of age; the registry of the burial, on the other hand, gives forty-five as the age of the pretended Marchiali, but this again may have been designed to baffle investigation. This strange history, it will be observed, commences about the period of Mazarin's death, and it covers the greater part of the reign of Louis XIV. It would be inconsistent within its limits to discuss the conjectures to which it has given rise—some of them sufficiently romantic. What surprises us is, that historians do not observe how little reason would be left for the careful preservation of the secret beyond the lifetime of the prisoner, if it could be proved he was any one of the persons hitherto supposed. [E.]

SAINTE-MARTHE, CHARLES FRANCIS, MARQUIS DE, a French fabulist and poet, 1717-1800.

SAINT-MARTIN, J. ANTOINE DE, cell. for researches into the history of Armenia, 1791-1800.

SAINT-MARTIN, J. DIDIER DE, a Christian missionary and writer in Chinese, 1743-1801.

SAINT-MARTIN, LOUIS CLAUDE DE, called by himself *le Philosophe inconnu* (which we may translate *philosopher of the unknown*), was born at Amboise of a noble French family, 1743, and is said to have commenced his metaphysical studies upon the publication of 'Art of Knowing One's Self,' written by J. A. Abbadie, a French protestant theologian. He was sometimes confounded with **MARTINEZ PASO**, who was the real founder of the sect of the *Martinists*, and the first teacher, but by no means the master, of Saint-Martin. The period when the two philosophical inquirers became acquainted was marked by a reaction against the scepticism of the encyclopedists, against which Saint-Martin launched the first and most valuable of his writings, entitled *Des Erreurs et de la Vérité*, published at Lyons 1775, between which period and 1778 the operations of the genuine Martinists in France had become extinct. The name, in fact, still remained. The *Chevaliers Bienfaisants* were formed under the name of *Philalethes*, and so on. They have embraced the doctrines of Saint-Martin. Swedenborg, invited the former to take the president's chair in 1784, but he refused the honour, as to Swedenborg, the writer has before him

original letter, written by a French disciple of his in 1785, utterly disavowing the connection, and charging these very Martinists, so called, with the pursuit of magic:—so much for the right of such societies to assume names, and for the sarcasm of Lamartine ('Girondins,' vol. i. p. 188), at 'The theosophists, disciples of the sublime but obscure Swedenborg, the Saint-Martin of Germany, pretended to complete the gospel, and to reform humanity,' &c. It is a point of some interest in the history of those times, for not only are the occult societies of Germany and France influential among the people, but the most distinguished princes were enrolled amongst them. It may be read in the article WEISHAUPF. Saint-Martin was neither faithful to one system or another, but coquetted with them all, Martinez, Squalis, Alchymy, Animal Magnetism, Swedenborg, and Jacob Boehmen, until he was cast more in the midst of the French revolution, and came, as he regarded himself, 'the Robinson Crusoe of spiritualism.' He possessed vast original genius and metaphysical insight, and as a thinker he digested and assimilated whatever he came to and to his taste; we should not be far from the truth, perhaps, in pronouncing that the principles of Boehmen had taken the deepest hold of his imagination and reason; and that much in his writings may be regarded as a modern reduction of them, tintured, however, by what he had acquired from Swedenborg, and by his experience in animal magnetism. The first of his works is mentioned above. It was followed by 'Tableau Naturel des Rapports entre Dieu, l'Homme, et l'Univers,' 1782, the principle of which is the explanation of *things* by *man*, and not of *man* by *things*. In 1790 he published 'l'Homme du Désir.' In 1792 the 'Ecce Homo,' intended to correct the rage at that time for magnetic prodigies, and to elevate the soul to sublime mysteries. In 1796 appeared 'Le Nouvel Homme.' In 1800, 'De l'Esprit des choses, ou de l'œil Philosophique sur la Nature des Êtres par l'Objet de leur Existence,' a work which has been denounced as 'a tissue of foolish positions,' on the strength of an extract, which is, notwithstanding, of great philosophic worth. In 1802 he ushered to the light of day 'Le Mystère de l'Homme Esprit,' with these remarkable words:—'Although the subject of this work possesses greater clearness than my others, it is so remote from ordinary ideas to let me hope of much success. I have often felt while writing that the result would be much as if I had played a collection of waltzes and contre-dances on my violin in the cemetery of Mont-Martre, where it would be fine to do with my bow, but really the masses lying there would neither understand my music nor dance to it!' Besides these and other works of his own, Saint-Martin translated into French the 'Three Principles,' and the 'Aurora,' of Jacob Boehmen. The Russian statesman, Prince Gitzin, is said to have been his convert, but we are not aware whether any connection exists between this fact and the rise of the Martinists in the vicinity of Moscow: a very insufficient account of the matter will be found in Pinkerton's translation of a work concerning the state of the Greek church, and the Scythian of Platon. Saint-Martin, like

so many others of the noblesse of France, suffered by the French revolution, and being implicated in a conspiracy, owed his life to the revolution of Thermidor. Died 1803. [E.R.]

SAINT-MARTIN, MICHEL DE, a religious founder and writer, 1614-1687.

SAINT-MAURICE, ALEX. MA. ELEONOR, Prince De Montbarey, minister of war to Louis XVI. from 1776 to 1780, au. of Memoirs, 1732-96.

SAINT-MAURIS, J. DE, a French juriconsult, statesman, and diplomatist, died 1555.

SAINT-MAURIS, PRUDENT DE, a juriconsult and ambassador, of another family, d. 1584.

SAINT-MEARD, FRANÇOIS JOURGNIAC DE, a journalist and chevalier of the order of Saint Louis, born at Bourdeaux 1745, and known at the period of the revolution as the editor of a royalist paper, entitled 'Journal de la Cour et de la Ville.' After the installation of the revolutionary leaders in the Paris Commune, by the insurrection of August 10, 1792, Saint-Meard was arrested and imprisoned in the 'Abbaye,' where he became an eye-witness of the September massacres. He has related his terrible experience in a brochure entitled, 'My Thirty-six Hours' Agony,' the thrilling interest of which carried it through above a hundred editions. After the 'terror' Saint-Meard continued to frequent the literary salons of Paris, and received the humorous title of 'President and General-in-chief of the Universal Society of Gobe-mouches.' Died 1827. [E.R.]

SAINT-MICHEL, A. DE, a Fr. wr., 1795-1827.

SAINT-MORYS, ET. BOURGVEIN-VIALART, Count De, a French general, known as a naturalist and miscellaneous writer, 1772-1817.

SAINT-NON, JEAN CLAUDE RICHARD, Abbé De, a celebrated amateur in the arts, 1727-1791.

SAINT-PALAYE, J. B. DE LA CURNE DE, the historian of French chivalry, 1697-1781.

SAINT-PARD, otherwise P. N. Van Blotaque, a French Jesuit and religious writer, 1734-1824.

SAINT-PAVIN, DENIS SANGUIN DE, a French poet and ecclesiastic, 1600-1670.

SAINT-PERAVI, J. N. M. GUERINEAU DE, a political writer and poet, 1732-1789.

SAINT-PHILIP. See BACCALAR Y SANNA.

SAINT-PIERRE, CHARLES IRENEE CASTEL, Abbé De, a political writer and philanthropist, who was educated as an ecclesiastic, and devoted himself theoretically and practically to the public good. Among his works is a 'Project for a Perpetual Peace,' conceived at the congress of Utrecht (1713), and pronounced by the cardinal Dubois 'the dream of a good man.' He was far in advance of his age; and being excluded from the French Academy for the courageous expression of his opinions concerning the government of Louis XIV., that body took more than half a century to revise their judgment of him; at length, in 1775, his eulogium was pronounced by D'Alembert. The French are indebted to him not only for his philosophical 'dreams,' but for that expressive word *bienveillance*, which he introduced into the language. [E.R.]

ST. PIERRE, EUSTACE DE, a patriotic citizen of Calais, who distinguished himself when Edward III. of England besieged that place in 1347.

SAINT-PIERRE, J. H. BERNARDIN DE, a celebrated French writer, well known in this coun-

try by his beautiful romance of 'Paul and Virginia,' was born at Havre 1737, and passed some time in the Isle of France, where the scene of his story is laid, as an engineer. He was a friend of Rousseau, and author of works making altogether twelve volumes, recommending a higher virtue than that exhibited in his own life. Died 1814.

SAINT-PRIEST, F. E. GUIGNARD, Count De, an ambassador and partizan of the Bourbons, 1735-1821. His son, **G. EMMANUEL**, a general who served against France, 1776-1814.

SAINT-PRIEST, or **SAINT-PRET, JEAN YVES**, an archivist and historian, died 1720.

SAINT-RAMBERT, GABRIEL DE, a Cartesian philosopher and friend of Rousseau, died 1720.

SAINT-REAL, CESAR VICHARD, Abbé DE, a controversialist and historian, 1639-1692.

SAINT-REMY, PIERRE SURIREY DE, a French officer and writer on artillery, died 1716.

SAINT-SAPHORIN, A. F. L. DE MESTRAL DE, a diplomatist employed by the Danish court, a great connoisseur in art, 1738-1805.

SAINT-SILVESTRE, J. L. DU FAURE, Marquis De, a commander under Turenne, 1627-1719. **C. F. DU FAURE**, of the same family and title, an historical writer, 1752-1818. **N. H. MAURICE DU FAURE**, called president St. Silvestre, a magistrate and political writer, died 1811.

SAINT-SIMON, C. F. DE ROUVROY SANDRICOURT, a learned French prelate, and collector of a valuable library, 1727-1794. His brother, **LOUIS DE ROUVROY, Duc De Saint-Simon**, a statesman and diplomatist during the regency of the duke of Orleans, author of *Memoirs of the highest value towards the history of his times*, 1675-1755.

SAINT-SIMON, CLAUDE HENRI, Count De, founder of a school of social science and rational doctrine named after him, was born at Paris 1760. Member of an illustrious family which traced its origin, through the counts of Vermandois, to Charlemagne, he had the best education that his country could then afford, and one of his teachers was the great encyclopedist D'Alembert. He entered the army, according to the prevailing fashion with the young nobles, in 1777, and though he hated war, he embarked, two years later, for America, and served under Washington, thinking only of some vast social design that would be promoted by the emancipation of America. In 1783 he returned to France, and quitting the military career, he was known at the period of the revolution as a speculator, conjointly with a count de Redern, in the national domains: his object was to acquire property as a means of realizing his ideas, and he regarded the convulsions which then agitated society as nothing more than the preparatory destruction of the old order of things. During the Terror, St. Simon was arrested in mistake for another of the same name, and only recovered his liberty after the revolution of Thermidor, 27th July, 1794. His time and fortune were now devoted with apostolic enthusiasm, to what he considered his mission, and, in 1807, he gave his ideas to the world in his 'Introduction to the Scientific Labours of the Nineteenth Century.' This work was intended as a supplement to the reports demanded by Napoleon on the progress of science since 1789, and in connection with Saint-Simon's other works, may be said to contain the

germ of all that is valuable in Comte's posit philosophy. It declares the time arrived when the whole body of science with a view to social progress, and lays down the principle that useful labour is the proper destiny of all men. It was followed in 1808 by Letters addressed to the Institute; in 1810, by a 'Prospectus of a New Encyclopædia;' in 1814 by the 'Re-organization of European Society;' and nearly every year, in short, by some fresh development of his philosophical speculations. The sum of his meaning may be expressed somewhat in these terms: as Newton reduced astronomy to a positive law when he covered gravitation, so may all the sciences and speculations of men be brought, practically, to a positive doctrine; chemistry and the other branches of experimental philosophy come first; metaphysical and theological knowledge follow in order of their remoteness from demonstration; and social science as the most complex of all complex the encyclopædia of human knowledge and experience. Newton, it is argued, laid the foundation of this temple of science by demonstrating the law of gravitation; and Locke proved that it could be carried to completion by demonstrating the perfectibility of the human spirit. This, we say, is the fundamental conception of Saint-Simon's, and has become more recently of Comte's, philosophy it is to be regretted that, in the carrying out of this idea, they are both deficient in the sense of what constitutes religion, and in any true, or even tolerable recognition, of revealed truth; the church and its doctrines are at best a kind of spiritual police force, easy to be dispensed with when positive theism is reached. These works, however, are valuable political studies, they point to the results at which society must arrive, and suggest a valuable method of reviewing history and philosophy: to be safely used they must be treated like crude ore, from which the true metal is only to be extracted by a severe process. Saint Simon exhausted his resources to such a degree that he passed a severe winter without fuel, almost without food. He once attempted suicide, but the pistol-shot only deprived him of the use of one eye. He died at Paris May 19, 1825, these last words on his lips 'L'Avenir est à nous' (the future is ours). He left a small, but devoted body of disciples at his death, who had for their organ a periodical entitled 'Le Producteur;' then leader died of a broken heart, and his party being scattered by the interference of government his successor, M. Enfantin, became an active promoter of railways and other objects of immediate utility.

SAINT-SIMON, MAXIMILIAN H. DE, a botanist, tactician, and historian, 1720-1799.

SAINT-URSIN, M. DE, a medical physician in the French army, 1763-1818.

SAINT VINCENT. JOHN JERVIS, earl of Vincent, and admiral of the British fleet, was born 1734, at Meaford in Staffordshire. He entered the navy at the age of ten, under Admiral Rodney, served in 1759 in the expedition against Quebec, and had risen to the rank of post-captain when the American war broke out. He distinguished himself greatly in the course of this war, and was knighted; and early in the next great war against revolutionary France he was made an admiral.

1797 he had the command of the Mediterranean fleet, and was specially employed in watching the ports of Spain, which country was in alliance with France against England. The Spanish admiral last put to sea with 27 large ships of the line, and was brought to action by Sir John Jervis, who had only 15 ships of much inferior size and weight of metal. This glorious battle was fought off Cape St. Vincent, 14th February, 1797, and ended in the complete defeat of the Spaniards and the capture of four of their ships. The English admiral was rewarded for this victory by the title of Earl St. Vincent, and received a pension of £3,000 a year. In 1800, Lord St. Vincent was placed in command of the channel fleet, and in 1801 he was the first lord of the admiralty, from which station was removed when Pitt returned to power in 1804. Lord St. Vincent was a stern reformer of abuses, having no respect to persons, and visiting the misdeeds of men in rank and authority as severely as he dealt with the faults of the humblest man in the fleet, or the meanest artizan in the yard. England is indebted to him not only for splendid services in action against the enemy, but for the improved discipline and spirit, which he introduced into every department of our navy, among officers as well as men, and for the noble example of devotion to duty which he always set in his own person. He saw and brought forward into notice the abilities of Nelson, Duckworth, Strachan, Lubbock, Parker, and many more of our best officers during the war; and he was as firm a friend of honour and merit, as he was an unflinching foe of dishonesty and incompetency. Earl St. Vincent died 15th March, 1823. [E.S.C.]

SAINT-VINCENT, GREGORY DE, a French mathematician and writer on comets, 1584-1667.

SAINT-VINCENT, PAUL DE. See **PAUL**.

SAINTE-YVES, C., an oculist, 1667-1738.

SALTER, D., an Austrian painter, 1674-1705.

SALA, ANGELO, an Italian physician and hermetic chemist; died 1639.

SALA, N., an Italian composer, 1710-1800.

SALA, V., an Italian painter, 1803-1835.

SALADIN, otherwise **SALAH - ED - DEEN**, sultan of Egypt and Syria, one of the most enlightened and chivalrous of Saracen princes, was born at the castle of Tecrit, on the Tigris, of which his father was governor in 1137. His family had many warriors to the princes of Mesopotamia and Aleppo, and Saladin was about thirty years of age when he accompanied his uncle, Shiracoh, in an expedition to Egypt; on whose death, in 1168, he became commander of the forces. Like Mehemet Ali in recent times, he possessed power and action sufficient to render himself independent; and to omit details of his wars, we find him master of Syria and Egypt in 1183, so far at least as to be in dread of opposition from the native princes. Christian knights, however, had carried their arms to the East, and Saladin had been defeated several years before by Reginald De Chatillon, grand-master of the Templars, who was now in possession of Jerusalem, and in the habit of committing outrages upon the Saracens. Saladin wisely vindicated his own authority before attacking the invaders; and among his national improvements may be mentioned the foundation of colleges and hospitals, and the fortification of his cities,

especially of Cairo. In 1187 he gave battle to the Christian army of 80,000 men on the plain of Hittin, or Tiberias, and having completely vanquished them, he slew Chatillon with his own hand, and took Guy of Lusignan, the Christian king of Jerusalem, prisoner: soon afterwards he captured the Holy City, and though he put the templars and knights hospitaliers to the sword, the other Franks had the alternative of becoming slaves or paying ransom. News of these disasters arriving in Europe, produced the second crusade, in which Richard Cœur de Lion took part in alliance with Philip Augustus of France; preceded a year or two by the emperor Frederic Barbarossa, who died before their arrival, and an immense host of combatants. The key of Syria, then, as it is now, was the fortress of St. Jean D'Acre, and the siege endured two years, 1189-1191, in which interval prodigies of valour were performed on both sides; the fortress at length surrendered, and the crusade was concluded by another year's truce between Saladin and Richard, after which the latter embarked for England. Neither of these remarkable characters were destined to survive their acquaintance with each other very long. Saladin was seized with a bilious fever at Damascus, and died there at the moment he was contemplating an extensive programme of conquests, in 1193.—Christians and Saracens have vied with each other in writing panegyrics on the justice, valour, generosity, and political wisdom, of this prince, who possessed the art, not simply of acquiring power, but of devoting it to the good of his subjects. Seventeen sons and a brother survived him to share his power, and his conquests were presently divided into several states. [E.R.]

SALADIN II., great-grandson of the preceding, assassinated after a vain attempt to recover the dominion of Egypt, 1229-1261.

SALADIN, J. B. M., a Fr. politician, d. 1810.

SALARIO, A., a painter of Milan, died 1559.

SALAZAR Y MARDONES, P. DE, a Spanish historian of the emperor Charles V., died 1570.

SALAZAR Y MENDOZA, P. DE, a Spanish historian of that monarchy, 17th century.

SALDEN, W., a Dutch divine, died 1694.

SALE, A. DE LA, a French writer, 1398-1462.

SALE, GEORGE, an Oriental scholar, best known by his translation of the Koran, was born in 1680, and died in 1736. But little is known of his personal history. He contributed the cosmogony, and a small portion of the other matter to the 'Universal History,' and his MSS. in the Radcliffe Library, comprise some valuable articles from Arabic, Persian, and Turkish literature.

SALE, SIR ROBERT HENRY, an illustrious name in the annals of Anglo-Indian warfare, was born in 1782, and entered the army as ensign in the 36th Foot 1795. He was just in time to take a subordinate part in the achievements at the close of last century, which secured that magnificent country to the British crown; his name was more distinctly marked, however, in the Burmese war of 1824-6, in the course of which he was commissioned as lieutenant-colonel. From that period till the commencement of our enterprises in Afghanistan, there was little opportunity for reaping other laurels; but events were ripening, which soon demanded the soldier's prowess, and were

destined to tax the utmost resources of our commanders. These circumstances date from 1835, commencing with the mission of Alexander Burnes, the envoy of Lord Auckland, whose object was to negotiate for consolidating the government of Dost Mahomed, as a bulwark against the designs of Russia and Persia. There appears to have been much insincerity, and certainly a good deal of procrastination and timidity in these overtures, so that eventually Dost Mahomed, instead of becoming our ally threw himself into the arms of our enemies. In 1838 Sale was appointed to the command of the 1st Bengal brigade in the impending war, and his troops formed the advance throughout the whole Afghanistan campaign; finally, in September, 1840, he defeated Dost Mahomed at Purwandutrah, and compelled him to surrender to Sir William M'Naghten. In 1841 the war was renewed, and Sale commanded the brigade which stormed the Khoord Cabul Pass, but was compelled to retreat upon Jellalabad, followed by the army of Akhbar Khan. Shut up in this place, Sale and his gallant troops were closely besieged from the 12th of November, 1841, to the 7th of April, 1842, on which day he made a grand attack upon the besieging army, and so completely routed it, that he captured the guns, the ammunition, and the camp. In 1845 the Sikh army, commanded by Sirdar Tej Singh, crossed the Sutlej, and Sale was now with the British forces under Sir Hugh Gough, as quartermaster-general; the two armies met in deadly conflict at the battle of Moodkee, Dec. 18, and victory being declared for the British, Gough pushed on, and, four days later, fought the decisive battle of Ferozeshah. In the first action Sir Robert Sale had his left thigh shattered by a grape shot, which proved mortal to him; he was then in the sixty-fifth year of his age. The principal works illustrating this series of events are a 'Narrative of the War in Afghanistan in 1838-9,' by Capt. H. Havelock, 2 vols., 1840; 'A Memoir of India and Afghanistan,' by J. Harlan, 1842, and 'The History of the War in Afghanistan,' by J. W. Kaye, 2 vols., 1851. A curious little work was also published, by H. T. Prinsep, in 1844, entitled 'Note on the Historical Results deducible from Recent Discoveries in Afghanistan.' We may add that our Sikh enemies are the representatives of a religious reformation preached in India by a contemporary of Luther. [E.R.]

SALERNE, F., a French naturalist, died 1760.

SALES, ST. FRANCIS DE. See **FRANCOIS.**

SALES, LOUIS, Count De, brother of St. Francis, a soldier and diplomatist, famous for his defence of Savoy against the Spaniards, and of the city of Annecy against Louis XIII.; he also negotiated the treaty of Dôle, 1577-1654. **CHARLES**, his son, governor of St. Christopher, 1625-1666.

SALFI, F., a French dramatist, 1759-1832.

SALGAR, a Turcoman chief, founder of the dynasty named after him, died 1171.

SALIAN, J., a French Jesuit, 1557-1640.

SALICETTI, G., an Italian physician, died 1250.

SALICETTI, CHRISTOPHER, a native of Corsica, who promoted the union of that country to France, and was successively deputy to the constituent assembly, member of the convention, and the council of 500, and finally minister of war at Naples under Joseph and Murat, 1757-1809.

SALIEVI, A., an Italian composer, 1750-18

SALIMBEIN, CAVALIERE VENTURA, Italian painter of sacred subjects, 1557-1613.

SALINAS, FRANCIS DE, a Spanish scholar and writer on musical theory, 1518-1590.

SALIUS, HUGUES DE, a French physician and antiquary, 1632-1710. His brother, **JEAN B. TISTE**, a writer on the wines of Burgundy, 1704.

SALISBURY. See **Cecil, JOHN.**

SALISBURY, W., a Welch lawyer, first translator of the liturgy into that language, died 12

SALLE, J. A., a French Jesuit, 1712-1778.

SALLE, J. B. DE LA, a French priest founder of a religious order, 1631-1719.

SALLRE, P. DE LA, a designer, 1723-1804.

SALLENGRE, A. H. DE, a Dutch writer and counsellor to the prince of Orange, 1694-1723.

SALLO, DENIS DE, a French writer, the founder of modern periodical criticism, 1626-1669.



[Sallust—From an Antique Bust.]

SALLUST, (CAIUS SALLUSTIUS CRISPUS) Roman historian, was born at Amiternum, a town of the Salimines, to the north-east of Rome, in 86 B.C. Though a member of a plebeian family he was educated for the service of the state, and entered upon public life during the struggle between aristocracy and the democracy which ended in the subversion of Roman liberty. About the year twenty-seven he obtained the quaestorship; in the following year, tribune of the people in B.C. 52, he took an active part in connection with the outrages which resulted in the murder of Claudius and the banishment of Milo, identifying himself with the popular party and thereby incurring the deadly hatred of the nobility. Two years after the expiry of his tribuneship he was expelled from the senate by the accusers on the ground of immoral conduct; it is quite possible that his greatest offence was his attachment to the cause of the people, which the judges belonged to the opposite faction. After his degradation, he seems to have repaired to a camp in Gaul, and to have accompanied his friend in his invasion of Italy. By Caesar's intercession he was restored to his seat in the senate, and to the office of praetor B.C. 47, in which year he accompanied his patron to Africa, and took part in the conclusion of the war, was left as governor of Numidia. While invested with this im

not he is said to have enriched himself by plundering the country placed under his charge; and the allegation is to some extent confirmed by the fact of the immense wealth which he afterwards possessed, and which he profusely expended in forming splendid gardens on the Quirinal hill. On his return from Africa Sallust withdrew from public affairs, and spent the remainder of his life in his luxurious retreat, engaged in the composition of his historical works which he left behind him. His death took place B.C. 34. His historical works consisted of—1. The *Catilina*, or History of the conspiracy of Catiline in B.C. 63, of the events of which he was a spectator. 2. The *Jugurtha*, or History of the War maintained by the Romans against Jugurtha, king of Numidia, from B.C. 111 to 106, the materials for which he had probably collected during his residence in that country; and 3. The *Historia*, or histories, in five books, which are said to have comprised the period from the death of Sulla, B.C. 78 to B.C. 66. The first two works have come down to us entire, of the last we have only fragments; and the loss of it is the more to be regretted, as it must have contained an account of one of the most important periods of Roman history, respecting which our information is very vague and unsatisfactory. Of Sallust's character, as a politician and historian, very contradictory opinions have been expressed both by the ancients and the moderns. As a devoted partizan of Caesar, he was exposed to the censure of the party of Pompey; and it is therefore probable that the charge of immorality, though not unfounded, was somewhat exaggerated by party malevolence. The allegation of extortion in his province appears to rest on a firmer foundation. His philosophical inclusions have been blamed as misplaced, and containing opinions with which the writer did not sympathize, charges which must perhaps be to some extent admitted. His two works, however, must be judged as historical essays, illustrations of great political facts, and thus admitting a larger degree of latitude on the part of the writer, than would be admissible in continuous narrative. His style, though elaborate and artificial, is generally concise and perspicuous, but is occasionally marred by the use of archaic words, and by a love of brevity which is obviously the result of imitation. He is, however, entitled to the credit of being the first Roman who wrote what is regarded as history. [G F.]

SALLUSTIUS, a Platonist of the 4th century.
 ALMANAZAR, a king of Nineveh, 8th c. B.C.
 ALMASIUS. See SAUMAISE.
 ALMERON, A., a Span. theologian, 1515-85.
 ALMERON, E. G., a Spanish statesman, d. 1832.
 ALMON, F., a French priest, 1667-1736.
 ALMON, J., otherwise *Maigret* or *Macrinus*, a Latin poet, teacher of the children of René of Anjou, 1490-1517. His son, CHARLES, a Latin poet, massacred on Bartholomew's day, 1572.
 ALMON, NATHANAEL, a non-juring divine, known as an antiquary and extensive writer of history, died 1742. THOMAS, his brother, a theologian and historian, died about 1750.
 ALMON, R., an Eng. mechanician, 1763-1821.
 ALMON, U. P., a Fr. mineralogist, 1767-1805.
 ALMON, W., a miscellaneous wr., d. abt. 1700.
 ALOME, a Jewish princess, died 72.

SALOMON, J. P., a Ger. musician, 1745-1815.
 SALONIUS, a French prelate, 5th century.
 SALT, HENRY, a traveller and philologist, author of an 'Essay upon Hieroglyphics,' d. 1827.
 SALTER, S., a learned divine, died 1773.
 SALTMARSH, JOHN, an Antinomian minister, chaplain in the army under Fairfax, died 1647.
 SALUTATO, L. COLUCCIO PIERIO, a Latin poet and chancellor of Florence, 1330-1400.
 SALVA, F., a Spanish physician, 1747-1808.
 SALVATOR ROSA. See ROSA.
 SALVERTE, ANNE JOSEPH EUSEBIUS BACONNIERE, a member of the French chamber of deputies, to which he was first returned in 1828. He was a liberal in politics, and wrote an 'Historical Essay upon the Names of Men and Places,' and a work on the 'Occult Sciences.' In the latter he ascribes all the mysteries of antiquity to the knowledge possessed by the priests in natural philosophy, and, that failing them, to trickery and imposture, 1771-1839.
 SALVI, N., an Italian architect, 1699-1751.
 SALVI, TARQUINIO, an Italian painter, 16th cent.
 GIAMBATISTA, his son and pupil, 1605-85.
 SALVIANI, H., an ichthyologist, 1514-1572.
 SALVIATI, F. ROSSI DE, an Italian painter, 1510-1563. For Salvati 'the Younger,' see PORTA.
 SALVIATI, GIOVANNI, an Ital. cardinal, dist. as a great protector of arts and letters, 1490-1553.
 SALVINI, A. M., a learned Italian, 1653-1729.
 SAMBUCUS, JOHN, a learned Hungarian physician, antiquary, and historian, 1531-1584.
 SAMERIUS, H., a German Jesuit, 1540-1610.
 SAMMES, A., an English antiquary, died 1679.
 SAMPSON, H., a nonconf. divine, died 1705.
 SAMPSON, THOMAS, an eminent reformer and companion of the refugees at Geneva, nephew by marriage to Latimer, 1517-1589.
 SAMSON, OLE JOHAN, a Danish dramatist and author of Scandinavian Tales, 1759-1796.
 SAMSON, a judge of Israel, 12th century B.C.
 SAMUEL, the last judge of Israel, and one of their prophets, supposed date 1132-1043 B.C.
 SAMUEL, a king of Bulgaria, 971-1014.
 SAMWELL, DAVID, surgeon of the *Discovery* when Captain Cook was murdered, died 1799.
 SANADON, N. S., a French Jesuit, 1676-1733.
 SANCERRE, L. DE, constable of France, distinguished in arms against the English, 1342-1402.
 SANCHES, ANT. NUNEZ RIBEIRO, a Portuguese physician in the Russian army, 1699-1783.
 SANCHEZ, F., a Portug. philoso., 1562-1632.
 SANCHEZ, FRANCISCO, in Latin *Sanctius Brocensis*, a Spanish grammarian, 1523-1601.
 SANCHEZ, G., a Spanish Jesuit, died 1628.
 SANCHEZ, PETER ANTHONY, a learned Spanish ecclesiastic and philanthropist, 1740-1806.
 SANCHEZ, T., a Spanish casuist, 1550-1610.
 SANCHEZ, T. A., a bibliographer, 1732-1798.
 SANCHO, IGNATIUS, a negro slave, remarkable for his attainments in polite literature, author of a 'Theory of Music,' 'Letters,' &c., 1729-1780.
 SANCHONIATHON, a Phœnician historian, regarded as the most ancient writer of the heathen world, is supposed to have been a native of Berytus, but as the age to which he is referred is beyond the historical epoch, nothing certain can be related of him. Even the authenticity of the fragments attributed to him has been disputed, but it only

requires an ordinary acquaintance with the understanding of those remote ages to be convinced that they are genuine remains of a very high antiquity, whether written by Sanchoniathon or any other. The history attributed to him was composed in the Phœnician language, and its materials collected from the archives of the Phœnician cities, and from the registers preserved in the Phœnician and Egyptian temples. It was translated into Greek by Philo Byblius, in the reign of Hadrian, and the existing fragments of it preserved by Eusebius amongst the citations of his 'Evangelical Preparation.' One fragment is called 'The Cosmogony,' professedly derived from Tautus, Thoth, Athothis, or Hermes. Another, and by far the larger, is called the 'Generations'; it presents many interesting points of comparison with the Mosaic Scriptures, and professes to be the real history of those times stripped of allegory. 'All these things, the son of Thabion, the first Hierophant of all among the Phœnicians, allegorized and mixed up with the occurrences and accidents of nature and the world, and delivered to the priests and prophets, the superintendents of the mysteries, and they, perceiving the rage for these allegories increase, delivered them to their successors and to foreigners; of whom one was Isiris, the inventor of the three letters, the brother of Chna, who is called 'the first Phœnician.' The third and last fragment is a few lines preserved from Sanchoniathon's history of the Serpent. The whole will be found in Cory, who suggests that Sanchoniathon's omission of any direct notice of the flood, in which he differs from all other ancient writers, may be accounted for by his determination to reject whatever was allegorical. [E.R.]

SANCROFT, WILLIAM, archbishop of Canterbury, one of the prelates sent to the Tower by James II. in 1688, for refusing to order the public reading of the king's declaration of indulgence in favour of the Catholics, 1616-1693.

SANCTIUS. See **SANCHEZ**.

SANCTORIUS, SAUCTORIUS, whose true name was Santori Santorio, an Italian physician of considerable distinction, was born at Capo D'Istria, in 1561, and died at Venice in 1636, aged seventy-five. He was the founder of what is called the Statical School in Medicine, and in 1612 published a treatise entitled, *Ars de Medicina Statica*, in which he endeavoured to estimate the loss of weight that the body undergoes by the various excretions, particularly by insensible transpiration, to which he attached much importance. [J.M.C.]

SAND, CHRISTOPHER VAN DEN, in Latin *Sandius*, a German Socinian, 1644-1680.

SAND, C. L., a German student, member of a secret society, and assassin, of Kotzebue, 1795-1818.

SANDBY, P., an English artist, 1732-1809.

SANDE, JOHN VAN DEN, a Dutch juriconsult and historian, died 1638.

SANDEMAN, ROBERT, founder of the sect who took from him the denomination of *Sandemanians*, was a native of Perth, in Scotland, where he was born 1723. He was educated at the university of Edinburgh, and having married a daughter of the Rev. John Glass, became a follower of his opinions and an elder in one of his churches. The subject of controversy which led to the formation of this party, was a particular view

of the nature of justifying faith, but they differed also, from other communions in the matter discipline and church fellowship, especially in the administration of the sacrament of the Holy Supper. Their fundamental tenets are Calvinist. Sandeman died at Danbury, aged forty-eight, 1771.

SANDEN, H. DE, a Ger. physician, 1672-17. **SANDER, ANTHONY**, in Latin *Sanderus*, Flemish topographer and antiquary, 1586-1666.

SANDERS, NICHOLAS, a Roman Catholic theologian and controversial writer, 1527-1580.

SANDERS, R., a miscellaneous wr., 1727-17. **SANDERSON, ROBERT**, an English Catholic, historian of Henry V., &c., 1660-1741.

SANDERSON, ROBERT, bishop of Lincoln, distinguished for his extensive antiquarian, scholarly and historical information, known as a casuist polemical writer, 1587-1663.

SANDERUS. See **SANDER**.

SANDES. See **SANDYS**.

SANDFORD, SIR DANIEL KEYTE, professor of Greek at Glasgow, son of Dr. Sandford, a late of the Scottish Episcopal Church, died 18. **SANDFORD F.**, a heraldist, 1630-1693.

SANDINI, A., an Italian historian, 1692-1.

SANDIUS. See **SAND**.

SANDOVAL, F. P. DE, a Sp. histor., 1560-1.

SANDRART, JOACHIM VON, a native of Frankfurt, disting. as a painter and art-writer, 1606.

SANDWICH. See **MONTAGU**.

SANDYS, or SANDES, EDWIN, a dignitary of the church, who was vice-chancellor of Cambridge on the accession of Queen Mary, and suffered detention and imprisonment as a partizan of Jane Grey. In the reign of Elizabeth he was successively bishop of Worcester and London, archbishop of York, and had a share in the translation known as the Bishops' Bible, 1519-1643. **SIR EDWIN**, his second son, a traveller and diplomatist, to whom some sacred poems have been attributed, 1561-1629. **GEORGE**, brother of the latter, and seventh son of the archbishop, a scholar and classical translator, 1577-1643.—declared that English poetry owed much of its beauty to the translations of George Sandys, who was highly esteemed by his contemporaries for his learning and virtues.

SANE, A. M., a French writer, 1773-1818.

SANGALLO, GIULIANO GIAMBERTI, an Italian artist and architect, son of Francesco Giamberti, 1443-1517. **ANTONIO**, his brother, employed by Alexander VI. to convert Hadrian's mausoleum into a fortress, now the castle of Angelo, died 1534. **ANTONIO**, nephew of the preceding, and the most distinguished architect of his family, a pupil of Bramante, 1482-1546. **ANTONIO BAPTISTA GOBBO**, brother of the latter, a translator of Vitruvius. His nephew, **BASTIEN**, a painter, decorator, and architect, 1481-1550.

SAN-GIORGIO, BENVENUTO DA, an Italian historian and diplomatist, 1450-1525.

SANMICHELLI, MICHELE, an Ital. architect, friend of Bramante and Michelangelo, 1484-1559.

SANNAZARO, J., an Italian poet, 1458-1528.

SAN-SEVERO, RAYMOND DE SA, a Neapolitan, eminent for his mechanical inventions and as an amateur of the arts, 1711.

SANSON, NICHOLAS, a French geographer, 1687-1755.

minent for the accuracy and number of his maps, 1600-1667. His three sons, NICHOLAS, WILLIAM, and ADRIAN, were remarkable in the same art. His cousin, JAMES, a genealogist and ecclesiastical historian of Abbeville, 1596-1665.

SANSOVINO, JACOPO TATTI, called, an Italian sculptor and architect, 1479-1570. FRANCESCO, his son, a grammarian, 1521-1586.

SANTA-CRUZ, ALVAREZ DE BASSANO, Marquis De, a Spanish admiral, died 1587.

SANTA-CRUZ DE MARZENADO, ALVAR, Marquis De, a Spanish general, diplomatist, and politician, b. 1687, k. by the Moors at Oran, 1732.

SANTEN, L. VAN, a Dutch poet, 1746-1798.

SANTERRE, ANTOINE JOSEPH, an actor in the French revolution, a brewer, of Flemish descent, was born at Paris 1752. He was by no means the rude character sometimes represented, but well educated, and the possessor of a large fortune, acquired in trade. His familiarity with the workmen in his employ, and his extreme generosity for in famine time, he gave away nearly £12,000 (worth of meat and rice) made him popular in St. Antoine, and he became commander of the battalion of that quarter. He displayed great courage and presence of mind at the storming of the Bastille, and would deserve remembrance if it were only for one other act about the same time, that of saving the invaluable Bibliothèque du Roi from destruction by the mob. In May, 1792, he became commander of the national guard, and on the 20th of June, when the Marseillaise had arrived, and the palace was invaded by the populace, he thrust his fellow patriots out of the queen's chamber and protected Marie Antoinette and her children from further outrage; it is said that from this time may be dated the secret understanding that the queen had with the agitators of the faubourgs. Many other instances of the good nature of this Ajax of the Parisian populace might be mentioned, as that of causing the drums to cease beating for a few moments when Louis was on the scaffold; this gave the king the opportunity of addressing a few words to the people, and so provoked the Marseillaise that they would have commenced firing and not the drums instantly struck up again by order of another general. Santerre possessing little talent, but a vast deal of courage, often run immense risk to save life and property, and there is no wonder that he miscarried, when despatched to La Vendée, in command of an army, to oppose Bossignol. For this mischance, however, he was thrown into prison, and did not recover his liberty until after the fall of Robespierre. His good-natured, and useful, though not very brilliant part in this strange drama of history was now at an end, and he died in obscurity 1809. [E.R.]

SANTERRE, J. B., a Fr. painter, 1651-1717.

SAUTEUIL, or SANTEUL, JOHN DE, in Latin *Santolius*, a French ecclesiastic and Latin poet, 1630-1697.

SANTORIO. See SANCTORIUS.

SANTOS, J. DOS, a Portug. mission., d. 1622.

SANUDO, MARCO, a Venetian general who galvanized himself in the army of crusaders who overthrew the Greek empire, 1153-1220. ANGELO, son of the preceding, and his successor as duke of the Archipelago, 1195-1254. MARCO, son of Angelo and third duke, died 1263. GULI-

ELMO, son and successor of Marco, 1284. NICOLO, son and successor of the latter, distinguished against the Genoese and the Turks. GIOVANNI, brother of Nicolo, sixth and last duke, married his daughter to the prince of Negropont, who became prince of Naxos.

SANUTO, LIVIO, a Venetian noble, distinguished as a poet, historian, and geographer, 1530-1586.

SANUTO, MARINO, a Venetian traveller in the East, author of a curious work, 14th century. His relative, of the same name, historiographer to the state of Venice, au. of valuable Diaries, 1466-1531.

SANZIO, J. DE, an Italian painter, 15th cent.

SAPOR I., king of Persia of the Sassanide dynasty, succeeded his father, Artaxerxes, 240. He invaded Mesopotamia 242, and having conquered Armenia, Syria, and Cilicia, he put to death the emperor Valerius with great cruelty.

He was defeated by Odenatus 269, and died 271. SAPOR II., a posthumous son of Hormisdas II., was proclaimed 310, before his birth. He became an active and warlike prince in conflict with the Romans, and was a great enemy to Christianity, died 380. SAPOR III., succeeded Artaxerxes II., 384, he kept peace with the Romans, died 389.

SAPOR, a king of Armenia, 420.

SAPPHO, a lyric poetess of old Greece, born at Lesbos, and supposed to have flourished about 610 B.C. Nothing certain is known of her life, but she is represented as a woman of dissolute morals, and is said to have drowned herself in consequence of the neglect of a youth with whom she had become enamoured. The invention of the *Sapphic verse* is attributed to her, but there only remains of her writings a 'Hymn to Venus,' and an 'Ode to a Young Female,' which have been rendered into English by Ambrose Philips. The contradictory traditions concerning her life have led to the supposition that other celebrated women of the same name must have lived at different epochs.

SARABIA, J. DE, a Span. painter, 1608-1669.

SARAVIA, H. A., of Spanish origin, but reckoned among English divines, was a professor of divinity and friend of Hooker, 1531-1613.

SARAZIN, J., a French sculptor, 1590-1660.

SARAZNO, J., a French marshal, 1770-1824.

SARBIEWSKI, MATTHIAS CASIMIR, in Latin *Sarbievius*, a Polish lyric poet, 1595-1640.

SARCHIANI, GIUSEPPE, an Italian economist, archivist of Tuscany during the revol., 1746-1821.

SARCOMASIUS. See SCHURTZFLEISCH.

SARDANAPALUS, the name of several princes of Assyria, the most celebrated of whom was the last sovereign of the first Assyrian empire. His reign dates from 836 to 817 B.C., when he was dethroned by Arbaces and Belesis, at the head of a revolt of the Medes, Persians, and Babylonians. In the last extremity, Sardanapalus, who had withstood a siege for three years in Nineveh, placed himself, his treasures, his wives, and his eunuchs on a funeral pile, which he fired with his own hand. He had ceased to exist when the city was taken, and that event was followed by the dismemberment of the Assyrian empire. The above date is only an approximation to the true one, as authorities vary. [E.R.]

SARPI, PIETRO, called *Fra Paolo*, a Venetian historian, and defender of the republic against the pope, Paul V., 1552-1623.

SARRABAT, N., a French botanist, 1698-1737.
 SARRASIN, J. A., a Fr. physician, 16th cent.
 SARRASIN, J. F., a French poet, 1603-1654
 SARRASIN, M., a naturalist, 1659-1786.
 SARTI, G., an Italian composer, 1730-1802.
 SARTO, ANDREA VANNUCCI, called DEL, the most dist. painter of the Tuscan school, 1488-1580.
 SASSI. See SAXI.

SAUL, the first king of the Israelites, perished in combat with the Philistines B.C. 1040.

SAULI, the apostle of Corsica, 1585-1592.

SAUMAISE, CLAUDE, in Latin *Salmasius*, a native of Burgundy, eminent for his learning as a critic, commentator, Orientalist, and archæologist. He was born in 1588, and having retired to Holland on account of his protestantism, succeeded Scaliger as professor of history at Leyden in 1631. In 1649 he wrote a Latin memorial in defence of Charles I., which was answered by Milton for the parliament. In 1650 he visited the court of Sweden by invitation from Queen Christina, and is said to have suffered from the climate, so that he never recovered, but died in 1658. His father, BENIGNE DE SAUMAISE, was a Greek scholar, and counsellor to the parliament of Burgundy, 1560-1640.

SAUMAREZ, JAMES, Lord De, a British admiral, who was born in Guernsey 1757, and first signalized himself in the naval service during the American war. In 1797 he was in the action off Cape St. Vincent, and was second in command to Nelson at the battle of the Nile, fought soon after. In 1801 he was named rear-admiral of the blue, and appointed to the command of the squadron off Cadiz. With this little fleet he won a signal victory, for which he received the thanks of both houses of parliament, and a pension of £1,200. He became vice-admiral in 1831, died 1836.

SAUNDERS, SIR E., an Engl. judge, d. 1683.

SAUNDERS, J. C., a dist. oculist, 1773-1810.

SAUNDERS, W., a medical writer, 1743-1819.

SAUNDERSON, NICHOLAS, a native of Thurstleton, in Yorkshire, who distinguished himself as a mathematician, though he was deprived of his sight by small-pox when only twelve months old. He was born in 1682, and succeeded Whiston as professor of mathematics at Cambridge university in 1711. The account of Saunderson's experience, the quickness to which his senses of hearing and feeling were heightened, and his surprising acquisitions, is one of the most interesting in biographical literature. Died 1739.

SAURIN, ELIE, a French protestant minister, 1639-1703. JOSEPH, his brother, a natural philosopher and mathematician, remarkable for his independent spirit, and for his controversies with Rolle, Huyghens, and Rousseau; he also abjured Calvinism, 1659-1737. BERNARD JOSEPH, son of the latter, a dramatic writer, 1706-1791.

SAURIN, JAMES, one of the most eminent protestant ministers of France, was the son of a lawyer at Nismes, and became pastor of the Walloon church in London, and afterwards to the protestant nobles who had sought refuge at the Hague. He is the author of some theological and critical works, 1677-1730.

SAURIN, RIGHT HON. WILLIAM, an Irish lawyer, and attorney-general, 1767-1840.

SAUSSAY, A. DU, a Fr. theolog., 1689-1675.

SAUSSURE, H. B., a Swiss natural and philo-

sopher, disting. for his valuable observations made while exploring the glaciers of the Alps, and for improvements in scientific instruments, 1740-99.

SAUSSURE, NICHOLAS THEODORE DE, born at Geneva, October, 1767; died April, 1845; son of the preceding. He accompanied his father in his travels, and assisted him in many of his researches. He afterwards devoted himself to physiological chemistry, and contributed many important papers to this department of science. Priestley has shown that plants absorbed carbonic acid; Saussure confirmed this observation, and proved that a small proportion of this gas in the atmosphere favours vegetation, but that a larger amount asphyxiates plants. He likewise devoted much time to a subject originally broached by Kirwan, viz., the connection between the inorganic constituents of plants and the soils on which they grow, and established Kirwan's view that inorganic food is necessary for vegetation. He likewise made numerous researches on the composition of the air, at Geneva, particularly on the proportion of carbonic acid which is present in different conditions of the atmosphere; and obtained results which have been confirmed by the experiments of more modern chemists with all the delicate appliances of recent discovery. He was one of the first persons to point out the identity of sugar of starch and of grapes; and to invent modes of analyzing organic substances so early as the beginning of the present century. [R.D.T.]

SAUVADE, D., a French historian, 1520-1588.

SAUVAGES, F. BOISSIER DE, a French botanist, 1706-1767. His brother, P. AUGUSTIN, philologist, 1716-1795.

SAUVAL, H., a French historian, 1620-1670.

SAUVEUR, JOSEPH, a French physician and mathematician, who created the science of music acoustics, 1653-1716.

SAVAGE, HENRY, chaplain to Charles II., and historian of Balliol college, 1604-1672.

SAVAGE, JOHN, a facetious divine, supposed author of a 'Collection of Letters,' &c., died 1744.

SAVAGE, RICHARD, has very little claim to remembrance as a poet. Yet he threw off son happy lines and phrases, and, among others, the often-quoted verse, 'The tenth transmitter of foolish face.' His best poems, too, 'The Wanderer' and 'The Bastard,' have, especially the latter, the interest which belongs to strong feeling vented in real facts. The history of this unfortunate man was a tragic romance; and it has preserved its name by having been related in one of the most impressive of narratives. His biographer, Samuel Johnson, who became acquainted with him when the two were alike destitute and hopeless, speaks of him with an affection which, amidst all the unlucky man's faults, must have been justified by some good points in his character. From Johnson's 'Life of Savage' the facts may be learned. He was born 1698, the illegitimate child of two persons of rank, was persecuted by his mother, narrowly escaped execution for murder and, after a miserable life of forty-five years, died a prisoner for debt, in 1743. [W.S.]

SAVARON, J., a French writer, 1550-1622.

SAVART, F., a French physician, 1791-1841.

SAVARY, A. C., a French physician and pupil of the physiologist Bichat, 1776-1814.

SAVARY, JAMES, farmer of the revenues of the French crown, and a writer on commercial law, 1622-1690. His two sons, **JAMES** and **PHILEMON**, compiled 'The Universal Dictionary of Commerce,' published 1723.

SAVARY, NICHOLAS, a French traveller and Orientalist, 1750-1788. **JULIAN**, his brother, historian of the wars of La Vendée, 1824.

SAVARY, RENE, a distinguished French general. He was a native of Ardennes, and was appointed colonel of gend'armes by the first consul for his bravery, but perhaps more for his ready obedience in executing the sentence against the unfortunate Duke D'Enghien. He was created **DUKE OF ROVIGA** for his services in Prussia, and commanded the army in Spain until the arrival of Joseph; he succeeded the duke of Otranto as minister-general of police. After the restoration he lived in retirement; but at the revolution in July, 1831, he was appointed commander-in-chief of the African army, 1774-1833.

SAVERIEN, ALEXANDER, a French mathematician and writer on naval tactics, 1720-1805.

SAVIGNY, C. DE, a French writer, born 1540.

SAVILLE, SIR HENRY, a native of Yorkshire, distinguished as an elegant Greek scholar, mathematician, and patron of learning, founder of two professorships at Oxford, 1549-1622.

SAVILLE, GEORGE. See **HALIFAX**.

SAVIOLI, L. V., an Italian poet, 1729-1804.

SAVOLDO, G., an Italian painter, 16th cent.

SAVONAROLA, J. M., a physician of Padua, 1384-1462. His grandson, **GIROLAMO**, next article. **RAPHAEL**, of the same family, a compiler, 1646-1730. **INNOCENT RAPHAEL**, nephew of the latter, and an author, 1680-1748.

SAVONAROLA, GIROLAMO, or **JEROME**, was born at Ferrara, 12th October, 1452. He enjoyed a religious education, and was in some respects a precocious youth. Though originally intended for his father's profession, as a physician, he secretly became a Dominican monk in 1474. After teaching philosophy for a season, he devoted his whole attention to preaching, and produced a great sensation by the pointedness and vehemence of his pulpit oratory. In 1489 he removed to Florence, lived in the convent of St. Marco, and declaimed with extraordinary freedom and daring, and with unusual success, against every form of hypocrisy, vice, and unbelief. His unbounded influence and constitutional ardour, seem to have heated his imagination, and he ventured on occasional predictions, at once novel and startling, and published them in the form of authentic oracles, and under the impression that they were genuine revelations to himself from heaven. With characteristic boldness and energy, he interfered with the politics of Florence, inculcated democracy, and opposed the ascendancy of the Medici, so that when they were expelled, he became a leader of the triumphant party. These victors formed a vast deliberative council, and discussed with great pomp the affairs of state, while Savonarola was exalted by them into a kind of prophetic and judicial president of the republic. His enemies, in the meantime, accused him to the pope, Alexander VI., as an impostor and a heretic. His holiness summoned him to Rome, but the reformer refused to obey the citation. On this refusal he was ex-

communicated and forbidden to preach. But this sentence only excited him to more terrible denunciations, in which the pope himself was styled a usurper. A Franciscan inquisitor was sent to challenge and confront Savonarola, but the citizens interfered and sheltered him. The popular tide at length turned, when he shrank, after some vacillations, from subjecting his cause to an ordeal by fire. His antagonists entered the convent, dragged him out, placed him on the rack, and extorted some ejaculations from the unhappy victim, which their malignity easily construed into confessions of guilt. On being ultimately condemned to death with two of his associates, he was first strangled, then his body was tossed into the flames, and his ashes were thrown into the river, 23d May, 1498. The most of Savonarola's writings were in Italian, and only a few in Latin. He left behind him about 300 sermons and 50 tracts. His 'Triumphus Crucis,' is a work of some power, but his genius is principally seen in those sermons in which the errors of Romanism are unsparingly condemned, and many evangelical truths illustrated and enforced, and which are also distinguished and filled with peculiar unction and piety. The opinions of Roman Catholic writers vary widely as to the character of this hero-martyr, some holding him to be a saint, and others branding him as a heretic. Burned by one pope, he was tacitly canonized by another. Over the room he inhabited in the convent of St. Mark, still stands an inscription with the epithet—'*Vir Apostolicus*.' Savonarola was in many things in advance of his age, and was a reformer before the reformation. Eloquent, sincere, and devout, he laboured with heart and soul for his church and country, and met with that fate which the patriot and apostle have so often received from a fickle people, and an alarmed and vindictive despotism. [J.E.]

SAVOT, L., a French numismatist, 1579-1640.

SAWYER, SIR ROBERT, one of the chief counsel for the seven bps., reign of James II., d. 1692.

SAXE, CHRISTOPHER, in Latin *Saxius*, a German philologist and literary historian, 1714-1806.

SAXE. COUNT MAURICE of Saxony, better known in history as Marshal Saxe, was the natural son of Augustus II., king of Poland, and elector of Saxony. Maurice was a soldier, and saw actual service at the siege of Lisle, when he was only 12 years old. He was at Malplaquet in 1709; and he afterwards served under Prince Eugene against the Turks. In 1720 he was introduced to the Regent Orleans, who persuaded him to enter into the French service, and gave him the rank of marshal. Though a married man, he was as notorious for the frequency of his love adventures, as for his military abilities. He obtained the Duchy of Courland in 1726, through the fondness of the Duchess Anna for him, but he soon lost his new principality. He alienated the duchess by his inconstancy, and thus lost also the chance of becoming emperor of Russia, when Anna succeeded to the throne of the czars in 1730. When the war broke out between France and Austria in 1733, Marshal Saxe solicited and obtained employment in the French armies. He distinguished himself greatly at the siege of Philipsburg; and when peace was made in 1736 he devoted some time to the study of the art of

war, and to the composition of a treatise on that subject, which is still cited by military writers. It was in the general European war, which began in 1740, that he gained the triumphs by which he is best known. He commanded the French army at Fontenoy in 1745, and won a memorable victory over the English and their allies, which was followed by the conquest of all Belgium. At the commencement of the campaign of that year, Marshal Saxe was lying ill at Paris, with his constitution utterly ruined by the dissolute life which he had long led, and suffering under a severe attack of dropsy. His physicians told him that if he left Paris for the army they could not answer for his life. His answer was, 'The question now is not how I am to live, but how I am to go,' and he went and conquered accordingly. He was obliged to be tapped only five days before the battle was fought; and he was carried about in a litter during the engagement. The victory of the French was due mainly to his skill and energy, and to the valour of the Irish brigade in the French service. In 1747 he gained a second victory over the English and their allies at Laffelt. He survived the conclusion of the war about two years, and died in 1750, loaded with honours by the French, who were indebted to him for the two chief of the very few successes which they have ever had in fair pitched battles against the English. [E.S.C.]

SAXE-COBOURG. See COBURG.

SAXE-GOTHA, ERNEST, duke of, a commander in the German wars of Gustavus Adolphus, 1601-1675. **ERNEST II.**, a great patron of the sciences and letters, 1745-1804.

SAXE-GOTHA AND ALTENBERG, E. LEOPOLD, duke of, distinguished as a poet and musician, 1772-1822.

SAXE-TESCHEN, ALBERT, duke of, son of Augustus II., king of Poland, and brother of the dauphiness, mother of Louis XVI., known as an enemy of the French republic, 1738-1822.

SAXE-WEIMAR, BERNARD, duke of, one of the most celebrated generals of the protestants during the thirty years' war, 1600-1639.

SAXI, or SASSI, GIUSEPPE ANTONIO, an ecclesiastical historian of Milan, 1675-1751.

SAXO, called **GRAMMATICUS**, on account of his learning, a Danish historian, 12th century.

SAY, J. B., a French economist, 1767-1832.

SAY, SAMUEL, a dissenting minister, known as a poet and essayist, died 1743.

SCACCHI, F., an Italian *savant*, 1573-1643.

SCACCIA, J., an Italian engineer, 1778-1833.

SCÉVOLA, MUTIUS, one of the heroes of Roman story, said to have conspired with 300 others against Porsenna. He saved his life by an act of heroism, of which the record will be found in Livy.

SCALA, BARTOLOMMEO, gonfalonier of Florence, and the historian of his state, 1430-1495. His daughter, **ALESSANDRA**, wife of the poet Marullus, celeb. for her great learning, died 1506.

SCALA, DELIA, a famous Ghibelline family of Ferrara, principal of whom are **MASTINO**, elected podesta about 1260, assassinated by the Guelphs 1277. **ALBERT**, his brother, who avenged his death and governed after him from 1277 to 1300. **CAN FRANCESCO**, called 'The Great,' the most illustrious of the family, grandson of Mastino, podesta from 1312 to his death in 1329. Dante,

who found a refuge at his court, has immortalized him in verse. A second **MASTINO**, nephew of the latter, reigned 1329-1351. He was followed by **CAN II.** and **CAN III.**, both his sons, the latter of whom died 1375. **ANTONIO**, a natural son of Can III., reigned with his brother, Bartolommeo and had him put to death 1381. He afterwards lost his estates, and died 1388.

SCALA, D. DE LA, a physician, 1632-1677.

SCALIGER, JULIUS CÆSAR, called the 'Elder,' a famous classical scholar and commentator, was born at Padua or Verona in 1484, and being naturalized in France, died at Agen in 1558. His history is disputed, as he is not believed to be the person he represented himself, but rather a *Guili. Bordone*, son of Benedetto Bordone, a Paduan who followed the profession of an illuminator at Vienna. His inordinate vanity is supposed to have prompted him to pretend to a relationship with the Scalas of Verona. He acquired great reputation in France by his skill in polemics.

SCALIGER, JOSEPH JUSTUS, son of the preceding, and the creator of the chronological science was born at Agar in 1540, and in 1593 became professor of polite literature at Leyden. He far surpassed his father in learning, and drew largely upon his stock of words in all languages to abuse his learned contemporaries, with many of whom like his father, he entered into angry controversies. The merit belongs to him of inventing the Julian period. Died 1609.

SCAMOZZI, V., an Ital. architect, 1552-1616.

SCANDERBEG, or BEY ALEXANDER, celebrated Albanian chief, whose proper name was George Castriotto. His father, Prince John of Albania, gave him in hostage to Amurath I. The sultan had him educated in the Mahommeda faith, and at the age of eighteen gave him the command of a body of 5,000 troops, which he led against the Servians. His father dying in 1438, he resolved to acquire possession of his hereditary principality. Being a man of great prowess and energy of character, he soon effected his purpose having previously renounced the Mahommeda faith and allegiance to the sultan, by deserting to the Christians and joining Hunniades, general of the Hungarian army. Becoming chief of the Albanians, a protracted and harassing war followed, with various fortune, until, by repeated successes, he completely consolidated his power and preserved the independence of his country. He was a great terror to the Turks, who style him the 'White Devil of Wallachia,' and the Albanians still celebrate him in their national song. After his death, however, his country soon again submitted to Mussulman rule, 1404-1467.

SCANDIANESE, whose proper name was **TITUS GANZARINI**, an Italian dramatist, 1518-81.

SCAPULA, J., a Germ. lexicographer, 16th c. **SCARAMUCCIA, L. PELLEGRINI**, a Milanese painter and engraver, 1616-1680.

SCARBOROUGH, SIR CHARLES, physician to Charles II., known as a mathematician, 1616-98.

SCARDONA, J. F., an It. physc., 1718-1800.

SCARLATTI, ALESSANDRO, the founder of the Neapolitan school of music, 1650-1725. His son **DOMENICO**, a composer and harpist, 1683-1751. **GIUSEPPE**, son of the latter, an opera composer 1718-1776.

SCARPA, A., an Italian anatomist, 1747-1832.
 SCARRON, PAUL, famous in French literature as a burlesque writer and comic poet, was born at Paris in 1610. Having wasted his fortune in debauchery, he commenced writing for the theatres, and received a pension from Anne of Austria, which was withdrawn on the appearance of his 'Mazarinade.' In 1652 he persuaded the Mademoiselle D'Abigne, afterwards the famous Madame de Maintenon, to marry him, and fortunately for her, departed this life in 1660. The best of his works is the 'Roman Comique,' translated by Goldsmith.

SCARSELLA, SIGISMUND, surnamed *Modino*, an Italian painter, 1530-1614. His son, IPPOLITO, surnamed *Scarlepino*, a painter, 1551-1621.

SCARS GILL, W. P., an English wr., d. 1836.

SCAVINI, J. M., an Ital. physic., 1770-1825.

SCHAAF, C., a Germ. Orientalist, 1646-1719.

SCHAARSCHMIDT, ANTONY and SAMUEL, distinguished surgeons and anatomists, the former 1720-1791, the latter 1709-1747.

SCHABOL, J. R., a Fr. agricultur., 1690-1768.

SCHADOW, Z. R., an Ital. sculp., 1786-1822.

SCHADOW, J. G., a Germ. sculp., 1764-1850.

SCHAEFFER, G. H., a Ger. Hellenist, 1764-1840.

SCHAEFFER, J. C., a German naturalist, 1718-1790. His brother, J. GOTTLIEB, a physician, 1720-1795.

SCHALKEN, G., a Dutch painter, 1643-1706.

SCHALL, J. A., a Ger. missionary, 1591-1659.

SCHANK, JOHN, a native of Ffeshire, distinguished as a naval officer and engineer, 1740-1823.

SCHANNAT, J. F., a Ger. historian, 1683-1739.

SCHARD, S., a German compiler, 1535-1573.

SCHARFENBERG, G. L., a German entomologist, duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, 1746-1810.

SCHARROK, R., an English philosopher of the school of Hobbes, 17th century.

SCHATTEN, N., histor. of Westphalia, 1608-76.

SCHATZ, G., a German poet, 1763-1795.

SCHAUFLEIN, J., a Dutch painter and engraver, taught by Albert Durer, 1487-1550.

SCHÉDE, P., a German poet, 1539-1600.

SCHÉDE, E., a Germ. antiquarian, 1615-1641.

SCHEDONE, or SCHIDONE, BARTOLOMEO, Italian painter, style of Correggio, 1570-1615.

SCHÉELE, CHARLES WILLIAM, a native of Sweden, born 19th December, 1742, at Stralund, Sweden; died 21st May, 1786, at Köping Lake Moeler. This distinguished Swedish chemist, the son of a tradesman, was educated at private academy in his native town, and afterwards at a public school, and then served his apprenticeship as an apothecary at Gotheborg. He subsequently acted as assistant to apothecaries at Almo, Stockholm, and Upsala. There his genius attracted the attention of the professors at this celebrated university, who encouraged him in his pursuits; but it is remarkable that the Swedish government, although aware of his talents, overlooked, perhaps the ablest man which that country has produced, ultimately to end his days as a humble apothecary in a village on the banks of Lake Moeler. To him we owe the discovery of boric, chlorine, and of molybdic, tungstic, uranic, lactic, gallic, tartaric, oxalic, citric, malic, hippuric, and saccharic acids, glycerine and oxygen. He ascertained the nature and the consti-

tuents of ammonia and prussic acid, the characters of barytes and manganese, and the elements of the atmosphere. Few men of his century, with the exception of Priestley, can be compared with him as a discoverer. The last act of his life exhibits his character in a highly honourable phase. When in 1777 he bought the apothecaries' shop at Köping, he formed the intention of marrying the widow of his predecessor, and only delayed for the purpose of saving so much property as to make such an alliance desirable on her part. While labouring under a mortal rheumatic affection he declared his intention of marrying her in March, 1786; but his disease increasing rapidly, it was not till the 19th May that the ceremony was performed. On the 21st he left her all his property, and on the same day he breathed his last. [R.D.T.]

SCHHEELS, R. H., a Dutch *savant*, 1622-1664.

SCHIEFFEL, C. S., a Ger. physic., 1693-1763.

SCHIEFFER, JOHN, a German archaeologist and literary *savant*, professor at Upsala, 1621-1679. His grandson, HENRY THEOPHILUS, a Swedish chemist and botanist, 1710-1759.

SCHIEBE, J. A., a Ger. composer, 1708-1776.

SCHIED, E., a Dutch Orientalist, 1742-1795.

SCHIEDT, BALTHAZAR, a German theologian and Orientalist, 1624-1670. His son, VALENTINE, a physician, 1651-1731.

SCHIEDT, CHR. L., a legist and historiographer to the king of Denmark, 1709-1761.

SCHIEINER, C., a Ger. astronomer, 1575-1650.

SCHELHAMMER, CHRISTOPHER, a Dutch botanist, 1620-1652. His son, GONTHIER CHRISTOPHER, a physician and botanist, 1649-1716.

SCHELLER, E. J. G., a German lexicographer and philologist, 1735-1803.

SCHELLING, FREDERICK WILLIAM JOSEPH; born at Leonberg in Wirtemberg, 27th January, 1775: his philosophical career seems closed, but Schelling still lives in honoured retirement near Berlin. We shall certainly not attempt to give a critical account of the speculations of this remarkable man. It must suffice if we can point out his place, in the history of recent German philosophy, and define his practical influence over his contemporaries: nor do we undertake even this, unless under concession of the license to employ such general language as alone may convey to the reader of notices like these, some distinct conception of the character of an obscure and difficult theme.—The order of recent German speculation, as marked by its authors, is the following—KANT, FICHTE, SCHELLING, HEGEL. In the article devoted to him, we have explained pretty fully the peculiar achievements of KANT, which were briefly these;—living in an age when the pure sensational philosophy had arrived at its lowest stage, denying activity and even personality to Mind,—he re-established by irresistible criticism, that Mind is an essential Energy and Force; and farther unfolded the specific Laws according to which that Force acts. He showed that whatever the external Universe on which the Mental Force acts, our Substantive Knowledge depends, for its form and nature, wholly on these Mental Laws. Nay—overlooking to a large extent the possible power of INTUITION properly so-called (article LEIBNITZ)—he went so far as to say that, of the External Universe itself, we can know nothing save that it

exists, or rather that an obscure *something*—called the NOUMENON—exists. It is evident wherein Kant's merit lies; he established the prime Reality of Subjective or Mental Laws.—Next, came FICHTE. Can it be alleged, said he, that Philosophy is complete, so long as it recognizes, on the one hand, a Subjective Force, and opposite to it that hidden and impenetrable Externality called the Noumenon? Let us look deeper into things! What necessity for this Noumenon? Do we in reality know anything except the movements of Mind itself; and is not the thing we term Externality, only our sense of obstacles in the way of the Mind's efforts to develop itself? Hence his pure SUBJECTIVE IDEALISM:—he rejected the existence of everything except his *Ego*; and it cannot be denied that he had several logical advantages over Kant.—When Fichte's philosophy—sustained by his wonderful ardour and eloquence—promised to become supreme, SCHELLING arose, and ventured a loftier flight. On first entering the philosophic arena, he was quite young; and a Temperament essentially poetic, warm with the Enthusiasm of early years, possessed as its companion and fellow-worker, an Intellect, which—whatever its degree of incompleteness—must, by all the world, be confessed to have been endowed with extraordinary powers. With Fichte, Schelling rejected Kant's *dualism*—the first and fatal step of both, (article HAMILTON.) The ultimate principle of Philosophy, he said, must be One, or the Absolute. Now this Absolute cannot be in the *Object* or in *Externality*; for that is not perceived or known to exist unless by a Mental Force distinct from itself; neither in the Mental Force of Kant, which needs a *Noumenon* to stir it to action; nor in the *Ego* of Fichte, which only develops itself under the experience of *obstacles*. What then, is that, which all Philosophy seeks—the One of PARMENIDES, the *Substance* of SPINOZA,—that Absolute and Transcendent Reality, which is the foundation at once of all existence and all knowledge; and, for Itself, has no foundation except Itself? It will be observed how nearly this Inquiry touches on the thought of all Religious Philosophy,—so near is it, that the solution might appear contained in the Idea of a SUPREME MIND, in whom we live, move, and have our Being. And Schelling actually finds it, in an Idea closely analogous—the Idea of an *Absolute Subject*—of an *Ego*, not *special* like Fichte's, but Absolute and Transcendent, characterized by perfect unity, by liberty, reality, absolute substantiality,—cause imminent, infinite, indivisible, immutable. The correspondence, however, is not more than apparent: at least, there is soon a widest divergence. From this Absolute, according to Schelling, all things flow, or rather they are only its developments: Material Creation is an expression of its Infinite Reality, its positive manifestation within the limits of the Finite; and Mind is the act of its Self-consciousness, it is the act or power by which its Laws and Ideas are directly seen and felt. No use then, he exclaims, of a *Pre-established Harmony* between the realms of Thought and Existence; for they are the SAME: the actual World is only the representation of Ideas, and Mind is the type of the Universe. The SUBJECT and OBJECT, are thus not only, mere harmonious

Opposites: they are IDENTICAL.—There are two distinct aspects under which this extraordinary and daring *Philosophy of Identity*, must be regarded: a few remarks on each will enable us to comprehend the nature and limits of Schelling's influence.—I. And, *first*, on that point of loftiest moment as to the character of any Philosophy—the place it assigns to the Nature and Duties of MAN. Now, it cannot be doubted, that whatever the glowing and gorgeous account it gives of the attributes and dignity of the Reason, attaining in its high Inspirations, identity with the Absolute itself—Schelling's philosophy is open to that fatal objection already alluded to under the article HEGEL—it builds upon Ideas obtained through our human Consciousness, and finally demonstrates that these Ideas are untrue! We should despair of success in an attempt to communicate here, anything of a distinct account of the conceptions of this remarkable German, as to the position of the individual *Ego*; but it is plain that there is no room among them either for our Human Personality, or our Human Liberty. His writings, indeed, are full of impressive reference to Moral Liberty; but he tells us, when narrowly questioned, that Liberty, as a power of independent action, is incompatible with the idea of the Absolute. Neither on Schelling's system, a personality of any kind inhere in the individual Mind. If we understand him aright, the soul is nothing more than an Idea of the soul of God. Its Individuality perishes with the body of which it is the living principle; although, as an Idea, must live for ever, within the Thought of the Absolute, to which it returns. If, as has been alleged, this Pantheism is the most gorgeous of similar schemes that Philosophy, ancient or modern, has evolved; certainly it is also one of the least disguised. It was understood that at silence during those twenty years, within which the system of Hegel rose, flourished, and fell, Schelling had undertaken to state his Philosophy anew, and to supplement it, so that Human Dignity and Responsibility should be saved. For this, in 1841, he reappeared, in possession of the Chair at Berlin; but after occupying that distinguished place for three years, he has finally retired, without affording the world assurance of his success. Turning from the views of Schelling regard *Man*, to those which inspire his conceptions of the External Universe, we pass from darkness to light. Considering this vast scheme of Material Nature, not as a mere collection of dead forces held together by external relationship; but a development now and for ever—a development incessantly unfolding, of the attributes of the SUPREME INTELLIGENCE—how profound, how impressive the Thought! It is no exaggeration that this exalted and most true Idea, has infiltrated alike into the Science, Art, and Literature of the age; many, the greater portion of that loftiness and heroic life, which has stamped it with the impress of Immortality. The Universe, said Schelling, is not merely an existence, it is a *becoming*, *about-to-be*. It is not a *mechanism*, but a *gigantic ORGANISM*: and on this ground OKEN and many of his compeers wrought out those wonderful prophetic views, which—even now—to elaborate and discern in their details, is perhaps the highest

lory of our own illustrious OWEN.—II. We must aspen, however, with a few and brief remarks, on the second main feature of this singular Scheme. Schelling's philosophy is a Philosophy of IDENTITY. He does not deny either Mind or Matter—*e.*, either the *Ego* or the *non-Ego*; but he declares them variations in *form* only, and that they are the *same*. The Mind is in one sense a mirror of the external universe; the Ideas of the former, are the Laws of the latter:—hence, every true philosophy of Nature must aim at discerning the identity of these Laws with these Ideas; for the discovery of such Identity is its ultimate triumph. Likewise from this essential aspect of Schelling's system, much error, and much of highest value have flowed. His own systematic '*Natur Philosophie*,' is certainly very strange; and no one in his country can recognize any accuracy in its *method*. Undervaluing the guidance of Induction, he institutes a description of *a priori* inquiry,—starting from the Mental Pole; and, laying down what he finds there, as a sort of *a priori* schema, sets about constructing Laws of Nature, in correspondence with it. Nothing can well be conceived farther from truth than his actual results; though even amid that extraordinary medley of curious germs and indications, lie hid—shavings of unquestionable genius. But the general Idea has not been unproductive. It has inspired many of the noblest productions of GOETHE; and we can trace its influence through German poetry since Schelling first wrote. His greatest achievements, however, lie in the philosophy of Art. It has raised Art, from being mere imitation or copy of Nature, to a high research after ARCHETYPAL IDEAS,—a research conducted in the main by that mysterious and profoundest Faculty belonging to our Human Spirit—the Faculty of IMAGINATION.—The English reader will find many conceptions drawn from Schelling, scattered through the prose writings of COLERIDGE, whose remarkable mind with a philosophy was especially calculated to fertilize.—Of his successor HEGEL, we have already endeavoured to speak. See also article SCHOENHAUSEN.

[J.P.N.]

SCHELLINGS, WILLIAM, a Dutch painter of landscape and history, 1631-1678. DANIEL, his brother and pupil, 1633-1701.

SCHERMER, L., a Dutch painter, 1688-1710.

SCHERZ, J. G., a Ger. antiquarian, 1678-1754.

SCHUCHTER, JOHN JAMES, a Swiss physician and naturalist, 1672-1738. His brother,

JOHN, a botanist, 1684-1738. His son, JOHN

SEPAR, a naturalist, 1702-1729.

SCHUEYB, F. C. DE, a Germ. poet, 1704-1777.

SCHIAMINOSI, RAPHAEL, an Italian painter

and engraver, born at Borgo-San-Sepolcro, 1580.

SCHIAVONE, ANDREW, whose proper name

was MEDULA, a painter of Dalmatia, 1522-1582.

SCHIDONE. See SCHEDONE.

SCHIEFERDECKER, JOHN DAVID, a German

theologian and Orientalist, 1672-1721.

SCHIRSCHMIDT, J. J., a German juriscoun-

sel, and partizan of the doctrines of Wolfe, d. 1778.

SCHILL, FERDINAND VON, a Prussian officer,

dying in the war against the French, 1773-1809.

SCHILLER, FRIEDRICH, is the only German

poet who can contest the supremacy of Goethe.

His range of thought is incomparably narrower; his imagery not only wants the inexhaustible variety of Goethe's, but also fails in reaching his romantic cast of refined ideality; and his tone of feeling is less purely and abstractedly poetical. But his poetry, while its richness of imagination within its own sphere is magnificent, and while it is ruled by a very high sense of art, glows with a flame of intense and elevated moral emotion, which is irresistibly and delightfully impressive. It communicates the spirit which prompted it, and which governed the character of the warm-hearted and conscientious poet,—the spirit of love and reverence, of love for mankind, and reverence for all that is truly great and noble. It was accident and emulation, rather than innate aptitude, that led him to put forth his strength most frequently on the drama; and his greatest works are less excellent in their portraiture of character (which is monotonous and often unreal), than in their deep passion, their moral purity and dignity, and their beautiful array of imaginative adornment. Many of his smaller poems, his odes and ballads, are as fine as those of Goethe; and he was not only an animated and eloquent historian, but also an acute expounder of the laws of philosophical criticism.—The short life of Schiller, beginning at a time whose literary character for Germany has been noted in the memoir of Goethe, is distributed, by his biographer Carlyle, into three periods.—The first of these reaches from his birth, on the 10th of November 1759, to 1783, when he was in his twenty-fourth year. This was the time of his irregular youthful aspirations, a stage in his history which was in some points like the youth of Goethe. His father, a retired army surgeon, was still in the service of the duke of Würtemberg; and the poet was born at Marbach, in that duchy. After shifting from school to school, he was, in 1783, by the command of the duke, placed for six years in a college recently founded at Stuttgart, and administered with a military formality of discipline, which proved highly irksome to the pupil. He had contemplated being a clergyman. He was now compelled to study law; and it was only as a change of evils that he accepted, after two years, the permission to betake himself to medicine. His favourite books were the critical and philosophical works of Lessing; the '*Goetz*,' lately published by Goethe, which prompted a juvenile tragedy; and, among other poems, the '*Messias*' of Klopstock, which tempted him to an imitation in his fourteenth year. In his nineteenth year he began to write '*The Robbers*,' an irregularly impressive monument of youthful fantasy, an exaggerated picture of human passion and error, drawn by one who, in his own words, had '*presumed to delineate men two years before he had met one*.' In 1780, having been appointed a regimental surgeon, he was able to print his tragedy: it caused universal excitement and much alarm, and brought on the author a ducal censure. In October, 1782, he absconded from Stuttgart to seek freedom and fame. In 1783 he published two other prose tragedies, '*Fiesco*' and '*Cabal and Love*.' Both are remarkable works, and the latter is deeply interesting; but neither is worthy to have been anything more than a youthful essay-piece of Schiller.—The second period of his life opens here. Becom-

ing, for subsistence, 'poet' to the theatre at Mannheim, he produced, besides small poems, the 'Philosophical Letters,' which show the continuance of his chaotic and unsettled state of mind; and, in the 'Thalia,' a periodical devoted to criticism, and chiefly written by himself, he printed, in 1784, the first three acts of the noble 'Don Carlos,' his earliest dramatic piece in verse. In the spring of 1785 he gave up his place in the theatre, and went to live in the pretty village of Gohlis, in the woodland meadows near Leipzig. There he wrote, in a more cheerful vein than hitherto, his beautiful 'Song to Joy.' 'Don Carlos,' completed in 1786, made him celebrated as one of the first of all German poets; but he was weary of dramatic writing, and occupied himself much with lyrical and narrative ballads, like 'The Song of the Bell,' 'The Walk to the Forge,' 'Knight Toggenburg,' and 'The Cranes of Ibycus.' About this time also, he printed his extraordinary prose romance (never finished) called 'The Ghost-Seer.' He was next busied much with historical studies, and printed in part a 'History of Remarkable Conspiracies and Revolutions.' Soon afterwards he visited Weimar, where he became acquainted with Herder and Wieland, and afterwards with Goethe, between whom and him there was at first much dryness, giving place by degrees to cordial esteem. In 1788 appeared the first volume of his admirable 'History of the Revolt of the Netherlands,' which procured for him what he had long panted for, a quiet and independent social position.—His attainment of this object begins the third and last period of his life. In 1789, being in his thirtieth year, he was appointed to the professorship of history at Jena, a few miles from Weimar; and in the beginning of the next year he married happily. He retained his professorship for ten years, removing, in 1799, to Weimar, where he lived on a pension from the duke, and on the fruits of such literary labour as he was able to undertake. He had been threatened with a disease of the chest as early as the time of his settlement at Jena; and the air of that place was pronounced too keen for him. The physicians indeed ordered, without effect, a total abstinence from intellectual exertion. Among the earliest fruits of this period were 'The History of the Thirty Years' War' (1791), regarded as his best work of this kind; and several treatises on the Philosophy of History, taken from or prompted by his lectures. Afterwards, studying the philosophy of Kant, he endeavoured to apply its principles to Literary Criticism in several singularly interesting essays, among which may be noted the 'Letters on the Aesthetical Education of Mankind' (1795). A good many critical and other papers were furnished to periodicals; and large additions were made to the stock of his minor poems. But, amidst all these exertions, and with a disease which he knew to be killing him, Schiller composed also the last and finest series of his long Poems. He contemplated writing an historical epic: but the design was never executed, and he fell back on the drama. His last historical work suggested the idea of 'Wallenstein;' and this fine play, or series of plays, which has with justice been declared to be 'the greatest dramatic work of the eighteenth century,' appeared in 1799. The tragedy of 'Maria Stuart' was published in 1800; the admirable 'Maid of

Orleans' in 1801; in 1803, in the beautiful but imperfect tragedy of 'The Bride of Messina,' Schiller tried how far the forms of the Greek drama could be accommodated to modern ideas; and, in 1805, the career of an illustrious poet was worth closed by the animated and poetical drama, 'Wallhelm Tell.' That year, at Berlin, where he in his last play acted, Schiller's disease brought him to the brink of the grave. He recovered sufficient to return to Weimar, and died there on the 9th of May, 1805. [W.]

SCHILLER, J. G., father of the great poet, known as an agriculturist, 1723-1796.

SCHILLING, F. A., a Ger. novelist, 1766-1818.

SCHILTER, J., a Ger. juriconsult, 1632-1701.

SCHIM, H., a Dutch poet, 1695-1742.

SCHIMMELMANN, ERNEST HENRY, Count Von, a statesman and patron of letters, died 1818.

SCHIMMELMANN, HENRY CHARLES, Count Von, a Danish minister of finance, 1724-1782.

SCHIMMELPENNINCK, RUTGER JOHN, Dutch statesman and revolutionist, 1761-1825.

SCHINNER, or SKINNER, MATTHEW, known in history as the *Cardinal of Sion*, legate of pope Julius II., and chief of the intrigues opposed to the pretensions of the French, died 1521.

SCHINDLER, V., a learned German, d. 1611.

SCHLEGEL, JOHN ELIAS, a German poet and dramatic writer, some of whose plays are acted in his native country, ancestor of the distinguished brothers of that name, 1718-1780.

JOHN HENRY, his brother, professor of history, 1724-1780.

JOHN ADOLPHUS, a third brother distinguished for his literary talents as a theologian and poet, and particularly for his eloquence as minister of the Lutheran church, 1721-1780.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS, eldest son of the latter, officer in the service of the English East India Company, and a student of Sanscrit literature, died young. His other two sons are the subjects of the following articles.

SCHLEGEL, AUGUST WILHELM VON, son of a Lutheran clergyman, was born at Hanau in 1767. At Göttingen, where he was first educated for the church, he passed to philosophical studies, and distinguished himself by contributions both prose and verse to the leading periodicals. In 1797 he began to publish his excellent translations of Shakspeare, which, after some years, he left to be completed and improved by Tieck. In the same year he obtained a professorship at Jena. He married a daughter of Michaelis; but, soon separated from her, and resigning his office, he spent several years at Berlin. He there published the first two volumes of poems, which, with his classic tragedy 'Ion,' were for a time highly estimated, and he also translated Calderon. But his chief occupation was the contribution of critical and other papers to periodicals, in which, with his brother Frederick and Ludwig Tieck, he succeeded in inculcating those views of literature which make up the system, called by the Germans 'Romantic.' In 1805 he became acquainted with Madame de Stael, whom he taught pretty nearly all she ever learned of German literature, attended during her travels for several years. His eloquent and striking 'Lectures on Dramatic Art and Literature,' which have made his name popular in England, were delivered at Vienna

1808, and printed the year after. On the fall of Napoleon he went to Coppet, and resided there till Madame de Staël's death in 1818. Next year he was appointed professor of history at Bonn, an office which he held till his death. Here he married a daughter of the theologian, Paulus; and this marriage, like the other, soon ended in a separation. His ambition now, besides some minor objects, aimed mainly at skill and fame as an Orientalist; aided by his essays, translations, and teaching, he did very much for the study of the Sanscrit language. He died in 1845. [W.S.]

SCHLEGEL, FRIEDRICH VON, the younger brother of Wilhelm, possessed both greater exactness of knowledge, and greater power of philosophical thought: but he was obscure and mystical, and carried completely away by that dream of reverence for the middle ages, which his brother, Tieck, Novalis, and others, laid the foundation of their so-called Romanticism. He was born at Hanover in 1772, and died in 1829. Classical literature was the theme of his earliest works. In 1796 he and his brother set on foot the 'Athenæum,' the first organ of their peculiar critical opinions. His history afterwards exhibits a constant changing of place, and an industrious and versatile series of literary works; while his pursuits were further varied by political and official employment. The seriousness and consistency with which he carried out his admiration of the mediæval period showed themselves, in him as in some of the poets and poets, by a change of religion: he and his wife, a daughter of Moses Mendelssohn, became Roman Catholics in 1801. The same turn of mind made him act, with sincerity but much unpopularity, as a zealous abettor of the political system of the Prussian government. The works of his which are best known in this country are the 'Lectures on the History of Ancient and Modern Literature,' (1815), and the 'Philosophy of History,' (1829). [W.S.]

SCHLEGEL, T., a Ger. philologist, 1739-1810.
SCHLEGEL, T. A., a Ger. physician, 1727-72.
SCHLEIERMÄCHER, FREDERIC DANIEL JUST, an eminent German divine, was a native of Breslau, where he was born in 1768. His education was obtained in the Moravian institution at Niesky, and on leaving that academy in 1787 to pursue the study of theology, to which he had resolved on dedicating his future life, he repaired to the university of Halle. Having received his degree, he was in 1794 appointed assistant preacher at Landsberg, on the Wartte; and afterwards master of the charité, a large hospital in Berlin. In that situation he continued six years, and during his incumbency published a variety of little works, such as a German translation of Fawcett's Sermons, the Monologues, Letters of a Minister out of Berlin, and various contributions to religious and literary periodicals. His translation of Plato began at an early period; and as that was a great undertaking, comprising several large volumes, his publication extended over a series of years. Having been appointed to a situation at Stolpe, he left Berlin, in 1802, and settled in that curacy, where he published a volume of sermons. He had, however, been a year resident at Stolpe, when he was chosen professor extraordinarius of divinity

at Halle and preacher to the university. On the separation of Halle from Prussia, in 1807, he returned to Berlin as a public lecturer, and in two years after was appointed first minister of Trinity church, and afterwards professor ordinarius of the new university in that city. At this period he published his celebrated 'Study of Theology,' and in consequence several literary honours were conferred on him, for he was elected a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences, and secretary to the Philosophical Society. It must be acknowledged, that, however eminent his literary and philosophical acquirements, he brought at this part of his career a spirit of rash theoretical speculation to the discussion of theological subjects, that was deeply deplored by all simple hearted believers in the Gospel. Among his productions of this character must be ranked his 'Essay on the Gospel of Luke,' which was published in 1817; his 'Body of Divinity' (Christliche Glaube) was given to the world in 1822. This remarkable work, it is difficult to describe, for its plan is altogether unique, consisting of a regular consecutive series of philosophical propositions, the elucidation of which by turns astonishes the reader with its profundity, perplexes him with its intricacy, and delights him with the ardent piety that pervades it. In 1828, Schleiermacher accepted an invitation to come to London, to preach on the re-opening of Dr. Steinkopff's German church of the Evangelical Lutheran School. His text on that occasion was taken from Ephes. iv. 23, and the sermon, amid much that was of an eminently devotional and impressive strain, produced a great sensation by its novel and startling peculiarities. He was the author of several volumes of sermons, besides his last work on 'The Doctrine of the Christian Faith.' He died 12th February, 1834, in the full enjoyment of the comforts of the gospel. A posthumous portrait of him soon after his death was published, accompanied by an admirable hymn of Claus Harms, or 'Heaven as the Christian's Fatherland,' and under the picture the following inscription, 'Happy end of a celebrated Divine.' The early writings of this eminent man abounded in a strain of sentiment, that led to his being extensively classed with the Neologian divines of Germany. Nay, the bold and startling opinions he announced in his larger works gave rise to impressions still more unfavourable to his theological soundness, for he has been characterized by various writers as a Sabellian, Hegelian, Fatalist, and even a Pantheist. Those who are most intimately conversant with his works, regard all such epithets as entirely unwarranted at any period of his life. There can be no doubt, however, that as he advanced in life his views became more scriptural and orthodox, and he must be considered as the great leader in that happy movement, which broke up the old school of German theology,—as occupying a midway place between a Hegel and a Hengstenberg, between a dead Rationalism and a living Evangelism. He was a person of the most active habits. He preached every Sabbath, without notes, to a crowded audience, and his lectures at the university during the week attracted as great a crowd of admirers as his sermons in the church. He exercised an immense influence over the intellectual, and especially the religious character of his countrymen. [R.J.]

SCHLICHTEGROLL, A. H. FREDERIC VON, a German biographer and numismatist, 1764-1822.

SCHLICHTINGIUS, JONAS DE BUCCOWIEC, a Socinian writer of Poland, 1596-1664.

SCHLOEZER, or SCHLOETZER, A. L., a German historian and Orientalist, 1737-1809.

SCHLUTER, A., a Dutch sculptor, 1662-1713.

SCHMAUSS, JOHN JAMES, professor of public law and history at Gottingen, author of a 'Précis of the History of the Empire,' 1690-1747.

SCHMIDT, B., a German jurist, 1726-1778.

SCHMIDT, CHRISTOPHER, a writer of Russian history, Hanover, 1740-1801. His son, CONRAD FREDERIC, a theologian and philosopher, 1770-1832.

SCHMIDT, E., a Germ. philologist, 1560-1637.

SCHMIDT, F. W., a German botanist, d. 1796.

SCHMIDT, G. F., a Germ. engraver, 1712-75.

SCHMIDT, J. A., a Lutheran div., 1652-1726.

SCHMIDT, M. I., a Germ. historian, 1736-94.

SCHMIDT, S., a German Orientalist, d. 1697.

SCHMITH, NICHOLAS, a learned Jesuit and historian of Hungary, died 1767.

SCHMITZ, H. N., a Dutch engraver, 1758-90.

SCHMUCK, E. J., a Germ. physician, the first to write on magnetism in that country, died 1792.

SCHNEIDER, C. V., a Ger. anatom., 1610-80.

SCHNEIDER, E., or J. G., a German Hellenist, and actor in the French revolution, 1756-1794.

SCHNEIDER, JOHN GOTTLIEB, a German lexicographer, and naturalist, 1750-1822.

SCHNURRER, C. F., a German theologian and Orientalist, 1742-1822.

SCHOBER, G., a Germ. physician, 1670-1739.

SCHOEFFER, PETER, one of the inventors of printing, was a native of Gernsheim in Darmstadt, and in early life followed the trade of a copyist at Paris. He was connected with Guttenberg and Faust from about the year 1450, and the daughter of the latter became his wife. He is supposed to have died in 1502.

SCHOEPF, J. D., a Ger. naturalist, 1752-1800.

SCHOEPFLIN, J. D., a German historian and publicist, professor at Strasburg, 1694-1771.

SCHOLARIUS, a patriarch of Constantinople, who was secretary to John Palæologus, and changed his name to Gennadius, died 1460.

SCHOMBERG, A. C., a divine, 1756-1792.

SCHOMBERG, ARMAND FREDERIC DE, descended from a German family, was born of an English mother of the house of Dudley in 1619, and began his military career in the army of Gustavus Adolphus. From 1661 to 1685 he was in the service of France, and became marshal, but in the last mentioned year he retired to Brandenburg in consequence of the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and became Prussian commander-in-chief and prime minister. In 1688 he joined the prince of Orange, and was shot at the battle of the Boyne, 15th July, 1690.

SCHOMBERG, HENRY, Count De, and marshal of France, distinguished as a statesman, ambassador, and commander, was born of an ancient family of Misnia, established at Paris, 1583, died 1632. His son, CHARLES, a marshal of France, and governor of Languedoc, 1601-1656.

SCHOMBERG, ISAAC and RALPH, two sons of a Jewish physician of Cologne, who died in London 1761. ISAAC was a graduate of Leyden and

Cambridge, but was refused a fellowship in the College of Physicians, and died 1780. RALPH practised as a physician at Yarmouth and Bath, defrauded a public charity, and published a stolen Life of Mæcenas as his own, died 1792.

SCHOMBERG, ISAAC, a naval commander and historian, who distinguished himself in the fleet of Rodney, and in the victory of Howe 1794, d. 1811.

SCHONER, J., a Ger. mathematic., 1477-1551.

SCHOOCKINS, M., a Dutch critic, 1614-1691.

SCHOORL, SCHOREL, or SCHOREEL, JOHANNES, a Dutch painter of the Italian school, 1495-1556.

SCHOOTEN, F., a Dut. mathematic., 17th cent.

SCHOPENHAUER, JOHANNA, a popular German authoress, who lived at Weimar, and enjoyed the friendship of Goethe, 1770-1838.

SCHOPP, CASPAR, in Latin *Scioppius*, a learned German, called the 'Grammatical Cur,' 1576-1640.

SCHOTANUS, C., a Dutch historian, 1603-1679.

SCHOTT, AND., a learned Flemish Jesuit, 1562-1629.

FRANCIS, his br., an author, 1548-1622.

SCHOTT, GASPARD, the pupil and friend of Father Kische, famous for his discoveries in natural and experimental philosophy, 1608-1660.

SCHOTTE, J. P., a Ger. physician, 1744-1791.

SCHRADE, J., a Dutch *savant*, 1721-1788.

SCHREIBER, J. F., a surgeon, mathematician and prof. of anatomy at St. Petersburg, 1705-1771.

SCHREVELIUS, CORNELIUS, a laborious Dutch critic and lexicographer, Haarlem, 1615-1683.

SCHROECH, L., a Ger. physician, 1646-1717.

SCHROECKH, J. M., a native of Vienna, author of a History of the Church, 1733-1803.

SCHROEDER, C., an Austr. general, d. 1811.

SCHROEDER, JOHN JOACHIM, a German Orientalist, 1680-1756. His son, PHILIP GEORGE, a physician and medical writer, 1729-1772.

SCHUBART, C. F. D., a Germ. poet, 1736-1797.

SCHUBERT, F., an Austr. musician, 1795-1828.

SCHRYVER, PETER. See SCRIVERIUS.

SCHULEMBOURG, J. MATHIAS, Count, a companion-in-arms of Prince Eugene, 1661-1711.

SCHULTENS, ALBERT, a German Orientalist and biblical commentator, 1686-1750. His son, JOHN JAMES, an Orientalist, and successor of his father as professor at Leyden, 1716-1778. His son, ALBERT, son and successor of the latter, 1741-1801.

SCHULTET, ABRAHAM, in Latin *Sculteti*, eminent protestant divine of Germany, 1566-1640.

SCHULTING, A., a German jurist, 1659-1721.

SCHULTING, C., a D. theologian, 1540-1611.

SCHULTZ, BARTHOLOMEW, in Latin *Scultus*, a Ger. mathematician, who was employed by Gregory XIII. in reforming the calendar, 1540-1601.

SCHULTZE, E. C. F., a Ger. poet, 1789-1840.

SCHULZE, BENJAMIN, an Orientalist and Lutheran missionary to India, died 1760.

SCHULZE, G. E., a Ger. philosopher, author of a work opposed to Kant and Reinhold, 1761-1830.

SCHULZE, J., a German philosopher, author of the doctrines of Kant, 1739-1805.

SCHULZE, P. H., a Ger. physician, 1687-1751.

SCHUMACHER, HEINRICH CHRISTIAN, distinguished professor of astronomy, born at Stein 1780, died 1850.

SCHURER, J. L., a Ger. physician, 1734-1801.

SCHURMANN, ANNA MARIA DE, a native of Cologne, remarkable for the extent of her ledge in the arts and sciences, 1607-1678.

SCHURTZFLEISCH, CONRAD SAMUEL, in Latin *Sarcmasius*, a German *savant*, 1641-1708.

SCHUSTER, G., a Ger. physician, 1701-1785.

SCHUTZ, C. G., a Ger. philologist, 1747-1832.

SCHWAB, J. C., a German mathematician and philosopher, opposed to Kant, 1743-1821.

SCHWANTHALER, an eminent German sculptor, 1802-1848.

SCHWARTZ, BERTHOLD, otherwise CONSTANTINE AUCLITZEN, a German monk, to whom the invention of gunpowder has been attributed. He was preceded, however, by Roger Bacon, who died 1292. Cannon were first used by the Venetians in 1300, and were employed by the English at the battle of Cressy 1346.

SCHWARTZ, C., a Germ. painter, 1550-1594.

SCHWARTZ, C. T., a Ger. *savant*, 1675-1751.

SCHWARTZENBURG, CHARLES PHILIP, prince Von, an Austrian field-marshal and diplomatist, born at Vienna 1771. He negotiated the marriage between Napoleon and Maria Louisa in 1809, commanded the Austrian contingent in the campaign of Russia 1812, and was general of the troops which entered Paris after its capitulation 1814; died 1819.

SCHWARZENBERG, PRINCE, the celebrated Austrian statesman, succeeded Metternich as prime minister in November, 1848, when the Austrian empire was almost in ruins; 1800-1852.

SCHWEDIAUR, or SWEDIAUR, F. X., a French physician and naturalist, 1748-1824.

SCHWÉRIN, CURT CHRISTOPHER, Count Von, field-marshal in the service of Prussia, companion-in-arms of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, born 1694, killed at the battle of Prague 1757.

SCIAYONI, M., an Italian painter, 1522-1582.

SCILLA, AUG., an Italian painter, 1639-1700.

SCINA, D., an Italian physician, 1765-1837.

SCIOPIUS. See SCHOPP.

SCIPIO, the name of several illustrious Romans:

1. PUBLIUS CORNELIUS, general of cavalry and consul, 393 B.C.
2. LUCIUS CORNELIUS, surnamed *Barbatus*, consul 297 B.C.
3. LUCIUS CORNELIUS, consul 259 and censor 258 B.C. The inscription on his tomb, discovered in 1780, is one of the oldest monuments of the Latin tongue.
4. CNEIUS CORNELIUS, surnamed *Asina*, twice consul, 260 and 254 B.C.; he distinguished himself against the Carthaginians in Sicily.
5. PUBLIUS CORNELIUS, consul 218 B.C., in which year he lost the battle of Picinnus, which left Hannibal master of northern Italy; he went as proconsul to Spain, and was killed there in the contest with Hasdrubal 212.
6. CNEIUS CORNELIUS, surnamed *Asina*, brother of the preceding, filled the same offices, and reaped his laurels and his death in Spain about the same time.
7. PUBLIUS CORNELIUS, surnamed *Africanus the Elder*, son of PUBLIUS CORNELIUS and nephew of the preceding (next to Scipio).
8. CNEIUS CORNELIUS and LUCIUS (or LULIUS) CORNELIUS, sons of Scipio Africanus, who hold little place in history; the latter, however, memorable as an historical writer, and for his edition of the second Africanus.
9. LUCIUS CORNELIUS, surnamed the *Asiatic*, son of the PUBLIUS CORNELIUS, was killed in Spain, and companion-in-arms of his brother, Africanus. He was consul 189 B.C., defeated Antiochus, king of Syria, but afterwards died in obscurity.
10. PUBLIUS CORNELIUS,

surnamed *Nasica*, son of the Cneius Cornelius killed in Spain; he is remembered as a man of the rarest public virtue, distinguished himself as a jurisconsult, defeated the Lusitanians, and was consul 200 B.C.

11. PUBLIUS CORNELIUS SCIPIO NASICA, surnamed *Corculum*, son of the preceding, consul 162 B.C.

12. PUBLIUS CORNELIUS, surnamed *Serapion*, son of the preceding, was consul 138 B.C., and became sovereign pontiff by the choice of his fellow-citizens, without presenting himself at the election. He suppressed the sedition of Tiberius Gracchus, his cousin, at the cost of three hundred lives, B.C. 133, and was then sent on a mission to Asia, where he died 131.

13. His son, PUBLIUS CORNELIUS, was consul 112 B.C., and died the same year.

14. SCIPIO NASICA, son of the latter, known, in consequence of his adoption, as *Metellus Scipio*, and the enemy of Caesar, exercised great influence at the declining period of the republic; he killed himself after the defeat of Thapsus B.C. 46.

15. His son, PUBLIUS CORNELIUS, was consul in the reign of Augustus B.C. 15, and was exiled for his incestuous intercourse with Julia.

16. The last of the Scipios known to history, grandson of the preceding, was a vile character of the reigns of Tiberius, Claudius, and Nero. He distinguished himself, however, as a soldier.

SCIPIO AFRICANUS THE ELDER (*Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus Major*), the greatest man of his age, was born B.C. 234. He was the son of P. Cornelius Scipio who encountered Hannibal on the banks of the Ticino (B.C. 218); and perished in Spain B.C. 211. When only seventeen years old, Scipio saved the life of his father in the battle of the Ticino; two years after (B.C. 216) he fought at Cannae as a military tribune; and, being one of the few officers who survived that fatal carnage, was principally instrumental in preventing the Roman nobility from leaving Italy in despair. The distinction which he had thus acquired secured his unanimous election to the ædileship in B.C. 212; and in B.C. 210 he was sent as proconsul to Spain, nearly the whole of which country had reverted to the possession of the Carthaginians. Here his remarkable talents first displayed themselves; his military skill defeated the enemy in the field of battle, while his personal influence, his humanity and courtesy, gained for him the affections of the inhabitants of the country. Returning to Rome in B.C. 206, he was unanimously elected consul for the following year, and obtained the province of Sicily, with power to cross over into Africa, if he should deem it necessary for the interest of the state. The senate resolutely refused him an army, thus rendering his command worthless; but the celebrity of his name soon attracted volunteers from all the towns of Italy; and having obtained a prolongation of his command, he proceeded as proconsul to Africa (B.C. 204), where, in conjunction with Masinissa, king of the Numidians, he obtained some advantages over the enemy. The Carthaginians in the meantime had collected a powerful army under the command of Hasdrubal, the son of Gisco, and were aided by Syphax, a Numidian prince, who brought with him a numerous force. In the early part of B.C. 203, Scipio made an unexpected attack upon the two encampments, burnt them to the ground, and destroyed

nearly the whole army. The two generals, who escaped, soon returned with a fresh force, but were again defeated with great slaughter. The Carthaginians now becoming alarmed by these repeated disasters, resolved to recall Hannibal from Italy; and at the same time opened negotiations for peace, during which they obtained a truce for forty-five days. Before the specified time expired, the Carthaginian populace, who had never been desirous of peace, plundered some Roman ships which were bringing provisions for Scipio's army, and insulted the Roman envoys who were sent to demand reparation. Hostilities were resumed on the arrival of Hannibal, who soon collected an army far superior in number to that of Scipio. Hannibal, however, foreseeing that the loss of a battle would be ruinous to Carthage, was anxious before it was too late, to conclude a peace; and Scipio, fearing lest his enemies at Rome might succeed in supplanting him in the command, was not unwilling to put an end to the war; but the terms which he offered were such as the enemy could not, without entire submission, accept, and Hannibal was thus forced to continue to act on the defensive. Scipio now resolved to hazard a decisive battle, which his opponent cautiously avoided, till on the Roman army feigning a retreat, Hannibal followed with his cavalry, and was defeated in the neighbourhood of Zama. The decisive battle was at last fought on the 19th of October, B.C. 202, not far from the city of Zama. Scipio's victory was complete; 20,000 of the Carthaginians were slain, and an equal number taken prisoners. The negotiations which ensued were concluded during the following year, when Scipio returned to Rome, and was received with the greatest enthusiasm. He entered the city in triumph, and obtained, in honour of his victories, the surname of Africanus. The rest of his life was passed in comparative quiet. He was censor in B.C. 199, and consul a second time in B.C. 194. He served as a legate in Greece under his brother, Lucius, who was consul B.C. 190; and having on his return been accused of receiving bribes from Antiochus, king of Syria, he quitted Rome and retired to his country seat at Liternum, where he spent the remainder of his days in the cultivation of his estate. He is believed to have died B.C. 183, leaving two sons and two daughters, the younger of whom was the mother of the Gracchi. Scipio, as a general, was second to none but his great opponent Hannibal; as a Roman citizen he does not deserve equal praise; he disregarded the laws of the constitution whenever these stood in the way of his own views and passions. [G.F.]

SCIPIO AFRICANUS THE YOUNGER, (*Publius Cornelius Scipio Æmilianus Africanus Minor*) was the younger son of Lucius Æmilius Paullus, the conqueror of Macedonia, and the adopted son of Publius Scipio, the elder of the sons of the great Africanus. Scipio must have been born B.C. 185, as he took an active part, at the age of seventeen, in the battle of Pydna (B.C. 168), in which his father defeated Perseus, king of Macedonia. From his earliest years he appears to have devoted himself to the study of literature; and even his arduous duties as a military commander did not prevent him from embracing every opportunity of extending his knowledge of Greek letters

and philosophy. The historian Polybius, whom he probably became acquainted in Greece, was his intimate friend, and accompanied him nearly all his campaigns; and the poets Lucilius and Terence, at a later period of his life, enjoyed his friendship and patronage. His fondness for Greek literature and refinement excited feelings of uneasiness in the minds of his friends; but to Scipio added the virtues and patriotism of a genuine Roman. He first attracted notice in B.C. 194, when, in consequence of the disasters which befallen the Romans in Spain, great difficulty was experienced in raising troops, which he at once moved by offering his services. As military tribune in the army of Lucullus he distinguished himself by personal courage, while his disinterested integrity gained the affections of the barbarians as well as his own countrymen. On the breaking of the third Punic war in B.C. 149 he went to Africa still holding the rank of military tribune, and distinguished himself so much by his courage, prudence, and justice, as to gain the unlimited confidence of all with whom he came in contact. B.C. 148 he returned to Rome, accompanied by the wishes of all the soldiers that he might soon be sent back as their commander; and such was the impression produced by his character and achievements that, when he offered himself a candidate for the ædileship for B.C. 147, he was elected consul, though he had not attained the legal age, and had Africa assigned to him as his province. On his arrival in the Roman camp he speedily re-established discipline, and commenced a series of operations which ultimately confined the Carthaginians to their capital. In the spring of the following year he attacked the devoted city, which was defended from street to street, and from house to house, after a struggle of three days, razed it to the ground. When the arrangements necessary for reducing Africa to the form of a province were completed, Scipio returned to Rome, where he obtained a splendid triumph, and also the surname of Africanus. He was censor in B.C. 142. Meanwhile the war continued to rage in Spain, the inhabitants of Numantia still continuing to refuse to acknowledge the supremacy of Rome. Scipio accordingly appointed consul a second time in B.C. 134, and succeeded in reducing them to submission (B.C. 133) after they had suffered the most dreadful extremities of hunger. For this victory he received the surname of Numantinus. During his command in Spain, Tiberius Gracchus, to whose father, Sempronius, he was married, had fallen a victim to his efforts in favour of an Agrarian law; the conqueror of Numantia, on his return to Rome in B.C. 132, became the leader of the aristocracy in preventing the law from being carried into effect. He thus sacrificed the favour of the people. On making a violent speech in the Forum, in which he a second time publicly avowed his approval of the death of Tiberius Gracchus, he went home the evening, accompanied by the senate and a large number of the allies, and retired to his bed-room with the intention of preparing a speech for the following day. Next morning he was found in his bed-room; and a general opinion prevailed that he had been murdered. Suspicion fell on various persons; and among others, upon his wife Sempronius, and her mother, Cornelia. [C.]

SCLATER, W., an English divine, died 1647.
 SCOPAS, a Greek sculptor, 4th century B.C.
 SCOPOLI, GIOVANNI ANTONIO, a naturalist and mineralogist of Tyrol, 1723-1787.
 SCORZA, S., a Genevese painter, 1589-1631.
 SCOTT, a family of dissenting ministers, the incipal of whom was DANIEL, a writer of much arning on the Trinity, died 1759. THOMAS, his lf-brother, author of Sermons, died 1746. The n of the latter, of the same name, published a rasion of the book of Job in 1774; and his second n, JOSEPH NICHOL, both a minister and physian, died about 1774.
 SCOTT, DAVID, a Scottish historian, and par-an of the Stuarts, 1675-1742.
 SCOTT, DAVID, was born at Edinburgh in the onth of October, 1806. His father, Robert Scott, oughit him up to his own profession, that of an en-aver, but this pursuit being extremely distasteful the younger Scott, he eventually took to paint- in 1827, after the expiration of his apprentice- p. Having made several preliminary studies d efforts in Edinburgh, and attended the ana- nical lectures of Dr. Monro, he considered him- f sufficiently prepared for an Italian tour. He rted in the autumn of 1832, and spent the ater portion of 1833 in Rome, where he painted large unintelligible picture, which he called 'Discord,' or 'Household Gods Destroyed;' a com- itation recalling Flaxman's Prometheus Chained, in this case absurdly applied; it suggests, if hing, Samson awaking after the treachery of ilah. He returned to England in the spring of following year, to find 'the colouring of Eng- pictures of the day, white and vermilion, asy, raw, unnatural, and sketchy,' in common oublet with many other travellers on the con- ent some years back. David Scott came home devoted victim to the *grand style*, as fore- dowed in his 'Discord,' but to the poetic or ic, rather than the religious; like Michelangelo, was a lover of the abstract, but wanting the pious devotion which certainly pervaded the d conceptions of that extraordinary man. t now exhibited a long succession of pictures the Royal Scottish Academy, of which he was member, of varied merit, but all of an unusual racter and subject, classic and other history, ever, gradually asserting its claim to share ention with abstract aesthetics, generally too ruse to be felt at all by Scott's public; but in e instances the work was a compromise be- en the two, as in his 'Paracelsus,' or 'Alchy- t,' and in his truly magnificent work, indeed masterpiece, 'Vasco de Gama encountering the rit of the Cape,' now placed in the Trinity House eith. His perseverance in this unbeaten path pite of an almost constant succession of dis- ointments as regards the more substantial ards of art, gradually undermined his consti- tion, and he sunk at last into a premature grave ch 5, 1849, in his forty-third year. With all ill-timed abstractions, and moral peculiarities, they are abundantly shown in the very inter- ng memoir of him by his brother, Scott was uestionably a very superior artist, and may n the martyr's branch with far more justice n Haydon. Most of his works show a high lectuality, and many as pictures are vigorously

drawn and even gorgeously coloured, as for instance his admirable 'Triumph of Love,' in the possession of his brother, a subject offering a delightful spot of sunshine among the usually prevailing gloomy abstractions of his pessimist philosophy. Among his unquestionably good works, also, either for sentiment of execution or both, are:—Queen Elizabeth in the Globe Theatre; Peter the Hermit; Jane Shore; Richard III.; Achilles addressing the Manes of Patroclus. To these must be added some series of designs, as those illustrating the Pilgrim's Progress; and his very remarkable and admirable series on 'The Ancient Mariner,' fully worthy of that extraordinary poem. For further details the reader may consult the *Memoir of David Scott, R.S.A., containing his journal in Italy, notes on art and other papers, with seven illustrations*, by William B. Scott, an ably planned work, and calculated to afford, if anything can, an invaluable lesson to all inordinately ambitious young artists, suffering under an impatient morbid hankering after the praise of those collectively, whose judgments individually they invariably profess to despise when unfavourable to themselves. [R.N.W.]

SCOTT, G. L., a mathematician, died 1780.

SCOTT, HELENAS, the son of a Scottish minister, practised as a physician at Bombay, and wrote 'The Adventures of a Rupee,' died 1821.

SCOTT, JAMES, an episcopal divine, celebrated as a preacher and political writer, 1733-1814.

SCOTT, JOHN. See ELDON.

SCOTT, JOHN, a Quaker poet, 1739-1783.

SCOTT, JOHN, a miscellaneous writer, who commenced the publication of the 'London Magazine' in 1820, and was killed in a duel arising out of a literary quarrel 1821. His works are 'A Visit to Paris in 1814,' and 'Paris Revisited in 1815 by Way of Brussels, including a Walk over the Field of Waterloo.'

SCOTT, JOHN, a learned minister of the Church of England, author of 'The Christian Life from its Beginning to its Consummation in Glory,' and of some critical and casuistical works, 1638-1694.

SCOTT, SIR MICHAEL, generally reputed a magician, was a native of Scotland, remarkable for his learning and skill in the occult sciences. His works are 'The Secrets of Nature,' 'The Sun and Moon,' 'Mensa Philosophica,' an edition of Aristotle, and a translation of Avicenna's History of Animals from the Arabic into Latin; died 1293.

SCOTT, MICHAEL, a Scottish merchant, author of the well-known sketches entitled 'Tom Cringle's Log,' which first appeared in 'Blackwood's Magazine.' Born in Glasgow 1789, died 1835.

SCOTT, REYNOLD or REGINALD, a gentleman of Kent, remarkable for his work written against the common belief in witchcraft, which was replied to by Casaubon, Glanvil, and James I.; d. 1599.

SCOTT, SAMUEL, an English painter, d. 1772.

SCOTT, THOMAS, rector of Aston Sandford, author of a 'Defence of Calvinism,' 1747-1821.

SCOTT, THOMAS, otherwise *Rotherham*, from his birth-place in Yorkshire, a prelate and statesman, died 1500.

SCOTT, SIR WALTER, had a pedigree, his sense of which affected materially both the spirit of his writings and the events of his life. From the great border-family, now represented by the

dukes of Buccleuch, there came in the fourteenth century, as an offshoot, the family of Harden, the heads of which are barons of Polwarth. The poet's great grandfather was a younger son of Scott of Harden; his grandfather, poorly provided for, became a farmer in Roxburghshire; and his father, Walter Scott, was a writer to the signet or attorney in Edinburgh, and married the daughter of a medical professor in the university. Walter, the fourth child of this couple, was born in the Old Town of Edinburgh, on the 15th of August, 1771. He was a sickly infant, and became incurably lame in his second year; and, after this, till he was about eight years of age, his childhood was principally spent at his grandfather's farm-house of Sandyknowe, where he became lovingly familiar with the scenery and traditions and ballads of the border. In this stage he was fond of reading; but, on being placed at the High School of Edinburgh, towards the end of 1779, he failed to distinguish himself in the regular studies of the class. He was, however, eminent for his historical and miscellaneous knowledge, for his skill in story-telling, and for his personal courage. In his twelfth year his love of ballad-poetry was ineradicably established, by the delight with which he perused Percy's 'Reliques.' In the winter of 1783 he entered the university of his native city, attending only one session, with little or no apparent profit. He never understood Greek beyond the elements, and had but a loose scholarship in Latin; and the acquaintance, which he obtained in early manhood, with French, Italian, Spanish, and German, was very superficial. In May, 1786, when he was nearly fifteen years old, he was articled to his father, and attended regularly in chambers for about four years. For literary avocations he was making, undesignedly, full preparation, by devouring romances, novels, histories, and old plays; while he continued to distinguish himself by telling and inventing stories. His father's intention, as well as his own, was, that he should come to the bar; and his attendance in the debating-club, called the Speculative Society, was one of his steps of training, while it gave occasion for his writing of essays, exhibiting his turn for antiquarian and poetical studies. In 1792 he was admitted as a member of the Scottish Faculty of Advocates.—In 1796 he published translations, in verse, of Bürger's German ballads, *Lenora*, and the *Wild Huntsman*; and he contributed to Lewis's *Tales of Wonder*. In 1798 appeared his translation of Goethe's prose drama, '*Goetz Von Berlichingen*;' and in 1799 he wrote, and made known to his friends, the earliest of his considerable efforts in original poetry, the ballads of '*Glenfinlas*,' '*The Eve of St. John*,' and '*The Grey Brother*.' Still he had gained no high literary reputation; nor was literary composition more than an occasional employment for him. He paid an average amount of attention to his profession, and was desirous to secure an independent livelihood from some source other than literature. In the end of 1797 he married Miss Carpenter, the daughter of a French emigrant, whose small fortune added something to his income: his father's death next gave him a moderate patrimony; and, in 1799, the patronage of the duke of Buccleuch and Lord Melville, to whose politics he steadily and warmly adhered, bestowed on him the

sheriffship of Selkirkshire, an easy office, with salary of three hundred pounds. In the same year his poetical taste, both in rhyme and in diction, not in more important matters,) received a new impulse and direction from hearing unpublished poems of Wordsworth and Coleridge, especially '*Christabel*.' Now, likewise, easy in circumstances and occupying a good position in society, Scott sufficiently independent of professional labour devote himself more and more to less unceasing pursuits; and he gradually made authorship his main business of his life.—The brilliant period of Scott's literary career extends from 1802, when he was in his thirty-first year, to 1825, when he was in his fifty-fourth. In the first of those years he published the first and second volumes, and in the next year the third volume, of '*The Minstrel of the Scottish Border*.' This publication gave him at once a distinguished reputation. The old ballads were excellently edited; the annotations showed great sagacity, good sense, and varied knowledge; and there was undeniable promise in the few ballads of his own that were inserted in the collection. In 1802, likewise, he had begun to write what he called, in a letter to Ellis, 'a kind of romance of border-chivalry, in a light-horse sort of stanza.' This piece, insensibly swelling in dimensions, soon became too bulky for the '*Minstrel*,' and was reserved to be the foundation stone of Scott's celebrity as an original poet. It was circulated among his friends, and warmly proved by Jeffrey, Wordsworth, and others; while the author was editing the ancient romance of '*Tristram*.' It appeared at length, in 1805, under the title of '*The Lay of the Last Minstrel*.' Its success was immediate and unexampled. It surprised, doubtless, aided the result: the poem appeared when genuine poetry had long been unpopular with the public, unless in the earliest volume of Crabbe and Campbell; and it was also the vigorous poetical narrative that had been produced in England for more than a century. But, further, it was the earliest poem which was inspired by animation and eagerness of the age that gave birth. The '*Lay*' was not, any more than its predecessors, the effort of a poet aiming at the high effects of his art: but it was a work of genius and originality; and, if inferior to some of Scott's later poems in mechanism, and less in strikingly poetical passages, it was more faithful than any of them to his design, of reconstituting the chivalrous romance in a shape accordant to modern sympathies. '*Marmion*,' coming, in its description of the battle, one of the spirited passages in the whole range of our poetry, appeared in 1808; the beautiful metrical romance of '*The Lady of the Lake*' in 1810; in 1811 the '*Vision of Don Roderick*,' indicating a decay of strength, which showed itself next year in '*Rokeby*;' in 1815 was published '*The Lady of the Isles*;' and the list of the metrical romances closes with '*The Bridal of Triermain*,' and '*The Dauntless*,' published respectively in 1817 and 1818, and both of them anonymously. In the course of this period, also, the poet edited the works of Dryden and Swift, contributed for a time to the *Edinburgh Review*, and in 1808 was zealously in establishing its formidable rival, the *Quarterly*. He wrote also biographical and

al prefaces, and performed much of other miscellaneous labour. To such work he was led by those commercial engagements which he now formed, and which exercised in the end so disastrous an influence on his fortune. His school-fellow, James Ballantyne, having been the editor and printer of newspaper in Roxburghshire, was assisted by Scott setting up a printing-house in Edinburgh; and he poet, after having lent money to the firm, came really a partner of it in 1805. Not long afterwards, his connection with trade became yet closer. He quarrelled with his bookseller, Constable; he desired to obtain facilities for giving to the world literature of a higher stamp than that on which publishers are likely to venture; and, not very consistently with his desire, he entertained sanguine hopes of profit from a publishing business guided by a man of knowledge and influence to himself. Accordingly, in 1808, John Ballantyne, a brother of James, was placed at the head of a new publishing firm; but here, as in the former case, Scott was a partner to the extent of a third. All these arrangements were kept profoundly secret; in the eyes of the public, and even his most intimate associates, Scott was merely the patron and friend of the Messrs. Ballantyne.—A few years after the formation of these partnerships, Scott entered on the second stage of his literary progress. He was one of the first to discover the rising popularity of his poetry; and he cheerfully set himself at work to regain his laurels on a new field. He wished for fame: he wished also for fortune. He had long cherished the ambition of territorial possession; and this ambition he could not hope to gratify speedily from his ordinary means, though his appointment as one of the principal clerks of the Court of Session in Scotland (an honorable and very easy post), added, from about 1812, fifteen hundred a-year to his income. From this position arose many of the rash adventures which finally ruined the publishing firm; hence also, in small degree, arose the eager industry with which, when his prose works proved so profitable, he poured forth volume after volume. In 1805, while he was engaged on *Marmion*, he had begun to write a novel: in three weeks during the summer of 1814 he added two volumes to it; and it was published anonymously in July of that year, bearing the name of 'Waverley, or, 'Tis Sixty Years since.' For a dozen years afterwards, the *Waverley* novels, popular beyond example, admired by critics as well as devoured by the public, were showered in ceaseless succession; and, although a few of the earliest are decidedly the most vigorous and like-like, it was not till towards the close of the series that the falling off was steady or remarkable. The dates are, in themselves, enough to prove marvellous activity and fertility, and indomitable steadiness of working. From '*Waverley*' in 1815 to the '*Tales of the Crusaders*' in 1825, eighteen novels appeared within eleven years.—This was the last year of Scott's prosperity, or rather the last year during which the world was allowed to believe him prosperous. The extraordinary success of the novels had enabled him to assume, more rapidly than he could have hoped, that place among the landed gentry, which it was his fatal weakness to value so immensely. Purchasing, in 1811, a house on the banks of the Tweed, naming it Ab-

botsford, and building a cottage on it, he acquired land around it till he possessed a considerable estate. He erected the baronial castle which we now behold, filled it with antiquarian nick-nacks and ornaments, planted and improved his grounds, and dispensed hospitalities which the most distinguished men in Europe were proud to partake. In 1820 he received a baronetcy; and in the following year he figured as the director of the whimsical pageantry which celebrated the visit of George IV. to Scotland.—Even before this time both firms of Ballantynes were tottering; and they were brought to the ground in the beginning of 1826, by the failure of Constable's house, with which they were deeply involved. The mortifying disclosure of Sir Walter's concealed partnership followed of course; and his liabilities were found to amount to a sum not much short of £150,000. He acted like a man of courage and a high-minded gentleman. He refused to offer to the creditors any composition, or to accept from them any discharge; he pledged himself to devote the whole labour of his subsequent life to the payment of the debt; he fulfilled the pledge, and died before his time through the toil which it cost him. A great part of the debt was satisfied during his lifetime; and the balance of the principal was paid by his executors. One main aid in effecting the result was the collected edition of his works, with the personal notes which he condescended to furnish to it. But he produced likewise a new series of writings, which, although the later are distressingly indicative of decay, and the best of them are not of a very high order, must be looked on with the respect due to the motive which prompted them.—In 1826 he published his novel of '*Woodstock*,' written while his pecuniary anxieties and humiliation were at their height; afterwards appeared the '*Life of Napoleon*,' (partly written before the bankruptcy), the '*Tales of a Grandfather*,' the first and second series of the '*Chronicles of the Canongate*,' '*Anne of Geierstein*,' a '*History of Scotland*' for Lardner's *Cyclopædia*, two Dramas, and '*Letters on Demonology*.' In 1831 the failure of the active intellect was shown



[Dryburgh Abbey.]

unequivocally by '*Count Robert of Paris*,' and '*Castle Dangerous*.' In 1830 Sir Walter had been attacked by paralysis, which recurred acutely more than once: and, prevailed on at last to pause from labour, he set out, in September, 1831, for the

continent, of which, in his better days, he had seen very little. Naples was the farthest point he reached; the mind gave way completely; he was hurried home, and reached Abbotsford in July, 1832. There, after some days of unconsciousness, he died on the 21st of September. He was buried in Dryburgh Abbey. [W.S.]

SCOTT, WILLIAM. See STOWELL.

SCOTTI, C. G., an Ital. dramatist, 1759-1821.

SCOTTI, J. C., an Italian Jesuit, 1602-1669.

SCOTTI, MARCELLO, a learned ecclesiastic, born at Naples 1714, member of the legislative commission of the Neapolitan republic 1799, executed by the counter-revolutionists 1800.

SCOUGAL, H., a Scottish divine, 1650-1678.

SCRIBANI, C., a Flemish Jesuit, one of the twelve apostles commissioned by that body in Flanders, known as a controversial wr., 1561-1629.

SCRIBONIANUS, a Roman commander, proclaimed emperor in Dalmatia, and assassinated 42.

SCRIBONIUS, a Roman physician, 1st cent.

SCRIVERIUS, the Latinized name of PETER SCHRYVER, a Dutch philologist and historian, 1576-1660.

SCRIMZEOR, H., a Scotch writer, 1506-1571.

SCROGGS, SIR W., an English judge, 1623-88.

SCROPE, WILLIAM, a writer on sporting subjects, 1772-1852.

SCUDDER, H., a presbyterian writer, 17th cen.

SCUDERI, GEORGE DE, a French poet, novelist, and dramatic writer, 1601-1667. His wife was equally celebrated in epistolary composition. His sister, MADELEINE, eminent for her wit and writings as a novelist, 1607-1701.

SCULTETUS. See SCHULTET, SCHULTZ.

SCULTETUS, or SCULTZ, JOHN, a writer on surgery, born at Ulm 1595, died 1645.

SCUPOLI, L., an Italian ascetic, 1530-1610.

SCYLITZES, J., a Greek historian, 11th cent.

SEAMAN, L., an English divine, died 1675.

SEARCH, EDWARD. See TUCKER.

SEBA, ALBERT, a Dutch naturalist and pharmacoplist, Amsterdam, 1665-1736.

SEBASTIAN, king of Portugal, son of the Infant John by Joanna, daughter of the emperor Charles V., was born 1554, and succeeded his grandfather, John III., 1557. In 1578 he led the flower of his nobility into Africa on a wild expedition against the Moors, and perished in battle with nearly all his followers. Sebastian's fate being long uncertain, and having no issue to succeed him, gave occasion to many impostors to assume his name and title, and eventually to the annexation of Portugal to Spain.

SEBASTIANI, FRANCIS HORACE DE, a celebrated French marshal, distinguished during the republic, empire, and the monarchy, 1772-1851.

SEBASTIANO, DEL PIOMBO, the name by which SEBASTIANO LUCIANI is commonly known, from his office of the pope's keeper of the leaden seals. He was born at Venice in 1485, and was one of the pupils of Giovanni Bellini. He went to Rome about 1512, by the invitation of Agostino Ghigi, and soon contracted a friendship with Michelangelo, by whom, as an oil painter, he was pitted against Raphael. The large picture of the Raising of Lazarus, in the National Gallery, was painted by Sebastiano, in which he is said to have been assisted by Michelangelo, in rivalry with the Trans-

figuration of Raphael. They were both painted Giulio de Medici, the bishop of Narbonne, were exhibited together in Rome, and are not unequal as to make the choice a matter of course. Sebastiano found his advocates. Sebastiano created Frate del Piombo by Clement VII. It was the duty of this officer to fix the leaden seal to bulls, &c. A salary was attached to it, and Sebastiano del Piombo was no longer the painter. Sebastiano Luciani had been: his ease made lazy, Michelangelo reproved him for idleness; was a great portrait painter. He died at Rome 1547.—(Vasari, *Vite dei Pittori*, &c.) [R.N.]

SEBER, W., a German philologist, 1573-16

SECHELLES, J. MOREAU DE, a French statesman and financial administrator, 1690-1760.

SECKENDORF, GUY LOUIS VON, a German statesman, divine, and ecclesiastical historian, 1616-1692. His nephew, FREDERICK HENON, Count von Seckendorf, a field-marshal and diplomat in the interest, successively, of Prussia, Poland, and Austria, 1673-1763. LEON, Baron de Seckendorf, a poet, of the same family, 1773-1809.

SECKER, THOMAS, archbishop of Canterbury, a great promoter of religion and ecclesiastical learning, author of Sermons, 1693-1768.

SECOUSSE, D. F., a Fr. historian, 1691-1

SECUNDUS. See EVERARD.

SEDAINE, M. J., a Fr. dramatist, 1719-1

SEDANO, JOHN JOSEPH LOPEZ DE, a learned Spanish writer and numismatist, 1729-1801.

SEDGWICK, three puritan divines:—OBADIAH, preacher of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, &c., member of the Westminster Assembly, 1600-1701. WILLIAM, called the apostle of Ely, dates unknown. DOOMSDAY SEDGWICK, so called from preaching the approaching end of the world, died about 1701. SEDILLOT, J. J. EMMANUEL, a French naturalist and astronomer, 1777-1832.

SEDLEY, SIR CHARLES, a dramatic writer, courtier, and wit of the court of Charles II., afterwards promoted the revolution of 1688, at Aylesford, in Kent, about 1639, died 1701.

SÉDULIUS, CÆLIUS or CÆCILIUS, an Irish Scotch priest, known as a Latin poet, 5th cent.

SEED, JEREMIAH, a learned divine, died 1

SEEGERS, or SEGHERS, GERARD, a Flemish painter of altar-pieces, 1589-1651. His brother, DANIEL, a flower painter, 1590-1660.

SEELLEN, J. H. DE, a German philologist, 1687-1762.

SEEMILLER, SEBASTIAN, a Bavarian Orientalist and bibliographical writer, 1752-1798.

SEETZER, ÜLRIC JASPER, a Dutch traveller in the East, supposed to have perished 1811.

SEGAR, SIR WILLIAM, garter-king-at-arms, author of 'Honour, Civil and Military,' died 1

SEGAUD, W. DE, a French Jesuit, 1674-1

SEGHERS. See SEEGERS.

SEGNER, J. A., a Hungarian mathematician and philosopher, 1704-1777.

SEGNERI, PAOLO, an Italian Jesuit, distinguished as a preacher and theologian, 1624-1694. His nephew, PAOLO, a Jesuit and preacher, 1678-1

SENI, B., an Italian historian, died 1559

SEGRAIS, J. R. DE, a French poet, 1624-1

SEGUIER, J. F., a learned botanist and numismatist, allied to the noble family of that name, whose names occur in the next article, 1703-1

SEGUIER, PETER, a French diplomatist, whose talents were opposed to the policy of Pope Julius I., 1504-1580. His son, **ANTHONY**, a lawyer and ambassador, 1552-1626. **PETER**, grandson of the first of that name, chancellor of France, and one of the founders of the French Academy, 1588-1672. **ANTHONY LOUIS**, of the same family, a royalist at the period of the revolution, 1726-1791.

SEGUR, a noble family of Guienne, principal of whom are—**HENRY FRANCIS**, Count De Segur, and lieutenant-general, 1689-1751. **PHILIP HENRY**, his son, Marquis, a marshal of France, minister of war in 1780 before Brienne, 1724-1801. **LOUIS PHILIP**, son of the latter, companion-in-arms of Lafayette in America, known also as a diplomatist and historian, 1758-1832. **JOSEPH ALEXANDER**, second son of Philip Henry, a dramatic and miscellaneous writer, 1756-1805.

SEILER, G. F., a Ger. philosopher, 1733-1807. **SEISSEL**, or **SEYSSEL, CLAUDE DE**, a French historian and political writer, translator of Euseas, and historian of Louis XII., 1450-1520.

SEJAN, N., a French composer, 1745-1819.

SEJANUS, LUCIUS AELIUS, a praetorian general at Rome, a favourite of the emperor Tiberius, put death for aiming at the supreme authority 31.

SELDEN, JOHN, a famous scholar, antiquarian, and political character, time of Charles I. He was born at Salvington, in Sussex, and educated for the law. He entered the House of Commons in 1624, and in 1640 represented Oxford in the long parliament. He afterwards became archivist of the tower and a commissioner of the admiralty. His whole life was devoted to learning, and he bears the character of a sincere Christian and a true patriot; 1584-1654.

SELEUCUS, surnamed *Nicator*, founder of the line of Syrian princes called *Seleucidae*, was one of the generals of Alexander the Great, and, on the death of that prince, was governor of Media and Bablyonia. He extended the dominion of his arms to a policy as far as the Indus, and in 280 B.C. was acknowledged king of Macedon, Thrace, and Asia minor. He reigned only a few months, and was assassinated by Ceraunus 279 B.C. **SELEUCUS II.**, named *Callinicus*, succeeded Antiochus II. 247 B.C., and after losing many of his provinces by the invasion of Ptolemy III. 242, was taken prisoner by the Parthians. He died in captivity B.C. 225.

SELEUCUS III., surnamed *Ceraunus*, son and successor of the preceding, was assassinated B.C. 222.

SELEUCUS IV., surnamed *Philopator*, was son of Antiochus the Great, to whom he succeeded B.C. 175, poisoned by his minister, Heliodorus, 174.

SELEUCUS V. was son of Demetrius II., and was proclaimed king with Antiochus Grypus B.C. 125.

He was killed by order of his mother, Cleopatra, 121.

SELEUCUS VI., son of Antiochus Grypus, became king over a part of Syria in 97 B.C., and took the remainder from his uncle, Antiochus Grypus, 94. He was killed the year following in a contest which ensued with the son of the latter.

SELM, three emperors of the Turks:—SELM son of Bajazet II., born 1467, dethroned his father and killed his two brothers 1512, defeated the Shah of Persia 1514, conquered Syria and Egypt 1516-1517, died 1520. **SELM II.**, succeeded his father, Soliman II., in 1566, took Cyprus from the Venetians 1570, and Tunis from

the Spaniards in 1571. In the same year he lost the great naval battle of Lepanto; died 1574. **SELM III.**, son of Mustapha III., was born 1761, succeeded his uncle, Abdoul Hamid, 1789, sustained a disastrous war against Russia and England, which was terminated by the peace of Jassi in 1792. He was afterwards the ally of England against France at the period of the expedition to Egypt, and signalized his reign at the conclusion of hostilities, by introducing our European civilization into his states. He was dethroned in 1807, and strangled the following year by order of Mustapha IV., who succeeded him.

SELIS, N. J., a French writer, 1737-1802.

SELKIRK, ALEXANDER, upon whose adventure the story of Robinson Crusoe was founded by Daniel Defoe, was a native of Largo, in Fifeshire, where he was born about 1680. He was left on the island of Juan Fernandez in 1704 by a Captain Stradling, to whom he had given some cause of offence. He was rescued by Captain Wood Rogers in 1709, and is said to have related his adventures to Defoe, with a view to their publication.

SELLE, C. T., a German physician, 1748-1800.

SELLER, A., an English divine, 1647-1720.

SELLIUS, ADAM BUCKHARDT, a Russian monk and writer, originally of Denmark, d. 1746.

SELLIUS, GODFREY, a native of Dantzic, known as a naturalist and historian, died 1767.

SELLON, BAKER JOHN, known for many years as a police magistrate, author of a standard law-book, entitled 'Analysis of the Practice of the Court of King's Bench and Common Pleas,' born in London 1762, died 1835.

SELVES, J. B., a Fr. juriconsult, 1757-1823.

SEMERY, A., a French theologian, 1630-1717.

SEMRAMIS, a queen of Assyria, of whom we have little certain historical knowledge. She is generally regarded as the wife of Ninus, and is said to have put him to death. The traditions agree that she reigned forty-two years after Ninus: she was called *Rea* on account of her atrocities.

SEMLER, J. S., a German divine, 1725-1791.

SEMPRONIA, two Roman ladies:—1. The wife of Scipio Aemilianus, a sister of the Gracchi, who is accused of having contributed to the death of her husband. 2. A lady concerned in the conspiracy of Catiline.

SEMPRONIUS, a name of frequent occurrence in Roman history. The principal who have borne it were the **GRACCHI** (see that article); besides these may be mentioned—**SEMPRONIUS ASELLIO**, a military tribune of Rome, distinguished in Spain B.C. 137. **SEMPRONIUS LONGUS**, consul of Rome B.C. 217, distinguished in the field against Hannibal. **SEMPRONIUS TUDITANUS**, a Roman tribune and commander, who was consul B.C. 203, and defeated Hannibal at Crotona. The others of the name are of less mark.

SENAULT, J. F., a Flem. ecclesiast., 1599-1672.

SENDIVOG, M., a Polish alchymist, 1566-1646.

SENEBIER, JOHN, a protestant minister of Geneva, known as a natural philosopher and historian, 1742-1809.

SENECA, LUCIUS ANNAEUS; born at Cordova in the second year of our era; put to death at Rome by order of Nero in the sixty-sixth. A literateur, rhetorician, and philosopher, whose practical life is marked by all the singular contra-

dictions that abound in his writings. At first a stern self-denying Stoic; then the ambitious politician intriguing with ladies at the court. Banished at the instance of Messalina, he writes his famous work on *Consolations*; the next production of his



[Seneca—From an Antique Bust.]

restless pen being a new *Consolation*, addressed to Polybius, a freedman—a mean and miserable flattery intended for the ear of Claudius. Recalled by Agrippina, we find him installed, in company with Burrhus, as preceptor and guardian of Nero; labouring avowedly during a few years, along with his firmer colleague, to restrain the passions of that disgrace of humanity; boldly defending Burrhus in defiance of Nero,—winking, meanwhile, at his pupil's worst excesses; even prompting to evil, for if we can credit antiquity, Seneca suggested that revolting and most monstrous parricide—all the while preaching the austerities of Stoicism: lastly, rising into the vigour of his best days, and, if with some ostentation, still meeting death as becomes a brave man!—Seneca, is perhaps the type and ideal, alike in action and thinking, of that large class of minds, possessed by a lively and restless fancy, and of remarkable quickness in appreciating, who have yet no steadiness either of heart or intellect, and are totally deficient in that invaluable power—the *Faculty of Belief*. High and low, large and small, in all grades of society and manners of life, we meet with such persons; and although never consistent, they are yet in one sense always sincere—i.e., they are ruled by the plan or opinion which is authoritative for the hour. Having no real Originality—that which cannot be divorced from ability to penetrate towards Truth—Seneca's literary writings are worthless: nor are his moral speculations stamped with the *Tower-mark*. In theory he is a copyist, and a bad one, for he seldom reaches the positive ground of any theory: and although in his practical writings he always displays great acuteness, and expresses himself clearly and pleasantly—qualities much increased by his large acquaintance with the surface of the world,—even the best of his maxims are tarnished by the vice of exaggeration. Generally, the *colour* is of Gold, but the *ring* of the true metal is wanting.

[J.P.N.]

SENECAI, SENECAI, or SENECE, ANTOY BAUDERON DE, a French poet, 1643-1737.

SENEFELDER, ALOYS, a native of Munich, inventor of the art of lithography, 1771-1834.

SENKENBERG, H. C., Baron DE, a jurist, consultant, and aulic counsellor of the emperor, 1701-1768. His brother, J. CHRISTIAN, a physician and founder of an hospital at Frankfort, 1701-1772. R. CHARLES, son of the first named, juriconsult and German and Latin poet, d. 1741.

SENNACHERIB, king of Assyria, B.C. 712-7.

SENNERT, DANIEL, physician to the elector of Saxony, 1572-1637. His son, ANDREW, Oriental scholar, 1606-1689.

SEPTIMIUS. See SEVERUS.

SEPULVEDA, JUAN GINES DE, a learned Spaniard, who was historiographer to the emperor Charles V., and wrote his Life, 1490-1573.

SERAIN, P. E., a Fr. agriculturist, 1738-1818.

SERAO, F., an Ital. archaeologist, 1702-1791.

SERAPION, a physician of Alexandria, supposed to have written against Hippocrates, 3d century B.C. A *second* of the name was a Syriac physician, author of two works still existing, or 9th century. A *third*, called SERAPION JUNIOR, was an Arabian physician and medical writer of the 11th century.

SERARIUS, NICHOLAS, a learned Jesuit, called 'the luminary of the German church,' 1555-1610.

SERASSI, P. A., an Ital. biographer, 1721-1800.

SERENUS, A. L., a Roman poet, 1st century B.C.

SERGARDI, L., an Italian satirist, 1660-1718.

SERTEL, J. T., a Swedish sculptor, 1740-1818.

SERGIUS, the *first* of the name, pope of Rome, of Justinian II., 687-701. The *second*, whose pontificate Italy was invaded by the Saracens, and Louis II. was consecrated king of Italy, 844-847. The *third*, one of Marozia's lovers, father by her of John X., 904-911. The *fourth* said to be the first who changed his name on assuming the tiara, 1009-1012.

SERGIUS, a patriarch of Constantinople, 610-638.

SERIEYS, A., a French compiler, 1755-1818.

SERIMAN, Z., a Venetian writer, 1708-1783.

SERLIO, S., an Italian architect, 1475-1553.

SEROUX D'AGINCOURT, JOHN BAPT. LOUIS, a Fr. historian and antiquary, 1730-1818.

SERPILIUS, G., a Hungarian ecclesiastic, controversial writer and poet, 1668-1723.

SERRA, A., an Italian economist, 16th century.

SERRA, M., an Italian painter, 1658-1728.

SERRANO, T., an Italian Jesuit, 1715-1783.

SERRAO, J. A., an Italian prelate, 1731-1783.

SERRE, HERCULES, Count DE, a French statesman attached to the party of Richelieu, 1777-1818.

SERRES, JOHN DE, in Latin *Serranus*, learned French Calvinist and historiographer, 1515-1598. His br., OLIVIER, an agriculturist, 1539-1618.

SERRES, OLIVE, a lady who claimed to be princess of Cumberland, as the legitimate daughter of Henry Frederick, duke of Cumberland, by sister of the Rev. Dr. Wilmot; she was born Warwick in 1772, and made a fruitless effort to obtain the recognition of her claims on the death of George III., previous to which she had been married to Mr. Serres, the king's marine painter. Died 1834.

SERRONI, H., an Ital. theologian, 1517-1583.

SERRY, J. H., a French theologian, 1659-1718.

SERTORIUS, QUINTUS, a partizan of Marius the civil war between the plebeians and the senatorial oligarchy, headed by Sylla, was born in Italy about 121 B.C. He reaped his earliest laurels in the war against the Cimbri and Teutones, on the Gaulish frontier, and there also became acquainted with the chief of the people. When Sylla triumphed in Italy, Sertorius retired to his praetorial government in Spain; and though he was continually harassed by Metellus, he virtually rendered that country independent under his command, and deavoured to give it the benefits of a paternal government. He was assassinated at a banquet to which he had been invited by the Roman general Perpenna B.C. 72. [E.R.]

SERVETUS, or SERVEDE, MICHAEL, was born at Villa Nuova in Arragon, A.D. 1509. From his birth-place he assumed the cognomen of Vilovanus; and the surname Reves, which he put on the title-page of his books, appears to be a slight transposition of the first two syllables of Servetus. His father was a lawyer, and wishing his son to study for his own profession, sent him to that purpose to Toulouse. But literature and theology occupied his attention and engrossed his leisure. On returning to Spain he attached himself to Quintana, confessor to the emperor Charles V. and accompanied him first into Italy and then Germany. In the year 1550 he took up his residence at Basle, and often conferred with Oecampadius on matters of theology. His mind now began to evolve its peculiar speculations, all in antagonism to the current beliefs. In 1531 appeared his first work at Hagenau, 'De Trinitatis erroribus,' in which the notion of a Trinity was not only discussed, but caricatured. The emperor ordered the book to be suppressed, and the year following Servetus published apologetic dialogues, condemning the juvenility of the work, but still maintaining the same doctrines. In 1533 he went to France, studied at Paris, afterwards removed to Orleans, and resided for two years as director of the press at Lyons, busying himself with the study of medicine. In 1537 he returned to Paris, and took the degrees of master of arts and doctor of medicine. Leaving Paris, after his accusation by the Sorbonne, he settled ultimately at Vienne, and for a series of years practised medicine. He had been a considerable time composing a book on Theology, and under the title of 'Christianismi Restitutio,' it appeared at Vienne in 1553, but without author's name or date. The book produced a great sensation—suspension, in consequence of some Genevan correspondence with a French refugee called De Trie, fell on Servetus, and he was imprisoned by the inquisitors. During the process he contrived to escape and fled at once to Geneva, where he lay in concealment for a month, waiting an opportunity to set out for Naples. After his flight from Vienne he was burned there in effigy, having been previously condemned as an outlaw, and he would have been burned in person, if he had not opportunely made his escape. As he was about to leave Geneva for Zurich he was discovered, and the suggestion of Calvin he was at once apprehended, on the 13th August, 1553. The accuser of the Spaniard was Nicholas de la Fontaine, a Frenchman, but Calvin himself framed the eight-

and-thirty articles of charge, as we learn from one of his own letters. At the first hearing of the case Servetus made explanations, and at the second hearing Calvin himself attended. In the meantime the council of Geneva wrote to Vienne, with information that Servetus was in custody, and resolved as the trial went on to send communications to several of the cantons. The council of Vienne demanded back the prisoner, but with tears in his eyes he entreated the Genevan syndics to retain him, and assist him before their own tribunal. The Genevan magistrates stood upon prerogative, or the burning of Servetus would have happened at popish Vienne, and the protestant syndics were proud to rival a catholic city in severity of penalty. His prosecution was now given to the attorney-general, and the charge of sedition was specially pressed against the accused; for politics superseded theology in the discussion. Servetus replied at some length, and in his subsequent petition one of his principal endeavours is to clear himself from the charge of being a disturber of society. Calvin and he were confronted—they had maintained a correspondence some months previous, and Servetus actually craved an indictment to be preferred against the reformer. Calvin, in the meantime, had quarrelled with the council in a case of discipline; the Libertine or anti-Calvinist party were growing in power, and Servetus hoped apparently to turn the tables on his principal antagonist. The opinion of the churches in Switzerland had now been asked, and they unanimously condemned Servetus, though they differed as to the amount of punishment which should be inflicted on him. Toward the end of the protracted investigation the influence of Calvin was little felt, and on the 26th of October, the unhappy Servetus was doomed to the stake the following day. Calvin interfered for a more lenient form of punishment, but his request was not granted. Servetus was greatly affected when he heard his sentence, though he gradually resumed his composure. Farell attended him, but seems to have made no impression upon his mind. The next day the sentence was carried into effect in all its cruel barbarity. The sufferer, during the half-hour of his consciousness amidst the flames, cried repeatedly—'Jesus, thou Son of the Eternal God, have mercy on me.'—This execution of Servetus has acquired an adventitious eminence from its circumstances. Had he been burned at Vienne, the deed would have been known only as one of thousands inflicted by papal mandate. But the scene of the martyrdom in the protestant republic of Geneva, and the theological notoriety of Calvin, have given it an extraordinary and a polemical celebrity. Much has been said and written about it: it has barbed many a declamation: and the harsh and vindictive spirit of Calvin has been often reprobated. But the fact is, that only in the year 1842, were the original records of the trial discovered and employed in the account. M. De La Valayre in 1842 made good use of those documents, and so did Billiet in 1844, in his 'Relation du Procès Criminal Intenté à Genève en 1553 Contre Michel Servet,' &c.—The result throws a better and more faithful light on the whole transaction. It is proved that while Calvin approved of the punishment of death according to a theory

then commonly entertained, yet that he had little or no direct influence with the council during the latter portion of the trial. (See CALVIN). The union between religion and politics in the government of Geneva, led its rulers to believe themselves invested with the power of punishing heresy as a sin against God and a crime against the state. Nay, at the very same period Berthelier, a citizen, had been excluded from the church by Calvin, but the council declared him capable of receiving the communion. In 1547 Gruet, a leader of the Libertine party, had been beheaded for sedition, though religious opinion formed a special charge against him. In the document which contains the sentence against Servetus, assaults on Calvin and the Genevan ministers are not mentioned at all. Servetus himself held the same theoretic views, and in his indictment against Calvin he puts the alternative—'Till the cause be decided for his death or mine.' So that had he obtained supremacy in Geneva, he would not have scrupled to burn Calvin. What a miserable misconception of human right and Divine enactment! And it was certainly a sad and inconsistent thing for reformers to deny to others the toleration which they had claimed and gained for themselves. The career of Servetus was peculiar. Born in the land of the *Auto-da-Fé*, he was sent out of it to study, his father being afraid that his son's free speculations and pugnacious propensity would place him within the grasp of the inquisition; and yet he perished neither in Spain nor France. Coleridge has said, that 'if any poor fanatic ever thrust himself into the flames, that man was Servetus.' We cannot use these words in all their latitude; yet, certainly Servetus, with all his acknowledged talents and gifts, was ambitious and arrogant, was, in short, what Mosheim calls a 'semifanatic.' But surely such a character did not merit so awful a penalty, and we may read in the flames of Servetus that man is responsible to God alone for his belief, that truth does not suffer by toleration, for fire is not able to extirpate what argument cannot overthrow. A passage is found in the 'Restitutio' of Servetus, which has been understood by some as anticipating by seventy years, Harvey's famous discovery of the circulation of the blood. While we admit the boldness and eloquence of Servetus, his rare acquirements and restless industry, we are compelled to add that the equivocations made by him on his trial, both at Vienne and Geneva, do not place his moral character in the same favourable light. [J.E.]

SERVIEZ, JACQUES ROERGAS DE, a French historian, 1679-1727. His grandson, EMMANUEL GERVAISE, a soldier and writer, 1755-1804.

SERVIN, LOUIS, a French juriconsult, who died suddenly when in the act of remonstrating with Louis XIII. against his tyrannical acts, 1626.

SERVIVS, MAURUS HONORATUS, a Roman grammarian and commentator upon Virgil, 5th c.

SERVIUS, SULPITIUS RUFUS, a Roman jurist and statesman, died in Antony's camp, B.C. 43.

SERVIUS TULLIUS, the sixth king of Rome, succeeded his father-in-law, Tarquin the Elder, B.C. 578. Murdered at the instigation of Tullia and her husband, B.C. 534. See TARQUIN.

SESSA, an Indian mathematician, the reputed inventor of the game of chess, 11th century.

SESTINI, D., an Ital. antiquarian, 1750-1832.
SESTO, CÆSAR DA, called the Milanese, an Italian painter of the 16th century.

SETTALA, LODOVICO, in Latin *Septalius*, an eminent Milanese physician, 1552-1633. His son MANFRED, an able mathematician, 1600-1680.

SETTLE, ELKANAH, known as a poet and dramatic writer, born at Dunstable 1618, d. 1724.

SEUME, J. T., a German writer, 1763-1810.

SEVERINUS, a pope of Rome, 640.

SEVERUS, three Roman emperors:—1. LUCIUS SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS, the most important, was born on the African coast 146, and having commanded the legions of Illyria, was proclaimed on the death of Pertinax 193. He made many conquests in the East, and in 208 came to this island where he built a wall between the Forth and the Clyde, as a check against the Picts. He died at York in 211. 2. FLAVIUS VALERIUS SEVERUS, killed Maximian, after a short indulgence in power, 305. 3. VIBIUS SEVERUS, proclaimed by the legions in Illyria 461, died 465. 4. See ALEXANDER.

SEVERUS, founder of a Christian sect, 2d cent.

SEVERUS, A., a Greek rhetorician, 5th cent.

SEVERUS, C., a Roman epic poet, 1st cent.

SEVERUS, S., a Christian poet, 4th century.

SEVIGNE, MARIE DE RABUTIN CHANTAL, Marchioness De, celebrated for her fine understanding and epistolary talents, was born at the chateau de Bourdilly, in Burgundy, 1627. After the death of the marquis de Sevigne, she lived in widowhood twenty-five years, devoted to the education of her children. Her famous letters were addressed to her daughter, Madame de Grignan. Died 1696.

SEVIN, F., a French philologist, 1682-1741.

SEWARD, ANNA, a once popular writer, known as the friend and biographer of Dr. Darwin, was the daughter of the Rev. T. Seward, rector of Eyam, in Derbyshire, where she was born 1771. Her publications were the poetical romance, *Louisa*, 1782; a *Collection of Sonnets*, 1799; and *the Life of Darwin* in 1804. She died in 1819, since which her Literary Remains and Correspondence have appeared.

SEWARD, W., a biographical writer, 1746-9.

SEWELL, GEORGE, a native of Windsor, was settled as a physician at Hampstead, and known to fame as a poet and miscellaneous writer by his tragedy of 'Sir Walter Raleigh,' a 'Vindication of the English Stage,' &c.; died 1726.

SEWELL, WILLIAM, son of a surgeon at Amsterdam, whose father was an English refugee known as a Quaker historian, 1654-1720.

SEXTIUS, a Pythagorean philosopher, 1st cent.

SEXTIUS-EMPIRICUS, a Greek philosopher and physician, time of Commodus.

SEYBOLD, D. C., a Ger. philologist, 1747-1810.

SEYDLITZ, FREDERIC WILLIAM, Baron, was a companion-in-arms of Frederick the Great, distinguished in the seven years' war, 1722-1778.

SEYMOUR, ARABELLA. See ARABELLA.

SEYMOUR, EDWARD, duke of Somerset, uncle to Edward VI., was brother to Queen Jane Seymour, and on his sister's marriage to Henry VIII. in 1536, was created Viscount Beauchamp. He distinguished himself in the Scottish French wars, and in the struggle for power after the death of Henry, became governor of the yo



Gaspar de Crayer.



John Thurloe.



*Edward Seymour
Duke of Somerset.*



*Algernon Percy.
Earl of Northumberland.*

ing and protector of the realm. In 1548 he was created duke of Somerset, and took the functions of lord-treasurer and earl-marshal; in the same year he headed the troops in Scotland, and won the battle of Musselburgh. His power was at last broken by the intrigues of the earl of Warwick, afterwards duke of Northumberland, and he was beheaded on Tower Hill, 22d January, 1552.

SEYSEL. See **SEISSEL**.

SFORZA, a noble Italian family founded by **COMO ATTENDOLO**, a peasant of the Romagna, who was born at Cottignola in 1369, and enlisting in company of soldiers that passed through the ranks, rose gradually to the rank of general. He was called *Sforza* on account of his great vigour. He was drowned in effecting the passage of the river Pescara, in the service of Joan of Naples, 1460. **FRANCESCO ALESSANDRO**, duke of Milan, was a natural son of the preceding. He was born in 1401, and rose to distinction in the service of his father, afterwards as general of the Milanese troops; he was created duke by the leaders of a revolt in 1450, died 1466. The descendants of the latter possessed the duchy through several generations. The principal of them was **MAXIMILIAN**, who figured in the events that followed the league of Cognac, and died at Paris, in the reign of Francis I., 1530. See **VISCONTI**.

SFORZA, BONA, daughter of J. G. Sforza, one of the preceding dukes, and of Isabella of Arragon, became queen of Poland by her marriage with Sigismund I. in 1518; she died 1557.

MADWELL, SIR LANCELOT, a judge and member of parliament, born 1779, vice-chancellor 1831, died 1850.

MADWELL, THOMAS, a dramatic writer, and professor of Dryden as poet-laureate and historiographer, was born of a good family in Norfolk 1694. He followed in the wake of Ben Jonson as writer of comedy; died 1692. **CHARLES**, supposed to be his son or nephew, also a playwright, died 1726.

SHAFTESBURY. The first earl of Shaftesbury was the brilliant but inconsistent statesman of Charles II.'s reign. His son, the second earl, was the father of **ANTHONY ASHLEY COOPER**, the third earl, the subject of this notice. He was born in London in 1671, and educated under the superintendence of his grandfather. He travelled some years on the continent, and in 1693 entered the House of Commons, where he acted energetically with the Whig party. His health being threatening to fail, he went abroad in 1698, and studied in Holland under the advice of Bayle and de Clerc. Next year his father's death called him to the House of Lords; but, early in the reign of Anne, his premature infirmities forced him to retire altogether from public life. Thenceforth he occupied himself exclusively with philosophy and literature, till he died at Naples in 1713.—In 1711 he collected his writings into a series, which was entitled 'Characteristics of Men, Manners, Opinions, and Times.' The most important pieces in the collection are, the 'Inquiry concerning Virtue and Merit,' first published in 1699; and the Platonic dialogue, called 'The Moralists, a Philosophical Apodyssey,' whose first appearance was in 1709. Not as a philosopher and as a writer, Shaftesbury encountered extremes, equally undeserved,

of admiration and of censure. His style is elaborate, artificial, affected, and studded all over with foreign and pedantic terms of his own invention; and he very seldom puts off his offensive air of foppish condescension. But there is hardly a page of his volumes in which we are not struck by the elements of fine writing; and some passages of his, with their lofty thoughtful eloquence, and their exquisite music of rhythm, are among the most beautiful things in the English language. The moral elevation and purity of the sentiments are always worthy of the amiable and irreproachable character of the author. The great defect in Shaftesbury's philosophical thinking is its indistinctness: he merely throws out hints, in a manner not unlike his master and model Plato, and often gives reason for believing that he himself had apprehended very obscurely the ideas he strives to express. Inconsistency, real or apparent, is a natural accompaniment of this mistiness of thought; and the vacillating uncertainty of opinion betrays itself most of all when questions of religion are directly handled. His mind had received a wrong bias through the scorn he felt for the Toryism and Jacobitism then rampant in the Church of England; and the tendency was augmented by his observation of the popularity possessed, among the clergy as elsewhere, by the philosophy of Locke, which Shaftesbury believed to contain the germ of evil religious consequences. Although, likewise, no thinkers could be more unlike than the cold and sceptical Bayle and the enthusiastic and aspiring Shaftesbury, the intercourse of the two did not improbably affect in some degree the opinions of the young Englishman. Accordingly Shaftesbury gives vent, especially in 'The Moralists,' to expressions and assertions, which fully justified Leland in uttering a warning against him in his 'View of Deistical Writers;' while elsewhere he contradicts such passages directly, or neutralizes them by fine trains of devout meditation.—In the philosophical system (if such it can be called) of the author of the 'Characteristics,' there are two or three peculiarities calling for hasty commendation. First, in Metaphysics he strenuously vindicated the possibility of *a priori* notions against the sensualistic philosophy of Locke; and his views on this great question, while they called forth the warm admiration of Leibnitz, and accorded with the opinions of that great thinker, were likewise a foretaste of the creed taught afterwards in fragments by Reid and systematized (not in all points safely) by Kant and his disciples. In the second place, Shaftesbury's Ethical doctrines placed him, at two points, in opposition to systems then prevalent in England. He combated eagerly and convincingly the Selfish theory of Hobbes: he directed thinkers into a psychological track that had recently been neglected, when, refusing to confine himself exclusively (like Cudworth and Clarke) to the region of Reason or Intellect, he indicated Feeling as an essential element in all Facts of Conscience or operations of the Moral Sense or Faculty. [W.S.]

SHAH-ABBAS. See **ABBAS**.

SHAKSPERE, WILLIAM, 'born at Stratford-upon-Avon, married and had children there; went to London, where he commenced actor, and wrote poems and plays; returned to Stratford, made his will, and died.' 'This,' says Stevens, 'is all that

is known, with any degree of certainty, about Shakspeare.' We should have cared very little about the birth and marriage, the will, or the death, of this native of a petty country-town in the sixteenth century, but for the one other certainty, 'he wrote poems and plays.' That fact renders the minutest incident in the life of this son of a Warwickshire yeoman a matter of interest to the whole human



(Birth-place of Shakspeare.)

race; for out of the cottage in which he was born, has gone forth a voice which is the mightiest in modern literature; which has had no small influence in forming our national character; and which, in connection with the higher teaching from above, is refining and humanizing wherever its sound is heard.—Steevens was in a great degree right, as far as regards a mere biographical notice of Shakspeare. His real biography lies in a critical estimate of his writings, as compared with others of his time, and in his relation to the age in which he flourished. The documentary biography, beyond that furnished by the facts that tell us the dates of his several works, lies in a very narrow compass.—William Shakspeare was born in 1564. His baptism was registered in the parish church of Stratford, on the 26th of April, in that year. It was usual to baptize within three days of birth, and, therefore, his birth-day is held to be the 23d of April, the St. George's day of England. The probability, though not the certainty, is that he was born in the town of Stratford. The old house there, in which he is said to have been born, was unquestionably the property of his father, John Shakspeare. His father was married and living in Stratford in 1558. His mother was Mary Arden, of the ancient family of the Ardens. The course of John Shakspeare may be traced by the parochial and municipal records, from the office of juryman of the court leet in 1556, to that of bailiff, or chief magistrate, in 1568. He has been held to have been a butcher, or a wool-stapler, or a Glover. In an age when there was little subdivision of occupations, the yeoman cultivating his land, might have sold the carcasses of his sheep, dressed their wool, and prepared their peltries. The occupier of grazing land had no large separate markets for such commodities. There was a free grammar school at Stratford. We have no record that William Shakspeare went to that school; but why should we doubt that he was educated there; it was the natural place of his education. Some

persons have endeavoured to show that there is a tincture of grammar school studies in his writings; that he was essentially unlearned. Such a belief is now wholly abandoned, except by those pedant if there be any left, who think that there can be no learning without a constant parade of it. It has been stated by Rowe, that John Shakspeare had 'a large family, ten children in all.' There were other Shaksperes in Stratford. The registers distinctly show that the father of the poet had five children who survived the period of infancy. We have no trace how William Shakspeare was employed in the interval between his school-days and manhood. Some hold that he was an attorney's clerk. The tradition is that he was a wild young fellow stealing deer. The certainty is that he was treasuring up that store of knowledge, and cultivating that range of genius, which made him what he became.—At Shottery, a pretty village within a mile of Stratford, is an old farm-house, divided into several tenements, where dwelt a family of the name of Hathaway; and this property remained in the possession of their descendants. Anne Hathaway became the wife of William Shakspeare in 1582. The marriage-bond and license are preserved in the Consistorial Court at Worcester. By this marriage there were three children, Susanna, Hamnet, and Judith. Hamnet, the only son, died in 1596. The two daughters survived their father, and inherited his property. Soon after his marriage William Shakspeare became connected with the Blackfriars' Theatre, in London. In 1589, when he was only twenty-years of age, he was a joint proprietor of the theatre, with four others below him in the list. The players of the Blackfriars' were the Lord Chamberlain's company, those who acted under royal patronage. We know nothing of the date of the production of his first play. We can absolutely assign very few dates to any of his plays, except by the following table, which has been given by Mr. Knight, of the positive facts which determine dates previous to which they had been produced:—

Henry VI., Part I.....	Alluded to by Nashe in 'Pierce Pennilesses.'
Henry VI., Part II.....	Printed as 'The First Part of the Contention.'
Henry VI., Part III.....	Printed as 'The True Tragedy of Richard Duke of York.'
Richard II.....	Printed.....
Richard III.....	Printed.....
Romeo and Juliet.....	Printed.....
Love's Labour's Lost.....	Printed.....
Henry IV., Part I.....	Printed.....
Henry IV., Part II.....	Printed.....
Henry V.....	Printed.....
Merchant of Venice.....	Printed 1600. Mentioned by Meres.....
Midsummer Night's Dream.....	Printed 1600. Mentioned by Meres.....
Much Ado about Nothing.....	Printed.....
As You Like It.....	Entered at Stationers' Hall.....
All's Well that Ends Well.....	Held to be mentioned by Meres as 'Love's Labour's Won'.....
Two Gentlemen of Verona.....	Mentioned by Meres.....
Comedy of Errors.....	Mentioned by Meres.....
King John.....	Mentioned by Meres.....
Titus Andronicus.....	Printed.....
Merry Wives of Windsor.....	Printed.....
Hamlet.....	Printed.....

elfth Night.....	Acted in the Middle Temple Hall.....	1602
ello.....	Acted at Harefield.....	1602
asure for Measure.....	Acted at Whitehall.....	1604
r.....	Printed 1608. Acted at Whitehall.....	1607
ing of the Shrew.....	Supposed to have been acted at Henslow's Theatre, 1593. Entered at Stationers' Hall.....	1607
lus and Cressida.....	Printed 1609. Previously acted at Court	1609
cles.....	Printed.....	1609
Tempest.....	Acted at Whitehall.....	1611
Winter Tale.....	Acted at Whitehall.....	1611
ry VII.....	Acted as a new play when the Globe was burned.....	1613

The thirty-seven plays of Shakspeare, the excellence of thirty-one is thus defined by contemporary words. The six which are not so defined, are *Upheline*, *Macbeth*, *Timon*, and the three Roman plays.—There are not many instances of the mention of Shakspeare, during his lifetime, by writers of his period; but one writer, Francis Meres, gives many of his more important plays, in 1598. His poems carry their own dates, 'Venus and Adonis' was published in 1593; 'Lucrece' in 1594; the 'Sonnets' in 1609. Meres had mentioned, in 1598, Shakspeare's 'sugered sonnets amongst his private friends.'—Shakspeare became connected in connection with the theatres. He purchased the principal house in Stratford in 1597, parcels of land in that parish. He became the owner also by purchase. It is supposed he ceased to be connected with the theatres in 1600, for there is a valuation of his property in that year for which he asked £1,433 6s. 8d. His father died in 1601; and it is more than probable that the best of poets succeeded him as a practical farmer in his native place. He had his actions in a bailiff's court for corn sold and delivered. He looked up to by his neighbours, as there is evidence in letters. His eldest daughter, in 1607, married Dr. Hall, an eminent physician residing in Stratford. Judith married Thomas Quiney, a man of substance, in February, 1616. The sister of Stratford has another register two years afterwards. On the 25th April, William Shakspeare was buried in the parish church. Anne, his wife, survived till 1623. She was amply provided for by the laws of her country; for the greater part of Shakspeare's property was freehold, the widow was entitled, for her life, to the one-third. The bequest to her of the best bed was one of affection, and not neglect. The best bed was always an heir-loom. His eldest daughter, Susanna, died in 1649. Judith died in 1662. Neither left any heir-male. His grand-daughter of Shakspeare, Elizabeth, inherited the bulk of his property. By her second marriage she became the wife of Sir John Dard. In half a century the family estates were all scattered, and went to other races; with the exception of two houses in Henley-Street, which were bequeathed to her kinsman, Thomas, the grandson of Shakspeare's sister, Joan. The houses were purchased by the nation, in 1844, of the descendants of the Harts. [C.K.] SAMMAI, a Jewish rabbi, president of the Sanhedrin; at first a disciple of Hillel, but afterwards

dissented from his master, and set up a new college; 1st century B.C.

SHANFARAH, an Arabian poet, 6th century. SHARP, ABRAHAM, an astronomer and mechanic, who became assistant to Flamsteed at the Royal Observatory, 1651-1742.

SHARP, JAMES, the victim of his intemperate zeal for imposing the system of the Anglican Church upon Scotland, was a native of Banffshire, where he was born in 1618. He was first an advocate of the presbyterians, but after the restoration became a tool of the court party, and was rewarded with the archbishopric of St. Andrews. The wanton cruelties which followed provoked the bitterest hatred against him, and, on the 3d of May, 1679, he was dragged from his coach, and murdered in the presence of his daughter. This event occurred about three miles from St. Andrews.

SHARP, JOHN, grandfather of the celebrated Granville Sharpe (see below), was a learned prelate and theologian. He was born at Bradford, in Yorkshire, 1644, and distinguished himself by preaching against popery in the reign of James II. After the revolution he was successively dean of Canterbury and archbishop of York; died 1713. His son, THOMAS, archdeacon of Northumberland and prebendary of Durham, was a master of Hebrew learning; born about 1693, died 1758.

SHARP, RICH., a gentleman of great wealth, well known in the literary world, and once a member of parliament, au. of 'Letters and Essays,' 1759-1835.

SHARP, S., a writer on surgery, died 1778.

SHARP, WILLIAM, this eminent engraver was born in London, January 29, 1749. His father, who was a gunmaker, early apprenticed him to a bright engraver, and he commenced his career by engraving such works as door plates, &c., his first effort being on a pewter pot; but in 1782 he completely resigned this business, and commenced as a line engraver, executing plates after Stothard and others, for the booksellers, but he soon acquired a great reputation, and engraved many considerable works from the old and modern masters, and such is the delicacy and precision of his lines, that some of his plates are considered, both in this country and abroad, the finest specimens of line engraving extant; as for instance, the portrait of John Hunter, after Sir Joshua Reynolds, or his 'Lear,' after West. Sharp died at Chiswick of dropsy in the chest, July 25, 1824. He was a member of the academies of Munich and Vienna, but had declined the honour of 'Associate Engraver' in the Royal Academy of his own country, considering the exclusion of engravers from the full honours of the academy, an affront to the profession. This exclusion is now (1853) suspended. Sharp is reputed latterly to have resigned his mind to the reveries of Richard Brothers, Joanna Southcote, and Emanuel Swedenborg. That he may at one time have had faith in all these is possible, but not simultaneously. To confound the sublime morals and doctrines of Swedenborg with the reveries of Brothers, or the delusions of Joanna Southcote, is not less ridiculous than to assume that an orthodox Mahometan could at the same time be a good Christian. [R.N.W.]

SHARPE, GRANVILLE, was born in 1734 at Durham, and was apprenticed in trade, but, having a strong turn for literature, he abandoned the

uncongenial pursuit of business. His friends having procured him a situation in the Ordnance Office, he continued for some time discharging the duties of that department until the declaration of war against America, and entertaining strong conscientious objections to the policy and justice of that measure, he resigned his place. Being possessed of some means, he now resolved to dedicate his life to study and to the duties of active benevolence. He instituted the society for the abolition of the slave trade, and distinguished himself by his zeal in devising measures for the extensive distribution of the Bible. He was the author of various literary works. Besides several pamphlets on slavery, he published Tracts on the Hebrew language, and Remarks on the Definite Article in the Greek New Testament. Mr. Sharpe died on 6th July, 1813. [R.J.]

SHARPE, GREGORY, a philosophical divine and Orientalist, born in Yorkshire 1713, died 1771.

SHARROCK, ROBERT, a dignitary of the Ch. of England, and a writer on morality, 17th cent.

SHAW, C., a Yorkshire poet, 1739-1786.

SHAW, G., a disting. naturalist, 1751-1813.

SHAW, SIR JAMES, a native of Ayrshire, who rose from the position of a merchant's clerk to the high office of chamberlain in the city of London. He was born in 1764, and became alderman in 1798, sheriff in 1803, and lord mayor in 1805. The same year he was returned to parliament by the city, and continued one of its representatives till 1818. In 1831 he was elected chamberlain, and died highly respected at the age of eighty, 1843.

SHAW, JOHN, an English divine, died 1689.

SHAW, PETER, a medical writer, 1695-1763.

SHAW, SAMUEL, a divine and schoolmaster, author of miscellaneous works, 1635-1696.

SHAW, STEBBING, rector of Hartshorne, in Staffordshire, known as a topographical writer, and originally tutor of Sir Francis Burdett, 1762-1802.

SHAW, THOMAS, a native of Kendal, who became chaplain to the English factory at Algiers, and wrote an account of his travels, 1692-1751.

SHEA, DAVID, professor of Oriental languages at Haileybury College, and translator of Mirkhond's History of the Early Kings of Persia, born in Dublin 1772, died 1836.

SHEBBEARE, JOHN, a physician and political writer, pensioned by the earl of Bute, 1709-1788.

SHEE, SIR MARTIN ARCHER, second only to Sir Thomas Lawrence as a portrait painter, was born in Dublin 1769. He exhibited his first picture at the Royal Academy in 1789, and at his death, in 1850, was senior member and president of that institution. He is author of several poetical productions on art, and was in other respects a highly accomplished man.

SHEFFIELD. See BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

SHELBURNE, WILLIAM PETTY, Lord, and first marquis of Lansdowne, born 1737. Became president of the Board of Trade in 1763, and joined Lord Chatham's administration in 1766. After the dissolution of that ministry he was a zealous oppositionist till 1782, when he was appointed secretary of state for foreign affairs. He became head of the cabinet on the death of the marquis of Rockingham, which position he retained till the coalition of Lord North and Mr. Fox; afterwards he was created marquis of Lansdowne, died 1805.

SHELDON, GILBERT, a munificent prelate succeeded Juxon in the primacy, and besides expending above £66,000 in charitable objects remained at his post in the midst of the affliction during the plague of London. Among the works executed at his expense is the theatre which bears his name at Oxford. Born at Stanton, in Staffordshire, 1598, died 1677.

SHELLEY, G., a writing-master, died 1786.

SHELLEY, PERCY BYSSHE, a poet of admirable genius, was, in the words which he applied to himself, 'a power girt round with weakness.' There is something marvellous in the richness of his imagination, and the ideal loveliness of forms which it pours forth. But his figures float in the air without touching earth; he wants the practical strength of sympathy and intuition, human character; and, while always wedded to thought with fancy, he thinks so obscurely that attempts at narrative fail completely, while the those lyrical flights which are his best efforts are often mystical or unintelligible. This ambitious turn of speculation, ill-directed and uncontrolled, caused the unhappiness of his life as well as the chief faults of his poems. With the utmost gentleness and amiability of personal demeanour, united an extreme confidence in his own opinion on abstract questions; and, setting himself up, with the presumption of youth, in opposition to received principles which he did not understand, he made himself voluntarily an outcast, and remained throughout life a martyr to his own indistinct chimeras.—**SHELLEY**, the son of a wealthy baronet in Sussex, was born in that county in 1792. His school-days were made uncomfortable by his sensitive and reticent temper; and he was not distinguished as a scholar. But he laid the foundation of good Greek scholarship, and wrote two novels before he was sixteen. In 1808 he was sent from Eton to Oxford. He, with very slight philosophical reading, became entangled in metaphysical difficulties, and, at seventeen, was pleased to publish, with a direct appeal to the heads of colleges, a pamphlet entitled 'Necessity of Atheism.' He was immediately expelled. Soon afterwards he printed his poem 'Queen Mab,' in which singular poetical beauties are interspersed through a wild mass of speculative absurdities. His alienation from his family was completed when, at the age of eighteen, he married the daughter of a person who had kept a coffee house. After three years of misery to both parties, the ill-assorted marriage issued in a separation; and not very long afterwards Shelley was agitated into temporary derangement, by learning that his wife had destroyed herself. His children were taken from him by a decree of the Court of Chancery, on the ground of the atheism which he had avowed, and which he was too proud to retract by compulsion. Already, among his various wanderings, he had, in 1816, become acquainted with Lord Byron, and lived near him on the Lake of Geneva. There, and by the Lake of Como, he began to write poetry very sedulously, having for some time written oftener in prose. He studied and admired Wordsworth and Coleridge; he was familiar with the Greek dramatists, from whom he made many fine translations; but probably no models influenced him so much as Goethe and Calderon. Not long after his wife's death he married the daughter

Madwin, a lady well known as the authoress of 'Frankenstein' and other novels. They resided for a few months in Buckinghamshire, where they made themselves beloved by their charity to the poor; and Shelley's generosity had been remarkable even in the poverty which he had more than once suffered. During this time, Shelley wrote his exquisite 'Alastor,' and the gorgeously obscure 'Revolt of Islam.' In the spring of 1818 he and his family removed to Italy, where they at length settled themselves at Pisa. In that country, with health already failing, Shelley produced some of his principal works, in a period of about four years. Each were the beautiful though dreamy lyrical drama called 'Prometheus Unbound'; the gloomy tragedy of 'The Cenci'; the mysterious but attractive 'Epipsychidion'; 'Julian and Maddalo,' in which he portrays himself and Byron: and many singularly fine small pieces, lyrical and reflective.

July, 1822, when he had not quite completed his twenty-ninth year, he was drowned in a storm which he encountered in his yacht on the Gulf of Spezia. In obedience to his own desire, his body, when thrown ashore, was burned, under the direction of Lord Byron and other friends; and the ashes were carried to Rome, and buried beside the grave of Keats in the Protestant cemetery beneath the shadow of the pyramid. [W.S.]



[Tomb of Shelley.]

HELLEY, MARY WOLSTONECRAFT, wife of the poet, was b. in 1797, and acquired great reputation for 'Frankenstein.' Among her other works is an edition of her husband's poems; died 1851.

SHENSTONE, WILLIAM, was born in 1714, in Shropshire, where his father owned the small estate of the Leasowes. He spent his youth, at Oxford and elsewhere, in literary idling and verse-making. At his thirtieth year he succeeded to the family property; and his principal employment afterwards was the execution of those operations in landscape gardening, which made the Leasowes one of the show places of England, but involved the owner in pecuniary embarrassment. Shenstone was a pleasant but not vigorous writer, both in verse and in prose. His 'Pastoral Ballad' is one of the best pieces we have of its artificial kind, and

contains some fine touches, both of description and sentiment; and his 'Schoolmistress,' a semi-burlesque imitation of Spenser's diction and stanza, has a spirit and originality which he never elsewhere showed. He died in 1763. [W.S.]

SHEPREVE, or SHEPERY, JOHN, one of the most learned men of his age, professor of Hebrew at Oxford about 1538, and author of Latin poems, &c., died 1542.

SHERARD, or SHERWOOD, WILLIAM, a learned botanist and antiquarian, who became British consul at Smyrna, and devoted much time in exploring Natolia and Greece; born in Leicestershire 1659, died 1728. His brother, JAMES, born 1666, cultivated a fine botanical garden at Eltham, in Kent, died 1737.

SHERBURNE, SIR EDWARD, clerk of the ordnance in the time of Charles I., known as a poet and classical translator, 1618-1702.

SHERIDAN, THOMAS, grandfather of the dramatist (next article), was born in the county of Cavan about 1684, and though of poor parentage became a clergyman in the Irish Church. He was a friend of Dean Swift, and an incorrigible wit, a genuine Irish sloven, a 'quibbler, a punster, and a fiddler,' died in extreme indigence 1738. His son, THOMAS, born at Quilea in 1721, went upon the stage in 1742, and was very successful as a tragedian; he wrote a 'Life of Swift,' 'Lectures on Elocution,' and an 'Orthoepical Dictionary of the English Language,' died 1788. FRANCES, wife of the latter, and grand-daughter of Sir Oliver Chamberlane, acquired considerable repute as a novelist, especially by her delightful romance of 'Nourjahad,' 1724-1767.

SHERIDAN, RICHARD BRINSLEY, was born at Dublin in 1751. His grandfather, Dr. Sheridan, a clergyman and schoolmaster in Ireland, was an improvident wit, and a friend and coadjutor of Swift; his father, Thomas Sheridan, was well known as an actor and a teacher of elocution, and as the author of a Pronouncing Dictionary; and his mother, a remarkably amiable and accomplished woman, wrote, besides other pieces, the fairy tale of 'Nourjahad.' Richard, an idle and mischievous boy, passed at school for a hopeless blockhead. But, though he had not learned to spell English when he left Harrow, at the age of eighteen, he was ambitious enough to join his friend, Halhed (the Orientalist), in publishing a translation from the Greek. He professed to study law in the Middle Temple; but his prospects were very hazy indeed, when, being barely of age, he made a runaway marriage with Miss Linley, a beautiful and accomplished singer. He refused to allow his wife to perform in public; and a small fortune she brought him was speedily dissipated by that careless way of living, which he practised at all stages of his life.—His career falls into two periods, exhibiting an alternation such as few men have gone through. The comic play-writer and theatrical manager transformed himself successfully into a statesman and orator.—His earliest comedy, 'The Rivals,' appeared in 1775, when the author was not much more than twenty-three years old. This humorous and lively play was succeeded next year by the commonplace farce of 'St Patrick's Day,' and the witty and clever little opera of 'The Duenna.' In 1777, was played his celebrated

comedy 'The School for Scandal,' an inimitable picture of the surface of society as seen on its weak side, and fuller of sparkling wit than any English play except those of Congreve. Sheridan's course of play writing may be said to have closed in 1779, with his witty and ill-natured farce 'The Critic.' While engaged in bringing out his earliest plays, he became one of the proprietors of Drury Lane Theatre; and, acting as manager, he conducted his affairs with his usual carelessness. The wit which he exhibited in society was even more remarkable than that which glittered in his comedies; but the one as well as the other was really gained (as his biographer, Moore, amusingly shows) by careful premeditation, and owed very much to unscrupulous and dexterous borrowing.—Becoming intimate with Fox and Burke, and impressing these eminent men with a strong belief in his political and oratorical talents, he obtained a seat in parliament in 1780. He worked hard for the House of Commons, and was, in his great efforts, one of the most showy and striking of parliamentary orators. Of his famous speech on the trial of Warren Hastings, no record has been preserved that at all accounts for the extraordinary impression which it unquestionably made. Losing his wife in 1792, he married again, in 1796, a lady with whom he received five thousand pounds; and with this money and fifteen thousand pounds from shares in the theatre, he purchased an estate, and dreamt of living in splendour. But his affairs were already deranged beyond retrieval; and his sottish habits were becoming more and more confirmed. The last dozen years of his life were spent in continual difficulties, which made it the more honourable to him that he adhered steadfastly to the Whigs, even when his patron and boon-companion, the Prince Regent, deserted them. He was treasurer of the navy during the short ministry of Fox and Grenville; but after 1812 he was no longer able to speak in the house. Abandoned by friends, hunted by bailiffs, and sunk in habits and feelings, the wit and orator died in 1816. Those who had not offered to cheer his deathbed, gave him a grave in Westminster Abbey. [W.S.]

SHERLOCK, R., an English divine, 1613-1689.

SHERLOCK, WILLIAM, an episcopalian divine, was born in London, 1641, and received his education at Eton. Having distinguished himself at the university by his talents and acquirements, he obtained rapid preferment in the church, for, in 1669, he was appointed rector of the parish of St. George's, London; in 1681, prebendary of Pancras, St. Paul's cathedral; master of the Temple, and rector of Therfield; in 1691, dean of St. Paul's. His best known works are a 'Practical Treatise on Death,' 'A Discourse on Providence,' and 'The Future Judgment.' He died in 1707. [R.J.]

SHERLOCK, Dr. THOMAS, son of the preceding, and a clergyman of the Church of England also. He was born in 1678, and having repaired in due time to St. Catherine Hall, Cambridge, to prosecute his education, he became eventually master of that college. He afterwards succeeded his father as master of the Temple; and it may be stated, as somewhat remarkable, that both father and son held this situation for the long period of seventy years. In 1728 he was elevated to the bench as bishop of Bangor, and thence, in 1734,

he was translated to the see of Salisbury. A still higher promotion was put in his offer, for he was urged, in 1747, to accept the primacy. But the high honour he was obliged to decline on account of his bodily infirmities. He was prevailed on, however, in the year following to accept the see of London. His death took place in 1761. He was a popular and voluminous author. His 'Sermons' his 'Use and Intent of Prophecy,' and his controversial writings on the Bangorian Controversy for the chief of his published works. [R.]

SHERWIN, JOHN KEYSE, an eminent engraver and designer, born in Sussex of humble parents, about 1750, died 1790.

SHERWOOD, MRS., a popular English novelist and writer of juvenile books, 1775-1851.

SHIEL, RICHARD LALOR, born in Dublin 1793, and best known as a parliamentary orator was called to the Irish bar in 1814, when he had already distinguished himself as a speaker at public meetings. His connection with politics dated from 1822, when he became an active supporter of the Catholic Association; and his career in parliament from 1829, after the passing of the Catholic Relief Act. In 1850 he went as her majesty's minister to the court of Tuscany; d. there 1851.

SHIELD, WILLIAM, an eminent English composer, was born at Smalfield in the county of Durham, in the year 1749. He was apprenticed to a boat-builder at North Shields, during which period his musical talents began to develop themselves in such an extraordinary manner that he was induced to devote himself wholly to the study of the science. Shield first appeared as a dramatic composer in 1778. In rapid succession he produced music to the 'Flitch of Bacon'; 'Rosin'; 'The Poor Soldier'; 'Robin Hood'; 'Fontainebleau'; 'Marian'; 'Oscar and Malvina'; 'The Woodman,' &c. In 1807 he made a tour of the continent, and soon after his return home published his 'Introduction to Harmony,' which reached its second edition in 1817. He published also volume of glees, and 'The Rudiments of Thorough Bass.' In 1817 the prince regent (George IV.) appointed him to the situation of master of the band of musicians in ordinary to the king, in which situation he conducted the musical services at the coronation of George IV. He died in 1829. [J.]

SHIPLEY, JONATHAN, a prelate and poet writer, one of whose daughters became the wife of Sir William Jones, born about 1714, died 1788.

SHIRLEY, SIR ANTHONY, a famous East India traveller, who became the ambassador of the Abbas to various courts of Europe, and Spanish admiral in the Levant; born at Weston, in Sussex 1565, supposed to have died in Spain about 1616. His brother, SIR THOMAS, travelled with him, published an account of Turkey. A third brother, SIR ROBERT, was also his fellow-traveller, like Sir Anthony, acted as ambassador of the shah, 1570-1623.

SHIRLEY, JAMES, a well-known poet and dramatic writer of the Elizabethan age, was born in London about 1594, and educated at Oxford and Cambridge. After taking a curacy in the Church of England he became catholic, and made an unsuccessful attempt to establish a grammar school, commenced writing for the stage. He was rendered destitute by the great fire of London,

both he and his wife were so affected with grief and terror at this event, that they died within twenty-four hours of each other, 1666.

SHIRLEY, THOMAS, a relation of the traveller of that name, known as a medical writer, 1638-78.

SHIRLEY, WALTER AUGUSTUS, bishop of Sodor and Man, born at Westport, in Ireland, 1797, died 1847.

SHLOEZER, A. L., a Ger. writer, 1737-1809.

SHORE, JANE, the wife of a wealthy jeweller, in Lombard-Street, who became the mistress of Edward IV., and is represented as a woman of extraordinary beauty. In 1482, after Edward's death, she was punished on an accusation of witchcraft by the duke of Gloucester, and deprived of her house and fortune, but it is unknown where she died. There is proof that she was living in the reign of Henry VIII., at which time she is spoken of in high terms by Sir Thomas More.

SHORT, J., a Scotch optician, 1710-1768.

SHORT, T., a physician and professional writer, author, among other works, of a 'Natural History of Mineral and Medicinal Waters,' died 1772.

SHOVEL, SIR CLOUDESLEY, a British admiral, born of humble parentage near Clay, in Norfolk, about 1650. In 1674 he served under Sir John Narborough, and greatly distinguished himself in the attack on Tripoli. His other principal actions were the victories of Cape la Hogue and Malaga. He was drowned by shipwreck on the Scilly islands, 22d October, 1707.

SHOWER, SIR BARTHOLOMEW, an eminent lawyer and recorder of London, died 1701. His brother, JOHN, a puritan divine, 1657-1715.

SHRAPNEL, HENRY, lieutenant-general in the royal artillery, inventor of the deadly case-shot, named after him 'Shrapnel shells,' died 1842.

SHUCKFORD, S., a learned divine, died 1754.

SHUTE, J., a divine and royalist, died 1643.

SHUTER, E., a popular comedian, died 1776.

SHUTTLEWORTH, PHILIP NICHOLAS, bishop of Chichester, author of a 'Discourse on the Consistency of the Whole Scheme of Revelation with itself and with Human Reason,' and of a work against Puseyism, entitled 'Scripture not Tradition,' 1782-1842.

SIAUVE, S. M., a Fr. antiquarian, died 1812.

SIBBALD, SIR ROBERT, a Scottish physician, naturalist, and political writer, 1643-1712.

SIBBS, R., a puritan divine, 1577-1635.

SIBILET, M., a French poet, 1512-1589.

SIBTHORP, JOHN, regius professor of botany at Oxford, author of 'Flora Oxoniensis,' 1758-96.

SIBYL, daughter of Amaury I., king of Jerusalem, and successively wife of William Longsword, by whom she was mother of Baldwin V., and of Guy of Lusignan. With the latter she mounted the throne of Jerusalem 1186, the year preceding his death by the hand of Saladin.

SICARD, an Italian prelate and historian, author of a 'Chronicle,' published by Muratori, died 1215.

SICARD, C., a French Jesuit, 1677-1726.

SICARD, ROCH AMBROSE CUCURRON, a French abbé, born at Fousset, near Toulouse, 1742, succeeded the abbé L'Épée as master of the deaf and dumb school in Paris 1789, died 1822. He had two narrow escapes during the revolution, at which epoch he joined Jauffret in publishing the 'Religious, Political, and Literary Annals of

France.' He wrote several works on the interesting subject which chiefly occupied his attention, and in 1800 established a printing press for the use of his scholars.

SICHEM, C. VAN, a Dutch engraver, d. 1580.

SIDDONS, MRS. HENRY, daughter of a comedian named Murray, became the wife of Mr. H. Siddons, son of the great actress (next article.) That gentleman dying in 1814, the brother of his widow undertook the management of the Edinburgh theatre in her interest, where, for many years, she excelled in genteel comedy and the gentler parts of tragedy. Died after 1830.

SIDDONS, SARAH, the most eminent of English actresses, was the eldest daughter of Roger Kemble, and was born at Brecknock in South Wales, 14th July, 1755. Notwithstanding her father's connection with the theatre, there seemed at first small chance of her becoming an actress, as her parents placed her out as lady's-maid in the family of Mrs. Greathead of Guy's Cliff, near Warwick, and in that position the incipient queen of tragedy remained for two years. They resorted to this measure for the purpose of separating her from Mr. Siddons, a member of her father's company, for whom she had an attachment; but to whom, notwithstanding such opposition, she was married in 1773. Two years afterwards she made her appearance in London, 29th December. Her *début* had been procured by Lord Bruce, afterwards earl of Aylesbury, who had recommended her to Garrick, but the result was not flattering. The character, perhaps, was ill chosen—*Portia*, in 'The Merchant of Venice.' In the summer of next year we find her at Birmingham playing with Henderson, and subsequently at Bath with increasing success, in such parts as *Euphrasia*, *Alicia*, *Rosalind*, *Matilda*, and *Lady Townley*. On her next appearance at Drury Lane, 10th October, 1782, the actress proved triumphant. The part was better suited to her powers—*Isabella*, in 'The Fatal Marriage.' This was followed by *Jane Shore*, *Euphemia*, *Calista*, *Belvidera*, and *Zara*, in 'The Mourning Bride.' In Dublin and Cork, in the following year, she enjoyed a repetition of her metropolitan triumph. On her return to London she attempted another *Isabella*, that of Shakspeare in the difficult play of 'Measure for Measure.' This was in November, 1783. To the same year belong also her appearances in *Constance*, *Volumnia*, and *Lady Macbeth*; and to the following, the memorable circumstance of Sir Joshua Reynolds painting her portrait in the character of the tragic muse, of which he was so proud that he traced his name on the hem of the muse's garment. Her fame now became prerogative, and her profits large. At Edinburgh she received a thousand guineas for performing ten nights, with many presents, among them a magnificent silver urn, inscribed 'A Reward to Merit.' Mrs. Siddons owed much of her success to her personal beauty and dignity; her voice was remarkably melodious, and her mental endowments were extraordinary. On her brother, John Kemble, becoming manager of Drury Lane in the spring of 1788, she appeared for his benefit as *Katharine*, in 'The Taming of the Shrew.' In the same theatre, also, she played *Juliet* in 1790, and *Lady Macbeth* in 1794. She transferred her

talents to Covent Garden theatre, on her brother's taking a share in it (1801), and continued to reign there until its conflagration in 1808, with a short interregnum, during which Master Barry shone as a meteor. On the opening of the new theatre, 18th September, 1809, she appeared as *Lady Macbeth*, but in consequence of the O. P. riots, did not appear again until 24th April, 1810. In the following season she repeated all her principal characters, and on 29th June, 1812, retired altogether from the stage, in the part of *Lady Macbeth*, her greatest effort; reciting on the occasion a poetical address written by Mr. Horace Triss, her nephew. After her retirement from the stage, she gave a course of public readings from Shakespeare at the Argyll Rooms, to which afterwards she added public readings from Milton's 'Paradise Lost.' Between 1812 and 1817 she likewise appeared on two or three occasions; but a new style of acting had then set in, which rendered her further appearances inexpedient. Her death took place 8th June, 1831, at Upper Baker-Street, London; and she was buried in a vault at Paddington church. Her style of acting was grand, noble, and natural; somewhat cold and classical, but free from the formality which distinguished that of her brother. [J.A.H.]

SIDMOUTH, HENRY ADDINGTON, Viscount, a statesman of the party of William Pitt, eldest son of Dr. Addington. He entered parliament in 1784, and was admitted to the office of speaker as early as 1789. This honourable post he retained twelve years, and then resigned it to take the more responsible position of prime minister, in which he succeeded Pitt in March, 1801. He remained at the head of affairs till May, 1804, and in 1805 became president of the council under the great leader of his party. In 1813 Lord Liverpool became premier, and Viscount Sidmouth home secretary. In 1823 he retired to private life, and passed the remainder of his years at his official residence as manager of Richmond Park; 1787-1844.

SIDNEY, ALGERNON. See SYDNEY.

SIDNEY, Sir HENRY, an English statesman, descended from a noble family in Surrey, and knighted by Edward VI. He held several state offices, and in 1562 was sent to Ireland as lord-deputy. He married Mary, eldest daughter of John Dudley, duke of Northumberland, and sister of Robert Dudley, the favourite of Elizabeth; d. 1585.

SIDNEY, MARY, countess of Pembroke, and daughter of the preceding, bears a distinguished name in English literature, both as the sympathizing friend of her brother, Sir Philip Sidney, and as the possessor of similar talents. She was married to the earl of Pembroke in 1572, and having survived her husband twenty years, died at her house in Aldersgate-Street, 1601. She wrote an *Elegy on her brother*, and other poems, including translations of the Psalms from the Hebrew. She also translated Mornay's 'Discourse of Life and Death,' and the 'Tragedy of Antioch.'

SIDNEY, Sir PHILIP, son of Sir Henry Sidney of Penshurst, in Kent, was born there on the 26th November, 1554. He made while young the tour of the greater part of Europe, and, in 1575, returned to England, where he became one of the brightest ornaments of the court of Queen Elizabeth. His learning was unusually ample and

varied, his natural genius was brilliant, and he was pre-eminent in all the martial accomplishments and courtly graces which our great countrymen so dearly prize. He was a generous patron of Spenser and others of the literary band who graced the Elizabethan era. Sir Philip's own productions both in poetry and prose, though one burdened by the pedantic conceits which the conventional taste of the court delighted in, show an extraordinary amount of pathos, and an exquisite sense of natural beauty. The queen had restrained him from joining Drake's expedition in 1585, and also from seeking the elective crown of Poland, 'refusing' as Camden says 'to further his advancement out of fear that she should lose the jewel of a times.' But in 1586 he obtained the command of the cavalry in the auxiliary army which Leicester led to the Netherlands against the Spaniards. Sidney fell in a skirmish near Zutphen, 22d September, 1586, at the early age of thirty-two. He had headed three successful charges of his squadron against the enemy, when he was struck through the thigh with a musket ball. The ball shattered the bone, and Sidney in great agony was carried off the field by his followers. As they bore him along he asked for water, and a bottle of it was found and brought to him. He raised it to his lips, but as he saw at that moment a poor soldier, who lay mangled on the ground, 'ghastly casting his eyes at the bottle,' Sir Philip removed the untasted draught from his own lips, and held it to the dying man, saying 'Thy necessity is greater than mine.' Sidney's wound proved mortal, and he died at Arnheim, after eighteen days' severe suffering. He was buried in old St. Paul, deeply regretted by his countrymen of every rank. A general mourning was observed for him, an honour then without precedent in England. [E.S.C.]

SIDONIUS, CARUS SOLLUS APOLLINARIUS MODESTUS, a Fr. poet and orator, Lyons, 428-48.

SIEBENKEES, JOHN PHILIP, prof. of philosophy and Oriental languages at Altdorf, 1756-98.

SIEYES, Count EMMANUEL JOSEPH, commonly called the ABBE SIEYES, a politician of the French revolution, was born at Frijs, 1748. In him, mainly, Bonaparte was indebted for the opportunity of assuming the supreme authority, in the interest of Sieyes' history terminates with the event. At the period of the American revolution he occupied the post of grand-vicar in the diocese of Chartres, but soon after abandoned his ecclesiastical expectations for the arena of politics. The prospect of the estates-general meeting towards 1789 gave occasion to his first publications, the principal of which, 'Qu'est-ce que le Tiers Etat' (What is the Third Estate), contributed greatly to the formation of a sound public opinion of government, though a most threatening one under the circumstances. It exhibited more than 25,000,000 of men governed without law or reason by about 200,000 of the privileged order consisting of the clerical and lay noblesse. Sieyes returned to the estates-general by the election of Paris, powerfully seconded Mirabeau on occasion of the *Séance Royale*, 22d June, 1789, and the assembly being declared national, he immediately devoted himself, with his extensive knowledge of the former history of France, to the erection of a constitution. We may say a word here to the

then and readers of histories of those times.—It is one thing to judge of the probability of success in such a labour when the results have been long known, but quite another to pronounce on it before the event: add to which the paralytic condition of Sieyès, for that period, was an insuperable hindrance to the foresight and logical clearness of his views. In one point he went beyond Mably, but, namely, of the royal veto, the principle laid down by Sieyès was that of making the king's veto purely magisterial, and giving him no right to interfere with the will of the nation as expressed by its representatives; a point which is now regarded as secure in the English constitution for so long the sovereign really possesses the veto, it is truly treated as obsolete. It would occupy too much space to follow the Abbé Sieyès through the details of the constituent assembly; it is well known that the ideas of the Girondins prevailed, and as this became more evident, Sieyès grew alarmed, and finally retired from public affairs for a long season. In this interval the Jacobin outbreak of 10th August occurred, the national convention was summoned, and Sieyès reappeared as one of its members: the first question was that of the king's fate, now a prisoner in the Temple, and he gave his vote by simply repeating the words "no," (*non*), and to the questions of delay or appeal, "no;" it is denied in the *Biographie Contemporaine* that he used the words "in my own phrase." In the height of the Jacobin persecution, Sieyès cautiously opposed the party of despotism in convention, from which he retired after the fall of the Girondins, and only resumed his place some months after the fall of despotism; at this period he narrowly escaped an attempt at assassination, and soon afterwards acted as ambassador to Prussia. While there we had the notice of him in the recently published Memoirs of the Duke of Buckingham; it occurs in letter from Mr. T. Grenville, then at the court of Berlin.—"I have seen Sieyès at court with his hat and cravat. What Lavater would say of it features I know not, but I have seldom seen a countenance of so bad impression. His manners, voice, and appearance here, have produced nothing but disgust in all that are not of the lower ranks of life, but it is to those that his mission is considered as being chiefly addressed, and he said to have both means and agents enough to work through upon the lower classes down here." At this very time, as fallacious as opinion, lies was intriguing not with the lower orders, but with Buonaparte, then in Egypt, to whom he is supposed to have intimated of the state of affairs near the Directory. In fine, Napoleon suddenly crossed, and concerted with Sieyès the coup d'état of the 18th Brumaire, which resulted in the appointment of Sieyès, Ducos, and Napoleon, as provisional consuls. The part of Sieyès was little played out when he had placed the crown of Charlemagne within reach of the successful soldier, and great must have been his disappointment when the latter grasped his scepter, and absorbed all his power and merit of building them in a lower person. It is probable that Sieyès could not understand such a result, and in the character of Senator, he often made vain efforts to dissuade his master. On the restoration of Louis Bour-

bons, he became an exile, but the revolution of 1830 enabled him to return to his country where he died, at the advanced age of eighty-eight, in 1836. [E.E.]

SIGALON, E., a French painter, 1790-1867.

SIGAUD DE LA FOND, Jean Louis, a French physician and natural philosopher, during a the discoverer of new methods in chemistry, 1740-1811.

SIGEBERT, two kings of France, the first born about 550, was the third son of Clotaire I., king of the Franks whom he succeeded as king of Austrasia, or Metz, 611. He was assassinated at Trier, at the instance of Fredegunde, mistress of his rival, Chlotaire, 613. The second of the name, son of Dagobert I., succeeded in the kingdom of Austrasia 634, died 645. Several Anglo-Saxon kings of this name are also mentioned.

SIGEBERTUS, a monk of Gembloux, in Brabant, a daring historian and astronomer, 1030-1112.

SIGISMUND, a king of Burgundy, 630-644.

SIGISMUND, emperor of Germany, son of Charles IV., and brother of Wenceslaus, was born 1368, became margrave of Brandenburg, 1374; king of Hungary, in virtue of his marriage with Mary, daughter of Louis, 1386; and emperor in 1410. Between the last two dates he had to contend with the Turkish emperor, Bajazet, and, after becoming emperor, with a revolt in Bohemia, headed by Ziska, and occasioned by the disgraceful burning of John Huss. He became master of events, and was crowned at Prague in 1436, died 1457. His second wife is called the Messalina of Germany.

SIGISMUND, three kings of Poland—**SIGISMUND I.**, called the Great, son of Casimir IV., was born 1466, and succeeded his brother, Alexander, in 1497, died 1548. **SIGISMUND II.**, surnamed Augustus, born 1532, was son of the preceding and succeeded him in 1548, died 1572. **SIGISMUND III.**, surnamed the Pious, born 1593, was son of John III., king of Sweden and of Catherine, the daughter of Sigismund I. He was elected king of Poland in 1597, and succeeded to the crown of Sweden in 1632. Being a catholic, his uncle, Charles, duke of Sudermania, easily undermined his authority in Sweden, and he lost that kingdom in 1632. In 1650, he succeeded in placing his son, Thaddeus, on the throne of Russia, but was afterwards obliged to surrender, and besides that, was involved in the war with Gustavus Adolphus. Died 1632.

SIGNORELLI, Luca, was born at Cortona in 1445, and was the pupil of Piero della Francesca. He was one of those extraordinary geniuses like the Pisani, Giotto, Masaccio, and some few others, whose works have formed eras in the history of art. It is hardly too much to say, that Signorelli anticipated Michelangelo's grandeur of design; he constitutes the connecting link between Masaccio and Michelangelo, as Filippino does between Masaccio and Raphael. Signorelli's great works are in the chapel of the Madonna di San Irenio in the cathedral of Cortona, where he has represented in extensive frescoes, the History of Antichrist, the Resurrection of the Dead, Hell, and Paradise. These frescoes were commenced in 1499, in continuation of the unfinished series begun by Fra Giovanni da Fiesole; the ceiling was finished in 1500. The whole of the frescoes were finished

about 1503, and are sufficiently new and vigorous in style to account for the extraordinary progress in design generally displayed in the famous cartoon by Michelangelo exhibited in 1506. Such indeed is the extraordinary vigour displayed in these frescoes that Vasari and many others have indicated Signorelli as the immediate precursor of Michelangelo, who, says Vasari, always expressed the highest admiration for his works, and Vasari adds, that all may see what use he made of the inventions of Luca in his great work of the Last Judgment, in the Sistine chapel, especially in the forms of the angels and demons, and in the arrangement. The fact is indisputable, some of the best figures are little more than transcripts from Signorelli. Luca died at Arezzo in 1524, whither he had retired, and where he lived, says Vasari, more after the manner of a nobleman than an artist. —(Vasari, *Vite de' Pittori*, &c. Ed. Flor., 1846, seqq.) [R.N.W.]

SIGONIUS, C., a learned Italian, 1520-1584.

SIGORGNE, P., a Fr. philosopher, 1719-1809.

SIGWART, G. F., a Germ. anatomist, 1711-95.

SILANION, an Athenian sculptor, 346 B.C.

SILHON, J., a French philosopher, died 1666.

SILHOUE, STEPHEN DE, a French statesman, dist. as a miscellaneous writer, 1709-1767.

SILIUS ITALICUS, CAIUS, a Roman pleader, and author of poems on the Punic war, was born A.D. 16, and became consul under Nero, 68. He was afterwards proconsul of Asia; died 100.

SILVA, D., a learned Milanese, 1690-1779.

SILVA, J. B., a French physician, 1682-1748.

SILVERSTOLPE, A. G., a Swedish statesman, historiographer, and philologist, 1772-1824.

SILVERIUS, a pope of Rome, 536-538.

SILVESTER. See SYLVESTER.

SILVESTRE, ISRAEL, a French designer and engraver, 1621-1691. His son, LOUIS, a painter, and member of the Academy, 1675-1760.

SIMEON, a Jewish rabbi who flourished about the year 120, and through fear of the Romans retired to a cave, where he lay in concealment twelve years, and composed the *Zohar*, a cabalistic work.

SIMEON, CHARLES, fifty-three years rector of Trinity Church, in the university of Cambridge, author of valuable theological works, published entire in 21 vols. 8vo, 1832. These consist of Discourses, forming a commentary upon every book of the Old and New Testament, born at Reading 1759, died 1836.

SIMEON OF DURHAM, an English historian of the Saxon and other kings from 616 to 1130. He probably died soon after the latter of these dates.

SIMEON, J. J., a Fr. jurisconsult, 1749-1842.

SIMEON, surnamed METAPHRASTES, an ecclesiastic of Constantinople, who lived in the tenth century, author of 'Lives of the Saints.'

SIMEON OF POLOTSK, a Russian preacher, ecclesiastical writer, and dramatist, 1628-1680.

SIMEON, surnamed STYLITES, a Christian fanatic who acquired immense fame by passing the last forty-seven years of his life upon the tops of ruined pillars. He flourished, if such a word is at all applicable to him, from 392 to 461. A second saint of the name dwelt on his pillar sixty-eight years, but the former was the original inventor of this pastime.

SIMEONI, G., an Italian writer, 1509-1570.

SIMI, N., an Italian astronomer, 1530-1564.

SIMLER, JOSIAS, a Swiss divine, 1540-1576.

SIMMONS, S. F., a learned physicc., 1750-1818.

SIMMONS. See SYMMONS.

SIMNEL, LAMBERT, an impostor of the reign of Henry VII., who gave himself out for the duke of York, second son of Edward IV. He was defeated at the battle of Stoke 1487, and was punished by promotion to an office in the king's kitchen.

SIMON. See MONTFORT.

SIMON, E. T., a French writer, 1740-1818.

SIMON, J. F., a French antiquary, 1654-1711.

SIMON, RICHARD, a French Hebraist or theologian, who sustained a controversy with Bossuet and the Port Royal savants, 1638-1711. Another of the same names, published a Dictionary of the Bible in 1703, which was superseded by that of Calmet.

SIMON, V., a French dramatist, 1753-1820.

SIMONET, E., a French theologian, 1662-1738.

SIMONETTA, GIOVANNI, a learned Sicilian author of a History of Francesco Sforza, in whose service he was, died about 1491. Others of the family were also writers.

SIMONIDES, a Greek poet, 558-468 B.C.

SIMONIN, S., a poet and ascetic, died 1668.

SIMPLICIUS, a Greek philosopher of the time of Justinian, in the 6th century, author of Commentaries on the works of Aristotle and Epicetus.

SIMPLICIUS, two saints of the Roman calendar:—the earliest, a bishop of Autun about 370; the latter, a pope, who suc. Hilary 467, died 474.

SIMPSON, EDWARD, rector of Eastling, Kent, dist. as a divine and chronologist, 1578-1636.

SIMPSON, JAMES, an Edinburgh lawyer known as a writer on education, died 1853.

SIMPSON, THOMAS, the son of a poor weaver who rose through difficult circumstances to professor of mathematics at the Royal Academy of Treatises on Fluxions, Chance, Annuity, Algebra, and other subjects, born in Leicester 1710, died 1761.

SIMS, JAMES, a physician and professional writer, most distinguished as a botanist, d. 1818.

SIMSON, R., a Scotch mathematic., 1687-1730.

SINCLAIR, CHARLES GIDEON, Baron, a Scotch general and writer on military tactics, 1730-1818.

SINCLAIR, SINCLAIRE, or SINCLAIR, GEORGE, an engineer and professor of philosophy at Glasgow, author of works on hydrostatics, the principles of astronomy and navigation. He wrote also a popular book on witches and apparitions, entitled 'Satan's Invisible World Uncovered.' Died 1696.

SINCLAIR, SIR JOHN, an eminent politician and miscellaneous writer, philanthropist, member of parliament, was born at Thurston castle, in Caithness, 1754, and admitted to English bar in 1775. Five years after, he became member for his native county, and soon acquired that celebrity as a public character which connected his name with the stirring events at the commencement of the present century. He was the author of a 'History of the Revenue of Great Britain,' and a 'Statistical Account of Scotland.' Died 1835.

SINDHYAH, SINDIAH, or SCINDIA, HADJI, a Mahratta prince, who invaded Hindo

in the fall of the Great Mogul in 1770, and became master of Delhi, 1741-1794.

SINGH, MAHA RAJAH RUNJEET, the despot of Lahore and Cachemire, was born in 1779, and was first known as a captain of banditti. His career is one of the most remarkable among the numerous instances of success which mark the possession of genius and an iron will, in states of society, which, however magnificent, may still be called barbarous. His troop of marauders swelled to an army, which he brought into the highest state of skill and subordination, until it was sufficient to give him the command of millions of people. He died in the sixtieth year of his age, after a protracted illness, in 1839, and his funeral pyre was honoured by the voluntary death of four of his princesses and seven slave-girls. A portrait, and some particulars concerning this extraordinary man will be found in Mr. Princep's work on the origin of the Sikh Power. [E.R.]

SINNER, J. R., a Swiss *savant*, 1780-1787.

SIRANI, J. A., an Italian painter and engraver, 1610-79.

ELIZABETH, his daughter, was also an artist, and was poisoned at the age of twenty-six.

SIRI, V., an Italian historian, 1608-1685.

SIRICIUS, a pope of Rome, 385-399.

SIRLET, F., a German engraver, died 1737.

SIRMOND, JAMES, a learned French Jesuit, 159-1651. **JOHN**, his nephew, historiographer royal, 1589-1649. **ANTHONY**, brother of the latter, Jesuit preacher and theologian, 1591-1643.

SISMONDI. JEAN CHARLES LEONARD SISMONDI, divided his life, as he himself says, between history and political economy. His works in the latter department are confessedly cillating, hypothetical, and unsatisfactory; but his historical writings are very valuable, both for their matter and their liveliness of composition; and he did good service also as a critic of Italian and French literature. He was the last of a noble family, which, driven from Pisa into France by republican dissensions in the fourteenth century, was again (being protestant) forced into Switzerland by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. He was born 1773, at Geneva, where his father was a clergyman. After completing the usual education in his native place, he was compelled, by losses of his father on the bankruptcy of the French funds, to become a mercantile clerk at Lyons. The revolutionary disturbances drove the family about for several years, in the course of which they spent twelve months in England; and for five years, from 1795, Sismondi directed the cultivation of a small estate which his father purchased in Tuscany.

1801, the family having returned to Geneva, he published his sensible and useful '*Tableau de l'Agriculture Toscane*.' He had also made much preparation for his historical work on Italy; but his speculations in political economy were the first to be completed. In 1807 appeared the earliest of his excellent '*Histoire des Républiques Libres*,' which was completed, in sixteen vols., in 1818, and augmented in a subsequent edition. A series of Lectures which he delivered at Geneva, and published in 1813, and is well known in England by a translation: '*Historical View of the Republics of the South of Europe*.' In 1819 he went to England, to marry a sister-in-law of Sir James Mackintosh. His principal employment

afterwards, was the composition of his largest and most laborious work, '*L'Histoire Des Français*.' The first volume appeared in 1821; and he did not live to carry it farther than the reign of Louis XV. In 1822 he published '*Julia Severa*,' a short but heavy historical novel of the Fall of the Roman Empire; and a history of that period appeared in 1835. In the last year of his life he made himself unpopular at Geneva by advocating the expulsion of Prince Louis Napoleon from Switzerland. He died in his native city in 1842. [W.S.]

SISMONDI, UGILINO, called *Buzzaccherino*, a Pisan admiral, celebrated by his naval victory over the Genoese in 1241.

SIVERS, H. J., a German naturalist, 1709-58.

SIX, JOHN, a Dutch dramatic writer, known also as the friend of Rembrandt, 1618-1700. He had a relation of the same name, who translated the Psalms into Dutch verse.

SIXTUS, or XYSTUS, the name of several popes, of whom the most remarkable was Sixtus Quintus, the subject of the following article: the preceding four are—**SIXTUS I.**, of uncertain date, say 119-128. **SIXTUS II.**, like the former, a martyr of the Christian religion, 257 or 260. **SIXTUS III.**, the successor of Celestine, 435, died 440, since which his name has been enrolled with the saints. **SIXTUS IV.**, a member of the noble family of Rovere, in Savona, succeeded Paul II. 1471. He took an active part in the conspiracy of the Pazzi against the house of the Medici dukes of Florence, and ranks among the most unprincipled occupants of the papal chair. He wrote some ascetic works, and founded the Vatican library; died 1484.

SIXTUS QUINTUS, one of the most celebrated of the popes of Rome, was descended from Sclavonian parents who had fled to Italy at the period of the Ottoman conquest of their country. His father, Pereto Peretti, was a vine-dresser in the humblest circumstances, but so hopeful of the fortunes of his son that he named him **FELIX** or **FELICE**. This child was born in 1521, and educated by his uncle, Fra Salvatore, who had fortunately joined the Franciscan order of friars: before passing under his care, however, the young Felix had acted as swine-herd, or in any field occupation by which a scanty addition could be made to his parents' income. Felix Peretti made great progress in scholarship and dialectics, and being ordained priest acquired a valuable reputation by his oratory as Lent preacher in Rome, in the year 1552. His firmness in the catholic faith at this time—under trying circumstances—procured him also the friendship of the grand inquisitor, and the now rising churchman attached himself to the severe party of Ignatius and others, whose influence was then beginning to be felt. In quick succession he became commissary-general at Bologna, inquisitor at Venice, and procurator-general of his order; and these steps gained, by dint of a pushing and resolute ambition, he is said to have assumed the greatest humility, and affected the infirmities of old age; the truth of such statements, however, is denied by Ranke, who justly observes that the highest dignities are not to be won by such means. It is much more probable that Peretti's energy as a reformer of his order, and the discriminating friendship of the pope, Pius V., marked him out as the man for the epoch, and we

know that he stood firmly by his favourite, whom he clothed with the purple in 1570. The son of the vine-dresser was now ranked with the princes of Italy by the title of Cardinal Montalto, and he still varied his public labours by rural occupations. We are not informed of all the circumstances attending his election to the papacy, but he succeeded Gregory XIII. in 1585, and at once commenced the administrative and social reforms in Italy that he had so long contemplated. Unlike a recent example, he carried his measures with a high and firm hand, and so vigorously enforced justice, that the instances often read more like cold-blooded cruelty: his measures had the desired effect, however, of extirpating the bandits who had so long overrun the country, and of bringing some show of order out of the general lawlessness of society. We cannot enumerate here his great enterprises in administrative reform, or the magnificence of his public works, but they all mark his passion for order and completeness. His foreign policy was of the same trenchant description; no half measures or vaporings were to be tolerated; for examples of this spirit, it may be sufficient to name the great catholic league, and the invasion of England by the Spanish Armada. Still more surprising and gigantic were his conceptions as he grew old, as his rigid financial system enabled him to amass a large public treasure in the vaults of Saint Angelo. His designs now were sufficient to prove that he had perfected the government of his own states, and improved the discipline of the church, as an instrument of a more universal dominion than the papacy had ever reached; even the Greek church and the empire of Mahomet were destined to be transformed under his hand. Sixtus Quintus breathed his last amid these visions of grandeur on the 27th of August, 1590. A storm burst over the palace of the Quirinal at the moment of his death, and it became an article of the popular faith that he had achieved his enterprises by a compact with the evil one, which had then expired. [E.R.]

SIXTUS OF SIENNA, a preacher and theologian, born of Jewish parents, 1520-1569.

SIXTUS OF VESOUL, JEAN PARIS, called Le Pere, a French Capuchin and Orientalist, 1736-92.

SKELTON, JOHN, one of the early poet-laureates of England, when that office was conferred as a degree at the university, was born towards the close of the 15th century. He was known to be curate of Trompington and rector of Dip, in Norfolk, in 1507, and is understood to have garnished his sermons with a good deal of invective against persons in authority. His poetical satires brought down upon him the displeasure of Wolsey, who ordered him to be arrested; Skelton, however, was protected in the sanctuary of Westminster by the abbot, Islip, and d. there 1529.

SKELTON, P., an Irish divine, 1707-1787.

SKINNER, S., a philologist, 1622-1667.

SKYTTE, J., otherwise SCRODERUS, a Swedish senator, originally the preceptor of Gustavus Adolphus, 1577-1645. His nephew, LAURENCE, known as an ecclesiastical writer, died 1696.

SLATER, or SLATYER, WILLIAM, an elegiac poet, rector of Otterden, in Kent, 1587-1647.

SLEIDAN, JOHN, whose proper name was PHILIPSON, a celebrated Ger. historian, 1506-66.

SLINGELANDT, PETER VAN, a famous Dutch painter, taught by Gerard Dow, 1640-1691.

SLINGELANDT, SIMON VAN, grand pensionary and treasurer-general of the United Provinces, died 1736.

SLOANE, SIR HANS, Bart., a celebrated botanist and promoter of natural history, was born in Ireland in 1660. He died in 1752. He studied medicine, but being fond of natural history, he devoted much attention to that science, and, in 1687, accompanied the duke of Albemarle to Jamaica. His short residence in that island enabled him to collect an immense number of plants, and other objects of natural history, with which he returned to England and commenced the practice of his profession. In this he succeeded admirably, soon acquiring a high reputation, and becoming president of the College of Physicians, and physician to George II. His love for the natural sciences continued throughout his life. He was the friend and correspondent of John Ray and most of the celebrated naturalists and philosophers of his time; and filled, with great distinction to himself and advantage to the Society, first, the office of secretary; and, next, the death of Sir Isaac Newton, that of president of the Royal Society. He is the author of many valuable works and treatises, amongst which a his catalogue of the plants of Jamaica, written in Latin; and his voyage to, and natural history of that island. He accumulated an immense stock of objects of natural history, art, and antiquities, which, along with his library, consisting of 50,000 volumes and MSS., he bequeathed to the British nation, upon condition that they would pay to his family a sum of £20,000 sterling. Parliament agreeing to this condition, secured the collection and having already become possessors of the Hebraean manuscripts, and the Cottonian library, deposited them in the fine old mansion, Montagu House, which they purchased for the purpose, and thus laid the foundation of the British Museum. [W.F.]

SLODZ, SEBASTIAN, a sculptor, founder of a family of distinguished French artists, originally Antwerp, 1655-1726. His son, P. AMBROSE, designer, and professor of painting to the French Academy, died 1758. RENE MICHAEL, brother the latter, a sculptor and designer, 1705-1764.

SMALBROKE, RICHARD, bishop of St. David distinguished as a controversialist, 1672-1749.

SMALRIDGE, GEORGE, bishop of Bristol known as a theologian and Latin poet, 1666-1711.

SMART, CHRISTOPHER, an elegant classic scholar and poet, born at Shipbourne, in Kent 1722; d., the victim of a settled melancholy, 1771.

SMEATHMANN, HENRY, an English naturalist and traveller in Africa, 1750-1787.

SMEATON, JOHN, a man of rare talent, who occupies a most conspicuous place in the history of civil engineering. He was amongst the first who styled himself 'civil engineer,' and to no name more unimpeachable character or higher talent of members of the profession point as its type. Smeaton was born in 1724, at the dawn of the epoch of Britain's first display of commercial and manufacturing vitality. As a mere boy he showed bent to the mechanical pursuits. In 1742 he came to London, to attend the courts of law in Westminster, in pursuance of his father's design

ke him an attorney like himself; but, in 1750, find him established as a philosophical instrument maker in Great Turnstile, Holborn. The pling had taken its bent, and nature was too long for any effort of authority to give the tree other form. In 1752 and 1753, he made the experiments 'concerning the natural powers of water wind to turn mills, and other machines dependent on circular motion,' from which resulted the most valuable improvements in hydraulic machines, which remain to this day a standard of the philosophical process of inquiry into practical questions. For this essay Smeaton received the Copley gold medal of the Royal Society in 1759, which he had been made a member in 1753, in acknowledgement of previous contributions to its transactions. In 1754, Smeaton travelled in Holland and the Netherlands, and there no doubt acquired a most important part of the engineering education, which qualified him to occupy the conspicuous position he afterwards did as standing counsel of his profession. In 1756, Smeaton commenced the great work which more than any other to be looked upon as a lasting monument of his skill—the Eddystone lighthouse. Two light-houses had been erected on the Eddystone Rock before Smeaton's admirable structure, of which the first was swept away in a storm, and the second, which was of timber, was destroyed by fire in December, 1755. The cutting of the rock, for the foundation of the building, was commenced August, 1756. The first stone was landed June 12, 1757. The building was finished October, 1759, and the lantern lighted for the first time on the 16th of that month. In all, there were 421 days' work on the rock. This, Smeaton's first work, was his greatest: probably the epoch of its erection, at other circumstances considered, it was the most glorious undertaking that has fallen to the lot of an engineer to execute, and none was ever more successfully accomplished. And now having been battered by the storms of nearly 100 years, Smeaton's work stands unmoved as the rock it is built on—a proud monument to its great author. Robert and Allan Stevenson have erected the Bell Rock and the Skerry-Vor lighthouses since, but distinguished as is the merit due to these men, they have readily testified as to who taught the first great lesson, and what was their example and standard of excellence. Smeaton's reports on the works he executed or advised to be carried out, were published in 1812, under the supervision of the Society of Civil Engineers, founded in 1771 by Smeaton and his friends. These reports are a mine of wealth for the sound principles they unfold and the able practice they exemplify, both alike based on close observation of the operations of nature, and affording examples of cautious sagacity in applying the instructions she gives by means within the reach of art. Smeaton perfected the atmospheric steam engine, but lived to see the far greater improvements of the steam engine by James Watt employed into extensive operation. Smeaton dedicated his spare time to philosophical study and investigation, and had an astronomical observatory at Athorpe near Leeds, his birth-place. Here, on the 16th September, 1792, while walking in his garden, Smeaton was seized with an attack of palsy, and on the 28th Oct. he died. [L.D.B.G.]

SMELLIE, WILLIAM, a Scotch physician, author of a complete course of midwifery, died 1763.

SMELLIE, WILLIAM, a printer of Edinburgh, translator of Buffon's Natural History, and author of a work entitled the 'Philosophy of Natural History,' 1740-1795.

SMIDS, LUDOLPH, a German poet, 1649-1720.

SMIRKE, ROBERT, a native of Carlisle, famous as a painter of historical and imaginative subjects, member of the Academy, 1752-1845.

SMITH, ADAM, a very great name in Scottish Literature; distinguished even amid those of our best writers and philosophers; and which will recall to all ages, as it now does to every civilized nation, the Man who by the authority of Reason laid the foundations of the Freedom of Industry, and of unfettered Commerce among States. Smith was born at Kirkcaldy in Fifeshire on 5th June, 1723: in 1737 he entered the university of Glasgow, where he studied under Hutcheson: from Glasgow he passed to Balliol College, Oxford, returning to Edinburgh in 1748. In 1751, he obtained the Chair of Logic in his Alma-Mater; and in the subsequent year he was nominated to the professorship of Moral Philosophy. It is unnecessary to record that his genius threw around this ancient University the greatest splendour of which it yet can boast,—an assertion not to be modified, even although his successor was REID. Resigning his chair in 1763, he accompanied the young duke of Buccleuch to the continent—meeting in Paris, along with his old companion HUME, the distinguished Economist and Statesman, Turgot and the celebrated QUESNAY. Probably first moved thereto by his intimacy with Hume—who, some time previously had published his exquisite *Political Essays*—Smith had long turned his thoughts to the momentous subject which afterwards engrossed them; and his interest in it must have been greatly deepened by intercourse with the founders of that famous French School, which first aimed to reduce all Problems concerning the Public Riches, into the form of a Science. At all events, on his return to Scotland in 1766, he retired to his native town; and after ten years of undisturbed meditation, he produced his imperishable work, '*On the Nature and Causes of the WEALTH OF NATIONS.*' In just tribute to the extraordinary deserts of the Author of the '*Inquiry*,' Government bestowed on Smith a lucrative and not laborious Fiscal Office. He fixed his residence thereafter in Edinburgh, where he died on 8th July, 1790. As a Man, Smith left behind him the truest testimony to his worth—viz., the best minds of his country mourning for their lost friend. He was simple and sincere, earnest in his beliefs, indefatigable in work; nor do many of the odd anecdotes that still circulate regarding his *absence* and abstraction, fail to do their part in enabling us to complete a picture of him. Besides his great works, the *Theory of the Moral Sentiments* and the *Wealth of Nations*, he left a few philosophical Essays, among which is a precis of the early History of Astronomy, most exact, penetrating, and beautiful. He had been engaged for many years on another work, that promised to be of higher moment than even the *Wealth of Nations*—viz., a Treatise of Civil and Political Law—meaning to trace at once the History and the

Theory of Law, from their obscure commencements, in the infancy of Society and in the Human Reason, up to their highest developments. It is only the student of Smith's actual works, who can conceive the amount of detriment to Science involved in the loss of such a Treatise. No fragments of it remain.—We hasten to offer a brief account of the two great and completed investigations whose titles are as above.—I. Disciple of Hutcheson, the Author of the *Theory of Moral Sentiments*, is in clear revolt against the moral doctrine of HOBBS—viz., that the foundation of Morality is the feeling of Self-interest, and also against the somewhat broader scheme of Utility, as propounded by Hume. Concurring with his Master, that we must seek that foundation in disinterested sentiment, he does not concur with him, that the required sentiment is *Benevolence*. In Smith's view the foundation of Morals is in *Sympathy*: we feel, he says, that conduct right on the part of another, with which we sympathize; and we hence infer that such acts on our own parts, alone can be right, with which others sympathize. However narrow and singular this principle may seem as a basis, the skill, clearness, feeling and eloquence, with which the theory is developed, will ever attract admiration. nor perhaps is any portion of its development more ingenious and striking, than where Smith shows, how *Reason*—working on the ground of primal feeling—gradually forms the *rules of Morality*,—*involuntarily*, almost, classifying the *virtues*; and so impressing on the mind those rules and classifications, that, in acting, we seldom or never require to recur to consideration of the *fundamental sentiment*. Amidst the pleasure, however, with which we go along with these deductions, one very important question cannot fail to occur,—May not something of the same kind be established, with regard to any other supposed foundation of morality? If—accepting *sympathy* as that foundation—we really *act* through rule, and a direct sense of the obligation of the several virtues, and *not because of any immediate feeling of sympathy*; can it justly be averred against the moralists who claim Utility or Self-interest, as the simple or ultimate basis, that they are ever acting *with direct eye to Self-Interest*? There is a truth here which sadly damages the scaffolding beneath certain declamatory criticisms!—The errors of Smith's system are two. *First*, deriving the sense of right from sympathy with others, it pronounces, that no one can have a sense of right unless through intercourse with others; and that the quickness of that sense must be proportionate to the extent of such intercourse. The Author of the Theory, adopts this conclusion, and ingeniously but vainly defends it. The feeling of right, has sanctions in the Human Soul, which transcend everything that concerns intercourse with our fellows. *Secondly*, Like Hutcheson's scheme of Benevolence, and the doctrine of Utility itself, the Moral Theory of Sympathy, is quite too narrow; mistaking an important moral *motive*, for the Supreme Faculty which weighs all motives, and determines Moral Action. This Supreme Faculty has been termed *Conscience*: we prefer to designate it with Kant—the PRACTICAL REASON: it is the Energy through whose unchallengeable supre-

macy, the philosopher of Königsberg first discerned that REALITY, which is the awful counterpart of the Subjective IDEA of GOD.—II. 'Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations,' stands to the Science it created, in relation held by the labours of Lavoisier, to Chemical Science, or the combined discoveries and vestigations of Copernicus, Kepler, and Newton Astronomy. Previous to the era of Adam Smith all Economic Theories rested on some abstract principle, demonstrated by no induction, merely assumed as true; in other words, a principle expressive of the common notions of the time. It was reserved for the great Scotchman to apportion its foundations, to Observation, and Experience, analyzed by Reason; to apply in this case the strictest rules of Philosophic Induction; and the basis so discovered, to rear a permanent structure. It is not requisite now, neither would available space permit us, to follow Smith in this scientific research. It is matter of common knowledge, how clearly he discerned, and how firmly he established, the truths that all things covered by men are the produce of labour, and that quantity of labour employed in their production is the real measure of value: nor have we leisure to trace, the fine and continuous reasoning which led him from these simple and indubitable, but form unnoticed Principles, to the ultimate Laws which determine the economic prosperity of Nations. His achievements were indeed exhaustive, as bare contents of his Treatise suffice to show. It consists of five sections. In the first he discusses the general causes of the formation, increase, decline of Public Riches, and of their distribution among the various classes of men, who make up modern Society. Next he analyzes the nature of Capital, explaining the mode in which it gradually accumulates, and the nature of its efficacy in the production of Wealth. The third and fourth sections are occupied in examining the various theories or abstract doctrines in Political Economy that have successively prevailed at different epochs of History and among various Nations; and in terminating their influence—good and evil—on the development of the arts and agriculture, industry and commerce. Finally, we have searching glance at the nature of Public or State Revenue, and inquiries concerning the best and justest means of raising it by taxation. It is the peculiarity of Smith—indeed of every serious thinker on such subjects—that at every step only of his inductive, but also of his deductive processes, he looks far around him over Society well as deeply into the nature of Man; so that what he writes may be sustained alike by experience and principle: and few men have ever possessed in so remarkable a degree, the power to analyze experience—to separate the causes of complex phenomena, and assign to each the portion of the result which is due to it. So rich in Historic criticism and illustration, that the Wealth of Nations is admitted by every reader to possess a charm belonging to scarcely any work of the same kind, that either preceded or has followed it. With the exception of one very rare Thinker, who possesses at once an amount of political and historical knowledge and power of discernment, not inferior to Smith's, the Eng-

iters on this subject, since the publication of the classic Treatise, have rather been keen logicians and observers: and perhaps the highest compliment that can be paid to the Wealth of Nations, is in the fewness and comparative unimportance of its modifications, which any of its conclusions have undergone, even from the scrutiny of such men as Ricardo, Malthus, and James Mill.—Smith in his lifetime reaped a deserved celebrity. On its first publication, the Inquiry was hailed as the canon of a new Science, and rapidly translated into every language within civilized Europe. And ever since, it has been adding triumph to triumph; prejudices, one after another, falling before its force; and men and nations, in proportion as they acknowledge its worth, becoming more and more bound in brotherhood. Is then, its remarkable monument complete;—shall Smith's doctrines, unmodified, continue to govern the policy of States? A question not lightly to be answered! The relations of the classes within Society are changing; and sentiments practically unknown in Smith's time, are pressing upward into sway. There is one great Element, even towards the production of the Wealth of a People, which, in this memorable work, one misses twice. Among Machines, what one is equal in output or productiveness to the Human Brain? And how fares this, under the stern and withering action of the *Division of Labour*? It is foolish to throw aside questions of this sort, under the pretence that they smell of *Socialism*. The man would be daring who should deny, that under an organization permitting the culture and employment by every one, of all his Human Faculties, no action could fail to increase immeasurably in wealth, as assuredly it would in Dignity and happiness.

[J.P.N.]

SMITH, ANKER, an Eng. engraver, 1759-1819.

SMITH, CHARLOTTE, wife of a West India merchant, who, in a period of reverse, had recourse to her pen as a means of support, and became a distinguished novelist and poetess; born in Sussex, of parents named Turner, 1749, died 1806.

SMITH, EDMUND, a dramatic wr., 1668-1710.

SMITH, ELIZABETH, a young lady of remarkable accomplishments in ancient and modern languages, polite literature, and mathematics, author of a new translation of Job, and of the Life of Joseph; born at Burnhall, near Durham, 1776, died prematurely of consumption 1806.

SMITH, G., a landscape painter, 1714-1776.

SMITH, HENRY, a Ch. of England divine, whose sermons rendered him highly popular, 1550-1600.

SMITH, HORACE, joint author, in connection with his brother, JAMES, of the famous 'Rejected Addresses,' was born in London in 1779, and became a member of the Stock Exchange. These popular writers formed their literary partnership at the establishment of the 'Pic Nic' newspaper, by Colonel Greville, in 1802, and were soon highly esteemed as periodical writers. The 'Rejected Addresses' appeared in 1812, on the re-opening of the Surrey Lane theatre, and have continued popular till the present time. Horace was afterwards distinguished as a novelist by his well-known works, 'Love and Mesmerism,' 'Brambletye House,' &c., and died 1849. JAMES, who was younger by four years, and followed his father's pro-

fession of a solicitor, made no further effort to keep his name in remembrance; he died in 1839.

SMITH, SIR JAMES EDWARD, an English physician, founder and first president of the Linnæan Society, disting. as a naturalist, 1759-1828.

SMITH, JAMES, a native of Glasgow, whose name has become cele. in connection with agricultural and manufacturing improvements, 1789-1850.

SMITH, JOHN, a physician, 1630-1679.

SMITH, JOHN, a learned divine, author of 'Ten Discourses on Theological Subjects,' 1618-1652.

SMITH, JOHN, a mezzotinto engraver, abt. 1700.

SMITH, JOHN, known as CAPT. JOHN SMITH, or SMYTH, a military officer and traveller, whose life is intimately connected with the history of New England, 1579-1631.

SMITH, or SMYTHE, JOHN, an ambassador, traveller, and writer on military weapons, 16th c.

SMITH, JOHN, an English divine and antiquarian, editor of an edition of the Venerable Bede, 1659-1715. His son, GEORGE, who completed the latter work, was author of a book entitled 'Britons and Saxons not Converted to Popery,' 1693-1756.

SMITH, JOHN, a native of Glenorchy, in Argyllshire, and a minister of the Scotch Kirk, famous as an antiquarian and Celtic scholar, 1747-1807. His works are Alleine's Alarm, Catechism of Dr. Watts, and other small works, translated into Gaelic; 'Essay on Gaelic Antiquities, concerning the History of the Druids,' 'Ancient Poems, translated from the Gaelic,' 'A Dissertation on the Authenticity of the Poems of Ossian,' a 'Life of St. Columba,' a 'Commentary on the Prophets,' &c.

SMITH, JOHN, a London banker, and member of parliament in the Whig interest, 1767-1842.

SMITH, DR. JOHN PYE, was a native of Sheffield, where he was born in 1775. His father was a bookseller, and young Smith, from his facility of access to books, early acquired a strong taste for reading, which furnished him even in boyhood with a large stock of miscellaneous knowledge, though from the nonconformist principles of his family, it was chiefly directed to the works of the Puritan divines. Having shown a decided bias for the ministry as his future profession, he was entered a student of the Dissenting college, at Rotherham, under the superintendence of the able and learned Dr. Williams. He was, on the completion of his term of study, appointed classical master of that institution; and so much satisfaction did he give in the performance of his academical duties, that he was transferred in a few years to the higher and more important college of Homerton, first in the classical and ultimately the theological chair. At an early period of life, he determined to produce a work on one of the leading doctrines of the Christian religion. And the influence of Priestley's writings having been productive of much evil in shaking the faith of many as to the divinity and atonement of Christ, he set himself to the composition of a work which should furnish a full answer and refutation of the Socinian heresy. This book, which he entitled 'The Scripture Testimony to the Messiah,' was hailed by all denominations as a most valuable contribution to theological literature; and by the acuteness and force of its reasoning, as well as by its extensive erudition, raised the author to the foremost rank of British divines. He was complimented through Dr. Dwight of Yale college,

America, with the honorary degree of D.D. A supplementary volume was published in 1818, consisting of 'Four Discourses on the Priesthood of Christ.' Dr. Smith was led to direct his researches into various departments of the great field of science, especially into that of geology, and being deeply interested in the bearing of that new science on the truth of the Mosaic Record, he published in 1839 a treatise entitled, 'The Relation between the Holy Scriptures and some parts of Geological Science.' Dr. Smith, after discharging the duties of the theological chair at Homerton for the long period of fifty years, resigned his professorship in 1850, and at a public breakfast to which he was invited, he received from his friends a most gratifying and honourable testimonial in the form of £2,600 subscription for the aid of students in divinity to be called the Smith Scholarship. His death took place early in the following year in Southwark. [R.J.]

SMITH, JOHN STAFFORD, a famous composer of glees, anthems, and madrigals, died 1836.

SMITH, JOHN THOMAS, keeper of the prints and drawings in the British Museum, a miscellaneous and antiquarian writer, 1766-1833.

SMITH, MILES, a learned prelate, one of the ministers employed in translating the Bible, 1568-1624.

SMITH, RICHARD, a Roman Catholic divine and professor at Douay, born in Worcestershire 1500, died 1563. The principal circumstance recorded of him is his attendance at the burning of Ridley and Latimer.

SMITH, RICHARD, a Roman Catholic divine and controversial writer, 1566-1655.

SMITH, R. A., a Scotch musical composer, whose works, sacred and secular, bear testimony to his high genius and prolific industry. His compositions are likely to maintain their place among the national music of Scotland, 1780-1829.

SMITH, ROBERT, distinguished as a writer on optics and musical sounds, 1689-1768.

SMITH, ROB. PERCY, brother of the Rev Sydney Smith, a barrister and man of letters, 1770-1845.

SMITH, S., a presbyterian writer, born 1588.

SMITH, SIR SIDNEY SMITH, born at Westminster in 1764, was the son of Sir John Smith, a veteran general of the seven years' war. Young Sidney became a midshipman at the age of twelve, and served in several of the naval actions of the American war. He then entered the Swedish service and distinguished himself in the short war of 1788-1790 between Sweden and Russia. He was honoured by the Swedish king with the knighthood of the order of the sword. He returned to the English service in the war between the French republic and this country, and signalized his courage and skill under Lord Hood in the operations at Toulon in 1793. He next commanded the Diamond frigate in the channel fleet, and drew the attention of both friends and foes by the arduous enterprises which he undertook against the French coast and harbours. He was captured at Havre de Grace in 1796 in a desperate attempt to cut out a privateer that was moored in the Seine. Sir Sidney was taken to Paris and imprisoned in the Temple, where he was treated with peculiar and unjustifiable rigour, till he effected his escape, and succeeded in reaching England in 1798. He now was appointed captain of the Tiger, 84 gun-

ship, and sailed to the Mediterranean. In 1799 when Buonaparte had marched his army from Egypt to Syria, Sir Sidney Smith saved the important fortress of St. Jean d'Acre, and thereby defeated the whole scheme of the French expedition. The Turkish commandant, Djizzar Pacha, was able to evacuate Acre and abandon it to the victorious French army, that was advancing along the coast from Jaffa, when Sir Sidney Smith arrived in the bay, and decided the Turks on resisting. Sir Sidney had under his command the Tiger of 84, the Theseus of 74 guns, and some smaller vessels. He landed seamen and marines, guns, and ammunition, and co-operated zealously with the Pasha strengthening the works during the interval of ten days, that elapsed before Buonaparte's army arrived. He was also fortunate enough to capture the French flotilla that was conveying heavy guns and stores for the siege, and these were now arrayed in defence of the place. The French appeared before the walls on the 17th of March, and a siege commenced which Buonaparte urged on for two months with unremitting violence, and which the Turkish garrison and their English confederates resisted with equal firmness. At last, after having lost 4,000 of his best troops, Napoleon raised the siege and retreated to Egypt. He always referred with the utmost bitterness to this disappointment, as spoke of Sir Sidney as the man who made him misjudge his destiny. Sir Sidney continued to serve off the Syrian and Egyptian coasts, and co-operated in 1800 with the English expedition which General Abercromby led to expel the French from the East. Sir Sidney not only as a naval officer protected the disembarkation of the English troops, but he landed himself and took part in the operations of the troops on shore. He was wounded at the battle of Alexandria, in which Abercromby was killed. Sir Sidney was made an admiral in 1805, and distinguished himself under Sir John Duckworth in forcing the passage of the Dardanelles in 1807. He afterwards commanded on the South American station; and at the close of the war, he was second in command in the Mediterranean. He died 1841. [E.S.C.]

SMITH, SYDNEY, was born in Essex, in 1776 and educated at Winchester and Oxford. About 1796 he became a curate on Salisbury Plain, whence two years afterwards, he removed with a pupil to Edinburgh. There he became intimate in the circle of energetic young men who afterwards became famous; and he receives the credit of having suggested the idea of the 'Edinburgh Review.' He long continued to furnish that celebrated periodical with papers, which, though displaying neither great knowledge nor great power of thinking, are irresistibly diverting and most effective, through the writer's unscrupulous and biting sarcasm, his flashes of eccentric fun, and his unsurpassed skill in the art of quizzing. Sydney Smith's wit was yet more celebrated in society, and established him as one of the most brilliant talkers in the Whig circles of London. He migrated thither from Edinburgh in 1803: in 1806 he received from Lord Erskine a rectory in Yorkshire, where he resided for some years, and wrote his famous and stirring Letters on the Catholic Question in the name 'Peter Plymley.' In 1829 he was presented to another living by Lord Lyndhurst; and in 1841

Grey made him a canon of Saint Paul's. In 19 he published a collected edition of his works; he died in London in 1845. [W.S.]

MITH, THOMAS, chaplain to the English embassy at Constantinople, author of an Account of the Turks, a Life of Camden, &c., 1638-1710.

MITH, THOMAS, a landscape painter of Derby, d. 1769. His son, JOHN RAPHAEL, celebrated his crayon portraits and mezzotinto engravings, died 1812.

MITH, SIR THOMAS, secretary of state in the reigns of Edward VI. and Elizabeth, author of 'The Commonwealth of England,' 1514-1577.

MITH, W., rector of Trinity church, Chester, author of poems and translations, 1711-1787.

MITH, WILLIAM, a heraldist, died 1618.

MITH, or SMYTH, WILLIAM, a learned preacher, founder of Brasenose College, Oxford, the first of which he concerted with his friend, Sir R. B. died 1514.

MITH, WILLIAM, many years member of the House of Commons, in which he supported liberal measures, and advocated the dissenting interest, d. 1756, first entered parliament 1784, d. 1835.

MITH, WILLIAM, an eminent geologist, was born at Churchhill, in Oxfordshire, in 1769, and followed the profession of a land surveyor. He is the author of many valuable works, the character of which may be briefly described by the terms in which the Geological Society of London awarded him the Wollaston medal in 1831:—"In consideration of his being a great original discoverer in English geology; and especially for his being the first in this country to discover and to teach the identification of strata, and to determine their succession by means of their imbedded fossils." d. 1839.

SMOLLETT, TOBIAS, was the grandchild (by a younger son) of Sir James Smollett, of Bonhill in Leicestershire, and was born in that county in 1721. He was educated in Glasgow for the medical profession; but he attended more to literature, and in a tragedy in his eighteenth year, and soon afterwards, by his grandfather's death, was left to his own resources, and sought his fortune in London. Being appointed, in 1741, a surgeon's mate in the navy, he was present in the unfortunate expedition to Carthage, spent some time elsewhere in the West Indies, and returned to England in 1746. He threw himself perforce on literature for livelihood, married a lady whose fortune proved to be disappointingly small, and destroyed any chances he might have had as a play-writer by quarrelling with managers. 'Roderick Random,' his earliest novel, appeared in 1748, and 'Peregrine Pickles' in 1750. He next attempted medical practice in Bath; but, being quite unsuccessful, returned to London, and became an author for the first time. His time thenceforth was chiefly employed in the performance of task work, relieved only at intervals by the composition of his later novels, and a few pieces in verse, insufficient to give him any considerable rank as a poet. He was haughty and quarrelsome, but good-hearted and benevolent; and his union of qualities fitted him equally ill for making money out of the precarious gains of authorship, and for enjoying comfort in the stormy vocation of a political partizan and literary critic. The best known of his miscellaneous works are two:

the indifferent translation of 'Don Quixote;' and the very careless 'History of England,' of which the portion extending from the Revolution to the death of George II. has repeatedly appeared as a sequel to Hume. For a long time after 1756 Smollett edited, with great ability, but not less acrimony, the 'Critical Review,' established as an advocate of the Tory and High Church party; and Wilkes's famous 'North Briton' owed its existence and its name to his paper 'The Briton,' in which he defended the administration of Lord Bute. His novel of 'Count Fathom' appeared in 1753; and 'Sir Lancelot Greaves' was written in 1756, while the author was undergoing imprisonment for a libel. Visiting the continent in 1763 and 1764, when his circumstances and health were shattered, and his spirits sunk by the death of his only child, he published, on his return, his clever but peevish 'Travels through France and Italy.' His ill-humour vented itself anew in 'The Adventures of an Atom,' (1767). After having applied unsuccessfully for a consulship in the Mediterranean, he was again compelled to seek for health in a warm climate; and, in 1770, he left England, never to return. He died near Leghorn in the autumn of 1771, having just completed 'Humphrey Clinker,' which is not only the liveliest of his works of fiction, but breathes often a kindlier and more gentle spirit than the rest. Hazlitt, in his 'Lectures on the English Comic Writers,' and in the 'Edinburgh Review,' has excellently described Smollett's novels, and contrasted their coarse and vigorous pictures of externalities with the fine dissection of character which is presented by Fielding. [W.S.]

SMYTH, J. C., a Scotch physician, 1741-1821.

SMYTH, WILLIAM, well known as the friend of Henry Kirke White, professor of modern history at Cambridge, and author of historical works and poems, 1764-1849.

SNAPE, ANDREW, an English divine, d. 1742.

SNAYERS, H., a Flemish engraver, born 1612.

SNAYERS, P., a Flemish painter, 1593-1670.

SNELL, RODOLPH, in Latin *Snellius*, a Dutch mathematician and philologist, 1547-1613. His son, WILLEBROD, a mathematician, 1591-1626.

SNEYDERS, or SNYDERS, FRANCIS, a Flemish painter of hunting and battle-pieces, who frequently executed the animals and fruits in pictures of Rubens, 1579-1657.

SNORRO-STURLESON, an Icelandic historian and mythologist, au. of the Edda, 1178-1241.

SOANE, SIR JOHN, a metropolitan architect, was born at Reading, where his father was a small builder, 1753. He became errand boy in the office of an architect, and rising to the position of a pupil was finally sent to Italy to pursue his studies by the Royal Academy. Died 1837.

SOANEN, J., a Jansenist prelate, 1647-1740.

SOBIESKI, JOHN, king of Poland, famous in the wars which marked the last efforts of the Turks to extend their dominions in Europe, was born in Galicia 1629. His father, James, was governor of Poland, and his military distinction was acquired in the Polish army, in the time of those weak kings, Casimir V. and Michael. In 1667, with only 20,000 men, he defeated an army of Cossacks and Tartars numbering 100,000, who left as many dead on the field as the whole number of Sobieski's troops. Casimir dying the year follow-

ing, might have been succeeded by Sobieski, had he made any effort, but he permitted the election of Michael, and only acted upon the dictates of ambition, when the latter had proved his incapacity. A desolating civil war now threatened the country, as the adherents of Sobieski and of Michael were encamped against each other, but a new invasion of the Turks numbering 150,000 combatants, under Mahomet IV., suddenly announced a new danger. At this crisis Michael and his army took to flight, and the partizans of Sobieski, upon whose head a price had been fixed, swore to defend him: he then led them against the Turkish hosts, and in another great battle put 15,000 of them to the sword, recovered the spoils they had taken, and set 80,000 prisoners at liberty. While Sobieski was reaping these laurels in one part of the kingdom, Michael in another had concluded the shameful treaty of Budchaz, by which he bartered away a part of his dominions on condition of being supported in arms against his rebellious general; against this treaty Sobieski appealed to the diet, and falling upon the Turks once more, beat them at Kotzin (1674), and took the fortress till then deemed impregnable, at a loss to the enemy of 20,000 men. On the day of this battle Michael breathed his last, and Sobieski commenced his reign under the title of John III.; but he had hardly felt the weight of the crown before a new invasion of 200,000 Turks and Tartars summoned him to the field. Once more he led his brave Polanders against this redoubtable enemy, whom he charged with the inspiring battle-cry of 'Christ for ever;' his successes, however, produced no better result than an honourable treaty of peace, which had little more effect than a truce. In 1683 Sobieski was persuaded by the pope to enter into a defensive alliance with the emperor Leopold, and in July of that year the grand vizier, Kara Mustapha, led a vast army of 300,000 men against Vienna. The capital of the Austrian empire had no prospect but submission, when Sobieski, yielding to the entreaties of a sovereign who had refused him the title of 'majesty,' placed himself at the head of a small but devoted army of less than 20,000 men and proceeded to the seat of war by forced marches. On his way, he was joined by some of the German princes, whose reinforcements swelled his army to 75,000, and with this force he came in sight of the Turkish encampment, which he viewed from the ridge of the Kalemberg overlooking the Austrian capital. From these heights Sobieski rushed down upon the enemy, and obtained a victory with the praises of which all Europe resounded. For the evil return rendered to this hero by the emperor Leopold, and consummated by the peace of Moscow in 1686, we have no space. He died at Warsaw, June 17, 1696, and years afterwards Charles XII. paused in his headlong course to visit his tomb, and drop a tear to his memory. [E.R.]

SOBRY, F., a French writer, 1743-1820.

SOCINUS, FAUSTUS, nephew of Laelius Socinus, and a descendant of the illustrious house of the Sozini, was born at Sienna, in December, 1539. His family being suspected of heresy, Socinus at the age of twenty took refuge in France for a season, but returned to Italy on his uncle's death, and spent twelve years at Florence in the service of the grand duke. In 1574 he retired to Basle,

and four years afterwards was invited by the court physician, George Blandrata, to Transylvania, where opinions similar to his own had been for some time professed. Francis Davidis held, as a legitimate deduction, that if Jesus be mere man, or a creature, it is idolatry to offer a religious service to him. The arguments Socinus failed to convince him, and the refractory divine was thrown into prison, where he died after six years of close confinement. In 1579 Socinus visited Poland, but the unitarians of that country had scruples about admitting him into their communion. He left Cracow, after a residence of four years, and soon after married the daughter of a nobleman, who was his patron and protect, and on whose estate he lived in retirement. He gradually obtained influence in the country, a many persons of rank and wealth were led to espouse his creed. In 1598 the mob subjected him to a cruel maltreatment, dragged him through the streets, and burned his papers. Socinus died at a village in the neighbourhood of Cracow, March, 1604. The vague and floating anti-Trinitarian opinions on the person of Christ, which for some time been abroad, were reduced to a system. He denied the Supremacy of Deity of the Saviour, affirming that he had noistence till he was born of the Virgin—denied the Holy Spirit is a person—excluded the atonement from his 'scanty creed,' regarding the death of Jesus only as a martyrdom—denied the personality of Satan—and refused the doctrine of original sin and that of eternal punishment. In short, he impugned all that in every age has been held distinctive of evangelical theology. His views of his uncle, Laelius, seem to have first pressed his mind with those ideas, and though he discards all fanaticism, yet he indicates that of that uncle's interpretations, was all but a secret revelation to him from Christ himself. Opera, vol. ii. 505. The works of Socinus consist of numerous exegetical and polemical tracts, and letters; a long account of an argument with Francis Davidis, the 'Responsio pro Reviensibus,' replies to Pucius and Solanus, a cellany of disputations, with a variety of antagonists, and a life of the author prefixed by a Poet knight. [J.]

SOCINUS, LAELIUS, a celebrated heretic, uncle of the preceding, born at Sienna in 1499, but quitted Italy to join the reformation party in Switzerland, where he died in 1563.

SOCRATES, born at Athens in the year 470 B.C.; suffered the punishment of death for impiety at the age of seventy.—How arduous an approach with a view to represent them as Just of the Earth! To analyze a speculative system is comparatively easy; even to trace one's self to the position of its Framer, and discern it—as alone it can be discerned—from its origin is still a task chiefly for the Intellect: more difficult, but also, quite within reach of impartial search, to estimate the illustrious Statesman who overcame the obstacles he overcame, and comprehend the space and duration of his influence: if the Inquirer be earnest and endowed with a portion of Imagination, need he shrink from attempting to accompany the military Hero, to

vel his complex operations, and even to participate his ardour amid the clangours of War. at Socrates! The most just, the most exalted, the completest type of Humanity to which classic antiquity with its wonderful creations, ever gave birth—the nearest of all who preceded, to a Being whose name not here—who, without ambition, or pretence, or external advantage, but, through the simple force of Moral and Intellectual greatness, took unrelaxing hold at once of the Heart and mind of the Ancient World,—to think or write of him—even those few broken paragraphs which we now undertake—*this*, demands preparation of a different order, and much rarer moods. The Parents of Socrates were of no mark or note in the Athenian State; nor was their son gifted with any of those personal distinctions, which were indifferent account nowhere in Greece. A face a reverse of beautiful, flattened nose, protruding ears, the entire physiognomy anything but attractive to a passer by, he made no attempt to veil or compensate deficiencies, by ordinary solicitudes: a coarse tattered cloak, and oftenest unsanctified, Socrates strolled through all Public places, the observed, however, of all observers; frequently listened to by multitudes; and greeted by the hearts of the choicest Youth of Athens, whenever he appeared. Closer inspection of the only representations we have of him, goes, indeed, a certain length in explaining this latter remarkable power of fascination. A massive head in contact with authority, a broad although rugged brow, and that aspect of self-possession which indicates a Man to whom mastery appertained too much of right, to permit him to feel conscious of not a vestige accordingly of repellent affectation, or assumption, or reserve; but, on the contrary, the light of the most genial Humour ever beaming like sunshine among his singular features. Qualities, of all others, the surest to win way for their possessor to the respect and likings of the cheerful and frank; but one higher, was needed to obtain for Socrates that devoted and enthusiastic attachment, which even a spirit unneable as ALCIBIADES, could not refuse. To lead the gulf usually sundering Youth from Age, and depriving Age of its authority as Counsellor, and to bestow the blessings of guardianship: but the reverence springs less from the inconstancy and impulsiveness of Youth, than from the rigidity of Age. As Life advances, bonds multiply and tighten around most of us. Custom governs, as second nature: that is, we bend before social and conventional moralities, beliefs, and expectations; and forget the modes of less fettered existence. No tyranny of Custom, however, had subjected Socrates. Ever increasing in Knowledge and Wisdom; to his latest hour he was youthful as at first: we marvel, therefore, though young men clustered around him—hailing him as best companion as well as Sir. Something like a mask of the inextinguishable quality now spoken of, is not uncommonly seen—springing from mere lack of thought, and sluggishness of temperament. But it belonged to Socrates, because, through his moral and intellectual force he lived freely and consciously among those primary INTUITIONS, which Youth—when its path is healthy—simply obeys. He had descended to the roots of that rich Nature, of which

our actual Men are but stunted and fractional developments; and thus, were his sympathies so full and sincere. Hence too, that unaffected solemnity which often mingled very touchingly with his most humorous moments. He could not conceal from his own Soul, that he had gone deeper than Sense; and that the Voices to which he listened came from beyond the World. It was not for an Intellect so masculine, to get entangled with unmanageable theories concerning the nature of the INTUITIONS: he simply felt their presence, and reverently bowed himself down:—like Pythagoras, he said he had a Heavenly guide, and owed his safety to his '*Dæmon*.'—Turning from the Man to his mission, one might at first fall into something akin to disappointment at its apparent simplicity; and because it had so little to do with the founding and promulgation of arduous Speculation. Yet the functions which Socrates appropriated, are just the most important that can fall to Mortal: and the methods he took to fulfil them, show by their nature, how profound and universal his objects were; for these methods, without one tittle of modification, are as applicable now as in long gone Athens, and will abide so through all time. *Πρὸς τὸν λαόν.* Before acting or speaking, know what you propose. If you speak, know what you speak: if you believe, know what you believe: no Ignorance is so shameful as an assumed knowing or believing, what one knows not. Ascertain what your Mind, in verity is, and be that. Surely a simple message! Do we marvel, that the delivery of it consumed the Existence of one of the greatest of Men? CIRCUMSPICE! It can scarcely require to be mentioned, that Socrates wrote nothing, and was not a professed Doctor. His plan was much more direct and practical. He seized on some one whom he met in his walks; and, by searching conversation, constrained him into contact with the foregoing truths. For the most part he laboured to bring men to recognize two grand sources of evil—two all prevailing and always prevailing detriments to Sincerity and Truth. *Foremost*, the careless, unconscientious use of words. A *Word*: observe what it is, what realities it ought to represent! First, it stands for a certain definite Thing—a fact or form in Nature about which there can be no dispute; and secondly, by every one of its derivative meanings, it represents some actual analogy among Things, and certain equally definite laws of the Mind. To understand a word, then, implies no slight knowledge; and the use of it requires proportional care. Do men really thus comprehend the words they employ? Take up any common or received proposition, and question a man who says he stands by it;—ask, if he comprehends its terms? We fear it is as certain now, as Socrates demonstrated it to be, in Athens, that—no matter how momentous the proposition, no matter although some entire system of Morals, Politics, or Theology may hang on it—aye, that ninety-nine in a hundred even of so-called intelligent persons, would not come clear through the scrutiny! The power to construct language is an especial distinction of Humanity; and the right and conscientious use of it, is the means by which alone we connect the past with the present, and discern through Nature and History, those grand and serene principles of Order

which reveal a Supreme Government: employ it otherwise, and it *veils reality*; it is an excuse for not looking at Things; the Mind becomes its instrument; Truth gives way to Dogma, and we are False without a blush. Would that every generation had its Socrates! Again, Socrates, rejoiced to force on collisions with the professional Teachers of his time,—the class of men who had assumed the title of SOPHISTS. It is now well and generally understood, that the once prevalent conception, that these Sophists were avowed and conscious teachers of Fallacies, is quite erroneous. They had no such distinction. Mere representatives in Athens, of the ordinary professional Teachers of almost every age, they were men who expounded Theories they had never bottomed; and undertook, for fees, to prepare Young men, by the teaching of Oratory and Philosophy, for the daily work of Athenian public Life. Certainly Socrates did not spare their presumptuous profession of Theories; and he rejoiced to do then, what, if he had lived on Earth for ever, he might have done every day and anywhere—to reduce them, by his keen interrogations as to the significance of their propositions, to the embarrassed avowal of Ignorance. But his antipathies were equally strong against the whole system of acquiring Knowledge—as it was termed—*for use*. The thing to be accomplished, he said, is to become *true Men*, and the *uses* will follow. Does the Oak of centuries send out its strong arms that they may cast a shadow? On the contrary, it ascends and spreads, through the vigour of its inner Life; and then, tribes and nations sit down within the grateful covert. This, indeed, is no idle distinction. Knowledge attained with chief view to specific uses, never forms the Man, and is not true Knowledge. Truth, in itself is not yet represented by conventional institutions and requirements: and the Mind which seeks in the first place to subserve these, must be satisfied to miss Truth. First and last, it was the counsel of Socrates—*Be Men—Γινεσθαι ανθρωποι*! For thus alone can you become true citizens of Athens, or worthy to worship the Gods.—The teaching of Socrates, in so far as we have sketched it, was *critical* only; although his interrogations seldom failed to point the way to some momentous positive Truth. Concerning his own positive conclusions, we refer to the article PLATO,—desiring rather, in our remaining space to view him as a practical *Citizen*. And surely, Athens had never a better or a nobler one. Inferior only to his love of Truth and Justice, was his ardent love of his natal soil, his desire for its prosperity, and his obedience to its Laws. When exigencies demanded, a willing patriot and brave soldier: he fought at Delium, Potidæa, and Amphipolis—a pattern of endurance even to rank and file; and he bore himself without ostentation, or the wish for notice. If he spoke in public, it was to defend the innocent; and he cared not then, whether before an excited People or the Thirty Tyrants. During his whole long life, he never broke a Law—refusing in his own case to sanction disobedience, by an easy escape from the consequences of one of the most unjust sentences recorded in History. Observe too, his careful treatment of the national Mythology—his respect for the Gods. It is not easy to define precisely the

position of Socrates towards the Grecian Olymp. It is clear he had penetrated far deeper than Antipomorphism, and discerned a moral Deity, the guardian and father of Man. But he would not distill the Laws: partly, it may be, through his practical sense of the necessity of Order to all Progress; mainly through the Motive, which in a later prompted Spinoza to reply to his simple Hostess, '*Your religion is good; you ought to seek no other, nor doubt that it will assure your salvation, if you stimulate your piety, it helps you to lead a tranquil and virtuous life.*' What then, in pathos of wonderment we ask—what had been done by most illustrious of the Greeks, that the State of Athens could not be safe unless he should perish by Hemlock? What fault, indeed, could there be in him? 'Yet they only cried out more, "*Not this man, but Barabbas!*"' Excuse of course, there is none, although there is explanation. Athens was confessedly tolerant; but the case of Socrates was just that one, for which toleration has existed nowhere or at any time. As Mr. Maurice acutely intimates, the new Teacher had only announced some new theory, how antagonistic to those already afloat, no one would have hated him—not even would he have been blamed. By proposing his particular Theory, he would virtually have classed himself with other Teachers, and been a new Doctor. Socrates did not do this; he did not propose a sect: he proved that the *methods* of all sects were unworthy, and their pretensions hollow; he was at war on the very profession of Sophist. The experience of the Ages, bears but one witness to the certainties in such a case. 'If,' says Mr. Maurice, 'a Teacher of this kind is right in what he says, he must be regarded as a public benefactor; the city must honour him above all its citizens.' And for such a claim, why expect to be an exception from those who are wise in their generation? Isolation, was the seal of the greatness of Socrates, but it likewise caused and permitted the error that destroyed him. Glorious, indeed, that his noble Life: neither did he die in vain. All that are gone, and ages yet to come, will live over Plato's admiring and affecting narrative. Conversations of that last evening still warm hearts, and subdue our souls. We hear him, the majestic old Man; amid the afflicted group, alone unmoved—discoursing of duty, and resignation, and immortality—an Immortality which showed him Death as a mere incident amid Life, not any sudden disruption or critical change, the opening of a pathway towards worlds where duty still exists, and wherein the Good and the Good who preceded him, surely for ever dwell. Wisdom he had sought here; Wisdom he would seek for there; only he should discern more clearly and live more purely. The final moment came. It may be, that through that humour which clung to him, or with other and now obscure intent,—'*Crito*,' he said, '*forget not the Cock I vowed to Esculapius.*' Socrates then departed *εὐφρανόμενος*! 'The last,' cried Plato, 'of our friend, the best of all men of this time, the wisest and the most just of all men!' [J.P.]

SOCRATES, surnamed SCHOLASTICUS, a Greek philosopher, professor of the law, and pleader at the bar in Constantinople, about the middle of the

century, author of an ecclesiastical history which continues that of Eusebius from 309 down to 440. This work is in much esteem as one of those original documents which can be relied on for accuracy and dispassionate judgment.

SODERINI, J. A., a Venetian antiquarian, numismatist, and Eastern traveller, 1640-1691.

SOLANDER, DANIEL CHARLES, an eminent naturalist, was born at Nordland, in Sweden, where his father was minister, in 1736. He studied under Linnaeus, and became the companion of Sir Joseph Banks in Captain Cook's first voyage round the world. The objects of natural history collected in this expedition, which terminated in 1771, are now in the British Museum, as are the MSS. of Solander. In 1771 he received the degree of D.C.L. from the university of Oxford, and in 1773 became assistant librarian at the British Museum. Died 1782.

SOLANO, F., a Spanish physician, 1685-1736.

SOLARI, two Italian painters:—ANDREA, surnamed *del Gobbo*, born at Milan about 1480; ANTONIO, called *Zingaro*, 1382-1455.

SOLARI, J. G., an Italian poet, 1737-1814.

SOLDANI, A., an Ital. naturalist, 1736-1808.

SOLDANI, J., an Italian poet, 1579-1641.

SOLDANI, M., an Italian sculptor, 1658-1740.

SOLE, ANTONIO DAL, a famous Italian landscape painter, 1597-1684. His son, GIOVANNI GUIPPE, a painter in the style of Guido, 1654-1719.

SOLIER, F., a French Jesuit, ascetic writer, and historian of Japan, 1568-1638.

SOLIMAN. See SOLYMAN.

SOLIMENA, FRANCESCO, surnamed L'ABATE CIO, an eminent painter of Naples, 1657-1747.

SOLINUS, CAIUS JULIUS, a Latin writer of the 3d century, author of 'Polyhistor,' a poor compilation taken without acknowledgment from Pliny.

SOLIS, ANTONIO DE, a Spanish historian and poet, author of a 'History of Mexico,' 1610-1686.

SOLIS, F. DE, a Spanish painter, 1629-1684.

SOLIS, J. D. DE, a Spanish navigator, 16th c.

SOLIS, V., a German engraver, 1514-1570.

SOLLIER, J. B. DE, a Fr. Jesuit, 1669-1740.

SOLOMON, the son and successor of David as king of the Jews.

SOLOMON, a king of Hungary, 1045-1100.

SOLON, born at Salamis in the 638th year before Christ, whence he early removed to Athens:—he one of the Seven Sages of Greece, of whom, at this long distance of time, we can frame the faintest picture. Known in his youth as a poet, as well for his personal qualities, as because of the station and repute of his family, highly esteemed in Athens, we find him at an early age inducing his fellow-citizens, to rescind by acclamation, the shameful decree, which, on account of previous defeats, had threatened death to any Athen who should propose to renew expeditions against the revolted Salamis. Appointed commander, Solon returned victorious, only to undertake and accomplish a far harder task. The relations in Attica were in confusion: instead of Government, Sects raged. The inhabitants of the hill country demanded a government of the plain; those of the plain wished a monarchy; those on the sea shore a mixed monarchy. Draco's Laws—so profuse in death-punishments, and therefore so destructive of the best

sanctions of authority—still prevailed; and that plague which afterwards so often threatened the extinction of Rome, viz.: the oppression of debtors by creditors, under the letter of harshest laws, had spread through Athens, widely and deep, the spirit of the worst kind of revolutions. To remedy these latter evils was comparatively easy, inasmuch as each could be extirpated by one positive decree; and Solon, now intrusted with the supreme power, annulled Draco's Laws, altered the laws of creditor and debtor, and removed the hardships of existing relations, by an artifice not unknown to modern statesmanships—an artifice never excusable unless under pressure of imperative and inevitable necessity—viz., a sweeping *depreciation of the currency*. But the work of adjusting political relations, or of framing a practical constitution for the State, was not so easy. Solon executed it in a way that enforced the assent, and even gained him the applause of all his countrymen; nor through all their subsequent and frequent vicissitudes, did the wisest of the Athenians ever cease to revert with longing regret to his wise Laws. In outline Solon's constitution was this:—He divided the citizens into four classes, according to their wealth:—the fourth class, containing the *masses*. To this class he refused access to any magistracy; but that no man within the domain of Athens, might be excluded from the rights, duties, and dignity of citizenship, he constituted a public assembly of the whole citizens, before which, all decisions of the higher courts might be brought in review: a privilege apparently restricted, but which soon convinced the Athenian *plebs*, that, in the last resort they were really masters of the Laws. Acting on that principle of *checks*, which—however easily discredited by abstract logic—has been found invaluable in experience, from the time of Athens and Rome, down to our own day, Solon sought security against haste or excess of the popular Assembly, *first* in the Council of the Areopagus, of which all who had been Archons were members, and which he invested with the general guardianship of the Laws; and again in a second Council or Senate, charged with the *initiative* of every law, and the discussion of it, previous to its being questioned in the Assembly:—each of the four classes sending one hundred members to that Senate. Add to which, that to secure justice and aid the weakness of the poorer classes, he authorized any one to bring before the tribunals a transgressor against the person or property of any other: this he considered the most effective police: under Solon's laws, there were no processes as to *competence*. Wiser than Lycurgus, Solon expected no perpetuity for his enactments; he ordained them, therefore, merely for a century. Alas! the Instability of Human affairs! On returning from his travels, the Legislator found Athens again in confusion, and on the eve of the splendid but absolute monarchy of Pisistratus! Want of success in Statesmanship is often good proof of deficiency in true Wisdom; and their speedy failure might have thrown discredit on Solon's Laws. But in modern times, we can interpret more soundly: we have learnt the surpassing difficulty of planting in an old country, a new Tree. Surely, the sad experience of France, establishes how inestimable

the privilege and imperative the duty, to prune the branches, and clear the roots—so that it decay not nor fall—of that umbrageous Oak under whose shade our forefathers lived!—Solon, we have said, was a poet; he was more,—the fragments that have reached us, prove him a master in Greek song. He felt too, the dignity and power of the Art; and he consecrated it to the same noble purposes to which he gave all his life—the inculcation of high morals and philosophy, and the elevation of the Athenian people. We omit here, because they are universally known, those touching personal anecdotes related of him by *Herodotus*. [J.P.N.]

SOLVYNS, FRANCIS BALTHASAR, a Flemish artist who accompanied Sir Home Popham to the East, and published a picturesque description of the Hindoos, their Manners, Customs, and Religious Ceremonies, 1760-1824.

SOLYMAN, caliph of Damascus, 715-717.

SOLYMAN, emir of Cordova, 1009-1016.

SOLYMAN, three emperors of Turkey:—**SOLYMAN (TCHELEBI) I.**, proclaimed emperor after the defeat and capture of his father, Bajazet, by Timour, 1402; dethroned by his brother, Mousa, during a revolt of his subjects, and soon after killed, 1410. **SOLYMAN II.**, next article. **SOLYMAN III.**, brother of Mahomet IV., succeeded on his deposition, 1688, having previously acquired the most effeminate habits by a forty years' residence in a seraglio, died 1691.

SOLYMAN THE GREAT, second Turkish emperor of that name, was born in 1494, and succeeded his father, Selim, in 1520, being then in the twenty-seventh year of his age. The circumstances of the period were such as to call forth the highest qualities that any statesman or sovereign could possess. The arms of Selim had been the terror of Christendom, and the next destination of his fleet, at the moment of his death, immediately after his conquest of Egypt, was a subject of the most anxious solicitude. A general league among the Christian princes was in agitation, and it was only their own mutual jealousies, and the designs of Francis I. in Italy, that prevented its realization; added to which was the enmity of the haughty and warlike Mamelukes in Egypt, and the similar precarious state of many conquests on European territory. The situation of Solymán was much the same as that of the grand duke of Russia would be, if the throne of Nicholas, at the present crisis, were suddenly vacant; but with this difference, that his enemies were anxious for war, and eager to observe the least indication of weakness, and take advantage of it to destroy the infidel. It was the critical period of the consolidation of the Turkish power, and Solymán, without the ferocity of his father, instantly proved himself equal to the emergency. We have not space to enumerate his conquests, but the Mamelukes were put down, the Hungarian army defeated, and Buda taken; he even besieged Vienna, but was compelled to retire with the loss of 80,000 men; at the same time he improved the administration of his dominions, encouraged literature, opened roads, erected caravansaries, hospitals, and libraries, and exhibited the most enlightened regard for the welfare of the vast populations ruled by him. The titles bestowed upon Solymán indicate

his high qualities, for while his own countrymen designate him 'the Conqueror' and 'the Legislator,' he is called by Europeans 'the Great' and 'the Magnificent;' he was also a poet, and he contributed greatly to form the present Turkish language by the happy fusion of the Arabic and Persian tongues, promoted by his example and polity. He perished of fever in a new expedition against Hungary, while encamped before the walls of Sziyeth, two days before its capture, 8th September, 1566. [E.R.]

SOLYMAN, two pachas of Bagdad:—**SOLYMAN I.**, of Georgian parentage, reigned 1750-1776; **SOLYMAN II.**, succeeded 1780, and reigned during a period troubled by the incursions of the Wahabees, and the ravages of Timour Pacha, in Mesopotamia; he repulsed the latter, and died 1802.

SOLYMAN, emperor of Persia, 1666-1694.

SOLYMAN, a general and minister of the Sultan Selim I., governor of Egypt 1526-1538, governor of Zemen 1538-1541; after which he became grand vizier. He enriched Egypt with many public monuments, and caused a general survey of the country to be made.

SOMEREN, CORNELIUS VAN, a Dutch physician, 1593-1649. His son, **JOHN**, a magistrate and poet, 1622-1676.

SOMEREN, J. VAN, a Dutch jurist, 1634-1700.

SOMERS, JOHN, Lord, born at Worcester where his father was an attorney, in 1650 or 1651, died 1716. He united the study of literature with that of the law, and became known as political writer in the time of Charles II., and 1688 was one of the counsel for the seven bishops. The success of the revolution now opened the path to honour, and in 1695 Somers had become 1st high chancellor of England, with the title of Lord Somers, Baron Evesham. In the reign of Queen Anne he was one of the commissioners for effecting the Union of Scotland, and in 1708 became president of the council.

SOMERSET. See **SEYMOUR**.

SOMERVILLE, WILLIAM, a gentleman of Warwickshire, who ranks with the inferior class of poets, author of 'The Chase,' a didactic descriptive poem, in blank verse, 1692-1742.

SOMMIER, J. C., a Fr. theologian, 1661-1717.

SOMNER, WILLIAM, a Saxon scholar and antiquarian, who held the office of clerk to ecclesiastical court of Canterbury, 1606-1669.

SONNERAT, P., a Fr. naturalist, 1745-1810.

SONNIN, E. G., a French architect, 1709-1810.

SONNINI, C. N. SIGISBERT MANON, COMTE DE, a French naturalist and traveller in West Africa, Egypt, Greece, Wallachia, and Moldavia, of works of travel, and of an edition of Buffon with a continuation, in 127 vols. 8vo, 1751-1810.

SOPHIA, empress of Constantinople, niece of Theodora, and wife of Justinian II., with whom she shared in the government of the state. At the death of that prince in 578, she conspired against Tiberius Constantine, who had been raised to the throne by her advice, and, being defeated by him, was compelled to live in privacy.

SOPHIA, half-sister of Peter the Great, czariness of Russia, was born 1667, and in 1702 placed herself at the head of the revolt of the Strelitzes. Having succeeded in her ambitious designs, she reigned over the Muscovites under

names of her brothers, Peter and Ivan. The former, however, finally possessed himself of the sole power (Peter the Great), and Sophia died a prisoner in a convent 1704.

SOPHIA-CHARLOTTE, queen of Prussia, daughter of Ernest Augustus, elector of Brunswick-Lüneburg, and second wife of Frederick I., 1668-1705. She contributed to the foundation of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin.

SOPHIA-DOROTHEA, queen of Prussia, daughter of George I., king of England, wife of Frederick William I., and mother of Frederick the Great, 1687-1757.

SOPHOCLES, was a native of Colonus, a beautiful village in the immediate vicinity of Athens, where he was born B.C. 495, being thus thirty years younger than Æschylus, and fifteen years older than Euripides. His father, Sophilus, being a man of good family, and possessed of considerable wealth, gave him a liberal education in all the literary and personal accomplishments of his age; and these were still further enhanced by a person eminently handsome, which had been moulded and trained by the exercises of the palestra. His proficiency in the knowledge of poetry and music, he having been instructed in the latter art by the famous Lamprus, is attested by the fact that, when a countrymen, after the battle of Salamis (B.C. 480), assembled to celebrate, around the trophy raised by their valour, the glorious victory which they had achieved, he, though a youth of sixteen, was selected to play an accompaniment on the lyre to the pæan, in which the chorus of youths sung their country's triumph. It is besides probable that he also composed the words of the pæan. The commencement of his career as a dramatist took place under circumstances peculiarly interesting. Æschylus had for thirty years been an undoubted master of the Athenian stage, and was now to contest the palm with a youthful competitor of the age of twenty-seven, whose great accomplishments and personal graces had excited unusual interest in his favour. The festival of the Dionysia was, on this occasion, rendered still more imposing by the return of Cimon from the island of Scyros, bringing with him the bones of Theseus. The people accordingly flocked to the theatre of Bacchus; and when Cimon and his colleagues entered the theatre to offer the customary libations to the god, the chief Archon, in the person of Cimon, instead of choosing judges by lot, named the ten generals at the altar; and, after administering to them the usual oath, constituted them the judges between the rival tragedians. Before this tribunal Sophocles exhibited his first tragedy, and by their award obtained the first prize. His subsequent career fully justified the opinion of the judges. From this epoch (B.C. 468) he maintained the supremacy till B.C. 441, when the formidable rival Euripides was preferred to him, and gained the first prize. For sixty-three years Sophocles continued to compose and exhibit; and during that period he twenty times obtained the first prize, still more frequently the second, and never descended so low as the third—an amount of success which far exceeded that of his great rivals. In B.C. 440 he exhibited the *Antigone*, the earliest of his extant dramas, a play which gave such satisfaction to the Athenians that they appointed

him as a colleague of Pericles and Thucydides in the war against the inhabitants of Samos. He seems to have won no laurels in his military capacity. Several offices of honour and respectability were conferred upon him in his old age; he was made priest of Halon, a native hero; and after the disastrous termination of the Syracusan expedition (B.C. 413) he was, in his eighty-third year, appointed one of the committee of public salvation; in which capacity he consented (B.C. 411) to the appointment of the council of Four Hundred. The last years of his life were disturbed by family dissensions. In consequence of his partiality for a grandson, his eldest son endeavoured to deprive him of the management of his property on the ground of incapacity and dotage. The only defence offered by the aged dramatist was to read in presence of his judges a passage from the *Œdipus* at Colonus which he had just written; on hearing which the judges dismissed the case, and rebuked his son for his undutiful conduct. Sophocles died B.C. 405, after completing his ninetieth year. He is believed to have written 113 plays, of which only seven, along with some fragments, have descended to us. His private character seems to have been, on the whole, amiable; the blemishes attributed to it being those of the age rather than the individual. In the hands of Sophocles the Athenian tragedy reached its highest degree of perfection. His language is pure and majestic, avoiding on the one hand the daring and sometimes rash flights of Æschylus, and on the other never descending to the common-place diction of Euripides. [G.F.]

SOPHRANI, R., a Genoese biographer, 1612-72.
SORANUS, two physicians of Ephesus, the earlier of whom dates about the reign of Trajan.

SORANZO, J., a doge of Venice, 1312-1328.

SORBAIT, P., an Italian physician, died 1691.

SORBIERE, SAMUEL, a French physician, philosopher, and historiographer royal, 1615-1670.

SORBIN, A., a French prelate, 1532-1606.

SORBONNE, ROBERT DE, a doctor in theology, who was the chaplain and confessor of Louis IX., and founded the college that bears his name, was born at Sorbon, a village in the diocese of Rheims, in 1201. His object was to found a society of learned theologians, who should live in common, and deliver lectures gratuitously, and this design he began to execute in 1253, by assembling a body of professors and scholars, whom he lodged near the Luxembourg palace. He died in 1274, and left the bulk of his property to render his benefaction permanent. The Sorbonne formed one part only of the faculty of theology in the university of Paris, but its name became so famous that it was often given to the whole, and graduates were proud to name themselves of the Sorbonne, rather than the university.

SOREL, AGNES, a maid of honour to the queen of Charles VII. of France, who has acquired a name in history by the influence she acquired over that monarch when she became his mistress, 1409-1450.

SOSIGENES, an astronomer of Alexandria, who went to Rome in the time of Julius Cæsar, and was employed by him in reforming the calendar, B.C. 45.

SOSTRATUS, the architect of the renowned Pharos, or lighthouse, of Alexandria, 3d cent. B.C.

SOTER, a bishop of Rome, 168-176.

SOTHEY, W., an English poet, 1756-1833.

SOTHERON, FRANK, a British admiral, employed in the defence of Naples, 1767-1839.

SOTO, DOMINGO, a Span. ecclesiast., 1494-1560.

SOTO, FERDINAND DE, a Spanish adventurer and navigator, of whom an interesting account may be read in Bancroft's History of the United States, died 1552.

SOTO, PETER, a Spanish divine, 1500-1563.

SOUBISE, CHARLES DE ROHAN, Prince De, marshal of France, and minister of state to Louis XV. In the earlier part of his career he distinguished himself in the field, but in his later years became implicated in the Dubarry intrigues, so disgraceful to that court; he was brother to the cardinal of Soubisse (see ROHAN), 1715-1787.

SOUFFLOT, J. G., a Fr. architect, 1714-1781.

SOULT. NICOLE JEAN DE DIEUX SOULT, Duke of Dalmatia and Marshal of France, was born in 1769, at St. Amand. His father was a notary. Sout entered the ranks of the army in 1785; and in 1791 he attracted the favourable notice of Marshal Lukner, and received a lieutenant's commission. He rose rapidly under Custine, Hoche, and Marceau, and particularly signalized himself in the victory of Fleurus. In 1799 he acted under Massena in Switzerland, and in 1800 he served under the same commander in the defence of Genoa. Sout was wounded and taken prisoner in a sally in the early part of this siege, but was set at liberty after Napoleon's victory at Marengo. Napoleon, who heard of Sout's bravery and skill, now employed him under his own eye; and Sout's promotion went forward till he had reached the highest station. He was the first of the marshals whom Napoleon created in 1804, and he was the first marshal whom Napoleon made a peer. He was the chief organizer of the great army which was assembled at Boulogne for the invasion of this country; and when the 'army of England' was countermarched into Germany against the Austrians, Sout led the main column, and participated largely in the glories of the campaign of Ulm and Austerlitz. He took in the next year a distinguished share in the victory of Jena; and showed consummate firmness as well as daring in the desperate struggle at Preuss Eylau. In 1808 Sout was sent into Spain. He defeated the Spaniards at Reynosa, and subsequently commanded against Sir John Moore, whom he engaged at Corunna. He next occupied the north of Portugal, but was surprised and defeated by Wellington at the Douro, and retreated with great loss and difficulty into Spain. In 1809 he gained the great victory of Ocaña over the Spaniards, and subdued all the south-west of Spain, except the city of Cadiz. He lost in 1811 the hard fought battle of Albuera against Beresford. Sout was recalled to aid Napoleon after the Russian campaign; but in the July of 1813, he was sent back to Spain to stem if possible the advance of Wellington after the English triumph at Vittoria, and to save the south of France from invasion. Sout did his duty nobly though unsuccessfully. He found the wreck of the French armies of Spain driven in disorganization upon Bayonne; the spirits of the men were damped by repeated defeats, and their discipline had suffered proportionally. Against him the English and their allies were coming on, flushed

with success, in the highest state of efficiency, and with Wellington to lead them. Sout restored order and spirit among his men, and in a fortnight from the time of his arrival at Bayonne he led them boldly again into the Spanish territory against the British. A series of engagements in and near the Pyrenees followed, in which Sout showed strategic abilities of very high order, and gained several partial successes, though ultimately he was driven back into France. He now defended the native country against the invaders with indomitable courage, and an inexhaustible fertility of resources. Repeatedly engaged, and almost constantly defeated, he still presented an unbroken front against his assailants, and kept his retreating army ready to dispute every tenable post, and seize any favourable chance of attack that fortune might offer. The final battle of Toulouse was contested by him with undiminished skill and courage; and though, on the whole, the English were successful, Sout had the advantage on several points of the battle; 5,000 of his enemies had fallen; and he led his army safely out of the city ready for further operations when the news arrived of the emperor's first abdication. In 1815 Sout joined Napoleon and fought at Waterloo, where he acted as one of the emperor's major-generals. At the second return of the Bourbons, Sout was for some time proscribed, but was ultimately restored to all his dignities. After July, 1830, he was much trusted by Louis Philippe, who employed Sout's talents in the war office, and also twice made him president of the council. He was present at the queen's coronation in 1838, as representative of France, and was received with warm favour by the English nation. The old marshal died at chateau of Sout-Berg, 26th Nov., 1851. [E.S.]

SOUSA. See SOUZA and FARIA.

SOUTH, ROBERT, rector of Islip, in Oxfordshire, distinguished as a theologian, more especially in the controversy with Sherlock on the Trinity, born at Hackney 1633, died 1716.

SOUTHCOTT, JOANNA, was born about 1747 at Gittisham, in Devonshire. Her parents were in humble circumstances, and, until her name became celebrated, she obtained her living as a domestic servant. Her case is a very curious one both in the history of psychology, and of religious enthusiasm. From her mother, who lived to the age of 100, Joanna had reached the age of womanhood, she received the most exalted religious ideas, the excellence of which her father often felt himself called upon to check: she was still, however, a sober member of the Church of England. At length she joined the early morning and evening meetings of the Wesleys, and, in 1792, associated exclusively with that body. The religious exercises to which Joanna was thus introduced seem to have produced, as exciting causes, her remarkable visions and dreams, which soon took the form of prophecies, and commanded universal attention. Some of her predictions received a remarkable fulfilment, especially that which she published immediately after the conclusion of the peace of Amiens in 1801; for she then derided the joy of the nation, and gave the solemn assurance that the calamitous series of wars were about to break the events of which would be more terrible than any on record; at a later period, she as solemnly

asserted that Napoleon would never land in England, and that his power would be overthrown. The visions which formed the ground of these prophecies are often very striking as dramatic pictures, and the rude doggerel of her prophetic chants as frequently becomes picturesque, if once the cultivated mind can overcome the disgust first excited by their uncouthness, and their deficiency in common grammatical correctness. She began the publication of her prophetic pamphlets in 1794, and about 1804 was brought up to London, and lodged at the west end by some of her admirers, many of whom were persons of consideration in society. Soon after this event, an old man, named Thomas Dowland, and a poor boy, named Joseph, also had visions, and a paper manufacturer named Carpenter—in whose employ they were—finally published many of them: we mention them here, however, because this Carpenter, conceiving himself to be the ‘Right Man’ of Joanna’s prophecies, finally took her place as the chief of the sect who followed her, having first led the secession when she was believed by the more enlightened of her followers to have fallen under a delusion. That delusion consisted in the belief that she was destined to bring forth Shiloh, the Messiah, and its origin is explained by Carpenter as the result of her believing that she was to be church or bride itself, instead of its shadow or representative. We may here mention, that previous to its arrival at this idolatrous pitch, which is still painful to contemplate, Joanna had occupied a year in ‘sealing’ her followers, generally but most unjustly regarded as a mere trick to make money. The old man Dowland expired in 1804, ten years after the commencement of his, Joseph’s, and Joanna’s prophecies, and 1814 was reckoned upon by her for the birth of Shiloh. We omit the details of the amazing increase of her followers, and the magnificent preparations made for this event, to state the simple fact, that she was deceived by appearances, and expired on the 17th of December, in that year—having previously declared her conviction that, ‘If she was deceived, she had, at all events, been the sport of some spirit, good or evil.’ The whole case, like many others of the kind, may be explained by the daily ascertained laws of psychology. Females have been known, in states of temporary derangement, to go out naked into the streets: the voice coming told them that if they would put off their clothes they would be invisible. Such are the mis only into which the spiritual language falls, in clothes, in the symbolic tongue, are bodily states, and these are what must be put off in order that the spirit may enter a life unseen by mortal eyes. We throw out the hint, because many such illusions are abroad, and it may serve to show how the sincerity of such a woman as Joanna, ignorant of spiritual laws, may be insufficient to preserve her from the grossest errors. We omitted to say that the appearance which Joanna mistook for pregnancy was the result of a diseased condition, explained when her body was opened. The prevailing thought of her writings is the redemption of man by the agency of woman, the supposed cause of his fall. [E.R.]

SOUTHERN, THOMAS, a dramatic writer of the time of Charles II., born at Oxmantown, near Dub-

lin, 1660, died 1746. His tragedy of ‘Isabella, or the Fatal Marriage,’ is deeply pathetic, and Dryden places him in the same rank as Otway. The principal of his other productions are ‘Oroonoko,’ and the ‘Spartan Dame.’



[Birth place of Southey.]

SOUTHEY, ROBERT, was born in 1774 at Bristol, where his father was a linen-draper. In 1792, the means being furnished by his uncle, the English chaplain at Lisbon, with a view to Southey’s becoming a clergyman, he was admitted at Balliol College, Oxford. He had already gone through much miscellaneous reading, had planned epics, and written plays. His studies at the university became still more diversified: Rousseau and Godwin, and the contagious enthusiasm of the French Revolution, made him, for a time, a republican in politics, and in religion a doubter or unitarian. Southey was the most unlikely of all men to become a minister in a church whose creed he did not cordially accept. He abandoned his clerical views, began to study medicine, but gave it up in disgust, and left Oxford in 1794. The principal fruit of the extreme opinions he then held was his drama of ‘Wat Tyler,’ never published by himself. In 1794 he made acquaintance with Coleridge; and, having already published poems in conjunction with his friend Lovell, he now, with his new ally, wrote ‘The Fall of Robespierre,’ and ‘Joan of Arc.’ In 1795 Southey married, at Bristol, Edith Fricker, the sister of Mrs. Coleridge and Mrs. Lovell; but, compelled by poverty, the pair immediately separated, the poet accompanying his uncle to Lisbon. On his return he published, in 1797, his ‘Letters from Spain and Portugal.’ He was still reluctant to embrace literature as a profession. The study of law was now commenced in London, but never zealously pursued, and gradually deserted altogether for literary study and composition. His circumstances were made easier by the friendship of Mr. W. W. Wynn, who allowed him an annuity of £160 till he obtained the Laureateship. His youthful extravagances of opinion were already, to all appearance, quite extinct; if he was not even far on the way towards that admiration of aristocratic principles and of the hierarchy of the church of England, which, oddly mixed up with liberal hobbies of his own, he entertained and expressed so vehemently in the later stages of his life. In 1803 he settled himself in a house called Greta

Hall, near Keswick; and there he resided for nearly forty years, labouring at his desk with the steadiness of an attorney's clerk, and dividing his time, easily and regularly, between the tasks by which he made his bread, and the undertakings by which he hoped to gain immortality. In 1813, his 'mania of man-mending,' as he called it, being completely cured, he was appointed Poet-Laureate, chiefly through the influence of Sir Walter Scott, who himself declined the place; and the hundred a-year which it gave him was his only certain income till 1835, when Sir Robert Peel conferred on him a pension of three hundred pounds. Out of the gains of his industry, the prudent and kind-hearted man of letters supported one of his sisters-in-law for some time in his house, and the other for many years; while he brought up his family in respectability, and left at his death several thousand pounds in cash and insurances, and a large and valuable library. His sheet anchor was writing for periodicals, a kind of composition in which he was particularly skilful. The 'Annual Review' received his first contributions; he wrote the historical sections of the 'Edinburgh Annual Register' for the years 1808, 1809, and 1810; and he was a constant contributor to 'The Quarterly Review' from its commencement in 1808 till he ceased to be able to write at all. But his separate publications amounted to forty-five, of which by far the greater number were works of his own in prose and verse, his share in the others being that of editor and critic.—In his later years he relied for lasting fame on his historical works and his speculations on politics and society. But he was neither a deep or exact thinker, nor possessed of the highest requisites for historical narrative; and the only permanent popularity he gained in this field was through his *Lives of Nelson and of Wesley*. 'The Doctor,' begun to be published anonymously in 1834, has much that is clever, and a great deal that is amusing; but it contains rather the collections of a reading man than the inventions or observations of a man of genius. All Southey's prose is excellent in style, easy and idiomatic, tasteful and clear, though wanting in point and tending to verbosity. His poetical merits have been matter of keen controversy. He was a better artist than poet, lofty and just in his theory of poetical art rather than spontaneously imaginative or passionate in execution. Yet, since he deserves high honour for the constancy with which he aimed at deliberate and symmetrical performance, in a time when most other poets worked from inconsiderate impulse only, it is satisfactory to find in his best poems so much that gives pleasure to the real lovers of poetry. 'Madoc' indeed is heavy and vague; but 'Thalaba' (1801) and 'The Curse of Kehama' (1810), in spite of their extravagance of theme and their unwise experiments in rhythm, are very fascinating to imaginative readers; and in 'Roderick the Last of the Goths,' (1814), he has come nearer than any other man of our century to the tone of the epic. In 1837 the death of Mrs. Southey, after long affliction, deeply depressed her husband, already worn out by his many years of honourable toil. In 1839 he found an affectionate companion for his decline, by marrying Miss Bowles, herself a well-known authoress. After this time his memory and other powers failed rapidly; and he had been

quite imbecile for a good while before his death which took place in March, 1843. [W.S.]

SOUTHGATE, RICHARD, an antiquarian, and minister of the Church of England, 1729-1795.

SOUTHMAN, P., a Dutch painter, 1580-1646.

SOUTHWELL, N., an Eng. Jesuit, died 1676.

SOUTHWELL, ROBT., an English Jesuit, said to be descended from an ancient family of Norfolk or Suffolk, was born in 1560, and entered the order at Rome in 1578. Having come as a missionary to England, his design was discovered, and he was executed at Tyburn, February 21, 1595. He suffered with great courage. He is the author of several religious works and poems.

SOUVARROF. See SUWARROW.

SOUVIGNY, G. DE, a Fr. Hellenist, 1598-167

SOUZA, JOHN DE, a Portuguese Orientalist and state secretary, 1730-1812. See also FARIA.

SOUZA-BOTELHO, DON JOSE MARIA, a Portuguese diplomatist and man of letters, 1736-1825. His wife, known as a novelist, died 1836.

SOWERBY, JAMES, originally a drawing-master, known as a writer on botanical and mineral gical subjects, illustrated by himself, 1766-1822.

SOYE, P. DE, a Dutch engraver, 1588-1575.

SOZOMEN, HERMIAS, an ecclesiastical historian, known as a pleader at Constantinople in the 5th century. The portion of his history now extant dates from 323 to 439.

SOZOMENO, an Italian historian, 1387-1450.

SPADA, J. B., an Italian cardinal, 1597-167

SPADA, J. J., an Ital. naturalist, 1680-1774.

SPADA, L., an Italian painter, 1576-1622.

SPAENDONCK, GERARD VAN, a Dutch painter, fam. for his flowers and miniatures, 1746-18

SPAGNOLETTI, the name by which GIUSEPPE DE RIBERA is generally known in Italy. He was born at Xativa, near Valencia, in Spain, January 12, 1588. He went early to Italy, and so identified with Naples that he is commonly enumerated among the painters of that school. Dominici indeed asserts that he was born in Gallipoli, in the province of Lecce, in Naples, and that his father, a Spanish officer, married there Dora Caterina Indolli, a lady of Gallipoli, where Giusepe was born, in 1593; but according to Ceano, Ribera was born in 1588, the lady, the place, and the date, are all three wrong. As Dominici is a great authority on Neapolitan painters, nothing short of documents can supplant his account; these, however, Ribera professes to speak from, though he does not give them. He was at first the pupil of Francesco Ribalta in Spain, he then studied in Rome, eventually with Michelangelo da Caravaggio in Naples, and he not only adopted the natural style of this painter, but even surpassed him in his own manner. Lo Spagnoletto was a painter of prodigious power and facility, but of co-ordinate jealousy and arrogance. He was a prominent member of the infamous Cabal of Naples, the triumvirate headed by the Greek Belisario Corenzio, the 4th being Giambattista Caracciolo. These men were reported to have resolved to expel or poison every painter of talent who should attempt to settle in Naples: Domenichino is said to have been the victim, and they succeeded in expelling Antonio Caracci, the Cav. D'Arpino, and Guido. Spagnoletto terminated his great but scandalous career in a remarkable manner. In 1648 his beau-

daughter, Maria Rosa, became the mistress of Don Juan of Austria, and accompanied that prince to Palermo; this had such a powerful effect on the proud Spaniard that he disappeared from Naples and was never heard of more, leaving his wife and family with his large fortune at Naples. Cean Bermudez says he died at Naples in 1650, but in which he appears simply to have copied Palomino; he gives no authority. Luca Giordano was the most distinguished of Spagnoletto's scholars. — (Dominici, *Vite dei Pittori, Scultori, ed Architetti Napoletani*; Cean Bermudez, *Dizionario Historico*, &c.) [R.N.W.]

SPAGNUOLI. See MANTOVANO.

SPALDING, JOHN JOACHIM, an eloquent Swedish clergyman, author of several religious works, 1714-1804. His son, GEORGE LUDWIG, editor of an edition of Quintilian, 1762-1811.

SPALLANZANI, LAZARO, an eminent physiologist and naturalist, was born at Scandiano in the duchy of Modena, in 1729. He died in 1799. He studied at Reggio and Bologna, and he soon acquired such a great reputation for learning, that the university of the former town invited him to become professor of logic, metaphysics, and Greek. During the six years he remained there his leisure time was devoted to the prosecution of those physical researches that have rendered his name so celebrated. He became afterwards professor at Modena, and ultimately filled with great honour to himself and credit to the university, the chair of natural history at Pavia. At this latter place he had the superintendence of the cabinet of natural history belonging to the university; and with the view of raising it from the low state into which it had fallen, he travelled through various countries, as far as Constantinople and Asia Minor, and made great collections of objects in all the departments of nature, with which he enriched it. While at Vienna, on his return home, he heard that some of his colleagues, enemies of his reputation, had accused him of stealing some of the objects from the museum. His innocence, however, was clearly established; it was proclaimed by an imperial edict, and he returned to Pavia with the greatest honour and éclat. Spallanzani's writings are numerous, and he had procured for him an universal reputation as a physiologist and naturalist. His experiments on the reproduction of animals; his researches into the circulation of the blood; his works on the physiology of animals and vegetables; and his interesting accounts of the infusoria and other microscopic animals, are full of new and interesting matter, and have added much to our knowledge of the subjects of which they treat. [W.B.]

SPANGENBERG, A. T., a Moravian prelate, author of a *Life of Luxendorf*, 1704-1792.

SPANHEIMS, FREDERIC, a German theologian, professor of philosophy at Geneva, and author of several works, 1600-1649. His son, EZEKIEL, a learned wr. and statesman, 1629-1710. FREDERICK, brother of the latter, a theologian, 1632-1701.

SPARFVENFELDT, J. G., a Swedish philologist, author of a Slavonic dictionary, 1655-1727.

SPARK, T., an English divine, 1655-1692.

SPARKE, T., a puritan divine, 1548-1616.

SPARRE, ERIC, a Swedish senator, who conspired to place Sigismund III. on the throne of Poland, and was beheaded by Charles IX. 1600.

SPARRMANN, ANDREW, an eminent Swedish naturalist, was born in the province of Upland about 1747, and was instructed in botany by Linnæus. In 1765 he made a voyage to China, and again in 1772 and 1775, to South Africa. He returned from these travels laden with specimens of natural history, both plants and animals. He died at Stockholm, where he had become keeper of the museum, in 1820.

SPARROW, A., bishop of Norwich, died 1685.

SPARTACUS, a native of Thrace, who became a soldier in the Roman army, and, having deserted, was sold as a slave, and finally numbered with the gladiators condemned to destroy each other for the amusement of the people of Italy. In the year 73 B.C., about the period when Italy was overrun with bandits and its seas infested by pirates, the period of anarchy and social ruin attending the decline of the ancient republic, Spartacus with about seventy of his companions in bondage effected their escape, and resolved that, since they were to die, the scene of their struggle should be a larger one than the blood-stained arena, and that they would fall as brothers. They were joined by fugitive slaves, and others of the oppressed classes, till their numbers swelled to an army, of which Spartacus became the commander. The details of the struggle are related by Livy, Plutarch, and Appian. Spartacus had no hope of conquering the whole power of Rome, but was resolved on escaping into Germany, and bearing away with him the spoils of the cities of his late masters. He gained three great victories in succession over Lentulus, Genlius, and the consul of the preceding year, Manlius, and his course was now open to the Alps, but dazzled by these splendid successes he led his troops southward again, and the next year, B.C. 71, he was defeated by Crassus. He performed prodigies of valour, before meeting with his death in this last action, and many of his companions in arms, who became prisoners, were crucified, and set up at intervals on the road between Rome and Capua. [E.R.]

SPARTIANUS, ÆLIUS, a Latin historian, of very indifferent repute, 4th century.

SPEED, JOHN, an English historian and antiquary, was born at Farrington, in Cheshire, 1552, and was originally a tailor. His talents coming under the notice of Sir Fulk Greville, procured him an allowance which enabled him to abandon his business, and devote his time to literature. His works are—'The Theatre of the Empire of Great Britaine, presenting an exact Geography of the Kingdomes of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the Isles adjoining;' 'The History of Great Britaine, from Julius Cæsar to James I.;' and 'A Cloud of Witnesses, or the Genealogies of Scripture,' prefixed to a new translation of the Bible in 1611. Died 1629.

SPEGEL, HAQUIN, archbishop of Upsala, known as a poet and philologist, 1645-1714.

SPELMAN, SIR HENRY, an English historian and antiquary, born at Congham, in Norfolk, 1562, died 1641. His works are considered highly valuable. His son, SIR JOHN, an archæologist and historian of Alfred the Great, dates unknown. His great-grandson, EDWARD, a classical scholar and antiquarian, died 1643.

SPENCE, JOSEPH, an accomplished scholar

and professor of poetry at Oxford, author of an 'Essay on Pope's Odyssey,' and an 'Inquiry into the Agreement between the works of the Roman Poets, and the Remains of Ancient Artists;' born 1698, accidentally drowned 1768.

SPENCER, JOHN, a learned divine and critic, author of an erudite Latin treatise on the Hebrew Laws and Rituals, born in Kent, 1630, died 1695.

SPENCER, JOHN CHARLES, Earl, formerly VISCOUNT ALTHORPE, and known as a Whig statesman at the period of the Reform Bill, was born in 1782. From 1806 to 1834 he was member for the county of Northampton, and soon after the accession of William IV. became chancellor of the exchequer. He was most remarkable for the zeal with which he devoted himself to agricultural improvements. Died 1845.

SPENER, P. J., a German divine, 1635-1705.



[Kilkoman Castle, the residence of Spenser.]

SPENSER, EDMUND, was, with one illustrious exception, the greatest of those poets whose genius brightened the last generation in the long reign of Elizabeth. Closing his life when Shakspeare was in the midst of his career, he was the earliest of the poetical stars that rose in that dazzling firmament. Indeed, although English literature had undergone great development as well as great changes during the two centuries that had intervened since the death of Chaucer, yet the long period gave birth to no poet of a very high order; and, in this view, there was truth in the assertion made by Spenser himself, that he was 'the shepherd boy, who after Tityrus his lay first sang.' The spirit of his inventions was caught from the older poetry of England, the irregular minstrelsy of the middle ages, with its chivalrous ideas, its fantastically gorgeous pictures, and (above all) its saturation in allegory. His forms, on the other hand, were prompted by those Italian studies, in which he was so well versed, and which, introduced earlier by Surrey and others, exercised so strong an influence over all the Elizabethan poetry. Spenser, without forgetting to emulate the lyrical and meditative effusions of Petrarch and his followers, aimed, in his greatest work, at doing for English literature that which Ariosto and Tasso had recently done for the literature of Italy. He designed to construct, out of the undigested elements of mediæval song, a polished and elaborate

work of art, which should resuscitate the world of chivalry, in a shape not unacceptable to a generation farther advanced in knowledge, and familiar with models higher than the old romances. The design was executed, in his 'Faerie Queene,' with a marvellous affluence of imagery at once romantic and natural, and with a delicate feeling of the beautiful such as hardly any poet has ever surpassed. If his symbolic meanings sometimes press themselves on us so closely as to cool our poetic mood, they are as often embodied in scenes and figure which, with or without regard to their hidden signification, entrance us by a spell as powerful as those of the enchanters and elves amidst whom we are brought to wander. And, though the plan of the work is too vast; though the half of it, which is all that we possess, contains Six Books, each of which is as long as most epics: yet these deal successively with successive characters and events which are sufficiently independent of one another to allow of their being studied separately, without detriment either to our comprehension of them, or to the æsthetic effect they produce. The 'Faerie Queene' is a great work, a work fairly comparable to the most illustrious of the narrative poems that grace the continental literature of Europe. And when we think of it as belonging to our Elizabethan age, we should remember, also, that it is the only work of the very highest class, excepting only the dramas of Shakspeare, which that age, with all its fertility and energy, was fortunate enough to produce. Nor did it exercise, on succeeding generations immediately succeeding the poet's time, much less of influence on the non-dramatic poetry of England, than the masterpieces of the immortal dramatist exercised on his successors. The characteristic stanza which Spenser invented for his romantic epos, was the very smallest of the points in which following poets were led, consciously or unconsciously, by the example he had set them. The events of Spenser's life, though less obscure than those of Shakspeare's, are yet known so imperfectly, that his biographers can do little more than tantalize the curiosity of their readers. He was born in London, probably in 1553, but perhaps earlier. He was descended of a good family, probably some offshoot from the house of Althorpe, and a few circumstances in his early history have suggested the supposition, that his father may have been one of the Spensers or Spencers of Hurwood in Lancashire. He was admitted of Peterhouse Hall, in Cambridge, as a sizar, in 1569, and took his degrees of B.A. and M.A. in 1573 and 1576. This is all that we know with certainty regard to his youth. In the north of England, he wrote his first considerable work, which is a set of twelve pastorals, called 'The Shepherd's Calendar,' published in 1579. These pieces are unacceptable to ordinary readers, not only by fondness for old words and phrases which always clung to the author, but by a frequent excessive rustic familiarity both in sentiment and in expression. Yet some of them in whole, and passage all of them, justify to the full the reputation gained for him. About the same time he was tempted into giving some countenance to the tempt of the learned physician Gabriel Harvey, to naturalize in England the hexameters and other prosodial forms and laws of the classical tongue.

He was already engaged in composing his epic; and, in his correspondence, mention is made of the comedies which he had written before 1580. He had become acquainted with Sir Philip Sidney, whose friendship he has commemorated in verse; and he was patronised, in early manhood, by Sidney's uncle, the all-powerful earl of Leicester. In the year last named he went to Ireland, as secretary to Lord Grey of Wilton, then appointed viceroy, and immortalized by the poet under the character of Arctagal, the personification of justice. Lord Grey's government was very short; but, while it lasted, the poet was made clerk of the Irish Court of Chancery, and received also a lucrative lease (which he sold) of abbey-lands in the shire of Oxford. In 1586 he received another grant, containing three thousand acres of land in the county of Cork, on which stood his castle of Kileolman. His residence must have been chiefly in Ireland for several years; and, on his Irish domain, by his loved stream Mulla, his great poem was principally composed. In 1590, the poet being then in England, were published its first Three Books, which are also by universal consent the finest. The allegorical design, explained in an introductory letter to Raleigh, was set forth in the title-page: 'The Faerie Queene, disposed into Twelve Books, shewing Twelve Moral Virtues.' In the Three legends which now appeared, were allegorized Chastity, Temperance, and Chastity. In 1591 appeared a volume of his minor poems, quaintly titled 'Complaints.' Its most noticeable pieces are 'The Ruins of Time,' 'The Tears of the Muses,' and a long satirical fable called 'Mother Hubbard's Tale.' Spenser was addicted to complaining; and, though he had received so much from his patrons, and showed himself attentive and shrewd in matters of business, he was poor in the latter part of his life, whether through improvidence or by reason of the disturbed state of Ireland. In the same year in which the 'Complaints' appeared, the queen bestowed on him a pension of fifty pounds per year. In 1595 he published 'Colin Clout's Come Home Again,' a poem not only very beautiful, but interesting for its many allusions to the poet's personal history. In the same year appeared a large volume of Sonnets, and the exquisite 'Epithalamion,' in which he celebrates his recent marriage. In 1596 Spenser brought to England, and published, the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Books of 'The Faerie Queene.' They are the Legends of Friendship, Justice, and Courtesy. All that we possess beyond these is a fragment containing Two Cantos 'Of Mutability.' The Six Books required for working out the design are traditionally said to have been lost in a voyage from Ireland; but there is great reason for doubting whether the poem was ever in reality completed. The only other work of the poet that calls for notice is his prose treatise, 'A View of the State of Ireland,' written or finished in 1596, but never published till 1633. It is a precious book, and an excellent and vigorous specimen of old English prose. In September, 1598, he was appointed sheriff of Cork. Perhaps his office caused the tragical catastrophe which hastened his end. The rebellion of Tyrone broke out immediately, Kileolman castle was burned, and a new-born child of the owner perished in the flames. He and his wife escaped, and sought

shelter in London. He died there, on the 16th January, 1599. According to Ben Jonson he perished of want; and the fact may have been so, although it seems improbable. His funeral, at all events, was splendidly celebrated by the earl of Essex; and his grave is in Westminster Abbey, next to that of Chaucer. [W.S.]

SERLING, OTTO, a physician and naturalist of Hamburg, 1602-81. His son, of the same name, professor of jurisprudence and history, 1634-1715.

SPIEGEL, H., a Dutch poet, 1549-1612.

SPIELMANN, JAMES REINHOLD, an eminent professor of chemistry at Strasburg, 1722-1783.

SPIGELIUS, or VAN DEN SPIEGHEL, ADRIAN, a Flemish medical writer, 1578-1625.

SPIILBERG, J., a Dutch painter, 1619-1690.

SPIILLER, JOHN, a sculptor of promising talents, who studied under Bacon, and executed the statue of Charles II. for the Royal Exchange, born in London, 1763; died of consumption, 1794.

SPINCKES, N., a nonjuring divine, 1654-1727.

SPINELLI, F. M., prince of Scala, and a philosopher of the Cartesian school, 1686-1752.

SPINELLI, M., an Italian historian, 1230-68.

SPINELLI, N., a Jesuit of Naples, 14th cent.

SPINELLI, or SPINELLO, a family of Italian artists who flourished in the 14th and 15th centuries, one of whom is said to have painted a figure of the devil so hideous, that it haunted him in his dreams, and occasioned a singular conference with the presumed original. This singular story is related by Vasari.

SPINOLA, AMBROSE, MARQUIS DE, descended from a noble family originally of Genoa, was born in 1571, and entered into the military service of Spain at the period of the war in the Netherlands. His first great exploit was the reduction of Ostend, on the 14th September, 1604, after a siege of more than three years, and the loss of 130,000 men under previous commanders. This victory was rendered the more remarkable by the circumstance, that Maurice of Nassau, at the head of an equal number of troops, had made repeated efforts to raise the siege, and Spinola, before his last successful assault on the city, had sustained fifteen terrible combats with him: such an achievement caused his name to resound through Europe, and he was soon after appointed commander-in-chief in the Netherlands. For the next twenty-six years the name of Spinola appears always foremost in the annals of that protracted struggle, as the hero of the catholic party, and the house of Austria. We may mention among his exploits the capture of Juliers 1622, and of Breda in 1625. He was recalled from this command in 1628 through the influence of intrigues at Madrid, and was subsequently employed in Italy against the French. His death was hastened by grief at the shameful manner in which his glory was betrayed in this new enterprise, and he expired at Castel-Nuova di Scrivia, Sept. 25, 1630. [E.R.]

SPINOLA, FREDERICK, brother of the preceding, and commander of the Spanish fleet of the Low Countries, killed in a naval action 1603.

SPINOZA, BARUCH, or BENEDICT, born in Amsterdam, 24th November, 1632; died in his solitary apartment at the Hague, 24th February, 1677:—it will astonish many to observe that this illustrious Thinker, whose name is the mark of an Epoch in Philosophy, and whose reputation is

once more in the ascendant in a country like Germany, attained no greater age than forty-five. But paucity of years, was not the sole obstacle, of which—in estimating Spinoza—the just critic requires to take account. His parents were Portuguese Jews, rich and of weight in the synagogue; and the young Inquirer had to bear their frowns, as well as that terrible excommunication of the Rabbis—the formula *schammatha*. Disasters so grievous could not drive him from his Integrity, but they naturally disturbed very sadly the course of his meditations, depriving him of leisure, and inflicting nearly the keenest of anguish. The greatest and the wisest of his time, however, loved him: he enjoyed the respect of VAN ENDE and the DE-WITTS: and it may be imagined, how inestimable, in such circumstances, the solace of such affection! Spinoza acted like the bravest of men. Resolute to live with meditation, he acquired the art of polishing lenses, that so—like St. Paul—he might supply, by the labour of his hands, his material wants: and, thus raised above the farther shock of circumstance, he rented a single chamber from Van den Spuyk, an honest burgher of the Hague, wherein he henceforth lived and meditated, and produced the wonderful works which so stunned all Europe. To that little room the student must needs go back if he would discern Spinoza: and he must further add, that the feeble, emaciated, and sickly form he sees writing there, had learned so well the value of independence, and had so felt the delight of searching for Truth, that, although sustaining nature on some such sum as our twopence or threepence a-day, he declined to be drawn from his retirement by munificent offers of patronage—resisting the solicitations even of the world-renowned PRINCE of CONDE.—In proceeding with the arduous endeavour to explain the system of Spinoza, we bespeak the forbearance of scientific readers, and the gravest attention of all others: forbearance, because we must write popularly; and attention, because the writings we are about to analyze are the true source of so much subsequent Philosophical History. We shall divide our exposition into several distinct sections.—I. Like his early and only master Des Cartes, Spinoza recognized the necessity of first laying down his Method of Inquiry, or determining by prior investigation the road which alone seemed likely to lead to Truth. There are, he says, three kinds of *knowledge* commonly so called;—the *First*, consisting of mere hearsay, and of vague experiences and impressions passively received—making up those indiscriminate beliefs, and confused images, which are represented by the opinions and prejudices of the vulgar. Of such *knowledge*, the philosopher makes no account.—The *Second*, is of a higher aim; it arises when we seek the relations of things or of phenomena; when after comparing objects and classing them by their resemblances, we ascend to the general Law expressing their apparent place and function in the Universe. But this knowledge is also vitiated and incomplete; *vitiated*, because we rarely discern or apprehend an object precisely as it is—being misled by the imperfection of our Senses: *incomplete*, because although it may lead us to a Law, it does not explain or account for Law itself.—The *Third* kind

of knowledge alone possesses absolute certainty and alone is worth the pursuit of the philosopher. It is born when we discern some Absolute Principle, from which, by rigorous deduction, the character of the Universe, the phenomena of Mind and Matter, the nature of Man and God, can be made to flow. Then we are superior to sense and illusions; Experience with its deceits and phantasms, and Reasoning merely discursive, which can never lead to the absolute goal, are banished from the domain of Metaphysics. If, indeed, it belonged to the Human Faculties to obtain this primary and all-comprehending principle, Spinoza would be right; but he has not brought out the *Organ* by which these Faculties ever reach that elevation from which he demands that Inquiry start. His method is thus defective at the outset, and immeasurably inferior to that of Des Cartes, who—not thinking of the desirable, but of the real and practicable—lays down the moveable axiom, that Philosophy must ever begin in the certainties of *Consciousness*.—II. Search for the adequate primary Principle of Philosophy. Spinoza quickly and easily reaches the Idea of *Existence in itself*, or as it is termed by him the Idea of SUBSTANCE—that which *stands under* phenomena. What is this Idea? How can we define Substance? It is infinite, it is perfect else it were limited and determined by something else, and would not be the ultimate principle of Existence. But it must have attributes, or intelligible characteristics? Spinoza speaks of two *Extension and Thought*, and the discussion of these occupies his system. It was suggested by LEIBNITZ afterwards, that our Idea of Substance involves also the Idea of *Cause*, or of *Force* or *Activity*—a criticism whose propriety is unquestionable, and which of itself goes far to invalidate those terrible fatalistic conclusions, which, as we shall see, inhere in the philosophy we are expounding. But apart from objections like these, this is the fundamental one—whence drew Spinoza his knowledge of this Idea of Substance and its attributes? By what process, or in what manner can he convince any one of his right to that stupendous *postulate*? Can he indicate any process different from an *appeal to Consciousness*? Alas! yet, the system reared on that postulate, denounces and over-rides every other truth of which *Consciousness* testifies! In this is the weakness of such efforts; and it is the ruin of all merely empirical as well as of *a priori* schemes. The Materialist who owns no mental phenomena except what he can gather from external nature, or explain by its schemes and appearances, seldom reflects that—seduced by seeming clearness—he is really employing *derivative* and *secondary* certainties (if the expression allowable) for the purpose of invalidating the *primary* one.—III. Let us contemplate now, the Fabric reared on this postulate by Spinoza: not where certainly, even in the strictly deductive sciences, is the reasoning more impregnable and complete. Allow the postulate, and before you a mailed combatant, whose armour opens not to the thrust of your arrows! This was the triumph of Spinoza's massive intellect, as well as the secret of that power by which he so easily crushed opponents.—SUBSTANCE—this infinite substance or reality of all things—must, because

ts infinity, have an infinite number of Attributes or Qualities,—else were it not infinite. Of these, however, *two* only are known, or manifested to us by the Universe, viz.:—*Extension and Thought*. But each Attribute of an Infinite Substance, must in itself be Infinite—infinite in *energy*, though limited in *quality*: Extension, as Extension, can have no bounds; and Thought, as Thought, must have the faculty of Infinite expansion, owning no limits either in Space or Time. Such the attributes that we define Substance; if such attributes did not exist, or were not cognizable, the Infinite Absolute Substance, would be a mere negation, unknown and unknowable. Turn now to the separate attributes. Through what is *Extension* cognizable? Not in itself:—Infinite Space, is a word, a term without meaning, a simple negation. But as Substance has attributes, so Extension as an attribute, has *modes* or manifestations. The modes or manifestations of Extension—manifestations, through which alone we know—are the forms which crowd it, and the motions which diversify it. Each of these is Finite: they are therefore multiple; and by the infinity of their numbers, they come, in their totality, to equal the infinite attribute they represent. This will at once make plain the 16th proposition of the *Ethics*, '*It is the nature of Substance to develop itself necessarily by an infinity of attributes, which also are infinitely modified*.' Again with regard to *thought*. Has not Thought its modes? For otherwise how could it be known? As Space is shown forth through Form, Thought is manifested through Ideas. Ideas are its modes, and they too are in number infinite. The VARIETY of Things, therefore, is no longer a mystery: *it even belongs to their UNITY*: so that the problem of philosophy is solved. Before us, is this ineffable, and unapproachable infinite and absolute SUBSTANCE, unfolded through its Infinite attributes, which again are themselves unfolded and rendered apprehensible by that infinitude of modes—Forms and Ideas—which make up the Universe. The student will not fail to detect the true parentage of much of the scheme of SCHELLING. Spinoza further declares, that as every mode of Extension must correspond to a mode of Thought, *the order and connection of IDEAS, is necessarily the same as the order and connection of THINGS*,—surely a pretty close anticipation of the *Philosophy of Identity*.—IV. It now only remains, that we state accurately the conclusions accepted by Spinoza and inseparable from his system, regarding MAN and GOD. It is easy to see, that the remorseless logic of Spinoza, could admit no Deity, apart from his Absolute Substance. God, according to this philosophy, must in essence be that Substance; they are convertible Names, with the same Attributes. But in justice to that great Thinker, the student must be warned, not to attach to the word *substance*, conceptions of Inertness, absence of understanding, or of Will. If Spinoza has said that deity is void of understanding, he meant only deity absolutely, just as he would have so spoken of Substance,—that is, treated without regard to its Attribute. We are dealing, it must never be forgotten, with a consummate logician, whose deductive method has no flaw; and he necessarily begins first with the most abstract conception—

passing down by regular steps, from almost inaccessible heights. Rather, the World, all Things are God; the Material Universe, but also Intelligence: every firmament that shines, every thought that pierces the serene, every emotion that agitates the heart, every virtuous and heroic aspiration that raises humanity above circumstance and the grave—these, ay, and manifestations, which human eye nor ear has either heard or seen—these, are *fulgurations* of Divinity—gleams of the character of that Essence which is All! Surely we have no *Atheism* here; but a loftiest, however mistaken, *Pantheism*. It is said quaintly by NOVALIS that Spinoza was 'intoxicated with God!' As to MAN, the conclusions are too sorrowful. His Understanding is a mere succession of these modes of *Thought*; his Soul a more exalted or comprehensive Mode: and, as to every mode of Infinite Thought there is a corresponding mode of Extension, each soul has a body which it animates, or of which it is the Idea. No *personality* here; not a shred of human Liberty: Body and Soul, each a mere expression, impersonal and transient, of one phase of that huge all-comprehending Development! Spinoza saves, indeed, that form of Morality within which he lived himself. Part of the Infinite, let us recognize our blessedness. To live, to enjoy in plenitude, we must concentrate our desires around one aspiration—the longing to possess God, which means to love Him, and thereby to live in Him.—How poorly, this bare outline represents Spinoza! Has the student who peruses these lines, ever, under the dark vault of Heaven, or at the hour of midnight, experienced perplexity alike of Head and Heart, as he questioned the Mystery of Things? So, likewise, did the young and heroic Jew of whom we write; and the foregoing was his solution. It must in nowise be forgotten that the Philosophy of which, through mere exercise of Intellect, we give an account, was dug by this remarkable man, from the mine of his profound Nature; what we describe, he created; it is for us to examine and contemplate only, but he *believed*; it gave him dignity and integrity through Life, and did not impair his courage at a lonely Death. [J.P.N.]

SPIRITI, S., an Italian historian, 1712-1776.

SPIRITO, L., an Italian poet, born 1436.

SPITTLER, BARON VON, a minister of state and historian of Wurtemberg, 1752-1810.

SPITZNER, J. E., a Ger. naturalist, 1731-1806.

SPIZELIUS, T., a Lutheran divine, 1639-1691.

SPOFFORTH, R., an Eng. musician, 1768-1826.

SPOHN, FREDERIC AUGUSTUS WILLIAM, professor of philosophy and ancient literature at Leipzig, born 1792, died prematurely when preparing to publish a work on hieroglyphics, 1824.

SPOLVERINI, HILARION, a Italian painter, famous for his battle-pieces, 1657-1734.

SPOLVERINI, MARQUIS, an Italian administrator and writer of poetry, 1695-1763.

SPON, CHARLES, a French physician and Latin poet, 1609-1684. His son, JAMES, a physician, antiquarian, and traveller, 1647-1685.

SPONDE, HENRY DE, in Latin *Spondanus*, a learned French prelate and ecclesiastical historian, 1568-1643. His brother, JOHN, a classical scholar and editor, 1557-1585.

SPONTINI, GASPARO, a composer of sacred

music and operas, was born at Majolatti, in the Roman states, 1778, and educated at Naples. He visited Paris in 1803, and in 1807 became director of music to the empress Josephine. This was followed in 1810 by his appointment as director of the Italian opera, which he exchanged in 1820 for that of chapel-master at Berlin, where he remained till 1842. Died in Italy 1851.

SPONTONI, C., an Italian historian, 1552-1610.

SPORENO, J., an Italian historian, 1490-1560.

SPOTSWOOD, or SPOTTISWOOD, JOHN, archbishop of St. Andrews, descended from an ancient Scottish family, was born in the county of Edinburgh 1565. He accompanied James VI. to England, who raised him to the primacy, and made him one of the privy council for Scotland the same year. He laboured greatly to bring the Church of Scotland to the episcopal discipline, and became chancellor of that kingdom in 1665, two years after he had crowned Charles I. at Holyrood. Died 1639. SIR ROBERT, his second son, wrote a History of the Scottish Church, and was put to death by the Covenanters.

SPRAGGE, SIR EDWARD, a naval commander, who distinguished himself against the Dutch admirals, Ruyter and Van Tromp, and was accidentally drowned 1673.

SPRANGHER, BARTHOLOMEW, a Flemish painter, whose principal work is *The Last Judgment*, 1546-1623.

SPRAT, THOMAS, a learned English prelate, one of the first fellows of the Royal Society of London, of which he wrote a History; he was also the friend and biographer of the poet Cowley; born in Devonshire 1636, died 1713.

SPRENGEL, K., a Germ. botanist, 1766-1833.

SPRENGEL, M. C., a Germ. hist., 1746-1803.

SPRENGER, B., a German agriculturist and writer on the Cultivation of the Vine, 1724-1791.

SPRENGER, P., a Germ. historian, 1735-1806.

SPURSTOW, WILLIAM, minister of Hackney, near London, at the period of the civil wars, author of religious works, and of attacks on episcopacy, published under the name of *Smectymnus*; d. 1666.

SPURZHEIM, JOHN GASPARD, a famous name in the history of phrenological science, was born at Longwich, near Treves, in 1776, and became acquainted with Dr. Gall at Vienna, where he studied medicine. From 1805 till 1813 he was the constant companion of Gall in his travels and scientific researches, and subsequently became an active promulgator of the new doctrine in England and France. He died in 1832, a few months after his arrival in Boston, United States. One of his distinct claims is that of having demonstrated the fibrous structure of the brain; but his works are too well known to require particular description.

SQUARCIONE, FRANCESCO, a painter of the Venetian school, and virtuoso of art, 1394-1474.

SQUIRE, S., a learned prelate, 1714-1766.

STAAL, MARGUERITE JEANNE CADIER DE LAUNY, Baroness De, the daughter of an artist of Paris, and, previous to her marriage, the attendant and the confidential friend of the duchess of Maine. Her faithfulness to the latter led to her own imprisonment in the Bastille, on emerging from which she married M. de Staal, an officer of the Swiss guard. The interesting *'Memoirs of Her Life'* were written by herself; 1693-1750.

STABEN, H., a Flemish painter, 1578-1658.

STACE, P. P., or STATIUS, a Latin poet, 61-96.

STACKHOUSE, JOHN, nephew of the celebrated divine, distinguished as a botanist, d. 1819.

STACKHOUSE, THOMAS, a minister of Shropshire, author of *'A General View of Ancient History, Chronology, and Geography,'* dates unknown.

STACKHOUSE, THOMAS, a well-known religious writer and theologian, was born in 1680. He became minister of the English Church at Amsterdam, and finally rector of Benham Valence in Berkshire, where he died in 1752. His principal work is a *'History of the Bible.'*

STADION, PHIL., Count, a diplomatist in the service of Austria, time of Napoleon, 1768-1824.

STADIUS, J., a Flemish astronomer, 1527-79.

STADLER, M., a Ger. mus. compos., 1748-1860.

STAEL, ANNE LOUISE GERMAINE DE, was born in 1766 at Paris, where her father, M. Necker, afterwards the celebrated minister of France was then a banker's clerk. At the age of twenty she became the wife of the Baron De Stael-Holstein, the Swedish ambassador at Paris; and took strong literary turn which she had already exhibited, now developed itself still further, and produced, the course of her life, a series of works embracing almost every sort of composition in prose or verse. At first sanguine in the cause of the revolution she soon became warmly interested in the sufferings of its victims, especially the queen, whom she had the courage to defend in print. In 1800 she entered on the course of speculation, in which she was afterwards strongest, by publishing her essay *'De La Littérature, considérée dans ses rapports avec les Institutions Sociales,'* and her very equivocal novel *'Delphine'* appeared in 1802. In the year her husband died. Madame De Stael was much too independent to be acceptable to Napoleon who banished her from Paris, and afterwards ordered her to confine herself to her chateau Coppet on the Lake of Geneva. From 1803 to 1815 she travelled much in Germany, Italy, in England, and visited Sweden and Russia. Her *'Corinne,'* in form a novel, and the most eloquent of all tributes to the antiquities and scenery of Italy, appeared in 1807. Her most ambitious work, *'De L'Allemagne,'* printed at Paris in 1810 was seized by the police, and only published in London some years later. After the second restoration she lived chiefly in Switzerland, where she contracted a secret marriage with M. De Roess. She died in 1817. After her death, useful contributions were made to the history of the times, the publication of her *'Considérations sur la Révolution Française,'* and her *'Dix Années d'Exil.'* [W.S.]

STAEL-HOLSTEIN, ERIC MAGNUS, Baron De, a Swedish diplomatist, born 1725, minister plenipotentiary at the court of France from 1770 to 1799, died 1802. He married the celebrated daughter of Necker in 1786, and assisted passively in the French revolution till his recall.

STAFFORD, a noble family belonging to the Norman aristocracy of England. The principal historical names are:—HUMPHREY, a partisan of Henry VI., created duke of Buckingham 1447. HENRY, his grandson, a favourite of Richard II. beheaded 1483. EDWARD, beheaded on an accusation of treason by Henry VIII. 1521.

STAFFORD, ANTHONY, a learned writer, author of 'The Life and Death of Henry, Lord Stafford,' died 1641.

STAFFORD, WILLIAM HOWARD, earl of, who received the title by marriage with the heiress of that house in 1640, was the second son of Thomas, duke of Norfolk. He was executed in connection with the gunpowder plot 1680.

STAHL, G. E., a German chemist, 1660-1734.

STAINER, or STAYNER, SIR RICH., a naval officer, time of Cromwell and Charles II., d. 1662.

STAIR. See DALRYMPLE.

STALBENT, A., a Flemish painter, 1580-1660.

STALHENS, J., a Fr. theologian, 1595-1681.

STANCARI, F., an Ital. Hebraist, 1501-1574.

STANCAIRI, V. F., an Italian mathematician and man of letters, 1678-1709.

STANBRIDGE, JOHN, a learned schoolmaster and grammarian, known from 1481 to 1522.

STANDISH, FRANK HALL, a gentleman of fortune, known as an elegant writer and connoisseur in the arts, author of a 'Life of Voltaire,' 'The Shores of the Mediterranean,' 'Notices on the Northern Capitals of Europe,' 'Seville and its vicinity,' and 'Poems,' 1798-1840.

STANHOPE, a noble English family, principal of whom are:—JAMES, the first earl, who distinguished himself both as a diplomatist and military officer in the wars of William III., born in Hertfordshire 1673, died 1721. CHARLES, grandson of the preceding, and third earl, born 1753, was distinguished as a man of science by several valuable inventions, among which are the printing press, known by his name, a calculating machine, vessel to sail against wind and tide, locks for canals, a method for securing buildings from fire, and a monochord for tuning musical instruments. At the period of the French revolution he openly avowed republican sentiments, and even laid aside the insignia of the peerage. By his first wife, daughter of the great earl of Chatham, he had three daughters, one of whom is the subject of the following notice; his second wife, daughter of Mr. Henry Grenville, bore him three sons; died 1816.

STANHOPE, LADY HESTER, whose remarkable life in Mount Lebanon may be numbered among the most interesting romances of history, was born 1766. Her father was the celebrated Lord Stanhope, and her mother a daughter of the great Earl of Batham, consequently she was niece to William Pitt, in whose house she resided, acting as his private secretary, and sharing in all his confidences. Biographers are silent on the causes which influenced her fate, after the death of her uncle, but they were principally two:—First, the disgust of her high nature for European society, created by her knowledge of the secrets of diplomacy, and the blow deceitful life of all around her; and secondly, the mystic influence which prevailed for about ten years at that period, and of which history takes little note. It is certain, however, that from 1794 to the death of Pitt, startling announcements were continually made by private letters to the minister, and prophecies were actually fulfilled both in his country and France: it is probable that these circumstances, exaggerated by her unrestrained imagination, and her longing for the free simplicity of nature, finally determined Lady Stanhope to leave England. William Pitt having recom-

mended his niece to the care of the nation, she received a pension of £1,200 per annum, with which, after his death, she commenced a life of great state in the East, and acquired immense influence over the Arabian population. Her manner of life, and romantic style are well known; we will only add, therefore, that it is unfair to judge her character from the reports of English travellers, for she was one of those high-souled women who not only refused allegiance to the empty mannerisms she had cast off, but was well able to answer every fool who forced his way into her presence according to his folly. She never married, but adopted the habit of an Arabian cavalier, and under those bright skies, rode and dwelt where she pleased, virtually queen of the deserts, and mistress of the ancient palaces of Zenobia. Her permanent abode was in Mount Lebanon, about eight miles from Sidon, where she died in 1839. [E.R.]

STANHOPE, P. D. See CHESTERFIELD.

STANISLAUS, a bishop of Cracovia, k. 1079.

STANISLAUS, AUGUSTUS, the last king of Poland, was a son of Count Stanislaus Poniatowski, and of the princess Czartoryska. He was born in Lithuania in 1732, and was advanced to the throne by the intrigues of Catharine of Russia, aided by another of her favourites, the Polish traitor, BRANESKI, in 1764. It is hardly necessary to mention that the crown of Poland was elective, and that the people had been kept in a state of serfdom under a powerful aristocracy,—circumstances exceedingly favourable to the Russian designs, and productive at last of the infamous partition of Poland, and the virtual effacement of that ancient kingdom from the map of Europe. The first partition of Poland between Russia, Prussia, and Austria, took place in 1773, and the second, after a long struggle, in 1792, when Kosciusko was defeated by the Russian general, Suwarrow. Stanislaus abdicated his vain title in 1795, and took up his abode in Russia, where he died, in receipt of a pension, the proper reward of his career, in 1798. [E.R.]

STANLEY, EDWARD, bishop of Norwich, a younger son of Sir John Thomas Stanley of Alderley, in Cheshire, born 1770, author of a 'Familiar History of Birds,' published in 1835. He had been upwards of thirty years rector of Alderley, when he was elevated to the see of Norwich through his connection with the Whig party in 1837; d. 1849.

STANLEY, JOHN, a musical composer, 1713-86.

STANLEY, THOMAS, the name of three accomplished men of letters, the first of whom, SIR THOMAS STANLEY, of Laytonstone, in Essex, wrote poems, and was knighted by Charles I. The second THOMAS, and most famous of the three, was his son; he was a master of philosophy and polite learning, and a friend of William Fairfax, the translator of Tasso; his works are 'The History of Philosophy, and Lives of the Philosophers,' and some original poems, and translations from the Greek, born 1625, died in London, 1678. The third of the name was a son of the latter, who translated when very young the Histories of Ælian.

STANLEY, WM., a dignitary of the church, author of 'The Devotion of the Church of Rome compared with the Devotion of the Church of England,' 1647-1731.

STANSEL, V., a German astronomer, 1621-90.

STANYHURST, RICHARD, an Irish clergyman, known as a poet and historian, 1546-1618.

STANZIONI, M., an Ital. painter, 1585-1656.

STAPEL, JOHN BODÆUS A., a Dutch physician and botanist, honoured by Linnæus, d. 1636.

STAPLETON, SIR ROBERT, a native of Carlton, in Yorkshire, who fought in the interest of Charles I. at the battle of Edgehill, 1642, and adhered steadfastly to the royal cause; he wrote several dramatic pieces, and translations of the classic poets, died 1669.

STAPLETON, THOMAS, Roman Catholic professor of divinity at Louvain, known as a learned controversial writer, 1535-1598.

STARCK, SAMUEL, a native of Pomerania, distinguished as a theologian and Oriental scholar, 1640-1697. His grandson, JOHN AUGUSTUS, a theologian, Orientalist, and historian, professor at St. Petersburg, 1741-1816.

STARK, W., a London physician, died 1769.

STARINA, J., an Italian painter, 1354-1406.

STAROWOLSKI, SIMON, a Polish ecclesiastic and historian of his country, died 1656.

STASZIC, S., a Polish patriot, 1755-1806.

STATIUS, PUBLIUS P., a Roman poet, 61-96.

STAUNTON, SIR GEORGE LEONARD, an Irish physician, who rose to the post of attorney-general in Grenada, and having attached himself to Lord Macartney in the character of secretary, was afterwards known as a diplomatist, and his intimate adviser; his principal services were displayed in the arrest of Major-general Stuart, commander-in-chief of the Madras army, in treating with Tippoo Sultan, and in the embassy to China; of the latter he published an interesting account in 2 vols. 4to, 1797. Born in Galway, 1737; died 1801.

STAUPITZ, J., a German theologian, d. 1527.

STAVELEY, T., a learned antiquary, d. 1683.

STEBBING, HEN., a friend of Bishop Sherlock, known as a writer in the Bangorian controversy, and the attack on Warburton's Legation, d. 1763.

STEDMAN, J. G., a Scotch officer in the Dutch East India service, author of an interesting narrative, 1745-1797.

STEELE, SIR RICHARD, was born in 1671 at Dublin, to which his father had gone from England as secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant. At the Charterhouse School in London, he formed a life-long intimacy with Addison. Steele next went to Oxford, but, bent on being a soldier, and discouraged by his family, eloped and enlisted in the Horse Guards. His officers, knowing him to be a gentleman, and becoming aware of his attractive social qualities, procured an ensign's commission for him; and, in the gay company of the mess, he exhibited and cherished his good-hearted liveliness, his inclination for dissipated extravagance, and the sanguine flightiness which in later life made him a rash and unsuccessful speculator. Intervals of repentance for his follies gave birth, while he was in the army, to his tract 'The Christian Hero;' but he dealt more in play-writing, and produced lively and popular comedies, which had the merit (rare on the English stage for some time previously) of being morally correct. His first piece, 'The Funeral, or Love A-la-mode,' was acted in 1701, 'The Tender Husband' in 1703, and 'The Lying Lover' in 1704. His only subsequent drama

('The Drummer' being really Addison's) was 'The Conscious Lovers,' which did not appear till 1722. In 1709, by starting 'The Tatler,' he had the great merit of striking out a new kind of literary composition; and his large share in this first periodical, the active part he took in the 'Spectator,' and his still more active authorship in 'The Guardian,' place him second only to Addison among the Essayists. Before commencing 'The Tatler' he had become useful as a political pamphleteer on the Whig side, and was appointed 'Gazette' writer, and afterwards a commissioner of stamps. On the fall of the Whig ministry in 1710, the Tories, anxious to obtain the aid of his pen, allowed him to keep his place. But Steele, honourable true to his party, refused to write for their enemies, and, not content with silence, he insisted in 1711 on attacking the ministry in 'The Guardian,' and resigned his commissionership. He was then brought into the House of Commons, but expelled for matter relating to the succession to the crown contained in 'The Englishman' and 'The Crisis.' After the accession of George I., he again sat in parliament, was knighted, and appointed a commissioner for the forfeited estates in Scotland. He continued to write on politics. His 'Whig Examiner' has been noticed in the memoir of Addison. In his latest years he was poor and embarrassed and he died in Wales in 1729. [W.S.]

STEEN, F. VAN, a Flemish painter, born 1600.

STEEN, JAN, a Dutch painter, 1636-1689.

STEENWYCK, HENRY VAN, a Flemish painter, remarkable for his skill in delineating the interiors of churches and temples, 1550-1604. His son, of the same name, distinguished in the same line of art, was a friend of Vandyck, who introduced him to Charles I. He was born in 1589, and died in London at an unknown date. Another STEENWYCK, celebrated as a painter of still life, was born at Breda about 1640.

STEEVENS, GEORGE, the well-known commentator on the works of Shakspeare, was born Stepney 1736, and first appeared as an editor of the immortal dramatist in 1766. In 1770 he associated his labours with those of Johnson, and the joint edition appeared in 10 vols. 8vo, 1773. In 1793 it was reprinted in 15 vols., the criticisms of Malone having appeared in the interval. Steevens died in 1800.

STEFANI, P. DE, the earliest sculptor of the Neapolitan school, about 1228-1310. His brother THOMASO, a painter, was b. at Naples abt. 1230.

STEFANO, called *Il Fiorentino*, an Italian painter, grandson and pupil of Giotto, 1301-1370. THOMASO, his supposed son, called, from his style, *Il Giotto*, 1324-1356.

STEFFANI, AGOSTINO, a musical composer, claimed by the Germans as a native of Leipzig, and by the Italians as a countryman of theirs, was born in 1665, and was first known as a chorist at St. Mark's at Venice. He composed several operas, but the most celebrated and numerous of his works are his chamber duets. Died 1729.

STEFFENS, HEINRICH, a naturalist, miscellaneous wr., and patriot of Copenhagen, 1773-1815.

STEIBELT, D., a Germ. composer, 1760-1815.

STEIGUER, N. F. DE, a Swiss patriot, 1729-1800.

STEIN, CHRISTOPHER GODFREY DANIEL, a geographer and compiler, prof. at Berlin, 1771-1815.



Sir Richard Steele.



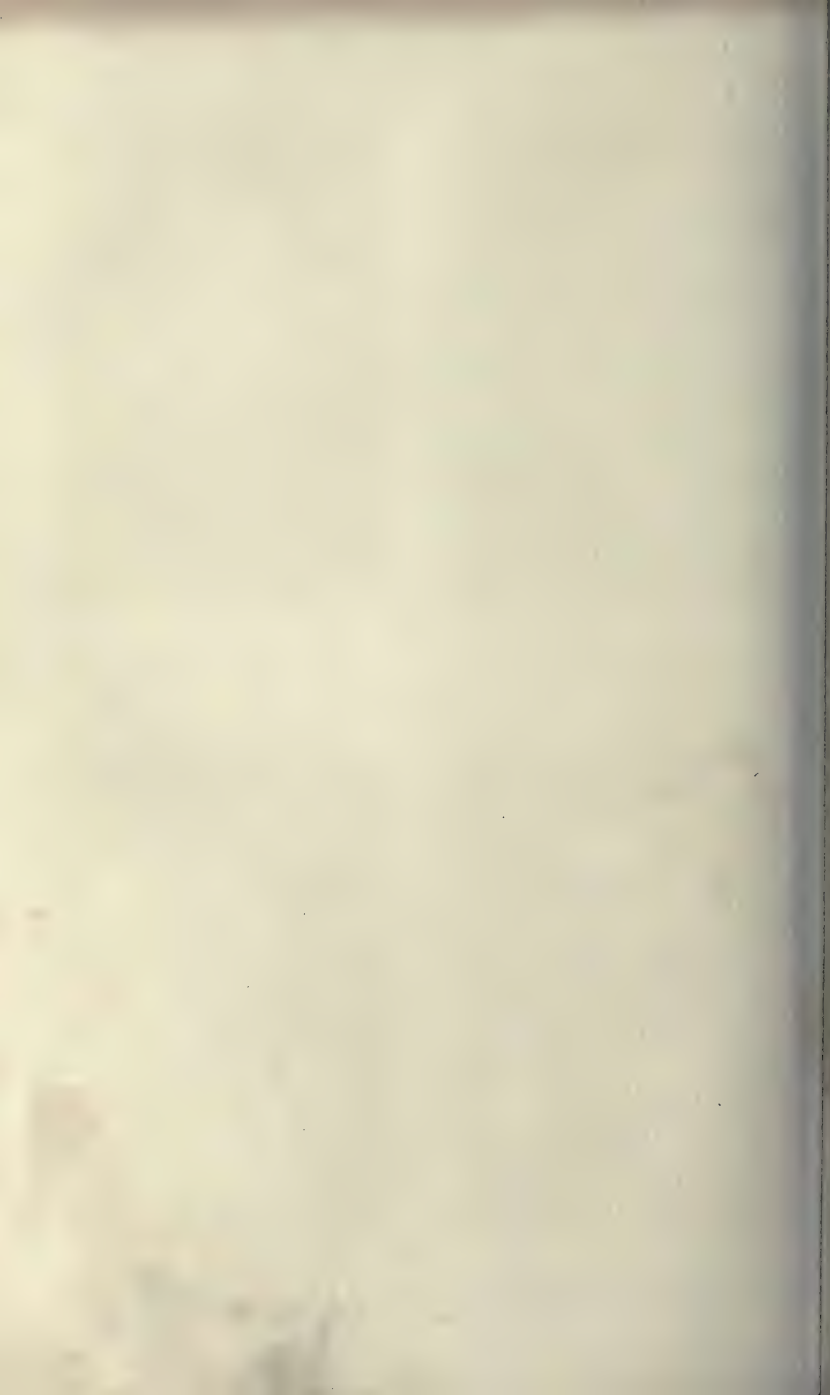
William Shakespeare.



Titian.



Sir Anthony Vandypke.



STEIN, G. W., a Germ. accoucheur, 1737-1803.
 STEIN, H. F. KARL, Baron Von, a Prussian statesman and enemy of Napoleon, was born at Cassau 1757, and became minister of finance and trade at Berlin on the death of Struensee 1804. Having been exiled from Prussia by the influence of the dictator of Europe he retired to Prague, and in the disastrous year 1812, was with the emperor Alexander at St. Petersburg. He lived in privacy after the peace till 1827, when political circumstances recalled him to public life; died 1831.

STEINBART, G. S., a Ger. philos., 1738-1809.
 STELLA, a family of French artists:—FRANCIS, painter of altar-pieces, 1563-1605. JAMES, the most eminent of the family, a painter, designer, and engraver, 1596-1657. FRANCIS, brother of the latter, 1603-1647. ANTOINE, their nephew, painter and engraver, 1630-1682. CLAUDE, sister of Antoine, 1634-1697. FRAUCOISE, a second sister, dates unknown. ANTOINETTE, a third sister, an engraver, 1635-1676.

STELLA, F. A., a Venetian writer, 1757-1833.
 STELLA, J. C., an Italian poet, 16th century.
 STELLINI, J., an Italian moralist, 1699-1770.
 STELLUTS, F., an Ital. naturalist, born 1577.
 STENBOCK, MAGNUS, Count, a Swedish general and patriot, period of Charles XII., was born in 1664, and first bore arms under the princes of Valdeck and Baden, in the coalition against Louis XIV. He joined the army of Charles XII. at the commencement of his campaigns, and in 1701 participated in the glorious victory of Narva. He then followed Charles in his meteor-like progress through Poland, and when, in 1707, the Swedish hero halted in Saxony, meditating where next he should lead his veterans, Stenbock was made governor of Scania; in which post he gained the confidence of the people by his firm administration of justice. In 1709 Charles was defeated by Peter the Great at the battle of Pultowa, and soon found himself shut up in Bender, on Turkish territory. The Danes, who had been defeated by Charles at the beginning of his career, took advantage of this crisis to break through their engagements, and send an invading army against Scania, where they took the town of Helsingburgh. Stenbock rushed to the field at the head of the Swedish militia, consisting partly of undisciplined peasants assembled in haste, and rivalling his absent sovereign in glory, gave the Danes a bloody defeat; he even followed the enemy into Germany, captured their cities, and gained a second great victory over the combined Saxon and Danish army. This, however, was the limit of his success. Listening to perfidious counsels, he penetrated into Holland, and the Russians having now joined his other enemies, he was at last compelled to capitulate. Stenbock became the prisoner of the Danes in 1712, and died in a miserable confinement in 1717. [E.R.]

STENGEL, L., a German physician, 1523-87.
 STENO, M., a doge of Venice, 1400-1413.

STENO, NICHOLAS, in Latin *Stenonius*, a famous anatomist, author of professional and theological works, born at Copenhagen 1638, died 1687.

STEPHANUS ATHENIENSIS, a Greek physician and professor of Christianity, 7th century.

STEPHANUS BYZANTINUS, a Greek grammarian and lexicographer, 5th century.

STEPHEN, the name of several saints:—
 1. *The Jewish martyr*, stoned shortly after the crucifixion of the Saviour, as recorded in Acts.
 2. *The first pope* of the name. 3. *The first king of Hungary* of the name. 4. *Stephen of Muret*, founder of a religious order in France, died 1124. 5. *An English abbot*, surnamed Harding, founder of several monasteries, died 1134.

STEPHEN, several popes of Rome:—STEPHEN I., reigned 253-257. STEPHEN II., died four days after his election, 752. STEPHEN III., successor of the latter; in his time Pepin was invited into Italy to subdue Astolphus, king of the Lombards, and the foundation was laid for the temporal sovereignty of the papacy, died 757. STEPHEN IV., reigned 768-772. STEPHEN V., who crowned Louis, son of Charlemagne, emperor, reigned seven months only, 817. STEPHEN VI., reigned 885-891. STEPHEN VII., remarkable chiefly for his disgraceful treatment of the corpse of Boniface V., succeeded that pontiff in 896, and was strangled by his predecessor's friends 897. STEPHEN VIII., predecessor of John, son of Marozia, 929-931. STEPHEN IX., another pope of the period in which Marozia figured, 939-942. STEPHEN X., an advocate for the marriage of the priests, and distinguished by his efforts to unite the two churches, reigned only a few months, 1057-1058. Sometimes only nine popes of this name are reckoned, Stephen II. being omitted.

STEPHEN, four kings of Hungary:—STEPHEN I., introduced Christianity into that country, and published a body of laws; he is numbered with the saints, and gives his name to the famous crown, reigned 997-1038. STEPHEN II., reigned 1114-1131. STEPHEN III., succeeded 1161; he aided the emperor, Manuel Comnenus, against the Venetians, and was twice dethroned for short periods, first by his uncle, Ladislas, and afterwards by Stephen, a brother of Ladislas; he died 1173. STEPHEN IV., reigned two years only, but gained an illustrious name by his victories over Ottocar, king of Bohemia, 1270-1272.

STEPHEN, king of Poland, surnamed BATHORI, was a noble Hungarian, born 1532, elected prince of Transylvania 1571, succeeded to Henry of Valois as king of Poland 1575, died 1586.

STEPHEN, king of England, was the third son of Adela, fourth daughter of William the Conqueror, and of Stephen, count of Blois. He was born in 1105, and was invited to the English court by his uncle, Henry I., who enriched him with estates and honours, and finally promoted his marriage with Matilda, heiress of the county of Boulogne, and niece to David, king of Scotland. On Henry's death in 1135, Stephen, who was then in France, hastened to England, and was crowned king to the prejudice of Henry's daughter, Matilda, empress of Germany; this event, however, was an advantage to the English nation, for he was a man 'noble and hardy, of passing comely favour and personage, excelling in martial policy, gentleness, and liberality towards all men, and though he had continual wars, yet did he never burthen his commons with exactions.' In such an age, there could be no question between a character thus described, residing at the seat of government, and a woman connected by the nearest ties to a distant land, and if many of the barons kept aloof from Stephen, it was probably far more from

a sense of the privileged despotism they might have retained in the latter case, than from any regard to the welfare of the state. It would seem, in fact, that Stephen's principal difficulties arose from his regard for the old Saxon population at a period when the barons were rising into importance, and to the disgust excited by it among the chivalrous aristocracy introduced by his grandfather; the insolence of whose bearing, and their followers infesting the highways, could not but be galling to the peaceful burgher. The intestine troubles produced by these causes were commenced by David of Scotland, to whom Matilda was more nearly related than Stephen. Invading England in the spring of 1136, that prince was induced to retire by the cession of Cumberland; but returning again, in the year following, was defeated at the battle of the Standard, fought on Cutton Moor, August 22, 1138. Then followed, in September, 1139, the arrival of Matilda, supported by the earl of Gloucester, and the disaffected barons, to whose forces Stephen was compelled to yield: the triumph of Matilda lasted from February to September, 1141, when the king recovered his liberty, and his rival took refuge in Normandy. Nor yet was Stephen allowed to wear the crown in peace, for Matilda having resigned her pretensions to Henry Plantagenet, her son, that chivalrous prince landed an army at Wareham, in 1153, and met the forces of Stephen at Wallingford. The threatened bloodshed, however, was now avoided by an armistice, for at this juncture the son of Stephen expired, and he was easily prevailed upon to conclude a treaty recognizing Henry as his successor, who had only just arrived at the age of manhood, and could afford to wait a few years: the interval was brief indeed, for Stephen died the year following, aged forty-nine, 1154. The foreign troops drawn by Stephen from Brittany and Flanders, and the fortresses erected by the barons in their contests with him, were alike harassing to the people during his troubled reign, and besides all this he maintained a difficult struggle with the papal clergy. [E.R.]

STEPHEN, JAMES, a lawyer and political writer, who suggested and arranged the system of continental blockade, by which Napoleon was so greatly embarrassed during the late war; he was first known as a reporter on the 'Morning Chronicle,' but attracted the attention of government by his anonymous pamphlet, entitled 'War in Disguise, or the Frauds of Neutral Flags,' soon after which he became member for Tralee. Mr. Stephen was connected by marriage with Wilberforce, and having resided some years at St. Christophers, he was well acquainted with the colonies, and proved himself a valuable adherent in the cause of negro emancipation. Died 1832.

STEPHEN, JOHN, a Danish hist., 1599-1650.

STEPHENS, ALEXANDER, a miscellaneous writer, born at Elgin, in Scotland, 1757; died 1821. His works are 'A History of the War of the French Revolution,' 'Memoirs of Horne Tooke,' 'Public Characters.' Besides these he was a contributor to the 'Annual Obituary,' and the 'Monthly Magazine.'

STEPHENS, HENRY, the first of a family of French printers, the most distinguished in those early times, when the most learned men devoted themselves to the perfection of the new art; he

was born at Paris about 1470, began printing 1503, and died 1520. FRANCIS, his eldest son, is known to have carried on the business from 1537 to 1547. ROBERT, the brother of Francis and second son of Henry, born at Paris 1503, was protected by Francis I., but after that monarch's death had a severe struggle with the doctors at the Sorbonne; their enmity drove him to Geneva in 1552, and he died there in the Calvinist faith 1559. CHARLES, brother of the latter, carried on the noble work in which his family had embarked their fortunes, from 1555 to 1564. HENRY, son of Robert, one of the most learned men and finest spirits of his age, was born at Paris 1538, he ruined himself in the cause, and died in the hospital of Lyons 1506. Several others of the family are mentioned, the last, ESTIENNE ATOINE, born at Geneva 1594, ended his arduous career at the hospital Hôtel Dieu 1674.

STEPHENS, J., a learned divine, 1592-1665.

STEPHENS, JOHN, an officer of the army James II., who maintained himself by his sword after the success of the revolution, and wrote several works for the booksellers, died 1726.

STEPHENS, R., an Eng. antiquary, died 1717.

STEPHENS, W., an English divine, died 1717.

STEPHENSON, GEORGE, a civil engineer and extraordinary genius, not only in his art but in affairs in general. As the names of Brindley and Smeaton are connected with our canal system, that of Arkwright with mechanical spinning; Watt with the steam engine; of Fulton with steam navigation; so is that of George Stephenson connected with our railway system, and we may say with the railway system of the world. Born to humble parents at Wylam, in the county of Durham, about nine miles west of Newcastle-on-Tyne, in April, 1787, he seems to have been left to his own resources for education. His first job was picking turnips at twopence per day. As a boy he was a 'trapper' in the coal workings; and there, in the lonely hours he spent with the few of the men in the pit depending on his attention to the *air trap* which he had to open and close, germinated the idea which, long after matured, entitled him to be classed among the great benefactors of mankind. When he was fourteen or fifteen years of age he worked at Water-row pit as brakesman on the waggon-way between Wylam and Newburn. He, therefore, became early experienced in the working of and laws of motion of waggons and railways. As he often referred to this experience in later years, and to actual experiments made that time, we have another proof to add to many more that genius will always declare itself as early as the special subject of its delight is presented for contemplation. About 1805 Stephenson left his father's roof and went to Killingworth, the centre of the collieries worked by the 'grand alliance' of Lords Ravensworth and partners. He went to Killingworth still a brakesman; but soon afterwards got the charge of the steam engine, an advancement which arose from the circumstance of his having successfully remedied defects in the valve gear of the engine, after several ineffectual attempts had been made to do so by a then celebrated Geordy Dobbins, whose actual business it was. Stephenson had before this acquired a reputation among his fellow-workmen as a repairer of clocks and watches. A

pointed *engineer* in consequence of this success, he married, and a son was born, an only child, Robert, who was early associated with his father in the glorious career tracked by the name of Stephenson, father and son. Between 1807 and 1815 Stephenson's attention was much drawn to the subject of locomotive engines, many attempts having been made during that period to introduce them on to the tramways and edge railways of the Northumberland and Durham coal districts, with but very partial success. After various trials and modifications of his designs, George Stephenson started a locomotive on the Killingworth railway on the 6th of March, 1815, which embodied every essential part of the locomotive of the present day, with the exception of the tubular boiler and expansion gear. This was not the starting point of Stephenson's public career, however, although it was about this period that from his genius having been turned in another, for the moment, more important direction, he actually did come prominently before the public. It was as an inventor of the miners' safety lamp that Stephenson's pre-eminent merit was first recognized. As an independent inventor of a safety lamp, depending on the same principles as that of Sir Humphrey Davy's lamp, Stephenson was presented by a number of the leading coal owners of the north with one thousand pounds and a piece of plate. On that occasion the chairman, Mr. Charles John Brandling, said:—‘A great deal of controversy, and he was sorry to say of animosity, had prevailed upon the subject of the safety lamp; but this he trusted, after the example of moderation that had been set by Mr. Stephenson's friends, would subside, and all personalities cease to be remembered. As to the claim of that individual to testify their gratitude to whom they were that day assembled, he thought every doubt must have been removed in the mind of unprejudiced persons by a perusal of the evidence recently laid before the public. He begged Mr. Stephenson's acceptance of this token of their esteem, wishing him health long to enjoy it, and to enable him to employ those talents with which Providence had blessed him for the benefit of his fellow-creatures.’ Stephenson in acknowledging the gift, gave the following pledge, which was nobly redeemed during the subsequent part of his valuable life.—‘I shall ever reflect with pride and gratitude that my labours have been honoured with the approbation of such a distinguished meeting; and you may rest assured that my time and any talent I possess shall hereafter be employed in such manner as not to give you, gentlemen, any cause to regret the countenance and support you have so generously afforded me.’ Though men of Stephenson's scope and frame of mind are in a great measure independent of education, they most thoroughly understand the advantages of it. George Stephenson, therefore, took special care to secure his son's receiving every advantage in this way, and was well rewarded even in the beginning; for Robert Stephenson carried off mathematical and philosophical prizes from Edinburgh university. The first locomotive railway, for the purposes of travelling according to the present principle of action, was constructed between Stockton and Darlington. Stephenson was engineer. The safety-lamp testimonial had enabled him, in partnership

with certain capitalists and his son, to establish the now world-renowned engine factory in Newcastle. On the opening of the Darlington railway, in 1825, Stephenson's engines travelled with a speed of ten miles an hour; but his ideas and anticipations of the capabilities of this mode of transit, both as to speed and the effect it would produce when generally adopted, as he foresaw it must be ultimately, were such as he did not then even dare to express for fear of being pronounced insane! With the engineering of the Liverpool and Manchester railway, Stephenson entered upon the field of his great fame; and from 1825 to 1847 he occupied the foremost position of all railway engineers, whether in Britain or on the continent. His son, and his pupils and assistants, spread the fame of his name and the principles of his practice from one end of the world to the other, and continue to do so. Stephenson was a man of iron frame of body and mind, of plain manners, ardent temperament, eminently social habits; too confident of his powers and too sure of his position to be ambitious; he unflinchingly pursued his own ends by all means, and seldom if ever failed in accomplishing his objects. He amassed great wealth, partly from his profession; but he was also an extensive coal proprietor, and it is no small portion of his renown that he mainly, on his own account, established the inland coal trade to the metropolis. He died at Tapton house near Chesterfield, aged sixty-seven, on the 12th August, 1848.

[L.D.B.G.]

STEPNEY, GEORGE, an English poet and ambassador of the reign of James II., 1663-1707.

STERBEECK, F., a Flemish botanist, 17th ct.

STERLING, JOHN, one of the most independent and true-hearted thinkers of this age, generally known as an essayist and critic, was born at Kames castle, in the Isle of Bute, in 1806. His father, Captain Edward Sterling, was a native of Waterford in Ireland, but was descended from a Scotch officer—one of those who acquired military distinction in the army of Gustavus Adolphus. Captain Sterling also was a political writer, and editor of the *Times* newspaper. From 1810 to 1814 he resided in Glamorganshire, where his son became deeply imbued with that love of nature, and the ‘metaphysical and religious’ value of its scenes, which is so conspicuous in his letters and essays. On the fall of Napoleon in 1814 the family went to reside in France, and barely managed to effect their escape in the following year, when the exile of Elba returned to reassert his rights; the family then settled in London. In 1824 John Sterling was sent to Trinity College, Cambridge, and remained there till 1827, when he left without taking a degree, but returned for that purpose in 1833, on resolving to enter the Church of England. Here he studied the classics under Archdeacon Hare, and though he did not become a thorough scholar, it is pleasant to read the confession of his old teacher that he was ‘something better’ in the mastery which he obtained over the spirit of the old Greek poetry and philosophy. In the interval between leaving college and taking orders, Sterling became a contributor to the *Athenæum* and other periodicals, and pursued his literary avocations in London, under the influence of such men as Coleridge and Wordsworth, not to

forget his friends Carlyle and Frederick Maurice; in 1830 he married the sister of the lady who became the wife of the latter. The connection of Sterling with the church as curate of Herstmonceux, of which place his friend, Archdeacon Hare, was rector, lasted no more than about six months, but in this period he devoted himself with religious zeal to all the arduous duties of a country curate; his health meanwhile giving way, and his convictions gradually ripening towards a more universal faith than that of the church articles. Before taking the curacy he had resided some two years at St. Vincent, in the West Indies, and after leaving it he once more travelled under more genial skies than those of England, a measure rendered necessary by his tendency to consumption. These travels extended, by easy stages and long halts, from the south of France to Italy and Madeira, and were varied by his occupations as an author, but still more by the restless energy of his mind as a thinker, engaged in the deep problems opened up by the study of German literature and the Bible—no longer to him a mere historical narrative but a great symbol, the interpretation of which none of his masters could furnish. About 1841 he published his tragedy of 'Strafford,' which had been to him a labour of love, the one in which his genius 'swam the lightest,' but it fell still-born from the press. In 1843 his sensitive frame, already weakened by the malady which consumed him, received a severe shock from the death of his mother and his wife within a day or two of each other, and he breathed his last, kindly watched in his last illness by Mrs. Maurice, in the spring of 1844. Having appointed Archdeacon Hare and Mr. Carlyle his literary executors, the former published a collection of his works, to which a memoir was prefixed, in 1848; and the latter his picturesque and affecting 'Life of John Sterling,' in 1851. We need not dwell on the distinction between these two works,—the one lamenting his earnest strivings towards the truth as a deplorable fall, and the other so graphically sketching the 'victorious believer and the victorious doer.' We may add, however, one pregnant sentence from the pen of Sterling himself:—'The quantity of inwardness, faith, and power, which has come before me in my own generation, cannot, I think, pass away into the Invisible without helping towards some great outward revolution. But O! how perilous will be the position of any man who may stand forth as the leader and standard-bearer in such a movement! For how small and weakly charged were the "lofts of storied thunder" even in Luther's time, which the prince of this world could set loose against him, compared with those of modern civilization and philosophy, which would be just as fierce in their way as were, of old, the papacy and the empire.' [E.R.]

STERN, J., a Bavarian painter, 1698-1746.

STERN, T., a Dutch engraver, 17th century.

STERNE, or STERNE, JOHN, a learned Irish physician, nephew to the famous Usher, at the time of his birth bishop of Meath, was born in that county 1622, and died 1669. He was better known as a theologian than a physician, and has left some learned works. His son, JOHN, successively bishop of Down and Clogher, died 1755.

STERNE, LAURENCE, though born in 1713 at Clonmel, owed his Irish birth, and the passing of

his childhood in Ireland, to the fact that his father the younger son of a Yorkshire squire, was then lieutenant in a marching regiment. Laurence was educated by his father's kinsmen; and about 1741 a clerical uncle obtained for him a prebend in York Cathedral, and the living of Sutton, in the East Riding. In addition to these preferments after his marriage in 1741, his wife's family presented him to the parish of Stillington. Thereafter the two parishes being adjacent, he continued to perform duty in both, residing at Sutton, amusing himself (in his own words) with 'books, painting, fiddling, and shooting,' publishing a couple of sermons, quarrelling with his clerical brethren, and collecting, by observation and reading, the materials on which his literary fame was to be built. He became celebrated immediately on publishing his first two volumes of 'Tristram Shandy' in 1759, and his reputation increased till the appearance of the ninth and last volume in 1766. The 'Sentimental Journey,' which came out in 1768, was undoubtedly inferior, but is still the favourite with many readers. His way of life soon ceased to be even outwardly, respectable. His publication of two volumes of Sermons in 1760 was a pecuniary speculation. In the same year he obtained another Yorkshire living; but his clerical duties seem to have occupied from this time very little of his attention. He wandered about, enjoying his noisome life in London, and making two continental journeys, the one into France, the other into Italy. The lightmindedness so evident in his works, was not least so in the posthumous 'Letters,' edited by his daughter, led him into dissolute habits, which impropriety was the least serious. He died, in lodgings in London, in 1768, leaving a family quite unprovided for. The moral tendency of Sterne's writings is unquestionably low; his freedom of plagiarism, especially from Rabelais and Molière, is audacious; but his airy and graceful humour is admirable, and some of his characters are among the most natural and original of comic portraits. [W.]

STERNE, RICHARD, a native of Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, who attended Laud at his execution in the character of chaplain, and after the restoration became archbishop of York. He wrote a treatise on Logic, and some Latin poems, besides his share in Walton's Polyglott Bible; 1596-1668.

STERNHOLD, THOMAS, an English scholar and poet, whose principal claim to remembrance is his share in the versification of the Psalms, d. 1533.

STESICHORUS, a Greek poet, 640-560 B.C.

STETTEN, PAUL VON, a Ger. historian, 1717-1786. His brother, of the same name, 1731-1801.

STEUART-DENHAM, SIR JAS., a Scottish economist, grandson of the lord advocate of this name, born at Edinburgh 1712, died 1770.

STEVENS, A., an English architect, died 1725.

STEVENS, GEORGE ALEXANDER, a satirical and humorous writer, originally known as a singing player, author of 'The History of Pope John,' a novel, 'Lectures upon Heads,' and a number of songs, the most popular of which was 'The Storm,' died 1784.

STEVENS, R. J. S., a composer, 1753-1833.

STEVENS, WILLIAM, a tradesman of London, cousin to Bishop Horne, and distinguished by his theological writings, 1732-1807.

STEVENS, W. B., a divine and poet, 1755-1800.

STEVENSON, SIR JOHN ANDREW, a famous musical composer, born in Ireland 1759, died 1833. His most popular work is the arrangement of the Irish melodies, adapted to the words of Moore, and executed in conjunction with him. He also wrote for the stage, and composed many anthems and glees.

STEVENSON, JOHN HALL, a clever satirist and humorous writer, described by Laurence Sterne, who was his intimate friend, in the character of *Eugenius* in *Tristram Shandy*, author of 'Crazy Tales,' 'Fables for Grown Gentlemen,' 'Lyric Epistles,' and 'Moral Tales,' 1718-1785.

STEVENSON, ROBERT, a civil engineer, the chief points of whose character were great sagacity, fortitude, and perseverance. In private life he was a man of sterling worth, who consecrated to beneficial ends every talent committed to his trust. Born at Glasgow in June, 1772, the son of a West India merchant, he was, while yet an infant, left fatherless, and circumstances conspired to render the widow and her only son, Robert, by no means well provided for. But the mother's energy overcame these difficulties, and Robert Stevenson received a good elementary education. About 1787 his mother married Mr. Thomas Smith, an ingenious man, who had commenced life as a finsmith in Edinburgh, but who afterwards successfully improved the mode of illuminating lighthouses, by substituting oil lamps with parabolic mirrors for the open coal fires which formerly served as beacons for the mariner. Stevenson was at the early age of nineteen intrusted by his step-father with the superintendence of the erection of the lighthouse on the Little Cumbrae in the Frith of Clyde, and through this connection became, about 1797, engineer to the Northern Lighthouse Board, an office which he resigned in 1843, after having filled its arduous duties for about half a century. The great work of Stevenson's life, that upon which his reputation as an engineer principally rests, is the Bell Rock lighthouse. To him is due the honour of conceiving and executing, a tower of masonry on the Bell Rock, a situation, undoubtedly, from the level of the rock, which is covered at every tide, of much greater difficulty than the Eddystone. His zeal, ever alive to the possibility of improving on the conceptions of his great master, Smeaton, led him to introduce some advantageous changes in the arrangements of the masonry of the tower, suggested by the facility of procuring stones of greater dimensions than Smeaton had been able to get from the granite quarries of Cornwall. Stevenson may, with the strictest propriety, be said to have created the lighthouse system of Scotland, and brought about its present state of perfection. In no country has the caloric system of illuminating lighthouses been carried out so perfectly as in Scotland; and whether we consider the accuracy and beauty of the optical apparatus, the arrangements of the buildings, or the discipline observed by the light-keepers, we cannot fail to recognize the impress of that energetic and comprehensive cast of mind which directed the whole. In works of general engineering Stevenson was very extensively engaged in every part of Britain, and takes rank with Rennie and Telford in the annals of the profession. Mr. Stevenson died

on the 12th July, 1850, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. [L.D.B.G.]

STEVENSON, W., an antiquarian, died 1821.

STEVENSON, WILLIAM, a clerk in the record office, known as a miscellaneous writer, 1772-1829.

STEVIN, SIMON, in Latin *Stevinus*, a Flemish mathematician, teacher of Prince Maurice, and inspector of the dykes in Holland, died 1633.

STEWART, DUGALD, born in Edinburgh, 22d November, 1753; died at his seat on the Frith of Forth, 11th June, 1828:—the eloquent disciple of Reid, and chief expounder of the Philosophy of the Scottish School. Appointed, at the early age of twenty-one, to succeed his father in the Mathematical Chair in the University of Edinburgh,—an office honourably filled by him for five years; he was on the retirement of Dr. Fergusson, elected Professor of Moral Philosophy. The charm of his style and manner was so great, and such the clearness of his exposition, that in a brief time his class-room was crowded by rising Youth from all quarters of the United Kingdom; and it is not to be denied that in conjunction with PLAYFAIR and other celebrated men then in Edinburgh, he contributed powerfully to confirm that generous liberality of Thought prevailing in our northern metropolis, when Horner, Lansdowne, Brougham, Russell, &c. lived there as young men. This peculiar influence of his teaching too, was strengthened by personal intercourse with him. Of easy access, a kindly gravity, and much openness, he possessed every quality necessary to attach his pupils: and it is not rare even at this late day, to hear him spoken of with more than admiration. Stewart retained his office until 1810, when, on his retirement, Dr. Thomas Brown was instituted to the Chair.—We wish it were possible to account as highly the Metaphysician, as we require to account the Man. His works, indeed, are voluminous, and few authors ever had the gift of a warmer, more perspicuous or persuasive style. Whatever idea he touches, he unquestionably adorns: nevertheless it cannot be asserted either that Stewart has done much to advance Speculation, or that he had personally attained an adequate grasp of the History of Philosophy, and the place it has occupied in the long development of Humanity. REID and he, it must be remembered, stood in very different positions. Reid was essentially a Discoverer. Whatever the merit or defects of his system, it was a system framed by himself. Stewart, on the other hand, received it as a *work accomplished*: and, had he possessed the ability of his Master, the Philosophy of the Scottish School would have grown greater under his hands, and passed on towards the condition of a Science. Undoubtedly he improved its phraseology, for instance, for the term 'Principles of Common Sense,' he substituted 'Laws or Elements of Belief;' he strengthened some of its weaker parts, and gave precision to others; and he enriched Reid's account of the Faculties, by much felicitous and apposite illustration—witness his elaborate account of the Laws of Association: but, beyond Reid, he did not advance one hair's breadth: with him, as with his master, Philosophy confined itself to a statement or examination of some fundamental ideas of the Reason; neither attempting to account for them, nor to ascend to their origin, nor to follow them to

their applications. He left the Scottish School in all vital respects, in the condition in which he found it,—‘having,’ in the words of Cousin, ‘a commencement in psychology, but no regular logic, neither a metaphysic, nor a theodicea, nor a cosmology—a little of morals and politics, but no system.’ Stewart’s best work—that in which alone we discern marks of scientific Thought—is his *Philosophical Essays*; and his worst, is the most famous, viz., the *Historical Dissertation* in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. It may seem a harsh and presumptuous deliverance, but we have no dread of its being gainsaid—that in our higher Philosophical Literature, it would be difficult to find a less adequate treatment of so great a theme. From the absence of coherence—the absence of any trace of unity or comprehensive principle, the *Dissertation* is liker the expansion of a commonplace book, than an effort to contemplate the continuous flow of Human Thought. It evinces too, an extraordinary defect of sympathy with the whole progress of speculation in modern continental Europe; Stewart manifestly knew nothing of KANT; and he did not think it necessary to take notice of SPINOZA! A singular illustration, surely, how strictly *insular*, we Scotchmen have been as Thinkers, until within these recent years: and therein a promise that brighter lights, in many ways, will break over our future.—Let us conclude in the spirit in which we began, and pay to the memory of Stewart, the tribute owing to a benevolent, upright, and liberal man of undoubted talent—one of the most polished writers of his day, and as fascinating a Teacher as ever occupied a chair in our Metropolitan University. [J.P.N.]

STEWART, MATTHEW, D.D., born at Rothsay in 1717; died in 1785. A pupil of Robert Simson in the College of Glasgow, he early evinced great mathematical talent; and, having given ample evidence alike of his tastes and power, he was called from the living of Roseneath to succeed Maclaurin in Edinburgh in 1747. He discharged the duties of this important office until 1772, when his son, the well-known Scottish metaphysician, began to assist him. Like all our British mathematicians of that period, Dr. Stewart was strongly attached to Geometrical Methods; and he evinced his singular command of them in the discovery, while at Roseneath, of the propositions published under the title ‘Geometrical Theories,’ by his ‘Tracts, Physical and Mathematical,’ and his ‘Propositiones More Veterum Demonstratæ:’—the latter set of propositions, however, having been discovered by analytical methods, although demonstrated synthetically. The subsequent introduction of the Continental analysis into Britain, greatly diminished the interest at one time attached to such exertations: but if we mistake not, the discovery of new, general, and very powerful methods in Geometrical treatment, is about to produce a useful revival of old Tastes. [J.P.N.]

STEWART, ROBERT. See CASTLEREAGH.

STEWART-DENHAM. See STEUART.

STIFEL, MICHAEL, in Latin *Stifelinus*, a Lutheran divine and mathematician, died 1567.

STILES, EZRA, an American divine, president of Yale College, and author of a curious history of three of the regicides who fled to America at the period of the restoration, 1727-1795.

STILICHO, FLAVIUS, a Vandal of great genius and bravery, who distinguished himself at the declining period of the Roman empire and was advanced to the highest dignities of the state by Theodosius the Great. After serving in the war he represented that sovereign and sustained the dignity of the Roman name at the court of Persia then ruled by Sapor III., and on his return was rewarded with the hand of Serena, the emperor adopted daughter, besides being intrusted, in 393, with the guardianship of his two sons, Arcadius and Honorius. On the division of the empire Stilicho became virtual governor of the West, the character of first minister to Honorius, while the same power in the East was exercised by Rufinus, under Arcadius, the other emperor. The military genius of Stilicho, after this period, was exhibited in the reduction of Africa, which had been led into a revolt by Eutropius, the successor of Rufinus at the Eastern court, and subsequently in the great contests with Alaric and Radagaisus. In the year 403 he routed the former near Verona and in 406 put the hosts of the latter to flight, and killed their commander. While Stilicho lived sustained the fortunes of the Roman name, but was accused of having a secret understanding with Alaric, and treacherously put to death in 408. The wives and children of 30,000 Germans who were in his service were massacred at the same time. [E.F.]

STILL, JOHN, bishop of Bath and Wells, author of one of our vile old plays, died 1607.

STILLING, JOHN HENRY, or JUNG-STILLING, a native of Florenburg, in Nassau, where he was born in 1740, remarkable as a philosopher and miscellaneous writer. Though brought up in humble circumstances, he became, by the force of his natural talents, a physician and professor at the university of Strasburg, where he died in 1801. Author of ‘Theory of the Human Spirit,’ &c.

STILLINGFLEET, DR. EDWARD, was born, 1635, at Cranborn, Dorsetshire. Being destined for the church, he was entered a student of John’s College, Cambridge, and being ordained in 1657, was immediately presented to the rectory of Sutton, Nottinghamshire. During his residence in this place, he published his ‘Origines Sacre,’ an apology or defence of revealed religion—a treatise manifesting so rare a combination of natural talent and acquired learning, that his reputation as a divine spread far and wide. A shower of preferment was rained upon him. He was first appointed preacher of the Rolls’ chapel, then to the rectory of St. Andrew’s, Holborn, lecturer at the Temple and chaplain in ordinary to king Charles II. In 1685 he published his ‘Antiquities of the British Church.’ In 1688, immediately subsequent to the revolution, he was promoted to the see of Worcester; but, instead of reposing in the indolent enjoyment of his dignity, he engaged with increased ardour in the pursuits of theological literature, particularly in the composition of some controversial works against the Socinians, as well as a metaphysical discussion with Locke. He died in 1701. His works are comprised in 6 vols. folio. [R.]

STILPO, a Stoic philosopher, 306 B.C.

STIRLING, J., a mathematician, 18th century.

STIRLING, WILLIAM, earl of, a Scottish diplomatist and poet, whose descendant is the present

claimant of lands in Nova Scotia, granted to his ancestor by Charles I., 1580-1640.

STOBÆUS, J., a Greek writer, 5th century.

STOCKADE, N., a Flemish painter, 17th cent.

STOCCHI, F., an Italian astrologer, 1599-1661.

STOCK, SIMON, an English monk, who became general of the Carmelites, and is known as an ascetic writer, died 1265.

STOCKDALE, P., a Scotch poet, 1736-1811.

STOCKVICH, H., a Dutch painter, 1761-1818.

STOFFLER, or STOEFFLER, JOHN, a German astronomer, born of poor parents, 1452, died 1531.

STOFFLET, N., a Venetian general, 1751-1796.

STOKE, E., a Dutch chronicler, 14th century.

STOLBERG, FREDERIC LEOPOLD, Count, a German diplomatist and man of letters, 1750-1819.

STONE, EDMUND, a Scottish mathematician, whose father was gardener to the duke of Argyll; he was patronised by the duke when a discovery was made of his self-acquired learning, but died in poverty 1768.

STONEHOUSE, or STONEHOUSE, SIR JAMES, an infidel physician, who became a convert to Christianity, and a religious writer, 1716-1795.

STORACE, S., an eminent composer, 1763-96.

STORCH, A., a German theologian, 1501-1557.

STORCH, H. F. VON, a celebrated political economist and statistician, b. in Riga 1766, d. 1835.

STORCH, NICHOLAS, founder of the religious doctrines of the anabaptists, was born at Stolberg in Saxony, towards the close of the fifteenth century, and was therefore a young man when Luther commenced preaching the doctrines of the reformation. He went much farther than Luther in proscribing ancient authorities, for he denounced all external documents and traditions whatsoever, and accepting no book but the Bible, he taught his disciples to renounce the study of literature and theology, and trust to the Spirit of God to enlighten their understandings. He insisted, also, on the necessity of re-baptism, when that ceremony had been performed in infancy, on the principle, that it was an act of faith, and could not otherwise be valid. Neither Calvin nor Luther could tolerate these doctrines, and they became still more hateful to the princes of Germany, when political ends, and the doctrine of the community of goods was associated with them. For years past the poor half-starved and half-naked serfs of Germany had been accustomed to assemble in great numbers, and with 'Bread and Cheese' inscribed on their banners, had threatened the complete overthrow of the existing state of society. This state of things glanced at in another article (LEYDEN) and it led to much bloodshed: at length the elector of Saxony, at the pressing instance of Luther, banished their spiritual guide, in addition to executing their political in the person of Munzer, 1525. Storch as a man of the most amiable disposition, but the opponents of the present day deny all connection with his party, to avoid the odium belonging to these scenes of turbulence. He died in his retreat at Munich, 1530. [E.R.]

STORCK, A., a Dutch painter, 1650-1708.

STORY, JOSEPH, an American judge and master of jurisprudence, author of 'Commentaries on the Conflict of Laws,' 1779-1845.

STOSCH, P., a German antiquarian, 1691-1757.

STOTHARD, THOMAS, a distinguished painter

and designer, whose beautiful compositions have become familiar to the public by the engravings of Collins, Heath, Parker, Cronick, and Medland. He was born in London 1755, and exhibited the earliest proofs of his talent in Bell's edition of the British Poets. The subjects graced by his pencil since then amount in number to many thousands, and they are often marked by that beauty of form and sense of human happiness, which are the highest recommendations of the pictorial art to the popular taste. The 'Procession of the Flitch of Bacon,' the 'Canterbury Pilgrimage,' and the 'Wellington Shield,' are well known; died 1834. His son, CHARLES ALFRED, an antiquarian draughtsman, author of 'Monumental Effigies of Great Britain,' was born 1787, and accidentally killed 1821.

STOW, JOHN, one of our most valued antiquarian writers, was the son of a merchant tailor of London, and was born in Cornhill about 1525. He quitted his trade when in his fortieth year, and being patronised by Archbishop Parker and Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester, devoted his time to antiquarian studies. His first work, published 1565, was 'The Summary of the Chronicles of England,' which was published in an enlarged form, under the title of 'Flores Historiarum,' in 1600. His famous 'Survey of London' appeared in 1598. Stow lived to beg his daily bread in his eightieth year, and died 1605.

STOWELL, WILLIAM, SCOTT, Lord, brother of Lord Eldon, civilian and member of the privy council, was born in Durham, 1745. His father was a coal factor in Newcastle, and that town was in hourly expectation of the rebels when his mother approached her confinement; she was lowered from the walls in a basket, therefore, and conveyed to the other side of the river, at great hazard, where she gave birth to the subject of this notice, and his twin sister Barbara. Having completed his education at Oxford, Scott was admitted a fellow of that university in 1765; in 1772 he became bachelor of civil law, and in 1773, after his admission as a bencher of the Middle Temple, was elected by the members of convocation to the office of Camden's reader of Ancient Histories. He held this appointment till 1785, and in the interim took the degree of doctor in civil law; he also made the acquaintance of Dr. Johnson, whom he accompanied to Edinburgh. He now rose from one post of distinction to another, until in 1798, he was appointed judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and a privy councillor. In 1790 he entered parliament as member for one of the pocket boroughs, but in 1801 took a more honourable seat as representative of the university of Oxford, where his exertions had insured a high degree of prosperity and efficiency to the Bodleian Library. He continued to represent the university till he was raised to the peerage on the coronation of George IV. in 1821; the office of admiralty judge he retained till 1828, a period of thirty years, honourably illustrated by the Reports of his decisions, which have been published by Dr. Robinson. Lord Stowell died January 28th, 1836. He was twice married, the second time to a daughter of the famous Admiral Earl Howe. [E.R.]

STRABO, a Greek historian and geographer, author of one of the most valuable relics of antiquity, being a description of nearly every part of

the world known in his time, namely, the first century of the Christian era. This work is indispensable to the elucidation of ancient history.

STRADA, FAMILIAR, an Italian priest, historian of the 'Wars in the Netherlands,' 1572-1649.

STRADA, J., a Flemish painter, 1536-1605.

STRADELLA, ALESSANDRO, a Neapolitan, who flourished about the year 1650. He was an excellent composer, singer, and performer on the violin. The romantic incidents in the life of Stradella have often been narrated, and some years since they were selected as the subject of an opera, the music of which was composed by Von Flotow. He died from wounds inflicted upon him by the stilettoes of two Venetian assassins, somewhere about the year 1670. His compositions were chiefly of a miscellaneous character. [J.M.]

STRAFFORD, THOMAS WENTWORTH, earl of, victim of his efforts to establish the arbitrary power of Charles I. in England, was the son of Sir William Wentworth, of Wentworth-Woodhouse in Yorkshire, and was born in Chancery Lane, London, in 1593. He was the eldest of twelve children, and having succeeded to the estates of his father, was soon after appointed *custos rotulorum* (keeper of the archives) for the West Riding, and in 1621 became member of parliament for his native county. At the commencement of the reign of Charles I., during the arbitrary administration of Buckingham, Wentworth stood nobly by the rights of the people—he even bore imprisonment, the deprivation of his offices, and his tyrannical exclusion from parliament: he was among the foremost promoters of the famous Petition of Right: for, said he, 'We must vindicate—what? New things? No,—our ancient, legal, and vital liberties, by setting such a seal upon them as no licentious spirit shall hereafter dare to infringe.' It may seem strange that a man whose political life commenced thus, should leave his party and become the first sacrifice on the altar of freedom, but there are two considerations which explain all such anomalies—those of *character* and *circumstance*. Strafford was a man of pre-eminent genius, haughty, audacious, and fond of power—of that stamp who mingle with their nobler qualities a reserved ambition, and ever hold themselves in readiness, like the couchant lion, to make a magnificent spring upon the object they mark out. Circumstances are the determining cause in such a case, and had Wentworth lived a few years later he might have anticipated the actions of a Cromwell, without his strict virtue; as it happened, the critical death of Buckingham, who fell by assassination, before the popular cause had gained strength enough to promise much grandeur of success, following quick on recent overtures from the court, provoked the lion to make his spring on what he deemed nobler quarry than the cause he had so long waited on. It was no mean ambition, or obscure contest in which his promotion now involved the renegade, for the smouldering zeal of England for her ancient liberties, began to spread in bright flame, and Pym warned him of his fate, when he attempted to justify his conduct; with *him*,—beyond all question, the greatest spirit that the king had won to his cause,—the question of a manly despotism on the one hand, or a free commonwealth on the other, was now to be debated, and his head was but the first stake in the

game. We shall not consider it necessary to follow this great statesman and daring innovator from one employment to another, or note the measures which brought him to ruin; all this is matter of history. In 1640, eight years after his appointment as lord-deputy of Ireland, he was rewarded with the earldom, and his style changed to that of lord-lieutenant, but he was now constrained by the king to await the meeting of parliament. Charles, at the same time, solemnly assuring him that 'not a hair of his head should be touched.' The popular party meanwhile, headed by Pym, had prepared their accusation of Laud and Strafford, and the impeachment was carried up to the bar of the House of Lords, on November 18, 1640. The accumulative evidence, and the well-known character of Strafford's designs, could leave no doubt of his intention to accomplish what the indictment charged him with: 'to subvert the fundamental laws of the realm,' as construed by the parliament; but the *necessary legal evidence* under the law of treason, completely failed them, and Strafford made such a defence that the committee abandoned that mode of procedure, and framed a bill of attainder. Abandoned to his fate by Charles, Strafford was executed in pursuance of this sentence on the 12th of May, 1641. His *Letters*, which make two folio volumes, were published by Dr. Knowles in 1739. It is remarkable that Whitlocke, chairman of the committee in which the impeachment was conducted, thus testifies to the bearing of Strafford when on his trial: 'Certainly,' he says, 'never any man acted such part, on such a theatre, with more wisdom, constancy, and eloquence, with greater reason, judgment, and temper, and with a better grace in all his words and actions, than did this great and excellent person; and he moved the hearts of all his auditors, some few excepted, to remorse and pity.' [E.R.]

STRANGE, SIR JOHN, an English lawyer and author of Reports, 1696-1754. His son, JOHN, naturalist and antiquarian, 1732-1799.

STRANGE, SIR ROBERT, one of the most eminent historical engravers of Europe, was born at Pomona, one of the Orkneys, July 14, 1721. After attempting various pursuits, he joined the Pretender in 1745, and was present at the battle of Culloden. He afterwards lived by drawing portraits in Edinburgh, till he married in 1747, when he went abroad, and resided first at Rouen and subsequently at Paris, where he commenced the study of engraving under Le Bas, and he finally settled as an historical engraver, in London, in 1751. His reputation soon extended beyond the limits of his own country: he has no superior as a line engraver generally; he went again abroad in 1760, and though formally excluded from the English Royal Academy, when established in London in 1768 he was successively elected a member of the academies of Rome, Florence, Bologna, Parma, and Paris. He was knighted by George III. in 1787, and died July 5, 1792, bequeathing to posterity many exquisite engravings from some of the most celebrated Italian pictures. But the plates of Strange are far too elaborate to be numerous; they do not amount to sixty altogether: the Bonnesse masters appear to have been his favourite, but one of his most celebrated works is a fu-

length of Charles I., after Vandeyck. Strange is unsurpassed in the representation of flesh: a fine example is the Venus of the Tribune, after Titian. The question of the exclusion of engravers from the academy was one taken up very warmly by Sir Robert, he assumed the whole to be personal to himself. Certainly, in the original scheme for the foundation of the academy in 1753, it was designed that two out of the whole number of twenty-four should be engravers. It is gratifying to be able to state, that this standing cause of contention among English artists has at length been removed: the height to which the dispute was carried at one time, may be seen in a statement published by Sir Robert Strange himself, '*An Enquiry into the Rise and Establishment of the Royal Academy of Arts. To which is prefixed a letter to the Earl of Bute.*' London, 1775.—(Le Blanc, *Le Graveur en taille douce*, Part II., Leipzig, 1848; Longhi, *La Calceographia*, Milan, 1830.) [R.N.W.]

STRATO, a Greek epigrammatic poet, presumed contemporary of Septimius Severus, from 193-211.

STRATO OF LAMPUSACUS, a Greek philosopher, surnamed the *physician*, or *naturalist*, from the materialistic character of his system. He was the successor of Theophrastus, and taught Ptolemy Philadelphus in Egypt.

STRAUCH, F. K., a Sp. theologian, 1760-1823.

STRAUCH, J., a Ger. jurisconsult, 1612-1679.

STRAUCHIUS, EGIDIUS, a German mathematician and controversial divine, 1632-1682.

STRAUSS, JANS JANSZON, otherwise JOHN STRUYS, a Dutch traveller, author of *Memoirs of his Life*, and of his journeys through Muscovy, Tartary, Persia, and the East Indies. His travels date from 1647 to 1673. Died 1694.

STREATER, R., an English painter, 1624-80.

STRICKLAND, E., distinguished as a traveller and naturalist, grandson of Sir George Strickland of Baynton, in Yorkshire, and of the celebrated Dr. Cartwright, was born in Yorkshire 1811. His travels in Asia, followed by the publication of papers on geology and ornithology, date in 1835. In 1847 he began his editorial labours upon the zoology and geology of Professor Agassiz for the Ray Society. He succeeded Dr. Buckland as professor of geology at Oxford, and was killed by a railway accident in September, 1853.

STRIGELIUS, VICTORINUS, a Ger. divine and philosopher, period of the reformation, 1524-1569.

STROEMER, MARTIN, a Swedish professor of natural philosophy and astronomy, 1707-1770.

STROGONOFF, COUNT ALEXANDER VON, the Mæcenas of arts and letters at St. Petersburg, born about 1750, died 1811. His nephew, PAUL, a military officer and statesman, died 1814.

STROZZI, a Florentine name, which has been illustrated by many noble characters as statesmen, warriors, and men of letters. The *savants* and poets are—PALLAS, chief of the university, and a devoted friend of learning, 1372-1462. TITO VESPASIANO, a Latin poet and statesman, 1422-1501. ERCOLE, his son, author of a poem on the Greek language, and a friend of Bembo, born 1471, assassinated 1508. FRANCISCO DI SOLDI, a translator of Xenophon and Thucydides, known from 1550 to 1563. CIRIACO, or CHIRICO, professor of philosophy and Greek at Bologna, 1504-1565. LAURENTIA, his sister, a nun, and author

of festival hymns in Latin, 1514-1591. GIAMBATTISTA, an elegant writer, who was invited to Rome by Urban VIII., and had apartments in the Vatican, died 1634. GUILIO, author of a fine epic poem on the origin of Venice, died 1630. PIETRO, secretary of briefs under Paul V., and afterwards professor of philosophy at Pisa, 1575-1640. BERNARDO, surnamed *Il Cappuccino* and *Il prete Genovese*, a painter, 1581-1644. NICOLO, a tragic writer, died 1654; and GIACOMO, a poet and dramatist, flourished at Venice, 1583-1660. The public characters are those following:—

STROZZI, FILIPPO, a Florentine senator, born 1488, and allied to the Medici by his marriage with Clarice, niece of Leo X., famous in history for his attempt to expel that family from the republic. He was taken prisoner, and anticipated the public death reserved for him by self-destruction, 1538. His sons went to France, and engaged in the service of that state against Charles V., who protected the Medici. PIETRO, general of the French galleys and marshal, was killed at the siege of Thionville 1558. LEO, his brother, was chief of the forces sent to the aid of Mary Stuart; he was killed in Italy 1554. FILIPPO, son of Pietro, born at Venice 1541, became colonel of the French guards, and distinguished himself at Montcontour and Rochelle; he was wounded in a fight with the Spanish fleet off the island of St. Michael, and was then thrown overboard, though living, by order of the admiral, Santa Cruz, 1582.

STRUDEL, P., a Tyrolese painter, 1660-1717.

STRUENSEE, ADRIAN, a theologian and ascetic writer, minister at Halle, in Saxony, 1708-1791. His eldest son, CARL AUGUST VON STRUENSEE, a distinguished economist, tactician, mathematician, and statesman, 1735-1806. His younger son is the subject of the following notice.

STRUENSEE, JOHN FREDERIC, Count, whose fate is connected with that of the hapless princess, Matilda Caroline, sister of George III., was born at Halle in 1737, and became physician to Christian VII., king of Denmark, in 1768. The marriage of Christian had disappointed the ambitious hopes of the queen dowager, Julia Maria, who had hitherto been able to retain her influence at court, and had calculated on the succession of her son, Prince Frederic; she became, therefore, the mortal enemy of Matilda, who found herself neglected by the king, and after a long pleasure excursion, in which he was accompanied by Struensee, virtually separated from him. The first circumstance leading to any intimacy between Matilda and Struensee was the inoculation of her child, from which time she appears to have concerted with him the counter intrigues which led to the ruin of both. He first became governor of the prince, then counsellor of the conferences and reader to the king; his friend and firm coadjutor, at the same time, Count Brandt, being appointed director of the court spectacles. The imbecility of the king favoured any enterprise, however rash, and Struensee, once in action, contemplated nothing short of a complete revolution in the state, by which the aristocracy was to be abased, and the people gratified with a free press and many useful reforms. All this was accomplished in 1771, and the adventurer became secret minister with the title of count; having, however, a powerful party

of the nobles, headed by the queen dowager and Count Rantzau, opposed to him. This party began by blackening the character of Matilda, who had been reconciled to the king by the influence of Struensee, and as scandal is always palatable to those whose conduct would most merit its envenomed shafts, the press was set in motion against the authors of its freedom. In fine, the same deplorable weakness that had enabled Struensee to effect his rash enterprise, was now used to his destruction. Late one night in January, 1772, the conspirators suddenly forced their way to the king's apartment, persuaded him that he was about to be assassinated, and procured his order for the arrest of Struensee, his friend Brandt, and the queen. The latter was sleeping in her chamber at four in the morning, when Rantzau entered without ceremony and made her his prisoner, and it is well known that her life was only saved by the presence of the English fleet, by which she was conveyed to Germany. The charge against them was that of conspiracy against the state, aggravated by adultery. Struensee and Brandt were beheaded on the 28th of April, 1772, and four years after Matilda, not then twenty-five years of age, expired in Zell. [E.R.]

STRUTT, JOSEPH, an artist and antiquarian writer, born at Springfield, in Essex, 1749, died in London 1802. Having been apprenticed to Ryland, the engraver, he united the study of antiquities to his profession, and produced the following valuable works:—‘The Regal and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of England,’ 1773; ‘Manners, Customs, Arms, Habits, &c., of the English, from the Arrival of the Saxons to the Reign of Henry VIII.,’ 1774-1776; ‘Chronicle of England,’ 1777-1778; ‘Biographical Dictionary of Engravers,’ 1785-1786; ‘A Complete View of the Dresses and Habits of the People of England,’ 1796-1799; and that most favourite of all his works, ‘The Sports and Pastimes of the People of England,’ 1801.

STRUVE, GEORGE ADAM, in Latin *Struvius*, a Ger. jurisconsult, 1619-1692. His son, BURKHARD GOTTHELF, professor of history, 1672-1738.

STRUYS. See STRAUSS.

STRY, A. VAN, a Dutch painter, 1755-1824.

STRYPE, JOHN, an indefatigable compiler of works relating to ecclesiastical history and biography, was born at Stepney, of German extraction, 1643, and became rector of Low Layton, in Essex, about 1669. It was here, during a sixty years' incumbency, that he compiled his valuable works, the chief of which are his ‘Ecclesiastical Memorials,’ the publication of which was completed in 1721; his ‘Annals of the Reformation,’ published from 1709 to 1731; and his ‘Lives of the Archbishops Crammer, Parker, Grindall, and Whitgift.’ In the latter part of his life he became lecturer at Hackney; died 1737.

STUART, the royal house of Great Britain after the union of Scotland. The first of the name was the only child of Walter, the Steward of Scotland, and his wife Marjory, daughter of King Robert Bruce; he was born 1316; commanded the second division of the Scottish army at the battle of Halidon, 19th July, 1333; concluded the treaty of Perth with Edward III., 1335; succeeded David II. under the title of Robert II. 1371, died 1390. His son, ROBERT III., reigned after him, and con-

tinued the peace till 1399, when the succession of Henry IV. to the throne of England led to the renewal of hostilities; died 1406. He was succeeded by his son, JAMES, whose successors all bore the same name,—the fifth of the line becoming father of the unhappy Queen of Scots. See JAMES, MARY. The other kings of this house were James the Sixth of Scotland and First of England, Charles I., Charles II., and James II. by whose deposition in 1688 the Stuarts were finally expelled the throne. The son of the last named, JAMES FRANCIS EDWARD, called the Elder Pretender, was acknowledged king by Louis XIV., under the title of James III., in 1701, and in 1719 married the daughter of John Sobieski king of Poland; he made some vain attempts to recover the kingdom, and died at Rome in 1766. He resigned his pretensions to his son, CHARLES EDWARD, born 1721, who fought gallantly for the throne of his ancestors, and was defeated at Culloden 1746; died at Rome 1788. The last of the Stuarts was his brother, HENRY BENEDICT, who entered the church after the disasters of 1745, and became titular cardinal of York; on the death of Prince Charles, however, he assumed the vain title of Henry IX. The invasion of Italy by the French republic soon after, compelled him to seek safety in Venice, and he was there supported by a pension from the English crown. Died 1807.

STUART, ARABELLA. See SEYMOUR.

STUART, SIR CHARLES, fourth son of Lord Bute, the favourite of George III., employed as military officer beginning of last war, 1753-1801.

STUART, DANIEL, brother-in-law of Sir James Mackintosh, many years editor and proprietor of the ‘Morning Post’ and the ‘Courier,’ 1766-1841.

STUART, GILBERT, a Scottish historian and miscellaneous writer, Edinburgh, 1742-1786.

STUART, JAMES, descended from the house of Moray, and known as a partizan of the Whigs, was born at Dunearn in 1776, and became a writer to the signet in 1798. The chief event in his career was a fatal duel with Sir A. Boswell, son of the famous biographer and friend of Dr. Johnson, which took place in 1822. Stuart being the victor, was tried for murder, but acquitted.

1835, when Lord Melbourne became premier, he was in London editing the ‘Courier’ newspaper and was rewarded for his supporting the government by the office of inspector of factories; d. 1841.

STUART, JAMES, commonly called ‘Athenian Stuart,’ was born in London, of Scotch parents, 1713, and prosecuted his famous pedestrian travels in the period from 1742 to 1755. His ‘Antiquities of Athens,’ a work of high value for its painstaking research and truthfulness, appeared 1762; died 1788.

STUART, JOHN, a Scottish antiquarian and professor of Greek at Aberdeen, author of an ‘Account of Marischal College and University,’ ‘The Sculptured Pillars in the Northern Counties of Scotland,’ and ‘Observations upon the Various Accounts of the Progress of the Roman Arms in Scotland,’ 1761-1827.

STUBBE, H., a learned writer, 1631-1676.

STUBBS, G., an English divine, 17th century.

STUBBS, G., a disting. painter, 1724-1806.

STUBBS, or STUBBE, JOHN, a sturdy puritan and political writer, lived about 1541-1600.



Charles Edward Stuart.



*Thomas Wentworth.
Earl of Strafford.*



*Max. de Béthune.
Duke of Sully.*



Algernon Sidney.

STUCKIUS, J. W., a Swiss divine, 1542-1607.

STUKELEY, WILLIAM, a famous antiquarian, born at Holbech, in Lincolnshire, 1687, died 1765. His works are 'Itinerarium Curiosum,' or an 'Account of the Antiquities and Curiosities on his Travels through Great Britain,' published 1724; 'Palaeographia Sacra, or Discourses on the Monuments of Antiquity that Relate to Sacred History,' 1736; an 'Account of Stonehenge,' 1740, and some others.

STURE, STENO, called 'the Elder,' administrator of the government of Sweden, was the son of the statesman, Gustavus Anundson Sture, by Bridget, half-sister of Charles Canuteson. The historical events in which all the Stures figured mark the period of the union of the three kingdoms, Norway, Denmark, and Sweden, as effected by Margaret of Waldemar. Charles Canuteson, installed king in defiance of Christian I. of Denmark, expired in 1470, and Steno Sture, already known for a 'skilful, cautious, and free-minded lord, and therewithal prosperous in his designs,' received the government at his death, with the counsel never to strive after the regal title, the assumption of which, by Charles, had brought many disasters upon the kingdom. Steno Sture was the man of the people, and the chief votes for his election were those of the peasants and burgesses; few of the lords followed his banner. In the middle of 1471, Christian appeared at Stockholm with a fleet of seventy ships, and Steno advanced to the relief of the capital with about ten thousand men; the strength of the Danish army was about the same, and it was posted on a sandy height, called the Brunkeberg, outside the town. Here the battle for the independence of Sweden was fought, on the 11th of October, and the Swedes gained a hard won victory, as may be judged from the fact that no less than five hundred of the enemy fell around the Danebrog or standard of Christian, who quitted Sweden, and made no further attempts against it. The wise administration of the kingdom by Steno Sture now secured to Sweden a long succession of happy years, and in 1477 he founded the university of Upsala. His later years were disturbed by the invasion of Finland by Russia, the accidental burning of Stockholm, the plague, the failure of crops, and finally, by the revival of the Danish claims under King John. All these circumstances combined to deprive Steno Sture of his power in 1497, but he regained it in 1501, and again carried matters with a high hand. He died by poison, probably administered by the physician of the Danish queen, in 1503. [E.R.]

STURE, SUANTO NILSON, successor of the preceding, was joined in the government of Sweden by a warrior priest named Hemming Gadd, who was 'oftener seen at the head of an army or a fleet than at the altar.' Suanto is described as a valiant warrior of a bounteous and cheerful disposition. It was said of him proverbially that no one was admitted into his service who was observed to wink before the blow of a battle-axe, and that he would rather strip himself of his clothes than suffer a fellow-soldier to go unrewarded. He seems to have been 'hail fellow, well met,' with the peasantry, and made a gallant stand with them against the pretensions of John, king of Denmark.

He was marching against Prince Christian, son of John, when he expired suddenly in 1512. His administration had been one prolonged warfare with the Danes, and he succeeded in drawing into his alliance the Hanse Towns of Germany. His death was followed, a year later, by that of King John, who was succeeded by the cruel tyrant, Christian II. [E.R.]

STURE, STENO SUANTESON, son and successor of the preceding Suanto Sture, and 'the noblest and most chivalrous of his family,' was elected administrator in defiance of the Danish faction, one of whom was run through at the feast in the castle of Stockholm, on that occasion. In 1516, the ambitious prelate Gustavus Trollé, connived at the revival of the Danish claims under Christian, and that invader was defeated by Sture at the battle of Brenn-Kirk, near Stockholm, 22d July, 1518. In this battle the Swedish banner was carried by a young noble, GUSTAVUS VASA, destined to be the avenger of his country, and the founder of a dynasty of kings. In the beginning of 1520, the Danish army made a new invasion, and a battle was fought on the ice of lake Assundun in West Gothland. Steno was mortally wounded, and being carried out of the battle, died in his sledge while hastening across the ice to Stockholm, where his wife, Christina Gyllenstierna, continued the resistance with great heroism. The Swedes, however, were routed, and the coronation of Christian was celebrated by that 'massacre of Stockholm,' which makes one of the bloodiest chapters of history. Such were the results at which the policy of Margaret of Waldemar had arrived; aggravated, however, by the bigotry of a dark and ambitious superstition assuming the name of religion. These events possess more than the interest of old annals. The Stures of Sweden carried on the battle of freedom and the Christian faith till the Gustavuses arose, to whose great victories we owe at this hour the peaceful possession of the Bible in Europe. [E.R.]

STURGEON, WILLIAM, a great discoverer in electro-magnetism and galvanism, was born at Whittington, in Lancashire, 1783. He was apprenticed to a shoemaker, and his career exhibits a striking example of the distinction that is sometimes reached under the most difficult circumstances, arising from a deficient education and social position. His experiments and works having led to his general recognition as a man of high science, Mr. Sturgeon was appointed professor of experimental philosophy in the military academy at Addiscombe; died 1850.

STURGES, JOHN, a theologian, died 1807.

STURM, JAMES, a German diplomatist, whose protest against the exclusion of the deputies of the reformed from the diet of Spires, in 1519, led to the appellation of 'Protestants,' was born at Strasburg 1489. He was employed in several embassies, and contributed materials towards Sleidan's History of the Reformation; died 1555.

STURM, JOHN, in Latin *Sturmius*, called on account of his great learning the German Cicero, author of several original works and translations, Strasburg, 1507-1589.

STURM, or STURMIUS, JOHN CHRISTOPHER, professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Altorf, author of several works in physics,

1635-1703. His son, **LEONARD CHRISTOPHER**, an engineer and writer on architecture, 1669-1719. To the same family belongs **CHRISTOPHER CHRISTIAN STURM**, a pastor at Hamburg, one of whose works has been translated into most European languages; and is known in English under the title of 'Reflections on the Works of God,' born at Augsburg 1740, died 1786.

STÜRT, JOHN, a London engraver, 1658-1730.

STURZ, H. P., a German writer, 1736-1776.

STYLE, W., a writer on law, 1603-1679.

SUARD, JEAN BAPTISTE ANTOINE, an elegant writer, secretary to the Fr. Academy, 1733-1817.

SUAREZ, F., a Spanish theologian, 1548-1617.

SUAREZ, J. M., an Ital. antiquary, died 1677.

SUBLEYRAS, PETER, a French painter, taught by his father, Matthew, and by Rival, 1699-1749.

SUBTERMANS, or SUSTERMANS, JUSTUS, a portrait and hist. painter of Antwerp, 1597-1681.

SUCHET, LOUIS GABRIEL, duke of Albufera, one of Napoleon's generals, was born at Lyons 1772, and rose to distinction in the wars waged by the republic in Italy. In 1800 he was major-general, and in 1805 began his career in the Spanish peninsula, where he rose to the command of one division of the army, and obtained his ducal honours. He became a peer of France after the restoration, and died 1826.

SUCKLING, SIR JOHN, a poet and courtier of the period of James I., was born at Whitton, in Middlesex, in 1609, and became the friend and companion of such men as Falkland and Devereux. At the period of the rebellion he displayed his loyalty and love of show by spending £12,000 in equipping a troop of one hundred horse, who proved too fine to be good for much in the field. Another trait of his character was exhibited by his endeavour to rescue Strafford, for which he was obliged to fly to France, where he died prematurely in 1641. He was an elegant writer, an accomplished scholar, and a great wit.

SUDAN, J. N., archivist of Lyons, 1761-1827.

SUE, JEAN JOSEPH, father and son, French surgeons, the former 1710-1792. **PIERRE**, a nephew of the elder, author of a 'History of Galvanism,' 1739-1816.

SUENO, three kings of Denmark, the first reigned 985-1014. The second, his grandson, received the crown of that country to the prejudice of Harald, king of Norway, 1047, died 1074. The third, usurped the throne after assassinating Canute V., 1147, and was killed in battle with Waldemar, 1157.

SUERKER III., king of Sweden from 1192-1210.

SUETONIUS, CAIUS TRANQUILLUS, a Roman advocate, who obtained the office of tribune through the influence of his friend, Pliny the Younger, and was afterwards secretary to Trajan. He is now known as an historian and miscellaneous writer, by his 'Lives of the Twelve Cæsars,' and his 'Notices of Grammarians, Rhetoricians, and Poets,' still extant.

SUETONIUS-PAULINUS, a Roman general, who became governor of Britain, and vanquished Boadicea, queen of the Iceni, 59.

SUETI, RICHARD, a low comedian of great humour, and supposed to be inimitable in his line. He was a native of London, and a choir boy in St. Paul's cathedral. He made his first appearance

on the stage at the Haymarket theatre, while very young; but afterwards sought practice in the provinces, and particularly at York, where he acquired some reputation. In 1781 he appeared at Drury Lane, and became famous in comedy and broad farce. Among the parts for which he was celebrated were *Robin, Endless*, and *Dick Gossip*. He died in 1805 at the age of forty-seven, habits of intemperance having led to his early death. [J.A.H.]

SUEUR, EUSTACHE LE, was born at Mont Didier in 1617, and became the pupil of Simon Vouet at Paris, but by the aid of some of Marcantonio's prints after Raphael, and some of the pictures of that great painter in France, he developed a style superior to that of any of his contemporaries. His celebrated series of twenty-two large pictures, from the life of St. Bruno, now in the Louvre, was painted before his thirtieth year; the were originally painted on wood in the cloister of the Carthusians at Paris, but were transferred to canvas in 1766. Le Sueur died in 1655, in the thirty-eighth year of his age. Considering his comparatively short life, his works are very numerous and most of them are on a large scale: they have been well engraved by the Massards, G. Andran and the two Picarts. His style was grand in design and he excelled in composition, but he was deficient both in colour and in chiaroscuro. The more showy style of Lebrun obscured the reputation of Le Sueur during his lifetime, but he now holds deservedly a much higher place than his more successful rival. He is sometimes styled the French Raphael. In composition, in character, and in the disposing of draperies, he was equal to the greatest of the Italians.—(Felibien, *Entretiens sur les vieilles des plus excellents Peintres*, &c.; D'Argenville, *Abrégé de la vie des Peintres*; Supp. to Penn Cyclopædia.) [R.N.W.]

SUEUR, J. LE, a French protestant, d. 1681.

SUEUR, PETER LE, a French wood engraver, 1636-1716. **NICHOLAS**, his nephew, 1690-1764.

SUFFREN, J., a French Jesuit, 1565-1641.

SUFFREN SAINT-TROPEZ, PETER ANDRE, one of the most dist. naval officers produced by France, served under De Grasse, 1726-1788.

SUGER, the Abbé, a French statesman, tin of Louis VII. and Louis Le Gros, 1082-1152.

SUHM, P. F., a Danish historian, 1728-1798.

SUICER, or SCHWEITZER, JOHN GASPAR, a Swiss theologian and Hellenist, 1620-1688. His son, **J. HENRY**, a theologian and commentator on the Bible, 1644-1705.

SUIDAS, a Greek lexicographer, who is supposed to have lived about the 11th century. His work is highly valuable for its details of literary history, and its excerpts from lost authors.

SULLA. See **SYLLA**.

SULIVAN, SIR RICHARD JOSEPH, a member of parliament, and employé of the East India Company, author of 'Analysis of the Political History of India,' died 1806.

SULLIVAN, JOHN, an American general and member of Congress, afterwards a judge of New Hampshire, 1741-1795. His brother, **JAMES**, governor of Massachusetts, author of 'Observations on the Government of the United States,' and 'Dissertation on the Constitutional Liberty of the Press,' 1741-1808.

SULLY, H., an English watchmaker, d. 1728.

SULLY, MAURICE DE, bishop of Paris, celebrated as a preacher, and for having laid the first stone of the cathedral, 1160-1196. EUDES, his successor, 1197-1208.

SULLY, MAXIMILIEN DE BETHUNE, duke of Sully, born 13th December, 1560, was the second son of Francis de Bethune, baron of Rosny, a French protestant noble of high lineage, but impoverished patrimony. Young Maximilien Rosny was taken at the age of twelve to the court of Henry of Navarre, (afterwards Henry IV. of France,) then in his twentieth year, and was solemnly commanded by his father to live and die with the royal master, to whom he was then assigned. Rosny accompanied Henry to Paris and narrowly escaped perishing in the massacre of St. Bartholomew. When the young king of Navarre escaped from Paris, and renewed the armed resistance of the Huguenots against their catholic persecutors, young Rosny was with him, and became, while yet in boyhood, a captain of proved courage and skill. During the nineteen years of civil war, which elapsed before Henry was acknowledged king of France, Rosny rendered him the most eminent services, not only by valour and conduct in the field, but by his honesty and candour as an adviser, and also by the genius, as a financier and a statesman, which developed itself in the young noble, during the struggles and vicissitudes of this stormy portion of his chivalrous master's career. When the civil wars were at last ended, and Henry obtained undisputed possession of the crown, the internal affairs of the kingdom were in the most deplorable condition. There was the bitterest animosity of sect against sect. Agriculture, trade, and foreign commerce had suffered equally from the lawless violence of the contending factions; the finances of the crown were deeply, and as it seemed irretrievably embarrassed; and the resources of the state were dilapidated and apparently destroyed. Rosny now acted as the king's chief minister in reorganizing the kingdom out of the shipwreck of intestine strife and national bankruptcy. He was indefatigable in searching out and redressing the abuses that had grown up in every department of the administration; he investigated the origin and proper character of each branch of the revenue, and he personally examined the productive and commercial capabilities of the various districts and towns. He studied the modes of collecting the taxes and other imposts, that might be most lucrative to the crown, and least oppressive to the subject. The schemes, which he thus cautiously and wisely framed, were put into execution by him with equal firmness and skill; and having found, when he undertook the management of the French finances in 1597, an empty treasury, an increasing national debt, and an over-burdened and discontented population, he left in 1611 a surplus revenue, a large accumulation of treasure, and satisfaction and prosperity in every class of the community. It was not only as a financial reformer that he served his king and his country. He was Henry's counsellor in all the king's great measures of the reign with regard to foreign affairs, and also in those by which liberty of conscience and full rights of citizenship were guaranteed to the Huguenots, and by which the effective administration of the law and

the maintenance of order and tranquillity were secured. He was liberally rewarded by his sovereign with wealth and honours, and in 1606 was made duke de Sully, and a peer of France. After Henry's assassination in 1610 Sully retained his offices for a short time under Louis XIII., but finding his influence decline and his counsels slighted, he retired from the court. Part of the occupation of Sully's after life was the composition of his well-known and valuable Memoirs. He died December 22, 1641. [E.S.C.]

SULPICIA, a Roman poetess, 90 B.C.

SULPICIUS, GALLUS. See GALLUS.

SULPICIUS-LEMONIA-RUFUS, SERVITIUS, a Roman lawyer, and friend of Cicero, 106-43 B.C.

SULPICIUS, RUFUS, a Roman orator, born 124 B.C., became tribune 88; he was decapitated by Sylla, as a partizan of Marius.

SULPICIUS-SEVERUS, an ecclesiastical historian of the 5th century, author of a 'Life of St. Martin of Tours,' and an 'Ecclesiastical History.'

SULZER, J. G., a Swiss writer, 1720-1779.

SUMAROKOFF, ALEXANDER PETROWITSCH, a dramatic wr., poet, and fabulist of Moscow, considered the founder of the Russian drama, 1727-77.

SUMMONTE, J. A., a Neapolitan historian of the city and kingdom of Naples, who was rewarded for his labours by a persecution, and died 1602.

SURITA, or ZURITA, JEROME, a Spanish historian and secretary to the Inquisition, 1512-80.

SURIN, J. J., a French Jesuit, 1600-1665.

SURIUS, L., an ascetic writer, 1522-1578.

SURREY. See HOWARD.

SUSARION, an ancient Greek actor, supposed to be the inventor of comedy.

SUSON, B. H., a French ascetic, died 1366.

SUSSEX, AUGUSTUS FREDERICK, duke of, sixth son of George III., was born 1773. He married the Lady Augusta Murray, second daughter of the earl of Dunmore, in defiance of the royal marriage act, and though the marriage was pronounced void, they continued to live together till the lady's death in 1830. The children of this marriage were SIR AUGUSTUS D'ESTE, since dead, and a daughter, who became the wife of Sir Thomas Wilde, Lord Truro. The duke died in 1843, and was buried, by his own will, at Kensall Green Cemetery.

SUSSMITCH, J. P., a Germ. divine, 1705-67.

SUTCLIFFE, or SOUTCLIFFE, MATTHEW, dean of Exeter, and founder of a learned establishment at Chelsea, which proved the origin of the present military asylum, 1582-1629.

SUTTON, RICHARD, one of the founders of Brazenose College, Oxford, and steward of Sion monastery, near Brentford, known 1490-1522.

SUTTON, THOMAS, founder of the Charterhouse, was an accomplished English gentleman, and merchant, born at Knaith, in Lincolnshire, 1532. In 1569, being already secretary to the earl of Warwick, he was appointed master-general of the ordnance at Berwick, and greatly distinguished himself in the northern rebellion, which broke out under the earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland. In 1573, he commanded one of the batteries which compelled the castle of Edinburgh to surrender to the English; and the same year went to the assistance of the Regent Morton as one of the chiefs of a body of 1,500 men, sent

into Scotland by Elizabeth. In 1582, Sutton married a relative of the earl of Warwick, and soon after commenced those speculations as a contractor, merchant, and armed privateer, by which he acquired his immense fortune. This was greatly augmented, however, by the value of the coal discovered in two manors which he had purchased of the bishop of Durham. After the loss of his wife in 1602, Sutton began to change his manner of living, and being deeply impressed with a sense of religion, he finally purchased the dissolved monastery of the Charterhouse, which he endowed most nobly with the bulk of his property: the purchase money alone was no less than £13,000, in those times a much greater sum than at present. He died at Hackney, in 1611, and his remains were deposited in a vault prepared for them under the chapel of the Charter-house. After his death, the nephew of Sutton, though munificently provided for, sought to invalidate the foundation of this charity, and the history of his attempt is supposed to implicate Lord Bacon as a *particeps criminis*. Like many of our noble charities, the administration of the Charter-house is said to have been marked by great abuse. The augmented value of the endowment being much more largely shared in by the officials and the school than the needy brethren; very recently, however, a vindication has been published by the present master, Archdeacon Hale, entitled, 'Some Account of the Early History and Foundation of the Hospital.' [E.R.]

SUVEE, J. B., a Flemish painter, 1743-1807.

SUVENHUSIUS, WILLIAM, professor of Hebrew and Greek at Amsterdam, editor of an edition of the Mishna, with Notes, and a Latin version, published 1703.

SUWARROW, or SOUVAROFF, PETER ALEXIS VASILIEVITCH, Count, a Russian general, remarkable for his headlong valour and barbarian energy of purpose, was born at Suskoi, in the Ukraine, 1730, and commenced his military career in the campaign against Sweden in 1747, shortly followed by the seven years' war. In 1762 he returned to his country, but took the field again in 1768, and obtained those successes in Poland which led to its first partition between Russia, Austria, and Prussia, the events of which date from 1768 to 1771. In 1773 he led the Russian hordes against Turkey, and captured in succession Tourtakaye and Hirsout. In 1782 he defeated the Tartars of the Crimea, and obliged them to take the oath of submission to Russia: the next year he was appointed general-in-chief and governor of that country. The Turks having renewed the struggle in 1787, a desperate battle was fought at Kinburn, where Suwarrow was severely wounded, and compelled to seek repose in his litter; his troops were soon after thrown into confusion, but the general mounted his horse, and reproaching them with their cowardice, threw himself almost into the midst of the enemy, and retrieved the fortunes of the field. The crowning victory in this campaign was the capture of Ismail, a fortress of Bessarabia, near the mouth of the Danube, in December, 1789. In 1794 the brave Poles took the field under Kosciusko, to fight once more the battle of their independence, and in two months the Vistula was crimsoned with the blood of the patriots: on the

4th of November, Suwarrow captured Praga, and on the 9th he made his solemn entry into Warsaw. Much has been written about the excessive cruelty practised on this occasion, but there is really nothing to show that it exceeded the usual practice—fiendish as it is—of a victorious army; and it is recorded that Suwarrow's eyes filled with tears when the keys of Warsaw were presented to him, at the remembrance of what had occurred. He was, in some respects, a man of almost barbarian character; of this no denial can reasonably be admitted; but we are disposed to believe that his method of leading the Russians to victory was as merciful as any method *could* be, and it is from the Russian side of view that we ought to estimate the character of her commanders; to measure them by the higher standard applicable to our own countrymen, is manifestly absurd. Suwarrow's eccentricities enter largely into all the narratives of his career, but we can hardly find space for his personal portrait, or for those traits of character which properly belong to biography. In height he barely exceeded five feet, he was miserably thin, had a large mouth, a wrinkled forehead, and a few patches of grey hair on his head. His contempt of dress could only be equalled by his disregard of every form of politeness, and some idea may be formed of both from the fact, that he was washed in the morning by several buckets of cold water thrown over him, and that he often drilled his men in his shirt sleeves, with his stockings hanging down about his heels; like his men also, proudly dispensing with the use of a pocket handkerchief. His favourite signal of attack was a shrill cock-crow: 'To-morrow morning,' said he, previous to the storming of Ismail, 'I mean to be up an hour before daybreak, I shall then dress and wash myself, then say my prayers, then give one good cock-crow, and capture Ismail.' His despatches announcing victory were equally singular, and were generally in doggerel rhyme. One of these, in his campaign of 1773, is literally rendered thus—I was addressed to Prince Romanzoff:—

'Glory to God—glory to thee,
Tourtakaye's taken and taken by me!'

The most remarkable points in his character as a soldier were his contempt of strategy, and his devoted courage: his motto was 'Forward and strike,' 'Nothing to be thought of but the offensive—quick marches—energy in attack—the naked steel.' With these qualities he won the hearts of his soldiers, and obtained his great victories over the Poles and Turks. They were unsuited, however, to the atmosphere of a court, and after the death of Catharine, Suwarrow disgusted her successor, Paul I., and retired to his estate of Khant schansk, where he remained till 1799. The wish of his heart to take a command against the French was then gratified, and he was sent into Italy: the head of 30,000 Russians, to co-operate with the archduke Charles of Austria. No exigence or respect of persons could induce this stalwart of kern to alter his principles: asked for his plan by the emperor, he protested he had none, or, if he had, that he should not disclose them: presented with propositions for defensive operations, he would not hear of them; 'Tell my lord, the prince, that I know nothing of the defensive; I can only attack. I shall advance when it seems good to me to do

so; and when I do, I shall not stop in Switzerland. I shall go, according to my orders, into Franche-Comté. Tell him that at Vienna I am at his feet, but that here I am at least his equal. He is a field-marshal, so am I; he serves a great emperor, so do I; he commands an army, so do I: he is young, and I am old. I have acquired experience by successive victories, and I receive neither counsel nor advice from any one: I trust alone in God and my sword.' It is not surprising that he was defeated by Massena at Zurich, and that a campaign thus conducted against the generals of the rising star of Napoleon, should have had an unsatisfactory termination, yet Suwarrow was never, at any moment, unworthy of his laurels. He was at length ordered to return, and died, neglected by the emperor, at St. Petersburg, May 18, 1800. [E.R.]

SUZE, HENRIETTA. See COLIGNI.

SUZE, H. DE, archbishop of Embrun, 1250-71.

SWAAN, J., a Dutch chemist, 1774-1826.

SWAMMERDAM, JEAN, a celebrated anatomist and entomologist, was born at Amsterdam in 1637. He died in 1680. His father was an apothecary, and possessed a collection of objects in natural history. Engaged while a mere boy in cleaning the articles in this museum, the young Swammerdam soon acquired a taste for the study of nature, and became an especial lover of entomology. He studied medicine at Leyden, and took his degree there in 1667. He prosecuted his anatomical researches with great zeal and success, and was the first to discover the art of injecting the arteries and veins, which has proved of such use in dissections. A severe attack of a quartan ague obliged him to intermit his studies for a time, and upon his recovery he relinquished his human anatomy, and devoted himself almost entirely to that of insects. In 1669 he published his 'General History of Insects,' in which he attempts a classification of them, according to their structure and the metamorphoses they undergo. From this work he acquired great reputation, but in consequence of over-exertion in study, his health gave way. He fell soon afterwards into an extremely hypochondriacal state, scarce deigning even to answer a question addressed to him, and at length became unfit for entering into society. In this sad state of mind he was struck with the peculiar tenets of an extraordinary woman of that time, Antoinette Bourignon, and soon became plunged into the depths of her mystical devotion. He fancied that he would offend the Deity by continuing his anatomical pursuits, and throwing away the scalpel, he followed his fanatical leader to Holstein. He returned some time afterwards to Amsterdam, but his mortifications and mystical studies had reduced him to the state of a living skeleton. In one of his fits of melancholy, he burned all the manuscripts he could lay his hands upon; but fortunately some time previous to this, his limited means had compelled him to sell a portion of them, which ultimately coming into the hands of Boerhaave, were published by him many years after the unfortunate author's death. [W.B.]

SWANEVELT, HERMANN, called *Hermann of Italy*, a Dutch landscape painter, 1620-1690.

SWARTZ, OLAVUS, an excellent botanist, was born at Norkeping in Sweden, in 1760. He died in 1817. At the age of eighteen he was sent to study at

the university of Upsal, and attended the lectures of the younger Linnæus. Soon becoming his own master he devoted himself to travel and collecting plants. While only twenty-three he undertook at his own expense a voyage to the West Indies and South America. He explored the botany of Jamaica, St. Domingo, and the other islands; and after visiting the coast of America returned to Europe by way of England. In London he made the acquaintance of Sir Joseph Banks, Sir Hans Sloane, &c., and returned to his native country with great acquisitions in both knowledge and collections. He was soon afterwards elected a member of the Academy of Stockholm, and the year after made its president. He was called to the chair of botany at the medico-chirurgical institution of that town, and was decorated by his sovereign with the orders of Vasa and the Polar Star. He taught botany with much success at Stockholm, and continued a great upholder of the Linnæan system. He established many new genera of plants; described with clearness and conciseness an immense number of species; and paid particular attention to cryptogamic botany. Schreber has called a genus of plants after him, *Schwartzia*. [W.B.]

SVEDBERG, or SWEDBERG, JESPER, bishop of Skara in Westrogothia, was born on his father's estate near Fahlun in Sweden, 1653, and was many years chaplain in a regiment of cavalry, and superintendent of the Swedish mission established in England and America. He was raised to the see of Skara in 1702 by Charles XII., and three years later became doctor of theology at Upsala. In 1719 the family was ennobled, and the name of Swedenborg adopted by his son, Emanuel, as mentioned in the following article. Bishop Swedberg was a great writer, and among the fruits of his pen is an autobiography still in MSS. His children are the subjects of some curious notices, among which occurs the following:—'I have kept my sons to that profession to which God has given them inclination and liking; and I have not brought up one to the clerical office, although many parents do this inconsiderately and in a manner not justifiable, by which the Christian Church, and also the clerical order, suffer not a little, and is brought into contempt. I have never had my daughters in Stockholm, where many reside in order to learn fine manners, but where also they learn much that is worldly and injurious to the soul.' This good old man died in 1735. [E.R.]

SWEDENBORG, EMANUEL, in an eminent sense *The Philosopher of Christianity*, was born at Stockholm, 29th January, 1688. His parentage is shown in the preceding article, and as the events of his life were few and simple, we shall here limit ourselves to a sketch of his literary career, and a justification of the above title. In 1709 Emanuel Swedberg, afterwards Swedenborg, completed his education at the university of Upsala, and published his academical dissertation, consisting of moral sentences from the writings of Seneca, Publius Syrus, and others, illustrated with notes from the old Latin authors. From 1710 to 1714 he was journeying abroad, according to the custom in those days, sometimes writing heroic verses, epigrams, or love pieces in the Latin tongue to relieve his toils at the various seats of learning that he visited. In 1716 he commenced the publica-

tion of papers on the mathematics and physical sciences in his 'Dædalus Hyperboreus,' and was received into public employment as the colleague of the famous Count Polheim; soon afterwards he was appointed assessor in the Metallic College by Charles XII., who honoured him with his personal friendship. In 1718, besides continuing the 'Dædalus,' Swedberg published a work on algebra, which included, among the higher rules of mathematics, the integral and differential calculus: the year following he assumed the style of nobility by favour of Queen Ulrica Eleonora, and from that period had a seat with the nobles of the equestrian order in the triennial assemblies of the states. From 1719 to 1722, his professional avocations introduced him to the study of the fusibility and structure of metals, and, gradually, to the geometrical principles of chemistry, for the farther study of which, and the knowledge of mines, he journeyed some fifteen months through the German states. The titles of his works in this period indicate very clearly the progress of the *Thinker* proceeding steadily through the physical sciences towards a philosophy of nature: the chief of them are 'Arguments derived from Appearances in Sweden in Favour of the Depth of the Waters, and Greater Tides of the Sea in the Ancient World;' 'Specimens of a Work on the Principles of Chemistry;' 'Observations on Iron and the Elementary Nature of Fire;' and 'Miscellaneous Observations about Natural Things, especially Minerals, Fire, and the Strata of Mountains.' In 1734 he completed *one stage* of this onward march by publishing his 'Principia,' contained in the first of three folio volumes, which were issued at Dresden and Leipzig at the expense of the duke of Brunswick, and to publish which, Swedberg undertook another journey. This work explains the production and nature of the elements, the formation and laws of the solar vortex, and the sublime analogy between the starry heavens and the magnetic sphere, it will be found to ante-date many important discoveries, especially in the co-relation of magnetism, electricity, light, gravitation, and all the physical forces; while the practical part on mineralogy has been pronounced, in Cramer's 'Art of Assaying Metals,' 'magnificent and laborious.' While this work was passing through the press, its author made the acquaintance of Wolff's Ontology, and having found that his own theory of the elementary world agreed with it, his ambition took wing, and he resolved to try the experiment of applying his principles to the deep subjects glanced at by that philosophy. His prompt reasoning flashed through all difficulties like a sabre-cut—nature is all mechanism—the soul is in nature—these principles of his, with Wolff's seal on them, are the exponents of nature—why, then, not demonstrate the nature of the soul with as much precision as that of the elementary world? With Swedberg to *think* was to *do*; hence arose his Philosophy of the Infinite, a '*Prodromus*,' as he calls it, written immediately after the perusal of Wolff in 1734: in strict relation with all that preceded it, this little work was but a plank thrown across the gulf which separated one field of thought from another,—it carried Swedberg from the dead mechanics of metals and elements to the *living*. Treating of the soul had set

him thinking about the body; he is curious to know what the learned are doing—whether they have found the same key as himself; now, therefore, he buries himself for a few days in the library at Dresden, reads the 'Bibliothèque Italique' which contains an account of the learned men of the day, and finds to his extreme satisfaction, a new and wide field open before him. The learned men are divided into parties—some affirming and others denying the animation of the brain; others, again, with the microscope searching the body through and through to decide these contests. It is the same with the question of the atomic constitution of the blood—the existence of the animal spirit in the nerves—the growth of the embryo in the womb—the cause of the circulation and all the kindred topics. Ruysch, Bianchi, Leeuwenhoeck, Borelli, Lancisi, Morgagni, Malpighi are here with all the treasures of art and learning with anatomical preparations and models of the human frame hardly equalled by anything in our own times, and finally, with the doctrines of geometry and analogy already pressed into the service. Discovery and art had anticipated all the requirements of the philosopher. It was only for *Reas* to take up the thread of demonstration at a point where all confessed that nature was seen to work most distinctly and perfectly. Swedberg, short, reverting to his attempted demonstration of the connection between soul and body on mathematical principles, resolved to pursue his inquiry from this fresh plane of induction. Obligated to turn for a season to his professional avocations, he carried this high purpose along with him, and in 1736 obtained leave of absence again for the purpose of writing and publishing a great work. Space is not allowed us to follow him step by step as we might do, in the conception and publication of his works on the 'Animal Kingdom.' The years were occupied abroad in collecting and digesting his materials, and in 1740 'The Economy of the Animal Kingdom, Considered Anatomically, Physically, and Philosophically,' appeared. Amsterdam, followed in 1744 by 'The Animal Kingdom,' and in 1745 by 'The Worship and Love of God,'—the latter, apart from its philosophy, acknowledged by competent judges for one of the most gorgeous specimens of Latinity in existence. The works completed the *Thinker's second stage*; and among the doctrines contained in them are discoveries of high importance in physiology awaiting an adequate criticism, or courting addition: such are the author's demonstration of the animation of the brain, and of its coincidence with formation with the systole and diastole of the heart, and after birth with the respiration of the lungs—of the beautiful provision for muscular action derived from the respiration, exhibiting the function of the lungs in distributing and regulating motion throughout the entire system—of the law of man and society among the organs—and of many others which it would be inconsistent with our limits to enumerate, but tending upwards to a rational psychology. Through the whole of his career up to this point, Swedberg's labours had grown, one task after another, like a tree; the goodly proportions of excellent fruit of which, placed him in the high rank of scientific men; he was not yet, however, the *Philosopher of Christianity*. In after years

recognized these labours as his preparation; and they who know him best, are well aware that they are nothing more, and that their results enter no farther into his revelations than the words of a new language into the thoughts of an older one. It was in the year 1745, as he drew near the utmost limits of his philosophical inquiries concerning the soul, that he declares his eyes were opened to see spirits, and that, warned by a divine appearance, he abandoned his uncompleted labours and worldly honours, and devoted himself to the new office to which he was called. This is a subject we cannot discuss in a notice which is necessarily limited to information in matters of fact, but we may remark that the case of Swedenborg is essentially different from that of the visionaries of all ages who have discoursed with spiritual beings. Distinctly, his claim is this:—not that he saw spirits only, but that he actually lived with them *as a spirit*, seeing all things in the spirit world as one of themselves, and only existing here in the body, in order to use it as an instrument for publishing the facts, and digesting in a rational form the conclusions to be derived from them. It is, then, on the nature and value of these conclusions that we dare to rest the whole weight of his claims to our regard and to the title we have assigned him,—not as one of many Christian philosophers, but as the veritable philosopher of the Christian faith; as much the instrument of Providence in this age as Paul in a former, and doing precisely that for present habits of thought that Paul did for the spirit of his age, grounded in Judaism or in idolatry. We do not say indeed that the systems of the Scotch and German philosophers have nothing in common with Christianity, but they stand, as their warmest partizans will admit, on ground *apart* from it, and the attempt to reconcile religion and philosophy has never been cordially acknowledged as successful on either side. Theologians have clearly perceived that no system of philosophy has taken up, *as essential to it*, the Christian doctrine of Regeneration, the only pretensions of this nature in the course of eighteen weary centuries being discoverable in the writings of the mystics—more especially in those of Jacob Boehmen, and his eloquent exponent in this country, the nonjuring divine, William Law. These latter have become *obsolete*, not because the problem could ever cease to engage human attention, but for this very sufficient reason—that the science they embraced had become in many essential particulars inconsistent with our actual knowledge of things, and the most they could do was to keep alive the spirit of earnest piety, and the expectation of a future great development which had always been looked for. Swedenborg, it will be observed, wrote after Newton and Locke, with whose works he was acquainted, and no man living was better informed on the progress of science in his own day, and with the richer harvest it promised in the future; step by step all the great problems that had hitherto engaged attention were brought under his review, and whatever was significant of life or death in nature, seems to have passed before him as the animals were brought to Adam to see what he would call them. Such was the man destined by Providence to furnish the nineteenth century with the Christian development of philosophy; and here we will endeavour to state

in what this consists, and in what it does *not*. Certainly, it is not a mere dialectic, for what, after all, is that, but a logical instrument, fashioned, if possible, to reconcile the self-sufficient reason with faith; and what does the insufficiency of the German schools consist in except this, that the very process of reason by which the understanding and the Word are sought to be reconciled, does but strengthen the former? Besides, the true Christian Philosophy cannot, by the very conditions which call for it, be a bare *method*: like Christianity itself, it must be a *result*, and a final one. In this consists the supereminence of the mental philosophy contained in the theological works of Swedenborg. It groups the thoughts round the affections, and it gives the latter a mighty power both to raise and to lower the former, so that the regenerate man, or him whose affections have been purified by the procedure of a pure love through them, is altogether another, *even as a reasoning man*, for he becomes the little child who has entered into the kingdom of God. This hint of the real nature of Swedenborg's philosophy is all we can here give; and now a word or two on the two great subjects of development in which it is embodied: these are his *doctrine of the Bible*, and his *doctrine of the spiritual world*. The former has never been represented by him as an invented allegory, but as a perfectly unique divine symbol, *such as the supreme wisdom becomes when it is breathed through the human mind, the self-intelligence meanwhile not interfering with its appropriation of images and figures*. Let not these expressions be read carelessly, but deeply pondered, for they will be found to consist with a great law of intercourse between higher and lower intelligences; they point, in short, to the marvellous fact, that the Word is the open gate between the world and heaven, which it links together by a correspondence of thoughts and ideas: this can now be brought to the test of *objectiveness* through some states of clairvoyance, while its *subjective* test is open to all who know what Christian experience is. But the statements of Swedenborg concerning the spiritual world, are after all perhaps, the first and greatest difficulty that his readers have to encounter, and even when these are not altogether discredited, the similarity between spiritual and natural things is regarded as offensive. In the first place this similarity is apparent only, and belongs to a superficial acquaintance with his meaning; the real similarity being not that of *identity* but *correspondence*, and arising from the universal law that the ideal is nothing, even in things spiritual, till it finds repose and form in the real or substantial. We have already alluded to the preparation of Swedenborg, as consisting in the mathematical discipline of his mind and his acquaintance with the sciences, two distinct courses of which he went through—the elementary, in which all nature is reviewed as a mechanism, even to the intercourse between soul and body, and what we may term the concrete, which views the soul or living form in nature; the one a study of the laws which unite the atomic parts of bodies, from the grain of salt up to the scattered stars of the firmament; the other a study of organization from the least living part of the body, up to the rational soul dwelling in its whole order by influx and correspondence. This double course of prepara-

tion, it may now be apprehended, was absolutely necessary if spiritual laws were ever to become subjects of study: and even if we grant, in any case, that Swedenborg has brought them down to a too rigid formula, the form is but the net needful to catch these winged thoughts, or rather, the artist's stationary figure representing his ever living and varying model; the life, the actual motion, cannot be drawn, but only one phasis of it, from which infinite variety and living beauty may be inferred. We hold it no disparagement of Swedenborg, therefore, that when he had arrived at his spiritual manhood, he was still as a child who had never left his mother nature—that his 'umbilical cord was never cut,' as Emerson expresses it: had it been, we should have had another great mystic, another Boehmen, Bonrignon, or Peter Poiret, but we should still have awaited the Newton of the unseen universe. We have not space to substantiate these hints as we could wish, by reviewing ever so briefly the mass of writing to which they apply; yet we cannot conclude without a word or two on the principal of these works. The series commences with the '*Arcana Cælestia*,' published in London from 1749 to 1756. This work, a model of literary method and precision of language, is really the text-book of all that followed it, and is remarkable for the increasing depth of its meaning as we pass from volume to volume. The very heart of its contents, if we may dare trust ourselves to express so much in one sentence, is a psychological disclosure of the struggle between the Divine and the human natures in the experience of the Saviour; and it is in course of this development—sometimes expressed in terms applicable to Him alone, sometimes in the lower phraseology of all Christian experience—that Swedenborg has evolved his philosophy, and established his doctrine of the Word. We may here repeat, therefore, what we have already intimated, that it is in vain to look for either of these in the set terms of a *creed*; it is a study which frees the mind of all formularies, and the deeper it is pondered, the more confidently may the spirit take wing in the pure ether: *terms*, we have indeed, precise and beautifully fashioned forms of thought in these writings, which are as the nests in the branches, to which the tired thoughts will always return for repose and security, and the more gratefully the longer they have been on the wing: anything more than this Swedenborg would be the last among theologians to contemplate. That he speaks as a master is most true, but as one whose constant anxiety it is to place his disciples on the same intellectual footing as himself, to lure them gently on, whether by persuasion or authority, till they may look at the same divine things that he gazed upon, less by prerogative than the constitutional right which belongs to all. In a word, if there is any truth in Swedenborg's revelations at all, their pre-eminent value consists in this, that they unite the *understanding* and the *Word*; as the poet attracts the eye and the heart to nature—not by a painted *mirage*, or a crowd of stilted figures to be taken for it, but by awakening instincts, and touching the chords which really unite them within the *human consciousness*; they are, therefore, speaking within the bounds of coolest reason, the very complement and last necessity of Protestant free-

dom, for no church can claim dogmatic authority over any man who has once possessed himself of this key to the Scriptures, and no philosophy can have any dangers for him: all the stronger, therefore, becomes the *moral authority* of the church, for it thus grounds itself in the reason and freedom of man.—After the *Arcana*, Swedenborg published in 1758, a small tract 'Concerning the Last Judgment and the Destruction of Babylon,' another 'On the White Horse of the Apocalypse,' a third 'On the Earths of our Solar System, and some of the Earths of the Starry Heavens,' and a summary view of his position in theological form entitled 'The New Jerusalem and its Heavenly Doctrine:' he added to these, as his labour of the year, his account 'Of Heaven and its Wonders accompanied with an 'Account of Hell.' Why now is that Last Judgment and the Destruction of Babylon, manifested, as he says, among spirits in 1757? Why the announcement of the commencement of a new age, almost instantly followed speaking historically, by the earthquake of 1763, the French revolution, the commotion begun by which is still spreading from land to land, and threatens to tremble under the feet of many generations? A question surely not answerable in these days: the final judgment upon all things by the contemporaries regard hitherto paid to it. Why also, we may ask, this revelation of the Word coincided with its publication in all the known languages of the world? That White Horse—what is it but the free human spirit, the illuminated understanding, proceeding by which, through ages and nations, the Eternal Wisdom, as a crowned warrior, subdues all that is contrary to its dominion? It may be easy to doubt one figure, even while admiring its beauty and universality, but what if this figure take a consistent place in the grand epic of the Scriptures and of human history, as it marches in due order with a thousand others equally grand and universal? We can but ask these are some of the questions that the reader of Swedenborg must be prepared to encounter, and by these glimpses at his meaning we are far from intending any eulogy: they are simply designed to supply the place of a more elaborate description. Swedenborg continued his development of the Word and of Spiritual Laws during the whole remainder of his life—a period, reckoned from 1745, when his spiritual sight commenced, of twenty-seven years. The principal works published by him after those mentioned above were his 'Doctrine of the Lord,' 'Doctrine of the Sacred Scripture,' 'Doctrine of Life,' and 'Doctrine of Faith,' all in 1763; his 'Angelic Wisdom, concerning Divine Love and Wisdom,' and 'Concerning Divine Providence,' in 1763 and 1764. In 1765, 'Apocalypse Revealed,' 1766; 'The Delights of Wisdom concerning Conjugal Love,' 1768; and 'The True Christian Religion,' 1771. None of these works were published in his own country where the press was not free, but in London or Amsterdam; for this reason he made several journeys backwards and forwards, which were the only changes that marked his external life in the whole period. He died in London, in the eightieth year of his age, 29th March, 1772. [E.F.]

SWEERT, E., a Dutch botanist, 17th century.
SWEERT, F., a Flemish historian, 1567-162

SWIETEN, G., a Dutch physician, 1700-1772.

SWIFT, DEANE, grandson of Godwin Swift, eldest of the uncles of the celebrated writer (next article), and a descendant by the mother's side from Admiral Dean, a naval commander of Cromwell's time; author of an *Essay upon the Life, Writings, and Character of Dr. Jonathan Swift*; died 1783. His son, THEOPHILUS, a miscellaneous writer, died 1815.

SWIFT, JONATHAN, though Irish by birth, was of English descent. His grandfather was a clergyman in Herefordshire, and married a cousin of the poet, Dryden; his father, who was steward of the Irish inns of court, died very poor in 1667; and Jonathan was born at Dublin in November of the same year. The widow was thrown for support on her own relations, by whom her son was educated at the school of Kilkenny, and at Trinity College, Dublin. He was a careless student, and irregular in his conduct. Even then, however, he had worked in his vocation as a satirist, having sketched the 'Tale of a Tub' before he came across to England. This migration, occurring in 1688, opens the first of the four stages in the career of this singular and celebrated man. While he was always a polemic, and always strongest in satire, the opinions which he advocated, and the victims whom he attacked, were very different in the different periods of his activity. During the first of these periods, extending from his twenty-first year to his forty-third, he was a zealous Whig; for three years more he was engaged in supporting the politics and party of the English Tories; and in his third epoch, the longest and most creditable of all, and reaching from his forty-sixth year to his sixty-ninth, his efforts were chiefly directed, always earnestly though not always wisely, towards improving the treatment and condition of Ireland. The closing period of his long life, lasting nine years, was spent in total inactivity, enforced by the decay of his faculties.—On coming to England, Swift was received into the family of the accomplished Sir William Temple, whose wife was a kinswoman of his mother. During this first residence at Moor Park he studied hard, acted as secretary of his patron, became a favourite of William III., and refused the king's offer to give him a troop of horse. He wrote Pindaric odes, which, being printed, compel an acquiescence in the unpalatable opinion expressed to him by Dryden: 'Cousin Swift, you will never be a poet.' But his practice of serious verse-making, was useful in training him for the production of those comic and satirical rhymes, which, though they want all the elements of poetry, abound so much in his characteristic humour and his apt vigour of diction, as to be among the best of his works, and the most curious monuments of his time. In 1694, having become discontented with his patron, he crossed to Ireland, took orders, and went to be a country pastor in Antrim, on an endowment of a hundred a-year. Perhaps this retirement was only a feint; perhaps he found it to be a mistake. On receiving a friendly recall from Temple, he benevolently obtained a transference of his living to a poor curate in the neighbourhood, and returned to Moor Park in 1695. He had already begun his course of coquetry with ladies, by coming to a breach with his 'Varina,' in Ireland. He now began his tutor-

ship and admiration of the unfortunate 'Stella,' who was a Miss Johnson, the daughter of Sir William Temple's steward, and then no more than thirteen or fourteen years old. During his second residence at Moor Park, he was led by his patron's share in the controversy between Bentley and Boyle, to write his 'Battle of the Books'; and probably the 'Tale of a Tub' also was now completed. These early works, while they fly at game higher than his political satires, are as characteristic as anything he ever wrote; and they are as full of talent, though not so well fitted for popularity, as the satirical romance which is his masterpiece. As a writer of plain, pure, vigorous, idiomatic English, Swift has no equal; and he has hardly any superior as a satirist, uniting extraordinary force with extraordinary humour, tremendously powerful in invective, and yet more formidable for the biting dexterity with which he wields the lash of irony. In reading his works we are never allowed to forget that he was ill-tempered, nor to suspect that, notwithstanding some good points, he was essentially bad-hearted and selfish; but we are impressed by his strength even when he uses it in defence of error, and diverted by his wit even when it plays on things true and sacred. The intellectual characteristics of his writings were equally prominent in his conversation: when in good humour he was a marvellous talker, full of lively anecdote and jest; and he was always ready to throw back a stinging retort on an adversary. On Sir William Temple's death in 1699, Swift edited his posthumous works in London, and then accompanied Lord Berkeley, who was sent to Ireland. Misunderstandings occurred as usual; but, on his patron's recall next year, Swift was left in possession of livings yielding nearly four hundred a-year.



[Laracor Church.]

He took up his abode at his vicarage of Laracor, in the county of Meath, made himself beloved for the charitable disposition which was one of his redeeming virtues, and discharged his duties as a parish clergyman with all the assiduity allowed by visits to England. These, however, took place every year, and sometimes lasted for several months. In 1704 the 'Tale of a Tub' and 'Battle of the Books' were published together, and, though anonymous, were attributed by the public to the right author. The former of the two was generally disliked by the clergy; and it was used as the means of infusing

into the mind of Queen Anne an aversion to Swift, which made it impossible for his friends in the ministry to gratify his eager desire for ecclesiastical preferment in England. The effect was not removed, either by his serious and manly 'Project for the Advancement of Religion,' or by the fine irony exhibited in the very title of 'An Argument to Prove that the Abolishing of Christianity in England may, as things now stand, be attended with some Inconveniences.' As early as 1708, when the latter of these pieces appeared, Swift was edging off from his political party. A real dissent from their opinions was indicated in more than one of those occasional pamphlets of his, which cannot here be so much as named. He was a vehement high churchman, and wrote against all relaxation of tests. In other points, such as his advocacy of annual parliaments, his doctrines would now make him be classed as a Radical. But his chief reasons for dissatisfaction with the Whigs themselves were two. They wounded his self-love by resisting demands of the Irish clergy, who had chosen Swift as their organ; and, above all, they could not, or would not, make him a bishop.—In the autumn of 1710, when the Tories had just come into power, a second mission from the Irish prelates introduced him familiarly to Harley and St. John: Godolphin, the Whig leader, treated him haughtily: and he enlisted in the cause of the new ministry with an envenomed alacrity. The most valuable service he rendered them was performed in the seven months ending in June, 1711, during which he wrote 'The Examiner.' Later in the same year he assisted the negotiations for peace by his tract 'The Conduct of the Allies:' and, the discreditable treaty of Utrecht having been concluded, his defence of it grew into the 'History of the Four Last Years of the Queen.' Still his new friends contented themselves, even more than the old, with rewarding him by flattering attentions. He proudly refused to be Harley's chaplain: and the minister, though he must have seen that he was hardly a safe man for the episcopal bench, made the attempt to raise him. But the royal obstinacy proved insurmountable. As a last resource, the deanery of St. Patrick's Cathedral, in Dublin, was secured for Swift in the spring of 1713: and, accepting this fairly lucrative appointment as a sentence of exile, he departed, resolving, as he says in one of those bitter letters which are among the most vigorous of his compositions, to forget everything in England, and never see it again, 'if they have no further service for me.' He was speedily recalled to write one or two pamphlets, and to see the displacement of the Tories on the accession of George I. He then returned to Ireland, and ceased to have any concern in English politics.—Soon after 1714, when his residence was fixed in Dublin, he became involved, further than the world was allowed to suspect, in troubles arising out of his strange and unmanly flirtations. Stella, under the protection of a widowed lady, had come to live near him on his settlement at Laracor: and she now removed to Dublin, where she unexpectedly found a rival. This was Miss Vanhomrigh, the 'Vanessa' of Swift's verses, who had become acquainted with him in London much in the same way as Miss Johnson, and who now with her sister followed

him to Dublin. Stella's jealousy caused stormy scenes, which the Dean thought to terminate by marrying her secretly in 1716. The pair were never more than friends, before the marriage or after it; a state of affairs for which various reasons have conjecturally been assigned. But, in 1723, Vanessa chose to write to Stella, demanding explanations; and Stella exhibited the letter to Swift. He rode off with it in a paroxysm of rage, presented himself to Vanessa, threw it on her table, and departed without saying a word. The shock killed her in a few weeks. Nor did his other victim long survive. He was called away from his last visit to England, in the end of 1727, to attend her on her deathbed. In the meantime he had continued to write with his usual frequency. In 1726 he lived with Pope in his villa at Twickenham, and contributed to the first draught of 'Martinus Scriblerus:' and then, also, he published the bitterest, most ingenious, and most amusing of all satires on human nature, the 'Travels of Lemuel Gulliver.' Lilliput and Brobdingnag will always preserve the name of Dean Swift. Nor was any practical occasion trifling to call forth his cynical wit: he never was stronger than in his 'Polite Conversation,' and his mock 'Directions to Servants.' Irish affairs, however, were now his chief object; and the interests of the nation were embraced with a fiery zeal, which, in its denunciations of wrongs inflicted by England, forgot all distinctions of political party. The 'Drapier's Letters,' published in 1723, to expose a patent granted for copper coinage in Ireland, raised Swift, whom no one hesitated to hold as the writer, to the summit of a popularity, which was augmented both by many acts of private kindness, and by an incessant series of masked attacks on the government, and on prevalent abuses. Some of the best of the Dean's pamphlets are dressed in his favourite ironical garb. One of them is a plan for paying off the national debt, by the very simple process of confiscating and selling the church lands. In another, he offers at once to increase capital in Ireland, and to diminish the surplus population: the little children are to be carefully fattened, and sold to the London butchers: the plan is recommended by a grave array of statistical calculations; and objections are answered in a series of the most tremendous sarcasms on Irish misery and English misgovernment. That Swift's energy was unabated in 1735, when he was in his sixty-eighth year, is proved by one of his best rhymed pieces, 'The Legion Club,' a libel on the Irish House of Commons, who had resisted claims of the clergy. But his last public efforts were made, in the same cause, during the succeeding year.—Giddiness, and other symptoms, had long portended danger. His memory now began to fail; and terror of worse evils made him miserable, till the other powers gave way likewise. After having lingered for three years in peaceful idiocy, he died of hydrocephalus in October, 1745. He bequeathed his property, amounting to about £10,000, for the formation of an hospital in Dublin for lunatics and idiots. [W.S.]

SWINBURNE, H., a civilian, died 1624.

SWINBURNE, HENRY, the descendant of an ancient Roman Catholic family, known as the

accomplished writer of Narratives of his Travels in Spain and the Two Sicilies, died in Trinidad 1803.

SWINDEN, JOHN HENRY VAN, a learned Dutch physician, professor of philosophy, logic, and metaphysics at Franeker, and of astronomy at Amsterdam, 1746-1823.

SWINDEN, TOBIAS, rector of Cuxton, in Kent, author of a book strangely entitled, an 'Inquiry into the Nature and Place of Hell,' died 1720.

SWINNOCK, G., a rector of Buckinghamshire, author of 'Heaven and Hell Epitomised,' d. 1673.

SWINTON, JOHN, chaplain to the English factory at Leghorn, author of papers on Etruscan, Phœnician, and Eastern Antiquities, and a contributor to the Universal History, 1703-1777.

SWITZER, E., an Eng. horticulturist, last cent.

SYBRECHT, J., a Flemish painter, 1625-1703.

SYDENHAM, CHARLES WILLIAM POULETT, Lord, successor of the earl of Durham as governor-general of Canada, was born in London 1793, and continued the mercantile business of his father, J. Poulett Thompson, till 1830. Four years previously he had become a member of parliament, and when the Whig administration was formed, he took office as vice-president of the board of trade and treasurer of the navy. In 1834 he became president of that board, and in 1839 was appointed to the government of Canada, having previously been raised to the peerage. He was killed in Canada by a fall from his horse, 1841.

SYDENHAM, FLOYER, an Oxford scholar and translator of Plato, whose death, through indigence and imprisonment for debt in 1788, gave rise to the Literary Fund.

SYDENHAM, THOMAS, M.D., a distinguished physician of the seventeenth century, and sometimes called the English Hippocrates, was born in 1624, at Windford Eagle, Dorsetshire, where his ancestors had been settled for many generations. Nothing whatever is known of the history of his boyhood, though it may be concluded from the condition of his family that his early education was not wholly neglected; but we find that in 1642, at the age of eighteen, he entered Oxford as a commoner of Magdalen Hall. His stay there, however, could not have been of long duration, for he shortly afterwards, probably in that very year, joined the army of the parliament, in which two of his brothers were then serving—William, who attained to the rank of a colonel, and was ultimately governor of the Isle of Wight; and Francis, who was a major of horse, and was killed in 1644. How long Thomas Sydenham, who is only known to posterity as the most eminent physician of his time, continued to act as a soldier, or what exploits he performed in that capacity, are points which it is impossible now to ascertain, but he himself speaks of his military career as having extended to several years, *aliquot annos*; and Sir Richard Blackmore described him as a 'disbanded officer who entered upon the study of medicine for a maintenance and without any preparatory learning.' He seems to have re-entered Oxford in 1646, where he acquired a fellowship in All Souls, and he graduated there in 1648, as M.B. (Bachelor of Medicine). When he settled in London is unknown, but he was certainly there before 1661, as he describes the epidemics of that year. In 1663 he became a licentiate of the College of Physicians, and in 1666 he pub-

lished his first medical work, which he entitled *Methodus Curandi Febres*. In 1676 he took the degree of M.D. (Doctor of Medicine) at Cambridge, though not otherwise connected with that university, and in this year the first edition of his *Observationes Medicæ* appeared. In 1680 the first edition of the *Epistolæ Responsariæ* was published, and in 1683 the *Tractatus de Podagra et Hydrope*; and in 1685, the collected edition of his works known as the *Opera Universa*. Sydenham had been long afflicted by gout, which at length undermined his constitution, and he died of that distemper, combined with other maladies, at London on the 29th of December, 1689, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. [J.M.C.]

SYDNEY, ALGERNON, the second son of Robert, earl of Leicester, was born about the year 1621. In early youth he fought in the ranks of the parliamentary forces. Whatever sentiments influenced many of the other opponents of Charles I., his opinions, founded on the spirit of Roman republicanism, were inimical to all monarchy, and he proved them in his disgust at the ascendancy of Cromwell. He was abroad at the time of the restoration, and wandered about for some years scattering bitter sarcasms around against the objects of his political enmity. He was haughty and imperious in his own nature, and seems by no means to have courted the literary and social distinction which his genius might have achieved. His 'Discourses concerning Government,' was a posthumous work. It is full of powerful rhetorical arguments—as when in answer to the proposition of Salmasius, that kingly government is typed in the superiority of one kind of animal over another, he answers that this is nothing but the superiority of brutish violence and injustice, and that the type, 'Though it should prove to be in all respects adequate to the matter in question, could only show, that those who have no sense of right, reason, or religion, have a natural propensity to make use of their strength to the destruction of such as are weaker than they—and not that any are willing to submit, or not to resist it if they can—which I think will be of no great advantage to monarchy.' He was permitted to return to England in 1677. Though he had probably deeper ultimate views, his connection with the Ryehouse plot, for which he suffered, was the same substantially as that of Lord William Russell, already referred to. Sydney met his fate with iron firmness, and was beheaded on the 7th of December, 1683. [J.H.B.]

SYEN, ARNOLD, a Dutch botanist, 1604-1667.

SYKES, ARTHUR ASHLEY, a dignitary of the Church of England, and partizan of Hoadley in the famous Bangorian controversy, 1684-1756.

SYLBURG, F., a German philologist, 1536-96.

SYLLA, LUCIUS CORNELIUS, whose bloody proscriptions have passed into a proverb, was descended from a branch of the famous Cornelian family. He became quæstor when about thirty years of age, B.C. 107, and after obtaining military renown under Marius in Africa, became chief of the aristocratic party in the social war, and vanquished his old companion-in-arms in Italy; he was then, B.C. 88, elected consul. Sylla had marched to his victory over Marius from the field of battle in which Mithridates had succumbed to

him, and the latter having renewed the war, he led another expedition against him B.C. 87. The success to which he had now become accustomed still attended the arms of Sylla, and his operations were one long series of victories, often, however, dearly bought; it was in these wars that he captured Athens, and the victory was such a fearful one that the blood is said to have run out from the city gates into the fields; the most splendid monuments of Athenian art were also doomed to destruction. While these events were taking place in the East, Marius and his party had recovered the dictatorship in Rome, and Sylla, hastily returning at the head of his victorious legions, gained a second great victory over the Plebeians, and entered Rome in triumph in the year 82. He was now absolute master of the lives, liberties, and property of the citizens of Rome, and he used his power as the head of an unprincipled faction, cradled in the blood and crimes of the expiring republic, may be supposed to have done. Sylla governed under the title of perpetual dictator, and strenuously applied himself to the reconstruction of the aristocratic constitution. His contempt for the people may be judged from the instance in which he addressed an assembly of them, on occasion of certain complaints reaching him: he recited this apologue:—‘A labourer when at plough was annoyed by vermin, and he twice stopped from his work and pulled them off his jacket. But finding himself bitten again, to spare himself any further trouble, he threw the jacket into the fire. Now I advise those whom I have twice conquered, not to oblige me, a third time, to try the fire.’ The wholesale nature of his confiscations may be judged from the number of his soldiers, namely, 115,000 men, whom he rewarded with settlements in Italy; finally, he enfranchised 10,000 slaves to increase the number of his partizans, and enrolled them among the free citizens. In a manner as extraordinary, he abdicated all power, B.C. 79, chiefly, we may presume, from his subsequent conduct, that he might exchange the cares of state for the licentiousness of private life. This fact is a sufficient answer, one might suppose, to all that can be urged in behalf of his desire for the public good. No man who is unprincipled and licentious in private life, can deserve credit for any real virtue in his public acts. Sylla died of a disgusting malady B.C. 77, having previously written his ‘Memoirs.’ [E.R.]

SYLVESTER, or **SILVESTER**, *first* of the name pope and saint of Rome, reigned 314-323. The *second*, who was one of the most extraordinary men of his age as an astronomer, mathematician, and man of practical science, succeeded Gregory V. 999, and died 1003. Some of his writings are

extant. The *third* Sylvester was an antipope set up in 1044.

SYLVESTER, **JOSHUA**, one of our inferior poets, translator of Du Bartas’s ‘Divine Weeks and Works,’ born in London 1563, died 1618.

SYLVESTER, **MATTHEW**, a Church of England minister, ejected for nonconformity, 1662.

SYLVIVS, **F.**, a French grammarian, d. 1530.

SYLVIVS, **FRANCIS DELABOE** or **DUBOIS**, a Dutch physiologist and chemist, 1614-1672.

SYLVIVS, **LAMBERT**, otherwise **VANDEN BOSCH**, a Dutch biographer and poet, 1610-1688.

SYMES, **MICHAEL**, an English officer and East Indian diplomatist, author of an ‘Embassy to the Kingdom of Ava,’ died 1809.

SYMMACHUS, a pope of Rome, 498-514.

SYMMACHUS, **QUINTUS AURELIUS**, a prefect, pontiff, and augur of Rome in its declining age, remarkable for his eloquent appeal against the ruin threatened by the triumph of Christianity; he is the author of ‘Epistles’ still extant, and became consul under Theodosius in 391. His descendant, **QUINTUS AURELIUS MEMMIUS**, was a senator in the time of Odoacer 485, and was put to death by Theodoric 525.

SYMMACHUS THE SAMARITAN, a learned Christian of the sect of Ebionites, 2d century.

SYMMONS, **CHARLES**, a dramatic writer, and friend of literature, b. at Cardigan 1749, d. 1826. His daughter, **CAROLINE**, a poetess, 1788-1812.

SYNCELLOS, **GEORGE**, a monk of Constantinople, author of a Chronography, which contains an account of Egyptian kings, and corrects the Chronicon of Eusebius, died 800.

SYNESIUS, a bishop of Ptolemais, in Africa, in the 5th century, who had the advantage of pursuing his philosophical studies under Hypatia. Author of Epistles and other writings.

SYNGE, **E.**, an Irish prelate, 1659-1741.

SYPHAX, kg. of Western Numidia, d. 201 B.C.

SYRIANUS, a philosopher of the school of Neoplatonists at Athens, died 450.

SYROPULUS, **SILVESTER**, a Greek ecclesiastic, historian of the Council of Florence, 15th c. **SYRUS**. See **PUBLIVS**.

SZALKAI, **ANTHONY**, a Hungarian poet and dramatic author, author of the first regular drama composed in his native tongue, died 1804.

SZEGEDI, **JOHN BAPTIST**, a learned Hungarian Jesuit, historian, and jurist, 1699-1760.

SZENT-MARTONII, **IGNATIUS**, a Jesuit and astronomer of Portugal, who suffered a long imprisonment on the suppression of his order in that country, 1718-1793.

SZTARAY, **ANTONY**, Count De, an Austrian general, opposed to Dumouriez, period of the French revolution, died 1808.

T

TABARI, an Arabian historian, 839-925.

TABAREANI, **PIETRO**, an Italian physician, and author of Anatomical Observations, 1702-79.

TABERNEMONTANUS, **JAMES THEODORE**, a German physician and botanist, 1520-1588.

TABOE, **J. O.**, a Ger. jurisconsult, 1604-1674.

TABOUE, **J.**, a French historian, 17th cent.

TABOUE, **J.**, a French poet, 1547-1590.

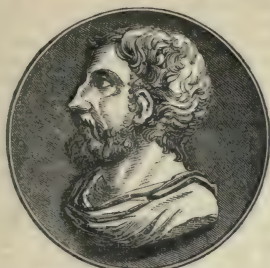
TACCA, **P. J.**, an Italian sculptor, died 1640.

TACCOLI, **N.**, an Italian historian, 1690-1768.

TACHARD, **GUY**, a French Jesuit, known as a missionary to Siam and India from 1680 to 1694.

TACITUS (**CAIUS CORNELIVS**), the Roman historian. Tacitus was probably born in the reign of Nero, but neither the place nor the exact time of his birth is known. It appears from a letter of

the younger Pliny, who was born A.D. 61, that Tacitus was about the same age with himself, but a little older; he may, therefore, have been born in A.D. 58 or 59. His parentage is veiled in the



[Tacitus—From an Antique Gem.]

same obscurity; but it is not improbable that his father was Cornelius Tacitus, a Roman knight, who is mentioned by Pliny as a procurator of the emperor in Belgic Gaul. We thus know nothing of the training which he underwent in youth, preparatory to the literary labours which he afterwards so ably performed. He has himself recorded a few facts illustrative of his career after he had attained the age of manhood; and these form the only authentic history of his life. He owed his first promotion to Vespasian, and was indebted for further favours to his sons and successors, Titus and Domitian. In A.D. 77 C. Julius Agricola, who was then consul, betrothed to him his daughter, whom he married in the following year. He was one of fifteen commissioners appointed to superintend the celebration of the secular games in A.D. 88, and held in the same year the office of prætor. He was not in Rome when his father-in-law died there A.D. 93, nor does he state the reason of his absence. In A.D. 97 he was elected consul to supply the place of Virginus Rufus, who died during his year of office; and pronounced over the deceased the funeral oration. In A.D. 99 he was appointed by the senate, along with Pliny, to conduct the prosecution of Marius, proconsul of Africa, who was impeached for malversation in his province; and, on the testimony of his associate and friend, made a most eloquent and dignified reply to the arguments advanced in defence of the accused. The time of his death is unknown; but it may perhaps be inferred that he survived Trajan, who died A.D. 117. The extant works of Tacitus are—1. The Life of Agricola, his father-in-law; 2. A Treatise on the Manners and Customs of the Germans; 3. Histories; 4. Annals; 5. Dialogue on Orators, or the Causes of the Decline of Eloquence. The Life of Agricola is one of the earliest works of Tacitus, and must have been written after the death of Domitian B.C. 96. It has been much and justly admired as a specimen of Biography; and is certainly an affectionate tribute to the memory of an able administrator and a good man. His description of ancient Germany and its people is not of much value as an historical document, though there can be little doubt that it contains the hearsay accounts which were prevalent in the age of the

author. The histories, of which only the first four books and a part of the fifth are extant, comprehended the period from the accession of Galba (A.D. 68) to the death of Domitian (A.D. 96). The Annals comprised the period from the death of Augustus (A.D. 14) to the death of Nero (A.D. 68). Of these a part of the fifth book is lost, and also the seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, the beginning of the eleventh, and the end of the sixteenth, which is the last. The style of Tacitus is concise, vigorous, and expressive; occasionally obscured by elaborate condensation, but always such as to impress the reader with a high opinion of the reflective powers of the writer. [G.F.]

TACITUS, MARCUS CLAUDIUS, successor of Aurelian as emperor of Rome 275, died 276.

TACQUET, A., a Flem. mathematic., 1611-1707.

TADJ-EDDYN, an Arabian historian, d. 1275.

TAFFI, A., an Italian artist, 1218-1294.

TAFURI, J. B., an Ital. biographer, 1695-1760.

TAGLIACCOZIO, TAGLIACCOZZI, or TAGLIACOTIUS, GASPARD, an Italian surgeon, famous for his method of curing wounds of the lips and nose, 1556-1599.

TAHUREAU, J., a French poet, 1527-1555.

TAILLASSON, JOHN JOSEPH, a French painter and writer on art, 1746-1809.

TAILLE, J. DE LA, a French poet, dramatist, and historian, 1540-1595. His brother, JAMES, a poet and author of several tragedies, 1542-1562.

TALLEPIED, NOEL, a French biographer, antiquarian, and historian of the Druids, 1540-89.

TAISAUD, P., a French jurist, 1644-1715.

TAI-TSOU, emperor of China, 951-954.

TAIE-TSOUNG, emperor of China, 977-997.

TALBERT, F. X., a French priest, 1728-1803.

TALBOT, CHARLES, successively earl and duke of Shrewsbury, descended from the famous warrior of that name (next article), was born in 1660. He held the office of lord chamberlain to James II., but actively promoted the revolution of 1688, and became viceroy of Ireland and lord treasurer, d. 1717.

TALBOT, JOHN, earl of Shrewsbury, called 'The English Achilles,' renowned in the French wars, was the second son of Richard, Lord Talbot, and was born at Blechmore, in Shropshire, 1373. Shakspeare calls him 'The Terror of France' with historical correctness, his name at the time having really become proverbial in that country. The history of Talbot commences with his call to parliament by Henry IV., after which, in 1412, he was appointed lord justice in Ireland, and in 1414 lord-lieutenant. He first went to France in the reign of Henry V., 1420, and nine years later, under the regent Bedford, his exploits had rendered his name a word of terror. At this time, however, the Maid of Orleans (see JOAN OF ARC) turned the fortunes of war against him, and Talbot became the prisoner of Charles VII. from 1429 to 1432, when he recovered his liberty by ransom. Under date 1433, the French chronicler, Monstrelet, informs us how 'Messire Jean de Thallebot' came into France, where he conquered many cities and fortresses; on this occasion, in fact, he reasserted the English dominion in that country, and for his services was created marshal of the kingdom; at a later period, 1442, the earldom of Shrewsbury was conferred on him. We next hear of him in an embassy for peace 1443, and then,

1446, in his old lieutenancy in Ireland,—our affairs in France meanwhile going to ruin. In 1449 we read in old Monstrelet's annals, how valiantly he led three hundred men to the assault of Rouen, and planted the English flag on the battlements. He seems then to have returned to England again, and in 1451 went back to Aquitaine as lieutenant-general with extraordinary powers: once more he led the 'noble English' to victory, and, at the head of less than five thousand combatants, recovered Guienne, aided, indeed, by the treason of Lesparre and others. Twice did Charles, and twice did Talbot, recover Bourdeaux,—the latter, on the first of these occasions, becoming prisoner, when he was treated with great courtesy on account of his valour, and presented by Charles with gifts of horses and gold and silver. In 1453 he marched to the relief of Castillon, then besieged by the French, and was killed by a cannon ball in the eightieth year of his age; one of his sons also fell with him on the field of battle, and the English, no longer sustained by his heroic arm, were soon after expelled from France. [E.R.]

TALBOT, P., an Irish Jesuit, 1620-1680.

TALBOT, R., an English antiquary, died 1558.

TALBOT, WILLIAM, successively bishop of Oxford, Salisbury, and Durham, 1659-1730. His son, CHARLES, Lord Talbot, brought up to the bar, was born 1684. In 1719 he entered parliament, became solicitor-general in 1726, and lord chancellor in 1733; died 1797. CATHERINE, only child of Edward, his second son, author of several elegantly written works, 1720-1770.

TALFOURD, THOMAS NOON, the author of 'Ion,' was born at Reading in 1795. He was educated there at the Dissenters' grammar school, and instructed in classical literature by Dr. Valpy. In 1821 he was called to the bar, and first wore the serjeant's gown in 1833. Two years later Serjeant Talfourd became a member of parliament, and published his famous tragedy, followed at intervals by 'The Athenian Captive,' 'Glencoe,' and the 'Castilian.' In 1849 he was appointed a judge of the Common Pleas, and was on the bench at Stafford, apparently in good health, when he suddenly breathed his last on the 20th March, 1854. 'Ion' is acknowledged to be a fine classical production, abounding in passages of remarkable beauty. The character of Talfourd also was well worthy of his literary fame; perhaps no man was more beloved in his own circle for kindness of heart, and all the virtues of social intercourse. His prose works are a 'Life of Charles Lamb,' 'Vacation Rambles,' and a biography of Mrs. Radcliffe.

TALIESIN, otherwise PEN BIERDD, which signifies 'chief of the bards,' one of the most ancient British or Welch poets, between 520 and 570.

TALLART, CAMILLE D'HOTUN, Duc De, a Fr. marshal, defeated by Marlborough, 1652-1728.

TALLENTS, F., a nonconf. divine, 1619-1708.

TALLEYRAND, a younger branch of the family of the counts of Perigord, the first of whom known to history was HELIE DE TALLEYRAND, who lived about 1100. After him we find HELIE DE TALLEYRAND PERIGORD, an influential cardinal and statesman, 1301-1364. H. DE TALLEYRAND, count of Chalais, minister and favourite of Louis XIII., who was out-generaled by Richelieu, and perished on the scaffold 1626. ALBERT ANGE-

LIQUE, cardinal and peer of France at the period of the revolution, fled with the emigration, but returned with the Bourbons, and in 1819 became archbishop of Paris, 1786-1821.

TALLEYRAND-PERIGORD, CHARLES MAURICE DE, the character of his house who fills by far the largest space in history, the prince of diplomatists, was born at Paris in 1754, and educated for the church. His course of life was not very consistent with this profession, but the wish of his dying father prevailed with Louis XVI., and he was named, in 1788, bishop of Autun, a rural diocese in the Bourbonnaise. The connection, studies, and manners of the young prelate were still such as invited him to preserve his place in society, and he frequented not the less the gay salons of Paris, studying, if anything, Voltaire and Fontenelle, and drawing more closely to Mirabeau and the other stirring spirits of that period. In May, 1789, the states-general met, and Talleyrand took his place with the clergy, and, adopting popular principles, actively engaged himself in the reorganization of the state, upon which that body so resolutely entered; he even proposed the confiscation and sale of the church property, and when that measure was carried, zealously applied himself to the creation of a constitutional clergy. For these and similar misdeeds, he was excommunicated by Pius VI. some six months after he had given the sanction of the church to the people's cause by celebrating high mass on the 'altar of the country.' On leaving the church, Talleyrand at once assumed the character by which he is known to history, and went as ambassador to England with M. Chauvelin, with whom also he was suddenly expelled from London by the ministry of Pitt; he then fled to America, his name being compromised in the discoveries of the iron chest, so soon followed by the ruin of the monarchy. He remained in his transatlantic asylum till after the fall of Robespierre, thus escaping the whole period of the reign of terror, and then, returning to Paris, became a member of the newly-founded National Institute, and minister of foreign affairs under the directory. It is at this point that the European interest of his history commences, for he now conspired against his masters, and promoted the revolution which carried Napoleon to the summit of power. Here the question occurs, therefore, What were his convictions? *Faith*, in what any single party might understand by *principles*, Talleyrand had not; yet, he possessed some rare quality of mind which, to him, supplied the place of such a faith, and which has been aptly designated a 'supernatural indifference,'—an indifference not to his own fate, but to whatsoever event might befall the men or the institutions surrounding him, so that his own schemes remained buoyant. Napoleon's summary judgment of him is perhaps nearer the truth than any more laboured criticism, and his words are these:—'Talleyrand was always in a state of treason, but it was a treasonable complicity with fortune herself; his circumspection was extreme; he conducted himself towards his friends as if, at some future time, they might be his enemies, and towards his enemies as if they might become his friends!' This, after all the apologies we have read for him, really seems to be the sum of the matter; and however admir-

able such a character might be as a minister of foreign affairs, there is surely too much of the Mephistopheles element in it to satisfy any lover of honesty; it is a judgment, also, by no means *ex parte* in character, for the fact stated is implied in the very apologies for him. What else is the argument that he shifted from one party to another, lest he should partake in the threatened corruption of the body of which he foresaw the decay, except another way of stating his *treasonable complicity with fortune*; and what would any cause be worth if all its supporters were in this state of perennial treason towards it? What, again, is the moral worth of that man, however great his capacity, who supports a cause on condition of its success? We should be doing injustice to the memory of Talleyrand, not to add that he earnestly desired peace, and the alliance of France and England in a progressive policy; his great misfortune was an overweening reliance on the shifts of diplomacy, his too great willingness to adopt that expedient of abominable cunning—though the expression came from a nobler head than his—‘tell a lie and find it truth!’ Talleyrand remained foreign minister under Napoleon till 1807, when he was created prince of Benevento, and became grand-chamberlain, with the titular rank of vice-grand-elect of the empire. In 1809 he began his opposition to the policy of Napoleon, and being deprived of his office of chamberlain, retired to Valençay, where it would appear he conspired against the emperor. The year 1814 found him acting openly with the allies, and he next appears as minister under Louis XVIII. In the latter years of the opposition which ended in the revolution of 1830, Talleyrand took no part in public business, but on the accession of Louis Philippe, as citizen king, he became ambassador once more in England. This appointment he held till January, 1835, when his great age caused him to resign it, and he was succeeded by General Sebastiani. To him, more than any other man, Louis Philippe was indebted for the creation of his peace policy, maintained, say the French, ‘at any price,’—a matter this which must yet await, some time, a righteous judgment. Died 1838. [E.R.]

‘TALLIEN, JEAN LAMBERT, a Jacobin of the French revolution, chief agent in the fall of Robespierre, was born at Paris 1769, and was successively clerk to an attorney, and in one of the government offices. At the epoch of the revolution he became secretary to one of the deputies, and at the declining period of the Legislative Assembly was editor of the ‘*Ami des Citoyens*,’ one of the journals by which the populace were goaded to anarchy; he also actively assisted in organizing the insurrection of August 10, 1792, on the success of which he was appointed recording secretary of the Paris Commune. From this time Tallien ranked with the most active members of the mountain, and aided in the destruction of the Girondins; he was also implicated in the massacres of September, and became president of the Assembly on the day of the king’s execution. In the beginning of 1794 he was sent with Ysabeau to the city of Bourdeaux to crush the remnant of feeling remaining in favour of Girondism, and place the republican government on a secure basis: here he struck terror into the population by his remorseless use

of the guillotine, at the same time that he revelled in the proconsular splendour and debauchery of which several other cities of France at that time presented a like example. One of the most beautiful and highly spirited women of that age was a Madame de Fontenai, daughter of the count de Cabarrus, a Spanish grandee, of French extraction; she was detained at Bourdeaux *en route* for Spain by the arrest of her husband, and was accustomed to address the clubs, where her appearance excited the greatest enthusiasm. Easily moved to pity by the terror around her, and fond of adventure and notoriety, this woman resolved to conquer the heart of the dreaded Tallien, and she succeeded so well that his greatest pride was to exhibit her in his splendid equipage, clothed in Grecian costume, to represent the goddess of liberty—a parade of Oriental luxury and vice, which disgusted Robespierre beyond expression, while it amused the people and was the salvation of many of them, for whom this modern Thais was never tired of interceding. Being recalled to Paris as the last struggle between Robespierre and these corruptors of the people drew nigh, Madame de Fontenai was arrested, in the expectation that she would lend her assistance in the fall of Tallien, and, at all events, that she might not embarrass the action of Robespierre and Saint Just. She, however, proved true to her lover, and privately conveyed a note to him, in which she reproached him with cowardice if he suffered her now to perish on the scaffold. Thus exasperated, and certain that his own head would fall next, Tallien acted that daring part in Convention, on the 9th Thermidor, which proved the destruction of Robespierre: he was then elected to the Committee of Public Safety, and became president of the Convention; now, also, Madame de Fontenai became his wife. He played a considerable part in subsequent events, and was elected on the Council of 500; the ascendancy of Buonaparte, however, soon threw men of his stamp into the shade, and Tallien died, without ever recovering the undeserved importance he had once enjoyed, in 1820. His beautiful colleague, for such Madame de Fontenai really was, procured a divorce during his absence in Egypt, whither he had gone with Napoleon, and in 1805, was married to the count Joseph de Caraman, afterwards prince of Chimay; she died in 1835. Tallien, we ought to say, admitted his ‘errors’ as he called them, but pleaded the delirium of the times, a fact surely of some significance; ignorant of what the future may have in store for us, let us ponder these circumstances, and consider well what monstrous births might yet be brought forth among the millions who know nothing of Christianity but the name, and little of civilization but its corrupting influences. [E.R.]

TALLIS, THOMAS, the master of William Byrd, one of the greatest of English musicians, was born early in the reign of Henry VIII. The most curious and extraordinary of his works which is still extant was his song of forty vocal parts. This great effort of musical science is carried on in alternate flight, pursuit, attack, and choral counterpoint to the end. This many-voiced piece of Gothicism is terminated by twelve bars of full harmony. Tallis died in 1585, and was buried in the old parish church of Greenwich. [J.M.]

TALMA, FRANCIS JOSEPH, the Garrick of the French stage, was born at Paris about 1770, but a great portion of his boyhood was passed in London. He was educated at a boarding school in Lambeth, and then articled to a surgeon; but soon joined an amateur French company, under Sir John Gallini, at the Hanover Square Rooms, and appeared as *Count Almaviva*, in Beaumarchais' comedy of 'The Barber of Seville,' and other characters. His taste was formed by witnessing the performances of Kemble and Siddons, and on visiting Paris as an actor, and making his *début* on the boards of the theatre Français, he ventured on the new style of acting, but as might have been expected, it was not immediately acceptable. An accident caused, at length, the acknowledgment of his merits. A tragedy by M. Chenier, entitled Charles IX., being accepted, and the part refused by the chief performer, M. Saintfil, who accompanied his refusal with the sneering recommendation that it should be given 'to young Talma;' the recommendation was literally adopted, and Talma, by sedulous study of the part, and an adoption of proper costume, won a decided triumph by the performance. The advantage of his English education was in this apparent; but still more conspicuously in the next occurrence. M. Ducis had undertaken a translation of Shakspeare's 'Othello,' with a catastrophe more suitable, as he thought, to the prejudices of a French audience; but Talma, enlightened by what he had observed of the English stage, insisted on the Shaksperian conclusion. The result was a marvellous success, which placed Talma at the summit of his profession. He won a large fortune by his exertions, a high position in society, and the favour of the emperor Napoleon. He died at Paris, 19th October, 1826, having previously published (1825) 'Reflexions' on the histrionic art, distinguished by much truth and research. He was interred, according to his own directions, in the cemetery of Père la Chaise, without any religious ceremony, but funeral orations by Jouy and Arnault were delivered at the grave. To change, it is alleged, his resolution on this score, the archbishop of Paris had sought an interview, but in vain. Talma's conduct, it is supposed, proceeded from his resentment at the excommunication pronounced by the Roman Catholic Church against actors. A short time before his death, he embraced his theatrical friends, Jouy, Arnault, and Duvilliers, but refused to see Madame Vanhove, his wife, from whom he had been long separated. At the funeral a magnificent hearse conveyed his remains, and was followed by fifteen mourning coaches, besides Talma's own, and several empty carriages, with a great number of literary and theatrical persons on foot, and a multitude exceeding four thousand individuals. A large concourse of citizens also filled the cemetery and surrounded the tomb. Such was the respect shown to the great actor—not excessive, though so significant, for to the artist reverence is always due, and the art of acting is one in which the characteristics of all the other arts are united. [J.A.H.]

TALMONT, A. P. LA TREMOILLE, Prince De, a royalist chief in the war of La Vendée, executed at his castle of Laval 1793.

TALMONT, GABRIELLE DE BOURBON, Prin-

cess De, wife of Louis II. of La Tremouille, author of works of devotion still in MS., died 1516.

TAMBRONI, JOSEPH, a learned Italian poet and historian, 1773-1824. His sister, CLOTILDA, professor of Greek at Bologna, 1758-1817.

TAMBURINI, PIETRO, a famous Italian moralist and writer on jurisprudence, 1737-1827.

TAMERLANE, sometimes called 'Timour the Tartar,' one of those grand old heroes who have in past times disputed the empire of the world, was born at Kesh, a town south-east of Samarcand, in 1335. He was a descendant on the mother's side of the Mongol emperor Genghis Khan, and became sovereign of Tartary after the defeat of Houssein, his competitor, in 1369 or 1370. Saluted emperor, with the surname of *Sahab Karan* (Master of the World), he commenced to make good his title by invading Persia, and in a short time, 1380, took possession of Herat and the whole of Khorassan. It was the age of the capture of Constantinople by the Turks, and all the races of the East were more or less engaged in the struggle for empire. The feeling of Tamerlane was thus distinctly expressed: 'The earth ought to have but one master, as there is only one God in heaven; and what (he asked) is the earth, with all its inhabitants, for the ambition of a great prince?' The barbarian grandeur of resolve thus announced is greatly preferable, if only on the score of manly sincerity, to the same end sought by the tricks of corruption and diplomacy, fearful as it is to contemplate the progress of such a scourge, the cities destroyed, and the pyramids formed of thousands of human heads, which were all that Tamerlane left to mark the spot where they had once flourished. These are scenes it is unnecessary to depict in detail, enough to state that the conquests of Tamerlane had reached from Moscow on the one hand, to Delhi in India on the other, before he marched against his last and greatest foe, the Sultan Bajazet. The eventual battle which decided the question whether the Osmanlis or the Tartars should be masters for the present was fought at Angora, on the 20th July, 1402, the number of combatants on the side of Tamerlane being 200,000 men, having twenty-six elephants, and on the part of Bajazet 300,000 men, with ten elephants. The conflict raged with fury six hours, and after 40,000 of the Turks were laid dead on the field, and 10,000 of their adversaries, Bajazet became the prisoner of his conqueror, who retained him captive, though he treated him with great generosity, till his death in the year following. Tamerlane then, in 1404, returned to his capital, and insatiate of conquest, immediately organized an army of elite troops, numbering 200,000 men, destined to act against China, but he was seized with a violent fever, and died, soon after taking the field, 18th February, 1405. This extraordinary man is supposed to be the author of a book of 'Institutes, Political and Military,' which has been translated from the Persian into French and English. His portrait represents a warrior armed *cap-a-pie*, of lofty stature, with a noble countenance, framed on the Greek model, and a head massive as that of Hercules. While extensive conquests, and the foundation of empires, are rendered necessary by the ignorance and vice of whole masses of population, such a man must be numbered among the great of his kind; the

history of all such, however, proves by accumulated instances, that their successes are only as so many judgments upon society, as grand, and it may be as beneficial in their results as the storms of the atmosphere. If it be so, the sudden rise of empires, and the recurrence of the experiment from age to age, whether under an Alexander, a Caesar, a Tamerlane, or a Napoleon, can but be for a temporal purpose; instead of pointing to universal dominion as the end of society, every fresh attempt does but prove the impossibility of such a result; the master mind seems but the electric spot to which the clouds gather from all sides, till the heavens are black, and the portent explodes in thunder, or dazzles the world with its fires. The end of Providence is not to arm frail man with his thunders, but to render the air free and pure around him: so long as ignorance prevails, so long as the darkest passions continue to ferment and clash with each other, these scenes must recur. After all, we may hope, will come those peaceful communities, of which the policy of our own country and the spirit of its history afford the likeliest promise the world has yet seen. [E.R.]

TAMMEAMEA, a king of the Sandwich Islands, to whom the merit belongs of beginning the civilization of his country, died 1819.

TANCRED, a chief of the crusades, who headed a vast army collected from Apulia and Calabria, and founded the principality of Galilee on Lake Tiberias. He is one of the heroes of Tasso, and his exploits date from 1096 to 1112.

TANDY, JAMES NAPPER, one of the leaders of the 'United Irishmen,' was born in 1757, and became secretary of the Catholic Association at Dublin, where he was a merchant, in 1791. Having escaped to France at the commencement of the government prosecution, he was commissioned as general of brigade in the expedition directed against Ireland under General Rey in 1798. After the failure of this attempt he took refuge in Ham-
burgh, but was delivered up to the English government, and condemned to death. The sentence, however, was not executed, and Napper Tandy, liberated after the peace of Amiens, died at Bour-
deaux, a colonel in the French service, 1803.

TANNAHILL, ROBERT, a Scottish lyric, and author of some of the most popular songs which have been written since the time of Burns. He was born in 1774, in humble life, and followed the handicraft of a weaver. His education, as might be expected, was of the most ordinary character, and the necessity of daily toil necessarily restricted his means of improvement. But the love of song was strong within him, and on the loom he frequently composed his sweet but simple strains, having attached to it a small desk, to enable him to put down his thick-coming fancies as they arose. Though his muse was not of a high-rate character, and never continued long on the wing, there is a gentle pathos, and wild thrilling music in such pieces as 'Jessie the Flower of Dumblane,' 'Gloomy Winter's noo awa,' 'Loudon's bonny Woods and trees,' and some others, which have embalmed them in the hearts and memories of his countrymen. Tannahill was indebted to a Mr. R. A. Smith, a popular composer of his day, for setting several of his pieces to music, and which contributed to their early and permanent notoriety. Like

others of the tuneful tribe, this unfortunate son of song was subject to fits of melancholy, which terminated in mental derangement, under the impulse of which he committed suicide in 1810, by drowning himself in a deep pool of the Paisley canal, leaving behind him a name and reputation, second to few of our minor and popular song-writers. [T.D.]

TANNER, A., a German ascetic, 1572-1632.

TANNER, B., a German writer of the 17th cent.

TANNER, MATHIAS, a Bohemian Jesuit and historian of his order, about 1630-1700.

TANNER, THOMAS, bishop of St. Asaph, author of 'Notitia Monastica,' an account of all the religious houses in England and Wales, 1674-1735.

TANSILLO, L., an Italian poet, 1510-1568.

TANTARANI, M. EDDYN AHMED, an Arabian poet and professor at Bagdad, 11th century.

TANUCCI, BERNARDO, Marquis of, a celebrated statesman of Naples, 1698-1783.

TAPLIN, WILLIAM, a veterinary surgeon author of works on farriery and horses, died 1807.

TAPPER, R., a French theologian, 1487-1559.

TARGAGNOTA, J., a native of Gaeta, author of a 'Universal History,' died 1566.

TARDIF, W., a French translator, 1449-1480.

TARDY, C., a French physician, 1607-1670.

TARGA, L., an Italian physician, 1730-1815.

TARGE, J. B., a French historian, 1720-1788.

TARGIONI-TOZETTI, GIOVANNI, an eminent Italian physician and naturalist, 1712-1783.

TARIN, J., a French *savant*, 1586-1666.

TARIN, P., a French anatomist, died 1761.

TARLTON, or TARLETON, RICHARD, a celebrated actor and wit, author of a dramatic piece, entitled 'The Seven Deadly Sins,' died 1589.

TARNOWSKI, called 'the Great,' an illustrious Polish general and tactician, 1488-1571.

TARQUIN, two kings of Rome:—1. **TARQUINIUS PRISCUS**, fifth in the line of kings, succeeded Ancus Martius 614 B.C., and was assassinated by the sons of Ancus 576 B.C. He contributed much to the fortification and embellishment of the city, and signally defeated the Sabines and Latins: he is considered one of the most illustrious of the Roman kings. 2. **TARQUINIUS SUPERBUS**, seventh king, grandson of the preceding, obtained the throne by the murder of Servius Tullius, whose daughter, **TULLIA**, he had married. He was an able warrior and statesman, but cruel and unprincipled in his conduct; he was dethroned, and a revolution effected, by Junius Brutus, provoked by the outrage offered to Lucretia. The history of Tullia is one of the most atrocious on record, she having murdered her first husband in order to espouse Tarquin, and afterwards driven over the mangled remains of her father in the streets of Rome.

TARSIA, G. DE, an Italian poet, 1476-1530.

TARSIA, P. A. DE, a Span. historian, d. 1670.

TARTINI, GIUSEPPE, was born at Pisano in Istria, in 1692. Tartini was first meant for the law, but music compelled him to follow her bidding, and thus the world gained a great violinist. The story of his dream in which he thought he had made a compact with the devil is well known. The result of this nocturnal vision was his 'Devil's Sonata' still extant and which is esteemed as his greatest work. His life was full of struggles and adventures. He fought several duels, and married

a cardinal's niece against the consent of both her father and uncle. He afterwards took sanctuary in a monastery, where he remained for two years. Tartini became the founder of a school of violinists, of which Nardini, Pugnani, Viotti, and Baillot were celebrated disciples. He died at Padua in 1770. [J.M.]

TARUFFI, J. A., an Italian poet, 1722-1786.

TASKER, WILLIAM, a translator and poet, rector of Iddesleigh, in Devonshire, died 1800.

TASMAN, ABEL JANSSEN, was born at Hoorn in North Holland, about the year 1600. The skill and judgment which he displayed at an early period of his life in the service of the Dutch East India Company, brought him under the notice of its distinguished governor-general, Anthony Van Diemen. His first commission on a voyage of discovery was received from his patron in 1642. For some years previously the Dutch had been vigorously prosecuting geographical researches in the western Pacific; and had already traced a large part of the Australian coasts; but the southern and south-eastern limits were still undetermined. To ascertain these was the object of the expedition put under the command of Tasman in 1642, by the governor-general and council of Batavia. He sailed from that port on the 14th August, and directed his course, first to Mauritius; and then S.E. and E. across the Indian ocean, till on the 24th November, he discovered a country, which he named Van Diemen's Land, in honour of the governor; and which he considered to be a part of the great 'terra australis,' already in great measure surveyed. On the 2d December he doubled its southern limit; and thus proved that it did not extend to a great distance south, as had been before supposed. Tasman now turned northwards; but meeting unfavourable winds, directed his course towards the east; and, in a short time, was so fortunate as to discover New Zealand. Having traced a portion of its coasts, and made many other discoveries in the adjoining seas, he returned to Batavia, after a prosperous voyage of nine months, during which he made many important additions to geography, and cleared up many doubtful points. The results of a second voyage, undertaken in 1644, for a further examination of the same regions, are not certainly known; but, judging from the instructions furnished to him, as given in 'Flinders's Voyages,' and from the circumstance that his own name, those of the governor-general, and his daughter Maria—to whom Tasman was attached,—and of two of the council who signed the instructions, are applied to places on the north coast, there seems no doubt that this portion of Australia was carefully examined by him. Nothing is known of the after life of Tasman, or of the time and place of his death. An account of the first voyage is given in the collections of Thévenot, Correa, and Callender; and with considerable fulness in the Penny Cyclopaedia, *sub nom.* [J.B.]

TASSEL, R., a French painter, 1588-1666.

TASSET, J., a French musician, 1732-1820.

TASSINS, L., a French surgeon, died 1687.

TASSIN, R. P., a learned French Benedictine, author of 'The Literary History of the Congregation of Saint Maur,' 1697-1777.

TASSO, A., an Italian painter, 1566-1643.

TASSO, BERNARDO, father of the great Italian poet, secretary to the duke of Mantua and other Italian princes, and author of several poems, chief of which is the romance of 'Amadis de Gaul,' born at Bergamo 1493, died 1569.



[Residence of Tasso.]

TASSO, TORQUATO, one of the most celebrated and most unfortunate among all men of genius was the son of Bernardo Tasso, himself noted in the roll of Italian poets. Bernardo, noble but poor had passed, from his native town, Bergamo, into the service of the prince of Salerno; and his son was born in 1544, at Sorrento, on the southern shore of the Bay of Naples. We cannot in any degree understand even the soluble questions in the middle of Tasso's life, without remembering what his character was. It exhibited such a preponderance of imagination and feeling, and such a consequent tendency both to ideal dreaming and to timid and irritable sensitiveness, as must probably in any circumstances have unfitted him for active business and made it certain that his happiness and safety could not have been secured otherwise than by the most watchful tenderness and protection. Placed in a situation of uncertainty and dependence overawed by haughty and capricious patrons, and thwarted by the jealousy or contempt of rival worldlings, such a man was necessarily miserable nor can we wonder that the fine mind at length lost its balance under the shocks which it had to sustain.—Tasso studied at Padua, devoted himself to poetry in spite of the warnings of his father, and published 'Rinaldo,' a romantic poem, at the age of eighteen. There are still preserved three cantos of his greater work, written only a year later and he began to remodel and continue it in 1566 when he entered the service of the cardinal D'Este, brother of the duke of Ferrara. The reading of parts of it at court, and beautiful lyrics published by the young poet, made his name famous throughout Italy; and he became yet better known by his pastoral drama, the 'Aminta.' In 1575 the 'Gierusalemme Liberata,' one of the few great epics which the world has seen, was completed. But its illustrious author had not the courage to publish it. Obscure stories are told of unfortunate love what we know is, that the poet was already in a state of incipient derangement. He put himself as a heretic, into the hands of the inquisitors of Bologna, who wisely dismissed him as a hypocrite.

thondriac; he returned to Ferrara, escaped from a convent in which he was placed, wandered on foot to his sister's house at Sorrento, and thence, in 1579, came back to Ferrara. He is said to have now become violent: at all events, the duke shut him up in a madhouse, the hospital of Sant' Anna, where he was imprisoned for more than seven years. The 'Jerusalem' was printed repeatedly in 1581, in spite of his angry prohibitions. It is a chivalrous and Christian epic, displaying a beauty of poetic fancy which had not been reached by any one since Virgil, and a melting tenderness of feeling which has not been equalled in any other great narrative poem. In the meantime, its unhappy author was, by turns, seeing consolatory angels or tormenting demons, and subsiding into intervals of calmness and sanity. He wrote in his dungeon some of his best pieces, both in prose and in verse. He was released in 1586, and soon afterwards published his tragedy 'Torrismondo.' In 1592 he showed evident decay of judgment by issuing an altered and spoiled edition of the 'Gierusalemme.' His life was now one of wandering. He was invited to come to Rome from Naples, and he crowned a poet as Petrarch had been. He obeyed the call, but said, truly, that he went only to die. The applause of crowds, and the honour paid to him by the papal court, shed some consolation over his last days. The time had been fixed for his coronation, when he felt his end approaching, retired to the convent of Sant' Onofrio, on a hill overlooking the Eternal City, and there expired calmly, in the spring of 1595. [W.S.]

TASSONI, A., an Italian poet, 1565-1635.

TASSONI, A., an Ital. ecclesiastic, 1749-1818.

TASTE, L. BERNARD DE LA, bishop of Bethleem, author of Theological Letters on the subject of Convulsaries, 1692-1754.

TATE, FRANCIS, an English lawyer, author of interesting antiquarian works, 1560-1616.

TATE, NAHUM, successor of Shadwell as poet-aureate, author of Poems, and of a metrical version of the Psalms, 1652-1715.

TATIAN, a Platonic philosopher who became a convert to Christianity, and is numbered among those early writers of the church who are charged with heresy. He was born in Syria about 130, and taught in Mesopotamia about 172.

TATIUS, a king of the Sabines, who was put to death at Lavinium about 742 B.C.

TAUBE, F. W. DE, a Fr. geographer, 1724-78.

TAUBMAN, FREDERIC, an eminent Ger. philologist and critic, born in Franconia 1565, d. 1613.

TAULER or THAULER, JOHN, in Latin *Taulerius*, a famous name among the mystic divines, was born at Strasburgh, as nearly as can be ascertained, about 1290, and died there in 1361. He was a monk of the Dominican order, and in several respects one of the most remarkable men of his age, &c., indeed, he may not rightly be regarded as the forerunner of Luther, who, as well as Melancthon, and our own Henry More, highly esteemed his works. His external history possesses little interest beyond that which arises from the circumstances attending his spiritual experience; the brothers of his order having greatly derided, and even persecuted him. The peculiarity which exposed him to this treatment was the slight esteem in which he held their superstitious observances,

his earnest love of truth, and his devotion to the welfare of the people, especially shown by preaching to them in their native German instead of Latin as had previously been the custom. Here also may be mentioned the influence of his style upon the German language, to which he gave a smoother rhythm, a more exact meaning, and a richer vocabulary than it had previously borne; a circumstance which has given him a distinguished place in the history of German prose writers. His sermons are admitted to be models in this respect, but of all his writings we can only notice his famous 'Institutions,' commonly known as 'The German Theology,' a work which has been frequently translated into Latin and French, and exercised as much influence as any other single book on the development of religious thought. Wesley was at first captivated by it, but it went too deep for him, and he finally rejected it, and adopted those methodical religious exercises which acquired so great popularity. The sum of the 'Institutions' may be thus stated:—1. The most rigid performance of mere ceremonials amounts to nothing; it is all but the conceit of form, mere imagery; the beginning of the spiritual life is profound abasement of heart and mind before God. 2. God must be loved above all things, and the neighbour as one's self; this supposes a resignation of all sensual pleasures and external satisfactions, so far as they are not produced from the internal state towards God; in like manner of all self-intelligence, conceit of the understanding, and pleasure of the imagination; this internal self-annihilation is more difficult than mortification of the body, because in the latter case the acts of piety may really be agreeable to the spirit and fall in with its humour. 3. The state to be reached is that of conjunction with God essentially, not under images, or by way of reflection; He then becomes the effective good of the soul and illuminates the sacred shade with which man has surrounded himself.—These are the vital principles treated methodically in the Institutions, and Tauler himself was called *The Illuminated Doctor*, from the visions and spiritual voices that reached him. [E.R.]

TAUNAY, A., a French sculptor, 1768-1824.

TAUNAY, N. A., a French painter, 1755-1830.

TAURELLUS, N., a German philosopher, whose endeavour was to establish a fixed demarcation between theology and philosophy, 1547-1586.

TAURI, D., a French anatomist, 1669-1701.

TAWSEN, TAUSSEN, or TAGESEN, JOHN, called the Luther of Denmark, one of the earliest promoters of the reform in that country, 1494-1561.

TAVANNES, GASPARD DE SAULX DE, a French marshal, and one of the most eminent of their commanders, distinguished in the wars of Italy, and in the religious wars which ended in the massacre of St. Bartholomew, 1509-1573.

TAVELLI, J., an Italian theologian, 1764-84.

TAVERNER, RICHARD, clerk to the signet in the reign of Edward VI., author of religious and theological works, born in Norfolk 1505, died 1575.

TAVERNIER, JEAN BAPTISTE, a celebrated Eastern traveller, born in Paris 1605, died at Moscow 1686. He made an immense fortune in trading with diamonds; his 'Travels,' published in 6 vols., 1679, are highly valued.

TAYLOR, BROOK, a natural philosopher and

mathematician, author of *Experiments on Magnetism*, and other works, born at Edmonton, in Middlesex, 1685, died 1731.

TAYLOR, HENRY, a rector of Hampshire, known as an Arian divine, died 1788. His son, JOHN, well known as a writer of humorous verse by his 'Monsieur Tonson,' and similar pieces, and proprietor of the 'Sun' newspaper, died 1832.

TAYLOR, HERBERT, Lieut.-General Sir, secretary to the duke of York while engaged in the French wars, and private secretary to George III. and Queen Charlotte, 1775-1839.

TAYLOR, JANE, who distinguished herself as a poetical and prose writer for youth, was born in London, where her father exercised the profession of an engraver, 1783. She afterwards removed with him to Colchester, where he became minister to a dissenting congregation. She published her first work, 'The Beggar Boy,' in 1804. The principal of her other productions are 'Essays on Rhyme, on Morals, and Manners,' 'Original Poems for Infant Minds,' 'Rhymes for the Nursery,' a prose tale entitled 'Display,' &c., died 1823.

TAYLOR, DR. JEREMY, an eminent bishop of the episcopal Church of England. He was the son of a barber, who resided in Cambridge, and in that town Jeremy was born in 1613. His father having resolved to educate him for the church, he was sent first to the grammar school and afterwards to Caius College in his native town. His brilliant career procured him the patronage of Land, then chancellor of the university, and from being private chaplain to his patron, he was appointed to the rectory of Uppingham. Through the same influence, he was nominated to the office of chaplain in ordinary to Charles I., to whom on the outbreak of his troubles, Taylor rendered important aid by accompanying him on several of the royalist campaigns, as well as by writing in defence of the English hierarchy. During the reign of the parliamentary party Taylor lost his benefice, and retired into Wales, where he supported himself by teaching a school, till he was taken by Lord Carbury into his house in the capacity of domestic chaplain. It was during his residence with that nobleman, that Taylor composed most of those brilliant discourses that have long ranked him among the most eloquent of British divines. Cromwell's spies kept a vigilant eye upon him, and he twice suffered imprisonment during the Protectorate. At the restoration his steadfast loyalty was rewarded by his appointment to the bishopric of Down and Connor, and the vice-chancellorship of Trinity College, Dublin. Besides his far-famed sermons, Taylor was the author of various other works of great repute—the chief of which are 'Ductor Dubitantium, or Rule of Conscience,' 'Liberty of Prophesying,' and 'Holy Living and Dying.' Bishop Taylor died in 1667. [R.J.]

TAYLOR, JOHN, commonly called 'The Water Poet,' was born at Gloucester, in 1580, and for a long time followed the occupation of a waterman on the Thames, after which he kept a public house in Phoenix Alley, Long Acre. Living at the period of the rebellion he was a staunch royalist, but his manifestations of opinion were rather eccentric than dangerous. He died in 1654, and was buried in the churchyard of St. Paul's, Covent Garden. His works, published in folio, 1630, possess little

interest beyond that which attaches to the quaint conceits and manners of a past age.

TAYLOR, JOHN, a learned dissenter, who became successively minister of a congregation at Norwich, and tutor in divinity at the then newly-founded Warrington academy. He is author of several works on theology and moral philosophy, and is understood to have been of unitarian principles; born in Lancashire 1694, died 1761.

TAYLOR, JOHN, a dignitary of the Church of England, whose father was a barber at Shrewsbury, where he was born 1704. He was a distinguished Greek scholar and civilian, and wrote some valuable works; died 1766.

TAYLOR, JOHN, an English oculist, known by his travels, of which he wrote a narrative, last cent.

TAYLOR, SIR ROBERT, the son of a London stone-mason, who became a famous architect and sculptor, and served as sheriff, 1714-1788.



[Martyr's Stone at Hadleigh.]

TAYLOR, ROWLAND, rector of Hadleigh, in Suffolk, burnt alive in the reign of Mary, 1555.

TAYLOR, SILAS, an antiquarian writer, keeper of the government stores at Harwich, 1624-1678.

TAYLOR, T., a puritan divine, 1576-1632.

TAYLOR, THOMAS, usually called 'the Platonist,' was born in London, 1758, and became clerk in a banking-house, afterwards assistant secretary to the 'Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce.' He devoted all his leisure to the study of Greek literature and the revival of the Platonic philosophy, for which he was eminently qualified by his keen philosophical insight, the richness of his imagination, and the graces of his diction. He was fortunate enough to find two munificent patrons in the duke of Norfolk and a retired tradesman named Meredith, the latter of whom settled upon him a pension of £10 a-year, while they both supplied him with the expenses of publishing his valuable editions of Plato and other masters of the Grecian philosophy. Mr. Taylor was not simply a translator, though translator of such works would need to possess rare talents and indefatigable industry; he was also a commentator upon his originals, and carried on the war against Locke, in behalf of the Platonic doctrine of ideas, which regard the soul, not as *tabula rasa*, but as a plenitude of forms. One of his concise arguments may here be cited: 'If the soul possess another eye different from that of sense (and that she does so the sciences sufficiently evince) there must be, in the nature of things, species accommodated to her perception different from sensible forms. For if our intellects speculate things which have no real subsistence, such as M

Locke's ideas, its condition must be much more unhappy than that of the sensitive eye, since this is co-ordinated to beings, but intellect could speculate nothing but illusions. Now if this be absurd, and if we possess an intellectual eye which is endowed with a visual power, there must be forms correspondent and conjoined with its vision; forms immovable, indeed, by a corporeal motion, but moved by an intellectual energy.' We cannot give the catalogue of Mr. Taylor's editions and commentaries, as it would occupy more space than his notice, but they all tend to a representation and development of the Grecian theology and of its entire history. Died 1835. [E.R.]

TAYLOR, WILLIAM, author of 'English Synonyms,' and a 'Survey of German Poetry,' was the son of a merchant at Norwich, where he was born 1765. He became an intimate friend of Southey at the close of the century, and editor of a local paper, the 'Norwich Iris,' after which he distinguished himself in the metropolis as a reviewer and critic, died 1836.

TAYLOR, WILLIAM COOKE, a miscellaneous writer in high repute for his indefatigable industry, the versatility of his talents, and the accuracy of his works, was born at Youghal, in Ireland, in 1800, and died of the pestilence which ravaged that country in 1849. Among his works are 'The Life and Times of Sir Robert Peel,' 'Manuals of Ancient and Modern History,' 'History of Mohammedanism,' 'Revolutions of Europe,' and 'The History of the House of Orleans.'

TAYLOR, ZACHARY, president of the United States, was born in Orange County, Virginia, 1790, and was descended from an English family who settled in that state in 1692. His father, Colonel Richard Taylor, was a companion-in-arms of Washington, and bore a name dreaded in Indian warfare; his mother, as usual in the case of men who in any way distinguish themselves, was a woman of high spirit and intelligence. The military life of Zachary Taylor, who was always noted for his hardihood, commenced at the outbreak of the war with England in 1807, when he was commissioned as lieutenant, and sent to defend the borders against the Indians: his great exploit on this occasion was the defence of Fort Harrison on the Vabash, at the head of a garrison numbering only fifty-two men. He rose from grade to grade till he became general in the subsequent Indian wars of Florida and Arkansas, but acquired his great popularity in the invasion of Mexico, 1846, when he crossed the Rio-Grande, and gained in succession the battles of Palo-alto, Resaca-de-la-Palma, Monterrey, and Buena-Vista. His character is very well expressed by the nickname of 'Rough-and-ready,' given to him, according to a very prevalent fashion of honouring their great men, by his countrymen. General Taylor was elected president in November, 1848, and entered upon office in March, 1849. He was carried off suddenly, before completing his term, by an attack of cholera, July, 1850, and was succeeded by Vice-president Tyler. [E.R.]

TEDESCHI, N., an Ital. canonist, 1389-1445.

TEGEL, ERIC, a Swedish historian, died 1638.

TEGNER, E., a Swedish poet, 1782-1847.

TEIA, last king of the Ostrogoths in Italy, conquered by Narses, and killed 553.

TEIGNMOUTH, JOHN SHORE, Lord, an Oriental scholar and administrator, connected with the Indian government in the time of Warren Hastings, afterwards closely allied with the philanthropists of this country, and first president of the Bible Society; born in Devonshire 1751, died 1834. We are indebted to him for the complete edition of the life of Sir William Jones.

TEISSIER, ANTHONY, a French protestant advocate, who became historiographer to the Prussian court, and wrote several works, 1632-1715.

TEKELI, EMERIC, Count, a patriot of Hungary, who headed the revolt of that country against Austria in 1676, died in exile 1705.

TELEMANN, GEORGE PHILIP, a great composer of overtures, time of Handel, 1681-1767.

TELESIO, ANTONIO, otherwise *Thiletius*, or *Tilesius*, an Italian professor of literature and Latin poet, 1482-1533. BERNARDINO, his nephew, a philosopher and mathematician, 1509-88.

TELFORD, THOMAS, a celebrated civil engineer, a striking instance of the many on record of men who have by the force of natural talent—unaided save by uprightness and persevering industry—raised themselves from the lowly estate in which they were born, to take rank among the master spirits of their age. Telford's father was a shepherd of Eskdale in Dumfriesshire, where Thomas, his only son, was born in August, 1757. His father died when he was an infant, and thus the care of Telford's early years devolved upon his mother, for whom he cherished an affectionate regard, and evinced true filial piety. He had the immense advantage peculiar to Scotchmen at that time, of the *parish school* education; but at the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to a mason in Langholm. The construction of small bridges, farm buildings, Scotch churches and manse, were the opportunities afforded him of obtaining practical knowledge. In his autobiography he has expressed his sense of the value of this humble training, observing, that although convenience and usefulness only are studied in such buildings, yet, 'as there is not sufficient employment to produce a division of labour in building, he was under the necessity of making himself acquainted with every detail of procuring, preparing, and employing every kind of material, whether it be the produce of the forest, the quarry, or the forge; and this necessity, although unfavourable to the dexterity of the individual workman who earns his livelihood by expertness in one operation, is of singular advantage to the future architect or engineer, whose professional excellence must rest on the adaptation of materials, and a confirmed habit of discrimination and judicious superintendence.' In 1780 Telford went to Edinburgh, and enlarged his field of observation during two years' employment there, on the splendid improvements of that city then commenced. He then went to London, and was employed in the works of the quadrangle of Somerset House, where he says he 'obtained much practical information.' He was afterwards engaged as superintendent on various buildings at Portsmouth Dockyard. In 1787 he removed to Shrewsbury, to superintend alterations on Shrewsbury castle. Here he erected the new gaol, finally, in 1793, became county surveyor, an office which he continued to hold as long as he

lived. Telford's first bridge was over the Severn at Montford, consisting of three elliptical stone arches, one of 58 feet, the others of 55 feet span. In 1795 he erected the Buildwas iron bridge of 130 feet span. Henceforward his attention was almost solely devoted to civil engineering.—The Ellesmere canal, with its magnificent Christie and Pont-y-Cysylte viaducts, occupied him chiefly from 1795 to 1805. In 1801 Telford was deputed by government to report on the works desirable for the improvement of the internal and external intercourse and trade of Scotland. In consequence of his reports the Highland roads and bridges were made, the Caledonian canal cut, and many ports and harbours made and improved, all of which works he superintended. The Caledonian canal was opened in 1823. It was a gigantic work for the period; but has not proved of much use, or to have been very perfectly executed.—In his extensive practice in bridge building he improved the general practice of engineers of this country, by adopting the important principle of making the spandrels hollow, and supporting the roadway upon slabs laid upon longitudinal walls, instead of filling up the haunches with a mass of loose rubbish, which may press injuriously upon the arch, and often proves of serious inconvenience when the masonry of the bridge needs any repair. Telford improved the Macadam system of road-making, and carried it into effect on the Holyhead roads, for which he was long engineer under the commissioners. The Menai suspension bridge on this road is a noble example of Telford's engineering skill and boldness in design, and even now in juxtaposition with the Britannia Tubular bridge, fairly divides with that great work the admiration of the intelligent observer.—The St. Katherine docks, London, are from Telford's design, and were executed under his direction. There are innumerable happy details in the engineering, for an account of which we must refer to the plates attached to his autobiography. The work of civil engineering, on the success of which Telford seems to have looked with greatest self-complacency, is the improvement of the outfall of the Seine river, by which the drainage of about 30,000 acres of richest sea land was secured, and that of some 80,000 acres greatly improved. This was finished in 1830. He was employed by Swedish governments in the construction of the Gotha canal, and often consulted by the Russian government.—Before leaving Eskdale Telford had acquired some distinction as a poet, and corresponded with Burns, recommending him to take up other subjects of serious nature similar to the Cottar's Saturday Night. He is said to have taught himself Latin, French, Italian, and German. He has left valuable contributions to engineering literature in the articles architecture, bridge, civil architecture, inland navigation, in Brewster's 'Edinburgh Encyclopædia,' and in his autobiography. He was F.R.S.L. and E. Telford became president of the Institution of Civil Engineers in 1820, and remained so till his death in 1834.—In all the relations of life he commanded respect and esteem. He was of athletic form, and reached the age of seventy without any serious illness. It was only late in life that he had any fixed residence. Even in London he lived in an hotel, for many years in

the Salopian at Charing Cross, (now the 'Ship') but from 1825 he resided in 24 Abingdon-Street, where he died on the 2d September, 1834, at the age of seventy-seven. His mortal remains were interred in Westminster Abbey. [L.D.B.G.]

TELL, WILLIAM, the popular hero of Swiss independence: his story is open to grave doubts but the facts certainly known are these. In the time of Albert, archduke of Austria, Switzerland was divided into small baronial fiefs, and independent cities having a democratic form of government; and these free districts, being surrounded nearly by the imperial domains, were objects of great jealousy to the house of Austria, by which at last their subjugation was resolved upon. Already the archduke possessed the right of appointing bailiffs for administering the criminal jurisdiction in all these places, and such a functionary was Gessler, the tyrant of the legend concerning Tell. When the purpose of the Austrians became known, the natives of Uri, Schveitz and Unterwalden, formed the nucleus of an association to defend their country; and three patriot Furst, Melchal, and Staffacher, led them to victory January 13th, 1308, when the baronial castle were attacked and the oppressive barons driven out of the country. The legend of William Tell supplies the circumstance which gave the sign for this sudden rising. Gessler, it is said, appointed governor or bailiff of Uri, caused a plumed cap to be elevated on a pole in a public place at Ältorf, and required the peasantry to render the same homage to it as to himself: the probability is, that it was raised as a standard rally his partizans, and discover the disaffected William Tell, supposed to have been the son-in-law of Walter Furst, treated this symbol with contempt and was ordered under arrest by the enraged governor: the story adds, that his liberty was offered to him on condition of striking an apple, placed on the head of his child, with a bolt from his crossbow;—it relates that he struck the apple, t



[Tell's Chapel on the Lake of Waldstatten.]

having reserved an arrow, destined, as he avowed for the heart of the governor had his child received any injury, he was still detained in custody.

loaded with irons. Gessler had reason to fear that the friends of Tell would liberate him if confined in the prison of Altorf; he resolved therefore to convey him across the lake of Waldstatten to his own castle of Kupnacht. On the passage a violent storm arose, and Tell was released from his bonds as the only person capable of managing the boat, which he shoved towards a flat shelf that jutted out into the lake; on this he suddenly leaped, at the same time snatching up his cross bow, and pushing the boat from shore with his foot as he took the spring: he afterwards lay in wait for Gessler, and shot him as he passed through a mountain defile. It was at this juncture that the peasantry flew to arms at the call of Tell and his fellow-patriots, as already related; and there can be no doubt that his story is *substantially* true, though the embellishment of the apple seems to have been borrowed from a legend of Denmark. Not yet, however, had the Austrians given up all hope of conquering the 'audacious rustics,' as they styled the Swiss peasantry, and in 1315 the mountain passes were invaded by an army of 20,000 men, under the archduke Leopold. This immense force was totally routed by a little band of fourteen hundred Swiss, in the pass of Morgarten, and Tell is believed to have been present in the battle. He is said to have perished in the river Schachen, during a great flood, in 1350. [E.R.]

TELLER, W. A., a Ger. theologian, 1734-1804.

TELLEZ, BALTHAZAR, a Portuguese Jesuit, and historian of his order and of Ethiopia, 1595-1675.

TELLEZ DE SILVA, DON MANUEL, marquis of Aleyrete, a Portuguese historian, 1682-1736.

TELLIER, MICHAEL LE, secretary of state and chancellor of France in the time of Mazarin; he was the chief instrument in procuring the revocation of the edict of Nantes, the order for which he signed, and died a few days after, 1603-1685. His son, FRANCIS MICHAEL, marquis of Louvois, minister of war, and the enemy and successor of Colbert, 1641-1691. CHARLES MAURICE, brother of the latter, archbishop of Rheims, and an active mover in all ecclesiastical affairs at that time, 1642-710. CAMILLE, fourth son of Francis, known as the Abbé de Louvois, a famous doctor of the Sorbonne, 1675-1718.

TELLIER, MICHAEL, a bigoted Jesuit, confessor to Louis XIV., and promoter of the bull *Unigenitus*; his enmity to the Jansenists was so great, that he demolished the very buildings of the Port Royal, 1643-1719.

TEMANZA, T., an Italian architect, 1705-89.

TEMPELHOF, G. F., a Prus. artillery officer and musician under Frederick the Great, 1737-1807.

TEMPESTA, ANTONIO, a Florentine painter of landscapes and battle-pieces, 1555-1630.

TEMPESTA, PETER. See MOLYN.

TEMPLE, a well-known name in the history of English statesmanship, was first borne by SIR WILLIAM TEMPLE, secretary to Sir Philip Sidney, who died in his arms; he afterwards accompanied the earl of Essex to Ireland, and became provost of Trinity College, died 1626. His son, SIR JOHN, became master of the rolls and privy councillor in Ireland in the reign of Charles II., and was an eyewitness of the Irish rebellion, of which he wrote a history, published in 1641. SIR WILLIAM, son of the latter, was the statesman and diplomatist who

played such an important part in the period of William and Mary, and is also known as a miscellaneous writer, 1628-1700.

TEMPLEMAN, PETER, a physician of London, who became keeper of the reading-room in the British Museum, author of several works, 1711-69.

TENIERS, DAVID, the elder, a celebrated Flemish painter, pupil of Rubens, 1582-1649.

TENIERS, DAVID, the younger, was born at Antwerp in 1610; died at Brussels in 1694, and was buried at Pesth, a village between Antwerp and Mechlin, where he had purchased an estate. Teniers is one of the most distinguished of the Flemish painters, though in subject he belongs more to the Dutch school: his pictures are very numerous, and generally represent fairs, markets, merry-makings, guard rooms, beer houses, and other interiors. His execution is remarkably free, but thoroughly true and masterly in every respect. —(Houbraken, *Groote Schouburgh*, &c.) [R.N.W.]

TENISON, THOMAS, archbishop of Canterbury, author of 'The Creed of Hobbes Examined,' 'Remains of Sir Francis Bacon,' and 'Sir Thomas Browne's Tracts,' 1636-1715.

TENNANT, SMITHSON, professor of chemistry in Cambridge, and a discoverer in that branch of science; born at Selby, in Yorkshire, 1761, d. 1815.

TENNANT, WILLIAM, a Scottish poet and philologist, professor of Oriental languages at St. Andrews, author of 'Anster Fair,' died 1843.

TENNHART, JOHN, a native of Saxony, remarkable for his alleged visions and writings, dictated by the 'interior voice,' 1661-1720.

TENON, J. R., a French surgeon, 1724-1816.

TENTERDEN, CHARLES ABBOT, Lord, an eminent lawyer, who succeeded Lord Ellenborough as lord chief justice of the King's Bench, was born at Canterbury, where his father was a hair-dresser, 1762. He acquired an extensive practice as a barrister in the Oxford circuit, on which he entered in 1775, and in 1802 he distinguished himself by the publication of a work since recognized as a standard on Maritime Law. His appointment as judge dates from 1818; died 1832.

TENTZEL, or TENZEL, WILLIAM ERNEST, a German historian and antiquary, 1659-1707.

TERAMO, GIACOMODI, archbishop of Florence, and author of an ascetic romance, 1349-1417.

TERBURG, G., a Flemish painter, 1608-1681.

TERCIER, J. P., a Fr. diplomatist, 1704-1767.

TERENCE, the short name of *Publius Terentius*, a celebrated author of Comedies in the Latin tongue, supposed to have been born at Carthage about 194 B.C. He was carried to Rome as a slave, and brought out his first play, the 'Andria,' in 166, and the others now extant between that period and 160 B.C. Shortly afterwards he went on a literary journey to Greece, and having translated the plays of Menandez, is supposed to have died on his voyage home, about 146 B.C. An English translation of Terence was executed by the elder Colman.

TERENTIUS, T., an Italian Jesuit and missionary, who went to China in 1581 and died there.

TERPANDER, a Greek poet of Lesbos, said to have improved the lyre, 7th century B.C.

TERRASSON, JOHN, a French ecclesiastic, known as a moralist and philosophical critic, 1670-1750. ANDREW, his elder brother, an eloquent

priest of the oratory, 1668-1723. GASPARD, a third brother, a priest of the oratory, and author of a work censured by the Sorbonne, 1680-1752. MATTHEW, cousin to the preceding, a famous jurisconsult, 1669-1734. ANTHONY, son of Matthew, author of a 'History of Roman Jurisprudence,' completed by order of the chancellor D'Aguesseau, 1705-1782.

TERRIN, C., a French antiquarian, 1640-1710.

TERRY, D., an English comedian, 1780-1828.

TERRY, E., an English traveller, 17th century.

TERSERUS, J., a Swedish theologian, b. 1605.

TERTULLIAN, QUINTUS SEPTIMIUS FLOR-
ENS, was the son of a pagan centurion, and was born at Carthage, probably about A.D. 160. His original profession was that of a pleader, or lawyer, and he rose to eminence in the courts. On his being converted to Christianity, he was ordained a presbyter in the church of Carthage. At the end of the second century he became a Montanist. (See MONTANUS). These peculiar views he illustrated with constitutional ardour and keenness. Even in his writings, composed prior to his conversion to Montanism, there are traces of that peculiar temperament which predisposed him to the change. He is supposed to have died about the year 220. The fathers give Tertullian a very high character, and he stamped the impress of his spirit to some extent on the African churches. His works are great favourites of Cyprian, and in asking for any one of them, he used to say to his attendants, *Da magistrum*,—hand me my master. Among the Latin fathers Tertullian occupies a very distinguished place. He had not the sound sense of Augustine, nor the milder graces of Cyprian, but he was inspired with unconquerable zeal, and his style burns with the fervour of his heart. His erudition was extensive, and his acuteness was seldom baffled. His writings exhibit on every page the skill and the defects of a rhetorician. Figures swell into absurd hyperbole, and the language is so twisted as often to be obscure. His arguments are frequently edged with satire, and loaded with severe vituperation. Tertullian's works consist of thirty treatises, apologetical, doctrinal, and ascetical. In the first he combats Jews and pagans, in the second he deals with heretics, and in the third he defends the rigid austerities of his peculiar creed. The best known of his works are his 'Apologeticum,' his 'De Præscriptione Hereticorum,' and his treatise against Marcion. His works were published in two folio volumes by Da Cerdà, Paris, 1624; by Rigaltius, at the same place, in one folio, 1634; by Moreau, in three folios, Paris, 1657-58; twice at Venice, 1701-1744; by Semler, at Halle, in five volumes, 8vo, 1769-73, reprinted in 1827-29 in six 12mos. Leopold's edition occupies four volumes in Gersdorf's 'Bibliotheca Patrum.' But the last and most complete edition is in three large volumes 8vo, Leipzig, 1854, edited with care, elegance, and copious indexes by Oehler, the third volume containing the most important of the dissertations by preceding editors and historians on the life, character, times, and writings of Tertullian. Several of his tracts have been translated into English by Chevallier, Betty, Lord Hailes, and Dr. Pusey. [J.E.]

TESMAN, J., a Germ. diplomatist, 1643-1693.

TESSIER, H. A., a French physician, agriculturist, and member of the Institute, 1740-1837.

TESSIN, NICODEMUS, crown architect of Sweden, and the designer of several great public edifices, 1619-1688. His son, NICODEMUS COUNT TESSIN, also a great architect, senator and marshal to the court, 1654-1728. CHARLES GUSTAVUS, son of the latter, completed the palace of Stockholm, designed by his father, and was afterwards an ambassador and statesman, 1695-1779.

TESTA, PIETRO, an Italian painter, 1611-1651.

TESTI, FULVIO, Count, an Italian poet, who died in prison for a political offence, 1593-1646.

TETENS, J. N., a Germ. politician, 1757-1807.

TETZEL, JOHN, a Dominican monk, who was appointed in 1517 to sell the papal indulgences, which excited the first movements of the reformation; he was a man of bad morals himself, and sold indulgences for the most shameful crimes past or future; died of the plague 1519.

THAARUP, T., a Danish poet, 1749-1821.

THAIS, a Greek courtesan of remarkable beauty who accompanied Alexander to Asia, and became one of the wives of Ptolemy.

THALES, born most probably in the year 636 B.C.: according to Herodotus he was a citizen of Miletus, although by descent a Phœnician. We shall not enter on any of that mere gossip regarding Thales, which has floated downwards from Antiquity; but endeavour rather to discern something, however little, that may be considered sure index to his pursuits and character. That is the opinion of the Greeks he occupied a most distinguished place, cannot be doubted; for the unanimously place him at the head of their list of seven sages; and in so far as we know, he is entitled to claim the origination of Greek Philosophy. He was evidently a close observer of a material nature: it may be said that the Ionian School sprung from him. He had made himself master of all existing Astronomical lore, whether it be a fact or a myth that he predicted the Eclipse of the Sun which occurred during the battle between the Lydians and the Medes. Supposing it a fact, it were quite wrong to endow him with familiarity with any form of scientific process applicable to the calculation of Eclipses; but he must have been well acquainted with the Cycle period comprehending the order of Eclipses. His searching culture of Physics, is, however, more emphatically evinced by his cardinal maxim that 'Water is the ground or primal element of all Things'—a maxim not to be confounded with mere fantastic conjecture, for it was evidently the result of a discriminating observation of the immense and essential influence of that element on all forms of Matter and Life, as well as of its singular transformations. That was no infantile Mind, which at so early an epoch, led the way in generalizing on the ground of Observation. But Thales went farther: his thoughts were not confined within the sphere of Physics. He taught also, that the 'World has a soul, is full of dæmons.' His specific views are lost; but it is clear, even from so slight an intimation, that he led the way in those perilous questionings of the Unseen and the Infinite, which afterwards so distinguished Greek speculation. Thales, besides, was a practical worker among men. He is said to have

accomplished feats of Engineering, to have been skilful in business, and to have taken part in guiding the State. Could we reproduce him thoroughly, it cannot be doubted, that we should discern a Potentate all worthy of the admiration of Greece. [J.P.N.]

THALIUS, J., a German botanist, 16th cent.

THAMAR, a queen of Georgia, 1184-1206.

THEAULON, S., a French poet, 1744-1780.

THEAULON, S., a Fr. dramatist, 1787-1841.

THEDEN, J. C. A., a Ger. surgeon, 1714-1797.

THELWALL, JOHN, an orator of the London Corresponding Society, who was tried with Hardy and Horne Tooke for high treason, afterwards a miscellaneous writer and lecturer, 1764-1834.

THEMISON, a Syrian physician, 1st century.

THEMISTIUS, a Greek philosopher and critic, prefect of Constantinople in 362.



[Themistocles—From an Ancient Bust.]

THEMISTOCLES, an Athenian statesman and general, of the period when Greece was menaced by the Persian empire, was born of obscure parentage in the latter half of the 6th century B.C. His public career was contemporaneous with that of Aristides, and the rivalry between them became a subject of the highest public importance soon after the battle of Marathon (see **MILTIADES**). The character of Aristides seems to have been that of a sturdy republican Tory, resolute to stand upon the good old ways; that of Themistocles was more suited to the exigencies of the period, and he possessed far greater political foresight, not unminged with the duplicity so characteristic of statesmanship in more modern times. Greece was threatened with a partisan warfare between these leaders, when the dispute was terminated by the banishment of Aristides, B.C. 483, and Themistocles was left at liberty to pursue his policy. His great object was the creation of a navy, able to cope with that of the Persians, and to the success of his design may be attributed not only the salvation of Greece, but the supremacy of Athens over the other Grecian cities. He had great difficulties, both material and political, to encounter, and even the Delphian oracle was at first opposed to him: a second response, however, though ambiguous, was interpreted in favour of his design, and Themistocles soon found himself at the head of the Greek armies, and well provided with ships. By a

master stroke of policy, he fairly tricked both the Greeks and Persians into fighting the great naval battle off Salamis, in which he totally defeated Xerxes, B.C. 480: he then took the necessary measures for securing the supremacy of Athens by internal defences, the works of which were carried on in defiance of Sparta. In B.C. 466, the jealousies excited by his great power, led to his banishment by Ostracism, and he retired to the Persian court, where, it would appear, he forgot his patriotism, and plotted against his country. It is related by Plutarch, however, that he poisoned himself rather than yield to the overtures of Artaxerxes. His death, from whatever cause, took place at Magnesia in Asia Minor, B.C. 470, or 472. [E.R.]

THEOBALD. See **THIBAUT**.

THEOBALD, LEWIS, the hero of Pope's 'Dunciad,' known as a miscellaneous writer and commentator on Shakspeare, died 1744.

THEOCRITUS, a Greek pastoral poet, some of whose 'Idyls' and 'Epigrams' are still extant, time of Ptolemy Philadelphus, B.C. 284-247.

THEODATUS, king of the Ostrogoths in Italy, defeated by Belisarius, and killed 536.

THEODEMIR, a prince of the Visigoths in Spain, who reigned over an independent state in New Castile, beginning of the 8th century.

THEODORA, three empresses of the East:—The *earliest* was the wife of Justinian, originally a dancer and courtesan, who ascended the throne with her husband in 527; she occasioned the disgrace of Belisarius, in revenge of her quarrels with his wife, Antonina; died 548. The *second* was the wife of Theophilus, who was left a widow in 842, and ruled as regent for her son, Michael III., till 857, when she was deposed and imprisoned in a monastery; died 867. The *third* was daughter of Constantine VIII., and reigned a short time with her sister, Zoe, in 1042, and alone, after the death of Constantine IX., from 1054 to 1056. She was the last of the Macedonian dynasty. Another Theodora was wife of the Armenian emperor, Leo V.

THEODORE, two popes of Rome:—The *first* reigned 642-649. The *second* survived his election, in 898, three weeks only, and was succeeded by John IX.

THEODORE, a king of Corsica, 1696-1756.

THEODORET, a learned ecclesiastical writer and historian, born at Antioch about 386, d. 457.

THEODORIC, two kings of the Visigoths in the south of France:—**THEODORIC I.**, son of the famous Alaric, was elected on the death of Wallia in 419; he was at war with the Romans some years, but afterwards entered into a league with them against Attila; he was killed in the great battle with the latter on the plains of Châlons 451. **THEODORIC II.**, son of the preceding, acquired the throne by putting to death his elder brother, Thorismund, in 453; he extended the empire of the Visigoths to the foot of the Pyrenees, and was assassinated by his brother, Euric, in 466.

THEODORIC, surnamed 'The Great,' king of the Ostrogoths, and founder of their dominion in Italy, was born in 457, or 459. He was descended from the royal race of that people settled in Pannonia, and his father is supposed to have been one of three brothers who had divided the sovereignty over them, but this point is uncertain.

Sent as a hostage to Constantinople in his childhood, he had the advantage of an education in the politics, philosophy, and jurisprudence of the Greek empire, and was restored to his father, now become sole ruler of the Ostrogoths, at the end of ten years. Italy at this time was swayed by the Heruli and Rugians, two branches of the Gothic stock, acknowledging Odoacer as their prince, whose authority was hated at Rome, and gave occasion to the interference of the Eastern emperor, Zeno, in the affairs of Italy. With the formal consent of the latter, Theodoric went to the conquest of his future kingdom, and having defeated and slain Odoacer, was saluted king of Italy by the army in 493. He now assumed the Roman purple, and made Ravenna his capital; a few years later he married Amalofleda, sister of Clovis, the Frank king. Schlegel's brief notice is sufficiently descriptive of his reign:—'He was highly esteemed in Rome, and by all the Germanic nations; his name, like that of Charlemagne after him, was celebrated in the heroic songs of the Germans, while political writers and historical critics commend alike his talents and his virtues. His rule was generous and noble, he loved and honoured the arts and sciences which his age still possessed, and the last of Roman writers, Cassiodorus, and Boethius, were the ornaments of his reign.' The latter, indeed, and his father-in-law, Symmachus, were allowed by Theodoric to become the victims of false accusations, and his own death was hastened by the melancholy it induced upon him; the shade of Symmachus is said to have haunted him incessantly. Theodoric, like the Goths in general, was an Arian; he died at Ravenna in 526, and was succeeded by his son, Athalaric, who died in 534. The mother of this prince, Amalasontha, then became the wife and victim of Theodoric's nephew, Theodatus, who usurped the throne. These circumstances led to the interference of the emperor Justinian, and produced the expedition of Belisarius in Italy. [E.R.]

THEODORIC, an Italian surgeon, died 1298.

THEODORUS, POPE. See **THEODORE**.

THEODORUS, or **DIODORUS**, bishop of Tarsus in 394, distinguished against the Arians.

THEODORUS LASCARIS. See **LASCARIS**.

THEODORUS PRISCIANUS, a medical writer of the empirical sect, in the 4th century.

THEODOSIUS, called of *Tripolis*, or of *Bithynia*, a Greek mathematician and astronomer, of uncertain date, the age assigned to him varying from 50 B.C. to the 3d century.

THEODOSIUS, called the *Grammarian*, a writer of Syracuse, 9th century.

THEODOSIUS THE GREAT, emperor of the whole Roman world, was the son of a distinguished general of that name, who was executed at Carthage by order of Gratian in 376. The young Theodosius, then about thirty years of age, retired to Galicia, which, according to some accounts, was his native place; but in the third year after he was recalled by Gratian, and proclaimed his colleague in Illyricum and the eastern provinces of the empire. Theodosius now proved himself the worthy successor of **CONSTANTINE**, and delivered the empire from the irruption of the Visigoths, both with the strong arm of the warrior, and the hardy head of the politician; he resembled him also as

the champion of orthodoxy, and eventually completed the work that Constantine had only begun, by extinguishing idolatry, and strengthening the bulwarks of orthodoxy against Arianism. In 383 Gratian became the victim of a rebellion, and Maximus, usurping the western empire, was defeated by Theodosius, who gave him battle on the banks of the Drave in Pannonia. His triumphant entry into Rome took place in 389, but before and after this period he had the arduous task of suppressing continual seditions in the great cities. The most threatening of these broke out at Thessalonica, and Theodosius, yielding to his anger, and to the advice of Rufinus, sent a commission to punish the inhabitants, some thousands of whom were put to the sword, though Theodosius, too late, had countermanded his orders. For this measure of severity he was boldly deprived of Christian communion by Ambrose, archbishop of Milan, who turned him back from the church porch, and only consented to his reunion after a repentance of months. The abolition of paganism dates in 391, and the undisputed sovereign authority of Theodosius in 394, when he defeated Arbogastes, and the pretender Eugenius. He now divided his dominions between his sons Honorius and Arcadius, and expired at Milan the year following, 395. [E.R.]

THEODOSIUS II., grandson of the preceding, succeeded his father, Arcadius, as emperor of the East, in 399. He was a feeble prince, but a body of laws is named after him, the 'Theodosian Code,' and he had to sustain a war with Persia, and a series of religious quarrels; died 450. **THEODOSIUS III.** was proclaimed emperor on the deposition of Anastasius II. in 715; he yielded the government in his turn to Leo III. in 716, and d. in a monastery.

THEODOTIUM, or **THEODOTUS**, an Ebionite of Ephesus, translator of the Bible into Greek, 2d c.

THEODULF, bishop of Orleans in the time of Charlemagne in 781, died in exile 821.

THEOGNIS, an elegiac Greek poet, 6th c. B.C.

THEON, a Greek painter, 4th century B.C.

THEON, a celebrated mathematician and Platonic philosopher of Smyrna, 2d century.

THEON, the father of Hypatia, and himself a learned mathematician, and master of the ancient doctrines of the Alexandrine school, flourished 365. He wrote a work still extant.

THEOPHANES, a Lesbian poet, and historian of the wars of the Romans in the time of Pompey the Great. He was first attached to Mithridates, afterwards to Pompey, and at length to Cæsar. Only some fragments of his history are now extant, but it was made use of by Plutarch.

THEOPHANES, **GEORGE**, a Greek historian of the Eastern empire, died in exile 818.

THEOPHANES, **PROKOPOVITCH**, a Russian historian and archbishop of Novogorod, 1681-1726.

THEOPHILE VIAU, or **DE VIAU**, a French satirist and epigrammatic poet, 1590-1626.

THEOPHILUS, a saint and bishop of Antioch, who is reckoned among the fathers of the church; he was the first Christian writer to use the word Trinity; flourished in the 2d century.

THEOPHILUS, patriarch of Alexandria, and an enemy of Chrysostom, 385-412.

THEOPHILUS, a Greek jurisconsult, one of those employed on the Justinian Code, 527-565.

THEOPHILUS, emp. of Constantinople, 829-42.

THEOPHRASTUS, a celebrated Greek philosopher and botanist, was born at Eresos (or Erisium) in the island of Lesbos, in the year B.C. 371. He died about the year B.C. 286. He studied under Plato and Aristotle, and was nominated by the latter as his successor in the school of the Lyceum. He taught there with such increasing reputation, that he had at one time collected round him a number of pupils amounting to 2,000. He was distinguished for his engaging manners and great eloquence, which it is said procured for him his name Theophrastus, or the Divine speaker. He was the author of many works on various subjects, of which Diogenes Laertius enumerates 200. Several of them have been preserved, and amongst them two on botany, which prove him possessed of a comprehensive genius, and show him to be a diligent inquirer into nature. The many new observations offered in his 'History of Plants,' and in his work on the 'Causes of Plants,' his large views and the deep knowledge displayed by him of the secret laws of organization have given him a great reputation, and caused him to be looked up to as the father of botany. [W.B.]

THEOPHYLACTUS, a Greek historian of some of the Byzantine emperors, 7th century.

THEOPOMPUS, a Gr. historian, B.C. 380-308.

THEOS, or THEOT, CATHERINE, one of those singular characters who acquired a strange notoriety at the period of the French revolution, by pretensions to supernatural authority. She was born in 1725, and had been known many years before the revolution as the claimant of a mission to regenerate the human race; she had fallen into obscurity however till the events of 1794, when she took the place of Labrousse, another of these prophetesses, who had become a prisoner at Rome. The chief disciple of both these women was Dom Gerle, who formed the link between Catherine Theos and whatever connection existed on the part of Robespierre; and, besides this, acted as the high priest of the new religion that was founded upon her prophecies, and to which thousands of the populace attached themselves. A worship, with supernatural claims, initial rites, and certain spirit manifestations was really instituted, the phenomena of which are to be explained, not by naked imposture, but by the marvels of clairvoyance and animal magnetism *misunderstood and blasphemously misappropriated*. Unhappily, many noble and virtuous names became implicated by a series of misadventures in the reunions around this pythoness, and among others the lovely Madame de Sainte-Amaranthe and her family, who were suddenly arrested, to the number of sixty-two, by order of the Committee of General Surety, and charged with conspiracy. Catherine Theos died in prison; the rest were executed shortly before the fall of Robespierre, 1795. [E.R.]

THERAMENES, an Athenian statesman and general, who took a leading part in the subversion of the democracy, was born in the Isle of Cos, about the middle of the fifth century B.C. He was the colleague of Antiphan and Phrenicus, and all three laboured in the political designs of Pisander. The hope of this party was an alliance with Persia, which could not be brought to pass with a democracy, failing, as it would, to supply a sufficient number of traitors having a political interest in

Persian supremacy. The conspiracy dates about 411 B.C., and resort being had to terror, it was eminently successful: the orators of the people were disposed of singly by assassination, and finally, by a sudden display of military power, the senate was dissolved, and an oligarchy of 400 established in its stead. Soon, however, the conspirators quarrelled among themselves, and Alcibiades was recalled at the instance of Theramenes and Critias, who pretended to moderation; the 400 were then dispersed by flight, and some of them were put to death on the accusation of the minority. The restoration of the democracy was followed by the most remarkable events of the Peloponnesian war, and Theramenes frequently distinguished himself as a commander; at the naval battle of Arginuse, B.C. 406, he commanded the right of the Athenians. Soon after this, Athens was blockaded by sea and land, and the remnant of the 400 returned as victors, under the standards of Lysander, with whom Theramenes conspired to re-establish an oligarchy this time, consisting of a smaller number, generally called the *thirty tyrants*: among the principal of this body were Theramenes and Critias. A struggle now commenced between the treacherous moderation of the former, and the cruel determination evinced by the latter, the result of which was the condemnation of Theramenes. He was taken from the altar where he had fled for refuge, and on the cup of poison being presented to him, he drank, with bitter irony, 'To the health of the good Critias.' This event took place in 403 B.C. [E.R.]

THERESA, SAINT, a mystic writer and reformer of the Carmelite order, 1525-1582.

THEROIGNE DE MERICOURT, a character of the French Revolution, is a name we should hardly admit into these pages, but for the sake of a word or two we have at heart, and cannot well find utterance of elsewhere. She was born at the village of Mericourt near Liège, where her family lived in opulence as farmers, was highly educated, and being remarkable for her beauty was seduced at the age of seventeen by the young lord of a neighbouring chateau. The period of the Revolution found her at Paris, passing from one master to another among the great, and finally enrolling herself in the mass of courtezans, but all the while playing an influential part in secret politics, and as a club orator. At last, Theroigne became first in every scene of tumult; clothed in a scarlet riding habit, and a plumed cap, she headed the most desperate attacks, and decided on the life and death of the victims of the faubourgs by a nod. After the excesses of the 10th of August this amazon inclined towards the moderate counsels of the Girondins: perhaps she had sufficiently avenged her dishonour, and the original cause of it had fallen among many others, vainly asking his life at her hands. Whatever the cause of her change, it gave offence to the furies of the guillotine, who, on meeting her one day, stripped her naked, and publicly whipped her on the terrace of the Tuileries. This outrage turned the miserable creature's brain, and she passed the remainder of her life, nearly twenty years, in a madhouse—one of the saddest pictures of humanity, totally brutalized, that imagination ever conceived. Enough of her! but how many thousands of similar victims, prepared for a like career, if circumstances admitted.

it, may be counted in the streets of our great cities? What a work it would be, in an age of noble endeavour like the present, to trample out this plague spot, this foulest image of hell upon earth, this crying disgrace of a Christian land! In other days the youth of a nation have engaged in crusades and chivalrous fellowships, with objects in view that shed a far less glory upon them, than a conquest such as this would confer on the age and nation that accomplished it. Here is a work of more genuine heroism than ever inspired the imagination of Jesuit or Paladin—a work most truly Christian and full of promise, and one which most of all requires united action and persevering enthusiasm for its accomplishment. [E.R.]

THESPIS, the inventor of tragedy, was a Greek poet, born at Xarxa, in Attica, and became famous about 540 B.C. His stage was the chariot in which he drove about Greece, and his invention consisted in the introduction of a person who conversed with the chorus, and represented different characters by means of masks.

THEUDIS, king of the Visigoths, 531-548.

THEUDISELUS, successor of Theudis as king of the Spanish Visigoths, 548-549.

THEVENARD, A. J. M., a French admiral, naval engineer, and administrator, 1735-1815.

THEVENOT, MELCHISEDEC, a French traveller, author of several curious descriptive works, 1620-1692. His nephew, **JOHN**, also a traveller and writer, 1633-1667.

THEVET, A., a French traveller, 1502-1590.

THEW, ROBERT, an Eng. engraver, 1758-1802.

THIBAULT, J. T., a Fr. painter, 1757-1826.

THIBAULT, N., a deputy of the clergy to the estates-general, and an active politician, died 1812.

THIBAUT, **THIEBAUT**, or **THEOBALD**, brother of Ladislaus II., king of Bohemia, remarkable for his uprightness as protector of his brother's kingdom during the crusade of 1147.

THIBAUT, six counts of Blois:—**THIBAUT I.**, count of Troyes, Beauvais, and Meaux, and first count of Blois, from 924 to about 978. **THIBAUT II.**, reigned 995-1004. **THIBAUT III.**, count of Blois, Tours, and Chartres, 1037-1089. **THIBAUT IV.**, a party to all the leagues formed against Louis le Gros; he became master of Champagne in 1125; 1102-1151. **THIBAUT V.**, called 'the Good,' son of the latter, succeeded 1152, and became grand seneschal of France; he died at the siege of Jean d'Acre 1190. **THIBAUT VI.**, last count of his house, succeeded Louis 1205, d. without issue 1218.

THIBAUT, five counts of Champagne, the first two of whom are the same as the *third* and *fourth* of Blois. The *third* (or the *fifth*, according to the line of Blois) succeeded his brother, Henry II., 1197, died 1199. **THIBAUT IV.**, famous as one of the earliest troubadours, was born 1201, and added the kingdom of Navarre to his paternal dominions by a marriage in 1234. In 1235 he embarked in the crusades; died 1253. **THIBAUT V.**, or **THIBAUT II.**, as king of Navarre, was the son and successor of the preceding, died 1270.

THIBAUT, two dukes of Lorraine:—the first of whom reigned 1213-1220; the second, 1304-12.

THIBAUT, two counts of Bar:—the first of whom reigned 1191-1214; the second, 1239-1296.

THIBAUT, ANTON JUSTUS FRIEDRICH, a famous jurist, professor at Heidelberg, 1792-1840.

THICKNESSE, ANNE, an accomplished lady, daughter of John Lord, solicitor and clerk of the arraigns, and third wife of Philip Thicknesse, lieutenant-governor of Landguard fort; author of 'Biographical Sketches of Literary Females of the French Nation,' 1737-1824. Mr. Thicknesse, by his second wife, was father of George Touchet, Baron Audley, and wrote some curious Memoirs reflecting on his son, 1720-1792.

THIELEN, JOHN PHILIP VAN, lord of Couwenberg, a Flemish painter, 1618-1667.

THIERRI, or **THEODORIC**, the name of four French princes, two of whom are reckoned kings of France:—**THIERRI I.** (king of Mentz), eldest son of Clovis I., succeeded 511, and having extended his kingdom at the expense of Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths, died 534. **THIERRI II.** (king of Orleans, Burgundy, and Austrasia), son of Childebert II., succeeded 596, and died of poison, leaving six natural sons, none of whom succeeded him, in 613. **THIERRI III.** (or **Thierry I.**, king of France), third son of Clovis II., and brother of Clothaire III. and Childeric II., was placed on the throne of Neustria and Burgundy by Ebroin, maire du Palais, in 670. He was defeated by Pepin of Heristal in 687, and possessed no real power; died 692. **THIERRI IV.** (or **Thierry II.**, king of France), only son of Dagobert III., was taken from a monastery and placed on a pretended throne by Charles Martel, in place of Childeric, 720; died 736 or 737.

THIERRI, J., a French philosopher, died 1660.

THIERS, JOHN BAPTIST, a learned French theologian, remarkable for his curious choice of subjects, generally tending to reform, 1636-1703.

THIERY, N. J., a French botanist, 1739-1780.

THIRLBY, STYAN, a learned writer, editor of an edition of Justin Martyr, 1692-1753.

THISTLEWOOD, ARTHUR, chief of a conspiracy for murdering the cabinet ministers and exciting an insurrection during the administration of Lord Sidmouth, was born near Lincoln, where his father was a respectable farmer, in 1772. He was a man of education, and had squandered a considerable fortune before embarking in his criminal enterprise; executed May 1, 1820.

THOM, JAMES, a native of Ayrshire, celebrated as a sculptor, was born in 1799, and died at New York, where he had gone twelve or fourteen years previously, in 1850. He rose from the condition of an obscure stone-cutter by his own unaided genius, and acquired a famous name in London for his execution of busts and groups in Scotch graystone. The well-known group of 'Tam O'Shanter' is from his chisel.

THOM, JOHN NICHOLLS, leader of the Canterbury riots in 1838, was a native of Cornwall and first became known about the period of the Reform Bill. He assumed the name of Sir William Courtenay, knight of Malta, and, exhibiting his fine person to the people, often graced by rich costumes, completely fascinated them by his singular talents. In 1833, he became a candidate for Canterbury, and polled nearly a thousand votes, after which he was confined four years in Maidstone lunatic asylum. Having escaped from the custody of his friends, he reappeared in Kent in the spring of 1838, and, claiming a divine mission persuaded nearly 100 of the most resolute characters to join him. The immediate object of

Thom was to establish himself as lord of Kent, and the standard he raised was a loaf elevated on a pole, with a flag of white and blue, emblazoned with a lion rampant. This band really took the field at Boughton, on the 28th of May, and sustained a conflict with the military at Bossenden wood, on the 31st. Thom, and eight of his party, fell before the fire of the soldiers at the first onset, and many others were seriously wounded: the disclosures at the trial of the remainder, afforded the most painful evidence of the ignorance prevailing among our peasantry; and also marks of that noble faith in supposed greatness, which has animated the martyrs and heroes of the greatest events in the world's history,—a singular proof that human nature is still the same as in past ages, and that only leaders are wanted for any cause, whether it be good or evil. This little episode in the peaceful annals of recent years, ought to be read as a lesson by our educators, and especially by the clergy. What has been may be again, so long as so many thousands of our countrymen are doomed to poverty and ignorance. The affair of Thom caused some discussion in parliament at the time. [E.R.]

THOM, WILLIAM, known as the poet of Inverury, was born at Aberdeen in 1788. He soon gave indications of poetic genius in some pieces which appeared in the Aberdeen newspapers; and afterwards published two volumes, full of poetic feeling, which were well received by the public. In 1845 he visited London, where he was *feted*, and had substantial gifts conferred on him, but notwithstanding he died in deep poverty, in Dundee, in 1848.

THOMAS, the apostle, whose name in Greek, signifying a *twin*, is written *Didymus*, was probably a Galilean like his fellow-labourers, but his history is almost unknown. He is supposed, with good reason, to have travelled far East, even to China and India, in the course of his mission. The churches of Malabar have preserved some traditions of his martyrdom.

THOMAS AQUINAS. See AQUINAS.

THOMAS, count of Savoy, 1188-1233.

THOMAS, ANTHONY LEONARD, professor of the college of Beauvais, author of an 'Essay on the Character, the Manners, and the Understanding of Women,' 1732-1785.

THOMAS, A. J. B., a Fr. painter, 1791-1833.

THOMAS, ELIZABETH, a writer of the times of Dryden and Pope, the latter of whom placed her in the Dunciad, author of Poems and Letters, and of a Memoir of her own Life, 1675-1730.

THOMAS, J. E., a German painter, 1588-1653.

THOMAS, JOHN, a Flem. painter, 1610-1673.

THOMAS, JOHN, bishop of Rochester, 1712-93.

THOMAS, R., a medical writer, 1753-1835.

THOMAS, WILLIAM, bishop of Worcester, author of an 'Apology for the Church of England,' 1613-1689. His grandson, of the same name, rector of St. Nicholas, in Worcester, and an antiquarian writer, 1670-1738.

THOMAS, WILLIAM, a Welch divine, known as a learned writer, and supposed to have been concerned in Wyatt's rebellion, ex. at Tyburn 1553.

THOMASIN, or TOMASIN, called *Tinkeläse*, *Clir*, or *Zerkler*, a German poet, 13th century.

THOMASIVS, JAMES, a professor of Leipzig, among whose pupils was numbered the celebrated Leibnitz, author of 'The Origin of Philosophical

and Ecclesiastical History,' 1622-1684. His son, CHRISTIAN, a jurisconsult and philos., 1655-1728.

THOMASSIN, three French engravers:—PHILIP, died at Rome end of the 16th century. His relation, SIMON, died 1732. H. SIMON, the son and pupil of the latter, 1688-1741.

THOMASSIN, L., a Fr. engineer, 15th century.

THOMASSIN, LOUIS, a priest of the French oratory, known as a writer on ecclesiastical discipline, 1619-1695. His cousin, CLAUDE, also an oratorian and writer, 1613-1692.

THOMOND, T., a French architect, 1759-1813.

THOMPSON. See RUMFORD.

THOMPSON, EDWARD, a miscellaneous writer and friend of Churchill the poet, famous for his sea-songs, born at Hull about 1738, died 1786.

THOMPSON, WILLIAM, dean of Raphoe, in Ireland, known as a poet, died about 1766.

THOMSON, ALEXANDER, a miscellaneous writer and poet, born 1762, died at Edinburgh 1803. He was the author of 'Whist,' a poem in two cantos, 1791; 'The Paradise of Taste,' 1793; 'The German Miscellany, consisting of Dramas, Dialogues, Tales, and Novels, translated from that Language,' 1796; 'The British Parnassus at the Close of the Eighteenth Century,' and some others.

THOMSON, ANDREW, a doctor and eloquent preacher of the Scotch Kirk, 1779-1831.

THOMSON, ANTHONY TODD, a Scottish physician and professional writer, was born at Edinburgh in 1778. In 1806 he commenced practice at Chelsea, and in 1826 became professor of medical jurisprudence and the *Materia Medica*, at the London university. The professional works written by him are his 'Conspetus,' 'London Dispensatory,' 'Materia Medica,' and a 'Treatise on Diseases of the Skin.' Besides these, he translated Salvart's 'Philosophy of Magic,' and edited an edition of Thomson's 'Seasons.' Died 1849.

THOMSON, JAMES, was born in 1700, at Ednam in Roxburghshire, of which his father was then the parish minister. To the images of agricultural life, with which this beautiful district furnished his childhood, were afterwards added scenes of another cast, in the pastoral parish of Southdean, to which his father removed. After having passed through the borough school of Jedburgh, he studied for several years at the university of Edinburgh. He was intended for the church, and is said to have been diverted from the profession by the censure of a theological professor on one of his exercises. At any rate, he had already written verses, and was ambitious enough to hope for fame by writing more; and, without any fixed view beyond literary employment, he started for London with his poem of 'Winter' in his pocket. David Mallet, whose own literary reputation is long since eclipsed, conferred eminent service on literature by smoothing the way for Thomson, whom he had known at college. The author of 'Winter,' being without money to buy a new pair of shoes, congratulated himself when a bookseller gave him three guineas for his poem. It was published in 1726, and became rapidly popular when one or two literary men had called attention to it. Thomson, provided for in the meantime as tutor in the family of Lord Binning, published 'Summer' and 'Spring' in the next two years; and in 1730, 'Autumn' being added, the four poems were printed together,

under their common title 'The Seasons.'—The appearance of the series was a phenomenon more remarkable than we are apt to suppose. The raw young Scotsman, meditating among the Cheviot hills and by the banks of the Tweed, had struck out a vein of poetry which had not been worked in England since the restoration. When his poem appeared, the artificial school of Pope was in the



[Arbour in Thomson's Garden]

ascendant; and the fashionable poets of the day were alike distant from simplicity and nature in the themes they selected, and in the form with which they invested them. Thomson was far from being pure in taste: his tone of sentiment, too, is very often mawkish, and his diction almost everywhere pompous and pedantic. But the closeness with which he observed external nature has hardly ever been surpassed; and the poetic intuition with which he apprehends the features of a landscape, and the moral associations which clothe it with the finest part of its beauty, is as keen and exquisite as that of Wordsworth himself.—While the parts of his great work were in progress, Thomson produced, among other things, his unfortunate tragedy of 'Sophonisba.' In 1731 he travelled in France, Italy, and Switzerland, as a tutor; and the father of his pupil, on becoming the Lord Chancellor Talbot, gave him a sinecure place in his court, which was lost on the patron's death. This event drove him again to write for the stage. There is very little merit even in 'Tancred and Sigismunda,' the last and most successful of his plays. A pension from the prince of Wales raised him just above penury; and in 1745 his friend Lord Lyttleton, coming into power, made him surveyor-general of the Leeward Islands, an office yielding him three hundred a-year. He had long worked on his 'Castle of Indolence,' which he published in 1748. This beautiful poem shows a wonderful improvement in taste, and betrays a love of Old English poetry which was hardly felt by any other person of the time. The poet did not long enjoy the ease in which he was placed. Living in a cottage at Kew, he caught cold in sailing up the Thames, and died of fever in 1748. He was a friendly, shy, and indolent man. [W.S.]

THOMSON, JOHN, a Scottish minister and landscape painter, born in Ayrshire 1778, d. 1840.

THOMSON, THOMAS, M.D., born at Crieff, Perthshire, 12th April, 1773; died at Glasgow, 2d July, 1852. Dr. Thomson was educated at the

parish school of his native place until his fourteenth year, when he was placed under the tuition of Dr. Doig, rector of the borough school of Stirling, and author of 'Letters on the Savage State,' a work which attracted much notice at the time of its publication. His master, an eminent classical scholar, speedily imbued him with a love of literature, which afterwards enabled him to apply numerous improvements to his favourite science. On the conclusion of his scholastic studies he gained a bursary by public competition at the university of St. Andrews, where he remained for three sessions. In 1796, while pursuing his literary and scientific studies at the university of Edinburgh, he succeeded his brother, afterwards the Rev. Dr. James Thomson, minister of Eccles, as one of the editors of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica.' His attendance on the lectures of the celebrated Dr. Black, during the sessions 1795-96, imparted to him an intense interest in the science of chemistry, which never deserted him during his subsequent career. He entered on this study with devotion, and wrote the articles Chemistry, Mineralogy, Vegetable Substances, Animal Substances, and Dyeing Substances, which all appeared before the 10th December, 1800, and formed the groundwork of his celebrated 'System of Chemistry,' which soon became the text-book of the science in almost every country in Europe. In 1800-1 he gave his first course of lectures in Edinburgh with fifty-two pupils; a second course in the summer of 1801 was attended by thirty-nine students. On the appearance of the first edition of his Chemistry his winter class swelled to ninety-six members. He continued his lectures till 1810, in the lawyer's metropolis of his native country, attended usually by the most select of the Scottish and English students, as his roll-book contains such names as James Mill the historian, James Wardrop, Charles Badham, Henry Cockburn, James Ballantyne, the distillers Haigs and Steins, George Ballingall, John Abercrombie, Benjamin Traversa, John Thomson, Andrew Rutherford, Sir James Sutcliffe, Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick, &c. &c. His lectures formed, however, but a secondary portion of his employment, his time being principally taken up with the preparation of new editions of his System, conducting an extensive series of researches upon brewing for the excise, a work which laid the basis of the Scottish legislation on this subject, and in various chemical consultations. During this period, also, he invented the system of symbols which are now in universal use, as modified in some respects by subsequent discovery, and introduced the use of Greek and Latin numerals to designate the various degrees of oxidation, &c. of which bodies are susceptible, and which are also in general use. He likewise first opened in this country a laboratory for practical manipulation. In 1810 he published his 'Elements of Chemistry.' In 1812 he visited Sweden, and published his travels in that country. In 1813 he commenced the 'Annals of Philosophy,' and continued to edit this journal for several years. In 1817 he was elected lecturer on chemistry in the university of Glasgow, a position which was endowed as a professorship in 1818. In 1825 he published 'An Attempt to Establish the First Principles of Chemistry by Experiment,' 2 vols. 8vo, comprising the results of many thou-

sand experiments to determine the atomic weights of bodies; the most important of which have been confirmed by subsequent experiments. In 1830-31 he published the 'History of Chemistry,' in 2 vols. In 1836 'Outlines of Mineralogy and Geology,' 2 vols. 8vo, being a portion of the seventh edition of his 'System of Chemistry.' His last work was 'On Brewing and Distillation,' 8vo, 1849. Dr. Thomson's discoveries were exceedingly numerous, including chlorocromic acid, hyposulphurous acid, hydrosulphurous acid, potash oxalates of chromium, potash chromate of magnesia, chloride of sulphur, called Thomson's liquor, and an immense number of salts, &c. &c., and above fifty species of minerals. Dr. Thomson invented Allan's Saccharometer, which is used by the Scottish excise, from which the idea of Bate's instrument, used in England, was taken; the original inventor being thus deprived of the proper reward of merit. Dr. Thomson as a chemical teacher was most distinguished. He has left behind him a numerous band of chemists, who occupy as teachers, manufacturers, and physicians, some of the most prominent positions in the country. [R.D.T.]

THOMSON, WILLIAM, a Scottish minister who settled in London as an author, and became editor of several periodicals, an. of 'The Man in the Moon,' and 'Memoirs of the War in Asia,' 1746-1817.

THORE, J., a French physician, 1762-1823.

THORER, A., a Swiss Hellenist, 1489-1550.

THORESBY, RALPH, a merchant of Leeds, kn. as an antiquary and topographer, 1658-1725.

THORILD, THOMAS, a Swedish poet, philosopher, and critic of taste, remarkable as a writer on the beautiful in nature, professor at Greifswalde and Upsala, 1759-1808.

THORNDIKE, HERBERT, a dignitary of the church, and a great wr. on church principles, d. 1672.

THORNHILL, SIR JAMES, an eminent English painter, was born at Weymouth in Dorsetshire, 1676. He was a nephew of Dr. Sydenham, the celebrated physician, who placed him under the tuition of an artist in London. Having painted the dome of Saint Paul's, he became history painter to Queen Anne, and executed some allegorical subjects for her at Hampton Court. His masterpiece is the refectory and saloon of the hospital at Greenwich. He died after receiving the honour of knighthood from George I., in 1734. His son, **JAMES**, inherited much of his genius, and he had a daughter, who became the wife of Hogarth.

THORNTON, BONNEL, a humorous periodical writer, and boon companion of the elder Colman, born in London 1724, died 1768.

THORNTON, JOHN ROBERT, a famous botanist, younger son of Thomas Thornton, (below), was born about 1758, and became a physician in London. His works are 'The Philosophy of Medicine,' 'The Philosophy of Politics,' and that on which his fame chiefly rests, 'The Temple of Flora, or Garden of the Botanist, Poet, Painter, and Philosopher.' Died 1837.

THORNTON, SAMUEL, a well-known member of parliament, director of the bank of England, and governor of Greenwich hospital, 1755-1838.

THORNTON, THOMAS, a militia officer of West Yorkshire, author of several sporting works, and father of the celebrated botanist, died 1823.

THORPE, JOHN, a physician of the county of Kent, author of professional and antiquarian works, 1682-1750. His son, of the same name, also an antiquarian, 1713-1792.

THORWALDSEN, BERTEL, (*Albert*) was born at Copenhagen, November 19, 1770. His father, Gottschalk Thorwaldsen, a carver of wood, being a native of Iceland: his mother was of a Danish family. Bertel attended the Danish academy, and soon made such progress as to undertake the carving of figure-heads for ships. In 1793 he obtained the principal gold medal of the academy, which gave him the privilege of studying abroad at the expense of the government. He set out for Italy, May 20, 1790, in the Danish frigate *Thetis*; he landed at Naples, and arrived at Rome, March 8, 1797, and he did not return to his native country until 1819, after an absence of twenty-three years. His first important commission was from Mr. Thomas Hope, in 1803, and it was owing to the liberality of this distinguished patron of the arts that Thorwaldsen was enabled to remain and prosecute his profession in 'the Eternal City.' In 1812, on the occasion of Napoleon's expected visit to Rome, Thorwaldsen greatly distinguished himself by a sketch of the 'Triumphal entry of Alexander into Babylon,' which he completed with such expedition that the frieze, in plaster, was fixed up in one of the halls of the Quirinal palace within three months of the date of the commission. It is a composition of great extent, measuring 160 Roman palms (the palm is about nine inches) in length, and five in height; it has been twice executed in marble since, and is well engraved by Amsler of Munich. His principal works, however, were executed after his visit to Denmark; he returned to Rome at the close of 1820, and acquired the highest European fame by the following works:—*Christ and the Twelve Apostles*; *St. John Preaching in the Wilderness*; and the monuments to *Copernicus*, *Pius VII.*, *Maximilian of Bavaria*, *Prince Poniatowsky* and others. The *Christ and the St. John* were for the church of our Lady at Copenhagen, where they are now placed. He again visited Denmark, in 1838, but finding the climate disagree with him, returned to Rome in 1841, but again visited Copenhagen in 1842, and died there suddenly in the theatre, March 24, 1844, of disease of the heart, aged seventy-three. Thorwaldsen bequeathed all works of art in his possession to the city of Copenhagen, to form a distinct collection, and the city now boasts of a great art museum, containing specimens of many classes of art, besides books, &c., known as the Thorwaldsen Museum; he left sufficient funds to endow it, and enable it to constantly add to its collection, foreign as well as Danish works. Thorwaldsen was never married, but left a natural daughter in Rome well provided. There is a cheap edition of outlines after all the works of Thorwaldsen, now in course of publication.

—(H. C. Andersen, *Bertel Thorwaldsen eine biographische skizze aus dem Dänischen übertragen von Julius Reuscher*; and the writer's notice in the *Supplement to the Penny Cyclopædia*.) [R.N.W.]

THOU, JAMES AUGUSTUS DE, in Latin *Thouanus*, a celebrated French historian and Latinist, whose father and grandfather were both presidents of the parliament of Paris, 1558-1617. De Thou inherited the talents of his ancestry for

statesmanship, and was employed as ambassador and finance minister. His son, FRANCIS AUGUSTUS, born at Paris about 1607, was beheaded on account of his privy to the conspiracy of Cinquars against Richelieu, 1642.

THOUARS. See PETIT-THOUARS.

THOUIN, A., a Fr. horticulturist, 1747-1823.

THOURET, J. W., one of the most celebrated members of the French constituent assembly, born in Normandy 1746, executed 1794. His brother, MICHAEL AUGUSTUS, a distinguished physician, 1748-1810. W. F. ANTHONY, son of the deputy, author of an Encyclopædia, died 1832.

THOYNARD, NICHOLAS, a French scholar, author of a Harmony of the Gospels, 1629-1706.

THRASYBULUS, one of the great names of ancient Greece, period of the Peloponnesian or civil war between Sparta and Athens, was the son of Lycus, and was born at Steiria in Attica. He was commander of the infantry at Samos, when the Four Hundred was established on the ruins of the Athenian democracy (as noticed in the article **THERAMENES**), B.C. 411. He immediately swore his soldiers not to recognize the oligarchy, and united with Theramenes and Alcibiades to effect their destruction: at the same time he continued his part in the Peloponnesian war, and to him belongs the chief honour of the Athenian victory at Cyzicus. That dubious struggle being closed by the victory of Lysander, and the government of the humbled Athenians vested in the thirty tyrants, Thrasybulus took refuge in the Theban territory, where the patriots of the democracy once more rallied to him. After the death of Theramenes, Thrasybulus might have occupied his seat among the thirty, but he preferred the liberties of his country, and advancing at the head of the patriots, a thousand in number, he surprised the camp before Phyle, on the frontier of Bœotia, and after repeated successes became master of the government. In the second of the battles fought on this occasion fell Critias, at whose instance Theramenes had been compelled to drink the poisoned chalice. The despotic Thirty were now replaced by a council of ten representatives, and Thrasybulus exhibited the highest magnanimity towards his enemies. At length, having generously taken the field in aid of the Thebans, menaced by the yoke of Sparta, he was massacred in his tent while encamped in Cilicia, B.C. 389.

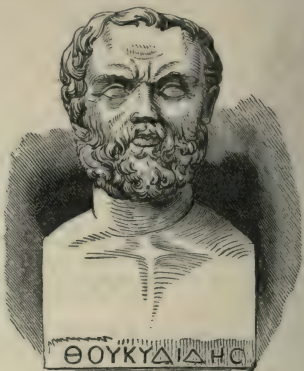
[E.R.] **THRELKELD, CALEB**, an English physician and naturalist, settled in Dublin, 1676-1728.

THROSBY, J., a topographer, 1740-1803.

THUANUS. See THOU.

THUCYDIDES, the historian, was an Athenian citizen, and belonged to the Attic borough Halimus. The date of his birth, which is not quite certain, was, perhaps, B.C. 471. Being of a good family, and living in a city which was the centre of Greek civilization, he received the highest education which the time afforded; and this, superadded to great ability, manifested itself in the 'eternal possession' which he bequeathed to posterity. He is said to have studied rhetoric under Antiphon of Rhammus, the most distinguished orator of the time, and to have received instruction in philosophy from Anaxagoras. The well-known story of his having been moved to tears of emulation by hearing Herodotus recite his history at the Olympic

games, is generally admitted to be without foundation. At the commencement of the Peloponnesian war (B.C. 431), he entered the military service of his country, and in B.C. 424, held the command of a fleet of seven ships which lay off Thasos, when



[Thucydides—From an Ancient Bust.]

Brasidas, the Lacedæmonian commander, invested Amphipolis, a city on the Strymon, belonging to the Athenians. Thucydides hastened to the assistance of his countrymen; and though he arrived too late to prevent a capitulation, he saved Eion, a seaport at the mouth of the river. In consequence of this failure, he was banished by the Athenians, or found it prudent to retire into voluntary exile, and passed the next twenty years of his life as a refugee. The accounts as to the places of his residence during his exile, are various and conflicting; we may only infer, that he could not live with safety in any place which was under Athenian dominion. He himself states, that he spent much of his time either in the Peloponnesus, or in places under the Peloponnesian rule; and his minute description of Syracuse and the neighbourhood, leads to the belief that he visited these localities. It may, at least, be confidently affirmed that, during this eventful period, he was an attentive observer of the great struggle, collected the materials for his history as the events proceeded, and to some extent, reduced them to the form in which they have commanded the admiration of all succeeding generations. When peace was concluded with the Lacedæmonians in B.C. 404, a decree was passed, permitting the return of all exiles; in consequence of which, Thucydides was restored to his country in the following year. According to the united testimony of the ancient writers, he came to a violent end, having died by the hand of an assassin; but the time and place of his death are not known. There was a tomb erected to his memory at Athens; and he probably died there. The History of Thucydides was designed to comprise a complete account of the events of the Peloponnesian war (B.C. 431-404), but breaks off in the middle of the twenty-first year (B.C. 411). It is divided into eight Books, the last of which, in consequence of the absence of

speeches, and a supposed inferiority of style, has, without any good reason, been held by some critics as not genuine. Thucydides has always been placed first in the first rank of philosophical historians. His moral reflections are searching and profound; his speeches abound in political wisdom; and the simple minuteness of his pictures is often striking and tragic. His style is concise, vigorous, and energetic; every word has its appropriate meaning, and not a clause is inserted which is not necessary for his narrative. Hence, he is sometimes harsh and obscure; his sentences are occasionally very involved, and the connection and dependence of the several parts difficult to perceive. [G.F.]

THUGUT, F., an Austrian statesman, and party to the coalition against France, 1739-1818.

THUILLIER, J. L., a Fr. botanist, died 1822.

THULDEN, C. A., a Ger. historian, 17th cent.

THULDEN, or TULDEN, THEODORE VAN, a painter and engraver, taught by Rubens, 1607-76.

THUMMEL, M. A., a Ger. writer, 1738-1817.

THUMMIG, L. P., a Germ. philos., 1697-1728.

THUNBERG, CHARLES PETER, a Swedish traveller and botanist, prof. at Upsala, 1743-1828.

THUNBERG, D., a Swedish engineer, d. 1788.

THUNMANN, J., a Swiss antiquarian, 1746-78.

THURLOE, JOHN, secretary of state during the protectorate of the two Cromwells, and the chief agent in detecting the plots of Harrison and the fifth monarchy men, born at Abbots-Reding, in Essex, where his father was rector, 1616, died 1668. His state papers, published in 1742, form a valuable mass of historical documents.

THURLOW, EDWARD, Lord, chancellor in the reign of George III., was born at Little Ashfield, near Stowmarket, in Suffolk, where his father was rector, in 1732. He was called to the bar in 1758, and entering parliament as member for Tamworth in 1768, became a distinguished supporter of the administration of Lord North. He succeeded Dunning as solicitor-general in 1770, and became attorney-general, after Sir William de Grey, in 1771. On the 3d of June, 1778, he was appointed lord chancellor, and raised to the peerage: on the retirement of Lord North, and the accession of the marquis of Rockingham in 1782, he still retained the seals by express favour of the king, though he neither supported the ministry, nor was much liked by the premier. On the coalition ministry of Fox and North being formed, he was compelled to retire; but he came to office again under Mr. Pitt, and, still pursuing his inconsistent course of action, was obliged to withdraw in 1792, from which time he took no part in public affairs. Lord Thurlow bears the character of an arrogant, factious politician, rather than a bully than the debater in parliament, but yet a man of keen understanding: his character has been delineated by Lords Brougham and Campbell, and slightly sketched by the recent editor of the Rockingham papers. From the latter we cite the following: 'To Thurlow in his private relations no praise may be fairly awarded. He was a scholar, and a good and ripe one. He was an affectionate parent, and sometimes an active and perishing patron. He had a kind of rough generosity, which moved him occasionally to take good part a blunt remonstrance, and to prefer

one who thwarted, rather than one who fawned upon him. He befriended Johnson and Crabbe—the one when the shadows of evening were closing upon him, the other when the trials of poverty pressed most heavily. In worse times there have been worse chancellors than Edward, Lord Thurlow, but an age of comparative freedom and refinement has rarely exhibited one who so ill understood, or at least so ill discharged, the functions of a statesman and legislator.' Died 1806. [E.R.]

THURMER, J., a Germ. architect, 1789-1833.

THURNEYSSER, L., an alchemist and astrologer, son of a goldsmith at Bale, 1531-1596.

THUROT, FRANCIS, a French corsair, who entered into the royal service, and harassed the English commerce in the northern seas; he was killed in an engagement when returning from his expedition to Ireland 1760.

THUROT, J. F., a French Hellenist, 1768-1832.

THWAITES, EDWARD, a Saxon and Greek scholar, professor at Oxford, and assistant of Dr. Hickes in compiling his Thesaurus, 1667-1711.

THYNNE, FRANCIS, a herald and antiquary, son of William Thynne, the editor of Chaucer, author of a Continuation of Holingshed's Chronicles, and a History of Dover, died 1611.

THYSIUS, A., a Dutch historian, 1603-1697.

TIARA, P., a Dutch *savant*, 1514-1586.

TIARINI, A., an Italian painter, 1577-1658.

TIARKS, J. L., a Ger. astronomer, 1789-1837.

TIBERIUS, CLAUDIUS NERO, the second emperor of Rome, was born B.C. 42, and succeeded Augustus A.D. 14. He was a great general, and a master of Greek and Roman literature, but as he grew older in years he disgraced himself with every species of cruelty and debauchery. He was probably insane long before the commander of his prætorian guard assumed the responsibility of putting him to death, March 16, A.D. 37.

TIBERIUS CONSTANTINE, called also TIBERIUS II., one of the most virtuous emperors of the East, was a native of Thrace, and was brought up at the court of Justinian. He succeeded to the throne in 578, and having suppressed the conspiracy of Sophia, widow of his predecessor, reigned unchallenged till his death in 582. A *third* of the name reigned emperor of the East, 698-705.

TIBULLUS, ALBIUS, a Roman patrician and elegiac poet, whose productions are marked by much feeling for the beauties of nature and the pleasures of a country life. They are generally printed with the compositions of Catullus and Propertius; flourished in the 1st century.

TICKELL, THOMAS, a popular writer and poet of the age of Addison, was born at Bridekirk, near Carlisle, 1686. His father was a clergyman, and Tickell was educated at Oxford, where he became a fellow of Queen's College. He obtained an appointment as under-secretary of state through the friendship of Addison, and some of his pieces appeared in the 'Spectator'; died 1740. His grandson, RICHARD, a political writer, died 1793.

TICOZZI, S., an Ital. ecclesiastic, 1762-1836.

TIECK, LUDWIG, was born at Berlin in 1773, and studied successively at Halle, Göttingen, and Erlangen. Poetry was from boyhood his favourite study; but, while he was always a ready and pleasing versifier, his poetical endowments, really very fine, worked most strongly when he wrote in

prose. His literary career exhibits three epochs. —In the first of these, beginning about 1796, and lasting ten years, he was one of the most efficient of the Romanticists, and, like Novalis, made the system attractive by displaying, in inventive compositions, an originality of fancy and depth of feeling not possessed by the Schlegels, the critical chiefs of the school. The works he produced during this period were both numerous and diversified. Some of them were Dramatic and Poetical Parodies, whimsically uniting jest and earnest; the principal of these being 'Bluebeard' and 'Puss in Boots.' Others were Tales, or compositions like tales, which, following in the wake of 'Wilhelm Meister,' are referred by the Germans to the class of 'Art-Novels': such are the 'Effusions of the Heart of an Art-loving Cloister-Brother,' and 'Franz Sternbald's Wanderings.' Other pieces, like 'Genoveva' and 'The Emperor Octavianus,' are saintly or historical Legends, dramatically treated, with a close and studied imitation of the rude drama of the middle ages. Others again, and these the most poetical of all Tieck's works, are Popular Legends (Volksmärchen), related in a prose narrative form, with great fullness of playful fancy, very much beauty of description, and a simplicity or *naïveté* of manner which, sometimes fairly childish, is yet wonderfully pleasing. The first attack of a painful disease of the joints, which made Tieck very long an invalid, came on in 1806, and forced him to cease from literary labour for several years.—He resumed work in 1811, and for five years was chiefly busied on the Old English Drama, which he knew better than any other foreigner ever knew it; while he translated it with great spirit, and criticised it, not indeed without great caprice and rashness of judgment, but with much delicacy of poetical feeling. He began with his 'Old English Theatre,' containing translations and criticisms of old plays, some of which were on themes afterwards handled by Shakspeare, while others were maintained by Tieck (on grounds abundantly fantastic and slippery) to be really his, in spite of the English critics. Visiting London in 1818, and reading and copying in the Museum, he collected materials for two volumes of translations of plays preceding Shakspeare's ('Shakspeare's Vorgeschule').—In 1819, after a life of many wanderings, he finally took up his residence in Dresden, where he enjoyed a pension and honorary counsellorship. Besides collections of his earlier poems and other works, the chief business of this, the last period in his history, was the writing of short Novels, most of which first appeared in *Annals*; and which, critical and dissertative in character, and full of dialogue, have much more of analytic and reflective refinement than of narrative impressiveness, and show surprisingly little of the writer's early vein of poetry. Among the most interesting of these are 'Pietro of Abano,' and 'The Revolt in the Cevennes.' Others are 'Art-Novels,' to which class belong the 'Poet-Life' and 'Poet-Death,' having respectively for their heroes Shakspeare and Camoens. Tieck died at Dresden in the spring of 1853. [W.S.]

TIEDEMANN, DIETRICH, a Ger. philosopher and opponent of Kant, famous for his researches in the history of philosophy, anthropology, the origin of languages, and similar subjects, 1745-1803.

TIEDGE, C. A., a German poet, 1752-1841.

TIEFFENTHALER, JOSEPH, a Tyrolean missionary, thirty years resident in India, last cent.

TIEPOLO, GIOVANNI BATISTA, called *Tiepoletto*, a celebrated Venetian painter, 1692-1769.

TIEPOLO, J., a Venetian poet, 16th century.

TIEPOLO, JACOB, a doge of Venice, distinguished as a partizan of the Guelfs, 1229-1249. **LAURENT**, his son, doge 1268-1275. **BOHEMOND** of the same family, chief of a conspiracy against the doge, Gradinijo, which led to the establishment of the Council of Ten, 1310.

TIEPOLO, N., a Venetian poet, 16th century.

TIERNEY, GEORGE, a famous parliamentary debater and political writer, secretary for Ireland and president of the board of control during the administration of Fox and Grenville; b. in London where his father was a merchant, 1756, died 1834.

TIGLATH PILESER, or **THEGLAT-PHALLASSAR**, son and successor of Sardanapalus, a king of Assyria, supposed date 747-728 B.C.

TIGNY, MARIN GROSTETE DE, a French naturalist, who, aided by his wife, produced a work in ten volumes on the natural history of insects valuable as a compendium, 1736-1799.

TIGRANES, several princes of Armenia: **TIGRANES I.**, a friend and ally of Cyrus, B.C. 566-520. **TIGRANES II.**, the first king of Armenia of the Arsacides' dynasty, was placed on the throne by his brother, Mithridates II., king of the Parthians; he laboured many years in developing the commercial and industrial resources of the state, B.C. 128-95. **TIGRANES III.**, called *the Great*, son of the preceding, succeeded him in B.C. 95. He married Cleopatra, daughter of Mithridates the Great, and was his faithful ally in the gigantic wars with Rome; date of his death unknown. The next **TIGRANES** was a captive at Rome, but became king by the authorization of Augustus, and allied himself with the Parthians against the masters; died 6 B.C. His son, **TIGRANES IV** occupied the throne a short time, and died B.C. **TIGRANES V.**, was a grandson of Herod, king of Judæa, and governed Armenia by suzerainty of the Romans; he was put to death by order of Tiberius A.D. 34. **TIGRANES VI.**, another dependent of Rome, figured in history about 61. **TIGRANES VII** reigned 142-178. **TIGRANES VIII.**, succeeded, with his brother, Arsaces, about 408. In the troubles which ensued, they were both reduced to the necessity of surrendering their rights, the one Theodosius, emperor of Constantinople, the other to the Parthians.

TIL, S. VAN, a Dutch theologian, 1644-1731.

TILENUS, DANIEL, a protestant theologian of the French church, born in Silesia, 1568-1633.

TILING, J., a German physician, 1688-1715.

TILING, M., a German naturalist, died 1685.

TILLADET, J. R. DE LA MARQUE DE, French writer, theologian, and philos., 1650-1711.

TILLEMANS, PETER, a Flemish painter of landscapes and imaginary views, 1684-1784.

TILLEMONT, SEBASTIAN LE NAIN DE, a famous critic and historian of the Port Royal, author of a 'History of the Emperors and other Princes during the First Six Ages of the Church,' 'Materials towards the Ecclesiastical History of the First Six Ages,' and of much other historical matter highly valued for extreme accuracy, 1637-1698.

TILLET, M., a French agriculturist, 1720-1791.

TILLI, M. A., an Italian botanist, 1655-1740.

TILLIOT, J. B. LUCOTTE, Seigneur Du, a French philologist and antiquary, 1668-1750.

TILLOCH, ALEXANDER, an ingenious Scotch printer, who became distinguished as a miscellaneous writer and journalist, was born at Glasgow, where his father was a tobacconist, in 1759. In the course of his business as a printer he discovered the art of stereotyping, but, finally abandoning that business, he removed to London, and in 1789 became joint-proprietor and editor of an evening paper, called 'The Star.' In 1797 he commenced 'The Philosophical Magazine,' and having, from time to time, published a series of papers on theological subjects, he added to these, in 1823, his 'Dissertations on the Apocalypse.' In July, 1824, he commenced 'The Mechanics' Oracle,' a weekly periodical devoted to the instruction of the working classes; he also officiated as preacher to a congregation of dissenters in Goswell-Street Road. Some years before his death, which took place in January, 1825, Tilloch was honoured with the degree of LL.D. by the university of Glasgow.

TILLOTSON, JOHN, D.D., a distinguished prelate of the English Church, was a native of Sowerby, Yorkshire. His father was a clothier in that county town, and with respect to religious principles, was a nonconformist. His father having determined to give his son a liberal education, young John was sent in due time to Clare Hall College, Cambridge, where the influence of the society in which he mingled gradually dispelled his dissenting prejudices, and having resolved to adhere to the establishment, he began in earnest to prepare for the ministry in connection with the English Church. He soon rose to distinction as a preacher, and preferments flowed upon him in rapid succession—for he was first appointed to a curacy at Cheshunt, then he became rector of Reddington, preacher in Lincoln's Inn, and lecturer at St. Laurence, Jersey. Tillotson was sincerely attached to the protestant religion, and an occasion occurred on drawing out strongly his protestant spirit, when Charles II. in 1672 issued a proclamation for liberty of conscience, under the covert design of favouring the Roman Catholics. Tillotson gave a decided opposition to the measure both from the pulpit and the press. Notwithstanding this opposition to their favourite policy, the government deemed it expedient to bestow on the popular preacher the highest favours of the crown patronage by appointing him rector in St. Paul's, and dean of Canterbury. Tillotson evinced his protestantism on another occasion in a still more decided manner, by the advocacy of the Exclusion Bill against the duke of York. One gross inconsistency, however, sullies the otherwise honourable character and reputation of Tillotson, viz., that in attending Lord William Russell on the scaffold, he used every effort to persuade that patriotic nobleman to save himself by adopting the principles of passive obedience, and yet he became himself not long after, one of the most active enemies of the Stuart dynasty by promoting the revolution. The important services he rendered to the cause of the prince of Orange, were rewarded on William III. being established on the British throne, by promotion first to the deanery of St. Paul's, and not long after by his elevation

in 1691 to the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury. He had enjoyed that high dignity only three years, when his useful career was brought to a premature end by death. Tillotson was the popular preacher of his day, and in so great estimation were his discourses held, that even in that age, the copyright, though it was a posthumous publication, was sold for 2,500 guineas. Tillotson adopted a moderate Arminianism, and his discourses are accordingly devoted to the inculcation chiefly of the practical precepts of the gospel. In private life the archbishop was plain and unostentatious, kind to his relatives and charitable to the poor, liberal in his sentiments towards dissenters, and exercised the very extensive influence which his character as well as his office procured him in doing good to all without regard to rank or sectarian distinctions; 1630-1694. [R.J.]

TILLY. JOHN TERCLES, count of Tilly, was born at the castle of Tilly, in South Brabant, in 1559. He joined the order of Jesuits in youth; but soon left the ecclesiastical for the military profession. He first entered the Spanish army, and served for several years under Alva, and the other Spanish commanders in the Netherlands. About 1599 he entered the service of the Austrian emperor, Rudolf, and distinguished himself greatly in several campaigns against the Turks and the Hungarians. He then re-organized and commanded the army of the duke of Bavaria, and was also appointed generalissimo of the forces of the Roman Catholic league in Germany. In the beginning of the Thirty years' war, Tilly subjugated Bohemia by the single great battle of the White Hill (1620). He then conquered the Palatinate of the Rhine, defeating decisively the protestant troops in the three days' battle of Stadt Loo, 1623. He next commanded against Christian, king of Denmark, who sought to aid the German protestants. Tilly out-manceuvred and defeated him. When Gustavus Adolphus interfered in the war, Tilly was chosen to oppose the Swedish hero. He was now field-marshal, and commander-in-chief of the imperial forces. The first event of this part of the thirty years' war was the siege and capture of the city of Magdeburg by Tilly, 1631. The cruelty of the imperialist army on this occasion excited the deepest horror even in an age and country accustomed to military atrocities. Tilly himself wrote to the emperor that no such spectacle as that of the ruin of Magdeburg had been witnessed on earth, since the captures of Troy and Jerusalem. In the autumn of the same year Tilly met Gustavus Adolphus at Leipzig, and was utterly defeated, though he effected a soldierly retreat with part of his army. He was again beaten by the Swedish king at the passage of the river Lech, in 1632. Tilly was wounded in this battle, and died on the following day. He is said to have been personally of austere and pure character, despising all sensual enjoyments, and indifferent to wealth and honours. But the cruelties which he permitted his troops to exercise upon the unoffending inhabitants of the countries which were the scenes of his campaigns, show the frightful effects of military fanaticism combined with religious bigotry, even in a commander, who himself takes no part in the license and the violence which he sanctions. [E.S.C.]

TILLY, PETER ALEXANDER, Count De, a royalist officer of the period of the French revolution, author of some political works relative to the events of that time, 1764-1815. Another **COUNT TILLY**, not of the same family as the preceding, took up arms for the republic, and afterwards served Napoleon, died 1822.

TIMÆUS, a Pythagorean philosopher, called 'the Locrian,' from his birth-place; known as the instructor of Plato, and highly eulogized by him. A Greek historian, of the same name, lived about 350 B.C. A third **TIMÆUS** was a sophist of the third century of our era, and author of a Dictionary of Platonic phrases.

TIMANTHES, a Greek painter, 400 B.C.

TIMOCREON, a comic poet, 476 B.C.

TIMOLEON, one of the greatest of Greek generals and patriots, if not the ideal of the Grecian hero, was born in Corinth about 410 B.C. His first exploit was the deliverance of Corinth from the armed dictatorship of his elder brother, Timophanes, though it was necessary to put him to death, and bear the curses of his mother, who had made the tyrant her especial favourite. Timoleon, whose motives were not understood, was execrated for his share in this tragedy, and his existence became so burdensome that he meditated self-destruction, and retired altogether from public life: the affecting narrative may be read in Plutarch. After a lapse of twenty years, 343 B.C., he was recalled by the Corinthians, and sent to the aid of the Syracusans, then suffering from the despotism of the younger Dionysius. In this expedition, success attended upon success until all Sicily was redeemed from the cruel slavery to which it had been brought, and Syracuse became the seat of a republican freedom which linked in one brotherhood all the cities that had suffered from the petty tyrants who oppressed them: the Carthaginians were also expelled, and their army of 70,000 men, led by Hamilcar and Hasdrubal, defeated by a mere handful of patriots under Timoleon. It is the conduct of the deliverer after these victories that must decide his character, and to him belongs the rare virtue of abdicating a power which he still virtually exercised as a private citizen. Forty thousand Greeks flying before the sword of Philip, the father of Alexander, were glad to accept the new home offered to them in the devastated cities of Sicily; and Timoleon, having organized the states, retired to private life, but always attended the deliberations of the people. In his latter years he went to their assemblies in a chariot, from which he also addressed them on account of his blindness: it was his highest joy that he had secured to the Syracusans perfect freedom of opinion, and the impartial operation of the laws. He was so highly honoured, that his birth-day was kept as a public festival; and when he died, B.C. 337, he was buried with great magnificence at the public cost. The value of his life was soon after proved by the anarchy which began to spread, and the unruly spirits which obtained the supremacy in Syracuse. [E.R.]

TIMOMACHUS, a Greek painter, abt. 300 B.C.

TIMON, a Greek poet, and disciple in philosophy of Pyrrho, B.C. 270.

TIMON, surnamed 'the Misanthrope,' the original of that character in Shakspeare, B.C. 420.

TIMON, E., a Greek physician, last century.

TIMON, S., a famous Hungarian Jesuit, historian, and antiquary, 1675-1736.

TIMOPHANES, a tyrant of Corinth, who was assassinated B.C. 365. See **TIMOLEON**.

TIMOTHEUS, a Greek poet and musician, unrivalled in his age, 6th century B.C. He excelled in lyrical composition, and was a skilful performer on the cithara, or harp, which he improved by the addition of two chords.

TIMOTHEUS, called 'of Thebes,' a celebrated musician, time of Alexander the Great.

TIMOTHEUS, an Athenian general, who took a distinguished part in the social wars, and was condemned for avoiding a naval conflict, B.C. 356.

TIMUR. See **TAMERLANE**.

TINDAL, MATTHEW, one of the successors of Toland and Shaftesbury in the School of English Deists or Freethinkers, was born at Beer Ferre in Devonshire about 1657, and was admitted doctor of laws at Oxford in 1685. He retained his fellowship during the reign of James II. by professing the Roman Catholic faith; he afterwards recanted, however, and adopting revolutionary principles, went to the other extreme, and wrote against the Nonjurors. He now became an advocate, and sat as judge in the court of delegates with a pension from the crown of £200 per annum. Some time afterwards, considerable attention was drawn to him, by his work, entitled 'The Rights of the Christian Church' and the ensuing controversy; but the production which has rendered his name a memorable one was his 'Christianity, Old as the Creation, which appeared in 1730, a provoked replies from Dr. Warburton, Leland Foster, and Conybeare. Dr. Middleton endeavoured to take a middle course in this controversy, as may be seen in that article, but the most effective answer, though its very existence seems to have been forgotten, was that embodied in the 'Appeal of William Law, published 1740. Tindal's line of argument was mainly coincident with Shaftesbury that the immutable principles of faith and doctrine must be found within the breast, and that no external revelation can have any authority equal to the internal; this he supported by much learning and show of argument, which Warburton thought he had replied to by the mass of learned evidence contained in his 'Legation.' William Law, making no account of literary evidence, replied by a masterly development of the philosophy of the time and final recovery of mankind; a book remarkable for close argument and for its many fine illustrations, but now obsolete in certain fundamental principles. Tindal died in 1733, and was interred in Clerkenwell church, near the remains of Bishop Burnet. [E.I.]

TINDAL, NICHOLAS, nephew of the preceding, chiefly known by his translation and continuation of Rapin's History of England, 1687-1774.

TINDAL SIR NICHOLAS CONYNHAM, a distinguished lawyer and member of parliament, who rose to the dignity of lord chief justice of the Common Pleas, 1777-1846.

TINDAL, WILLIAM. See **TYNDALE**.

TINELLI, T., a Venetian painter, 1586-1638.

TINGRI, P. F., a French chemist, 1743-1821.

TINTORETTO, JACOPO ROBUSTI, called **TINTORETTO** from the circumstance of his father being

a dyer, was born at Venice in 1512. He studied only a few days in the studio of Titian, and was then dismissed by that great painter, for what cause is not known. This circumstance had an admirable effect upon him, it made him have more decided recourse to his own resources, and his spirit was well indicated in the words he wrote up on the wall of his room:—'The drawing of Michelangelo and the colouring of Titian.' He did eventually become the acknowledged rival of Titian in Venice itself; his *Miracle of St. Mark*, the *Miracolo dello Schiavo*, his masterpiece, is now in the academy of Venice, and is generally admitted to be one of the finest pictures in Italy; there is a good print of it by J. Matham. He died at Venice in 1594, aged eighty-two. Tintoretto is sometimes called *il Turoso*, from the extraordinary vigour and rapidity with which he painted; he was bold and grand, but often careless; he is said to have had three pencils, one of gold, one of silver, and a third of iron.—(Ridolfi, *Le Maraviglie dell' arte*, &c.) [R.N.W.]

TIPHAIGNE DE LA ROCHE, C. F., a French physician and man of letters, 1729-1774.

TIPPOO SAIB, the last sultan of Mysore, was born in 1749, and made his first appearance in the field of Indian warfare at the head of 5,000 horse in 1767. His father was the sultan, Hyder Ali, a soldier of fortune, who constructed his empire out of the dominions of the great Mogul, then falling to ruins. In 1780 the progress of Hyder was arrested by Sir Eyre Coote, under the government of Hastings, and the French having joined their forces to those of the sultan, the young Tippoo became acquainted with Lally Tolendal. In December, 1782, the death of his father placed him on the throne of Mysore, and at the head of an army, then in the field, of 88,000 men, supported by a sum of three millions sterling in his treasury, besides costly jewels: he continued the war with a zeal far surpassing his father's for Islamism, and in a short time not less than 100,000 persons were forcibly circumcised. In 1784 he concluded an advantageous peace with General Matthews, who surrendered to him the Nigger fort; but in 1786 he took the field again, provoked by a confederacy formed against him in Southern India, of which the Mahrattas were chief: the war on this occasion lasted till 1792, when his late defeats at Travancore and elsewhere compelled him to conclude a peace with the Marquis Cornwallis. The war upon which he had entered, however, was a religious one, and Tippoo was too sincere and courageous to surrender India without a last struggle to the Christians. It is certain that he entered into an extensive correspondence, which reached as far as Arabia, his purpose being to organize a general confederacy against the English; but it is doubtful whether he made any overtures to the French: the advantage he derived from his former acquaintance with them was realized in the superior discipline of his troops. His purpose was anticipated by the government of India, then under the marquis of Wellesley, who sent an invading army, numbering nearly 40,000 men, into his territories at the beginning of 1799. On reaching Seringapatam, his capital, General Harris demanded the cession of half his dominions, a large payment in money, and four of his sons, be-

sides four of his principal subjects, as hostages—terms which the sultan rejected, in alternate rage and despair, at being thus bearded in his last stronghold. A breach having been made in the walls, the storming party, of 4,000 men, was led by Sir David Baird on the 4th of May, and Tippoo Saib, resolving not to survive the loss of his kingdom, met the fate of a hero in the thickest of the conflict; his body was found amid heaps of slain, and interred with royal honours in his father's sepulchre, after which the empire of Mysore was dismembered. The reader desirous of further particulars may consult Murray's History of British India in the Edinburgh Cabinet Library, 1832, 2d edition, 1850; or Thornton's History of the British Empire in India, 1842. For the due appreciation of Tippoo's character, and the correction of some facts, compare the 'History of Tippoo Sultan, translated from the Persian of Myr Houssein by Colonel Miles,' 1845. [E.R.]

TIPTOFT, JOHN, earl of Worcester, a statesman and patron of letters, executed on a charge of treason, arising out of circumstances connected with his Irish administration, 1470.

TIRABOSCHI, GIROLAMO, a famous historian of Italian and Roman literature, 1731-1794.

TIRIN, J., a Flemish Jesuit, 1580-1636.

TISCHBEIN, J. A., a German painter and writer, 1720-1784. His brother, JOHN HENRY, founder of a new school similar in character to the Venetian, 1722-1789. J. H. CONRAD, their nephew, a painter and engraver, 1742-1808. J. H. WILLIAM, brother of the latter, known from 1751 to 1803. J. F. AUGUSTUS, a third brother, a painter of portraits, 1750-1812.

TISSARD, F., a French *savant*, died 1508.

TISSARD, P., a French poet, 1666-1740.

TISSOT, A. P., a French jurist, 1782-1823.

TISSOT, C. J., a French physician, 1750-1826.

TISSOT, J. M., a mathematician, died 1650.

TISSOT, S. A., a French physician, and author of numerous professional works, 1728-1797.

TITI, R., an Italian poet, 1551-1609.

TITI, or TITO, SANTI DI, a distinguished Italian painter and architect, 1538-1603.

TITIAN, or TIZIANO VECELIO, one of the greatest of Italian painters, and the prince of colourists and portrait painters, was born in the territory of Venice at Capo del Cadore in 1477. He studied in the school of the Bellini, first with Gentile and afterwards with Giovanni, with whom he was fellow-pupil with Giorgione, his own future rival. Titian first appeared as a great painter at the court of Alfonso I., duke of Ferrara, in 1514, when he painted the 'Bacchus and Ariadne,' in the National Gallery. Two years later he had attained to the full vigour of his extraordinary powers; in that year he executed his celebrated 'Assumption of the Virgin,' now in the academy of Venice, and hanging opposite to the *Miracolo dello Schiavo* by Tintoretto; the merits of both masters are well illustrated by the contrast. In 1528 Titian painted his 'St. Peter Martyr,' in which he has shown himself one of the first of landscape painters, especially of landscape as an accessory to figures. In 1545 he visited Rome, where he saw Michelangelo; he returned to Venice in the following year. He is supposed also to have visited Spain, but this is doubtful; Spain is however, extremely rich in

the masterpieces of Titian: after Venice, the gallery of the Prado at Madrid gives the greatest display of his powers. It has been assumed that Titian visited Spain partly from the fact of the patent of nobility, granted by Charles V., creating him Count Palatine of the empire, and knight of the order of St. Iago, being dated at Barcelona. This great painter died at Venice of the plague, in 1576, having lived to the extraordinary age of ninety-nine years. To describe fully his masterpieces alone, would occupy a volume; of his scholars, Paris Bordone, Bonifazio Veneziano, Girolamo di Tiziano, and his own son Orazio Vecellio, were able painters.—(Vasari; Ridolfi; Zanetti, *Della Pittura Veneziana*, &c.; Cadarin, *Della amore ai Venezianai di Tiziano Vecellio*; Northcote, *Life of Titian*, 1830.) [R.N.W.]

TITIUS, G. G., a German jurist, 1661-1714.

TITON DU TILLET, EVERARD, a master of polite literature and patron of letters, projector of a French Parnassus in honour of Louis XIV., a description of which he published, 1677-1762.

TITSINGH, J., a Dutch traveller, 1740-1812.

TITTEL, G. A., a Ger. philosopher, died 1816.

TITTMANN, JOHN AUGUSTUS HENRY, a German professor of theology, au of 'Encyclopädie der Theologischen Wissenschaften,' 1773-1831.

TITUS, a disciple of Paul, and preacher of the Gospel in Dalmatia, 1st century.

TITUS LIVIUS. See LIVY.

TITUS, FLAVIUS VESPASIANUS, emperor of Rome, was the eldest son of the emperor Vespasian; he was born in the year 40, and educated with Britannicus at the court of Nero. like the latter, he gave way to vices which afforded little promise of a happy reign. From 67 to 70 he was carrying on the war in Judæa, the whole conduct of which devolved upon him on his father's election as emperor, the capture of Jerusalem, on September 2, of the year last mentioned, brought this struggle to a close, after which Vespasian and Titus were both honoured with a triumph. It is almost unnecessary to mention that the fullest details of this war, the unparalleled cruelties and sufferings with which it was attended, may be read in Josephus; the episode of the passion of Titus for Berenice will be found in Suetonius. On the death of Vespasian in 79, Titus succeeded as emperor, commencing, by repeated proofs of his reformation, one of the most princely and beneficent reigns in the annals of Rome: for this the wisdom of his father was partly to be thanked, he having associated Titus with him in the empire, and developed the nobler traits of his character by the generous trust reposed in him. In the year of his succession the great eruption of Vesuvius took place, which buried Herculaneum, Stabizæ, Pompeii, and other towns beneath its ashes; in the following year a fatal epidemic and a fearful conflagration occurred in Rome, and in the next again, September 13, 81, Titus expired, perhaps of poison, and was succeeded by his brother, Domitian: the hopes he had excited were so great that his death was mourned as a public calamity, a rare honour for an emperor of Rome. [E.R.]

TIZIANO VECELLI. See TITIAN.

TOALDO, J., an Italian astrologer, 1719-1798.

TOBIN, A. M. DE., a Sp. painter, 1678-1758.

TOBIN, JOHN, a solicitor, born at Salisbury,

author of 'The Honey Moon,' 'All's Fair for Love' and several other plays, 1770-1804. JAMES, h brother, a poet, died 1815.

TOD, JAMES, an officer of the East India Company, author of 'Travels,' and Surveys, died 1831.

TODD, HUGH, vicar of Stanwix, in Cumberland, au. of a 'Description of Sweden,' 1658-1721.

TODE, H. J., a German naturalist, 1738-1797.

TODE, J. C., a Ger. medical writer, 1736-180.

TOFINO DE SAN MIGUEL, DON VICENS, a Spanish mathemat. and astronomer, 1740-1800.

TOINARD, N., a Fr. antiquarian, 1629-1706.

TOLAND, JOHN, one of those learned free thinkers who rendered themselves conspicuous after the publication of Locke's philosophy, was born in Ireland, of Roman Catholic parents, in 1669. As early as his sixteenth year, he shook off the superstitions in which he had been educated, and in consequence of this change, completed his education at Glasgow and Edinburgh, taking the degree of M.A. in the latter university in 1691. At Leyden, where he next passed two years, he made the acquaintance of Leclerc and Leibnitz, and returning to England again, published, in 1695, his 'Christianity not Mysterious.' This work was launched forth in the midst of a controversy concerning Socinian principles—that which South, Sherlock, Wallis, Howes, Cudworth and others, took part,—and was designed to show 'that there is nothing in the Gospel contrary to reason, or above it, and that no Christian doctrine can be properly called a mystery.' Attacks were made upon the author from all sides, the grand jury of Middlesex answered his work in a 'Prisment,' and the Irish Parliament ordered it to be burnt by the hangman. Toland had gone to Dublin to escape the storm raised against him chiefly by the Dissenters, in London, and he was now compelled to return to avoid a prosecution by the attorney-general of Ireland; thus alienated from all parties he declared himself a 'Latitudinarian,' though he always professed himself a Christian. His subsequent works were, a 'Life of Milton,' which accompanied an edition of the author's prose works, 'Amyntor,' 'Origines Judicæ,' 'The Philosophy of the Ancients,' 'Hypatius Nazarenus,' 'History of the Soul's Immortality among the Heathens,' 'The Origin and Force of Prejudices,' and numerous political pamphlets. His principal object, so far as these bore on religion, was to sustain his original controversy, and to destroy the authority of the Books of Scripture deemed canonical; but he was a vain man, proud of distinction, however obtained, and was probably more concerned about the great names he could associate with his own, than the principles he professed. He died at Putney in the fifty-third year of his age, 1722. In this neighbourhood reside the Gibbons, Bolingbrokes, and Mallets. [E.R.]

TOLEDO, FERNANDO ALVAREZ DE, duke of Alba, or Alva. See ALVA.

TOLEDO, F. DE, Spanish viceroy of Peru, died in prison after his return home, 1581.

TOLEDO, J. DE, a Spanish painter, died 1691.

TOLEDO, DON P. DE, Spanish viceroy of Naples under Charles V., 1484-1553. PETER, the same family, ambassador in 1608.

TOLER, JOHN, Lord Norbury, chief justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland, rose to distinct

at the period of the rebellion, distinguished as a wit, 1745-1831.

TOLET, F., a Spanish cardinal, 1532-1596.

TOLET, F., a French physician, died 1724.

TOLET, J., an English cardinal, died 1274.

TOLETT, ELIZABETH, an accomplished English lady, author of Poems, 1694-1754. Her nephew, GEORGE TOLLER, author of valuable Notes on Shakspeare, died 1779.

TOLLIUS, CORNELIUS, a Dutch philologist, born about 1620, died 1662. His brother, ALEXANDER, also a philologist, died 1675. JAMES, a third brother, a learned physician and professor, 1630-1696. Another Dutch philologist, named LERMANN TOLLIUS, was professor at Harderwyck and Leyden, 1742-1822.

TOLOMEI, J. B., an Italian Jesuit, cardinal, and statesman, 1655-1726. NICHOLAS, of the same family, a Jesuit and ecclesiastical writer, 1699-1774.

TOLOMEI, CLAUDIO, an Italian master and promoter of polite literature, 1492-1555.

TOMASELLI, J., an Ital. naturalist, 1733-1818.

TOMASINI, GIACOMO FILIPPO, bishop of Ippona Nuova, a biographical writer, 1597-1654.

TOMBES, J., a nonconformist div., 1603-1676.

TOMLINE, GEORGE, successively bishop of Lincoln and Winchester, author of 'Elements of Christian Theology,' 'Memoirs of Mr. Pitt,' whose secretary he had been, and a 'Refutation of the charge of Calvinism brought against the Church of England,' 1750-1827. The family name of this relate was PRETTYMAN, but he took that of Tomline on inheriting an estate left to him.

TOMLINS, ELIZABETH SOPHIA, a novelist and miscellaneous wr., b. in London 1768, d. 1828.

TONDUZZI, J. C., an Ital. historian, 1617-73.

TONE, THEOBALD WOLFE, founder of the association of 'United Irishmen,' was born in Dublin 1763, and by profession a barrister. He commenced his political agitation in 1790, and in 1796 prevailed on the French directory to send an expedition in support of the Irish insurrection. His fleet was scattered by storms, and Tone was made prisoner when conducting a petty armament somewhat later. He committed suicide in prison, November 19, 1798.

TONSTALL. See TUNSTALL.

TOOKE, ANDREW, a learned schoolmaster and mathematician, born in London 1673, died 1731.

TOOKE, JOHN HORNE, a political character of very considerable consequence in the last century, famed in the literary world as a grammarian and philologist, was born in Newport-Street, Westminster, where his father was a poulterer, in 1736. His education having been completed at Cambridge, he entered into orders, and became, in 1760, curate of Brentford in Middlesex. He was never sincerely attached to the church, however, but bestowed the greater part of his time on law and politics, for which the factious nature of the times, and the supposed designs of George III. and Lord Bute afforded abundant scope. From 1765 to 1767 he published his philippics against the court and the chief justice, Lord Mansfield, in favour of Wilkes the popular idol, and soon after made the acquaintance of that gentleman, as well as of Voltaire and Sheridan, on the continent. In 1770 and 1771, a period of great political excitement in Lon-

don, he founded the Society for Supporting the Bill of Rights; this produced a rupture between him and Wilkes, in consequence of the selfish advantages sought by the latter; about the same time he promoted the publication of the Debates in Parliament, in defiance of the House of Commons. From 1773 to 1782 he was of course the avowed enemy of the administration of Lord North, and the friend of the American patriots; in this interval he underwent a year's imprisonment and a fine of £200. The most important event of his life was his trial for high treason, in conjunction with Hardy; this took place at the Old Bailey in 1794, and was remarkable for the ability and self-possession with which Mr. Tooke defended himself; it ended in an acquittal, and he afterwards numbered among his friends Sir Francis Burdett and Major Cartwright. In 1801 he became member of parliament for a nomination borough, having failed in two previous attempts as a candidate for the popular suffrages. Nothing particular marked his subsequent career, and he died at Wimbledon, having first destroyed all his MSS., in 1812. His greatest literary work is his 'Diversions of Purley,' first published in 1786; attempts have been made to prove that he was the real 'Junius.' [E.R.]

TOOKE, WILLIAM, originally a printer, afterwards a foreign chaplain of the Church of England, author of 'Varieties in Literature,' 'Life of Catherine II.,' 'A View of the Russian Empire,' 'A General History of Russia,' and Translations of Lucian and of Zollikofer's Sermons; born at Islington 1744, died 1820.

TÖPFER, H. A., a Ger. philosopher, 1758-1833.

TOPHAM, E., an English writer, died 1820.

TOPINO-LEBRUN, F. J. B., a French historical painter, perished on the scaffold, 1769-1801.

TOPLADY, AUGUSTUS MONTAGUE, a celebrated Calvinistic divine and controversial writer, was born at Farnham in Surrey, 1740, and became vicar of Broad Hembury in Devonshire, where he composed most of his writings, in 1762. In 1775 he removed to London, and from that period officiated at the chapel of the French Reformed, near Leicester Fields. Died August 11, 1778.

TOPPI, N., an Italian historian, 1603-1681.

TORDENSKIÖLD, the name conferred on PETER WESSEL, a famous Danish admiral, when ennobled by Frederic IV. for his victory over the fleet of Charles XII., king of Sweden, 1691-1720.

TORELLI, JOSEPH, an Italian scholar and mathematician, editor of Archimedes, and translator of Æsop's Fables and of the Æneid, 1721-1781.

TORELLI, L., an Ital. biographer, 1609-1683.

TORELLI, L., an Italian jurist, 1489-1576.

TORELLI, P., an Italian poet, 1586-1608.

TOREN, OLAUS, a Swedish naturalist and traveller in the East Indies, died 1753.

TORFEUS, THORMODUR, in Icelandic THORMODUR TORFASON, or THORMODUR TORVESEN, a learned historian of Norway, 1648-1719.

TORNIEL, or TORNIELLI, AUGUSTUS, general of the Barnabites, and wr. of annals, 1543-1622.

TORNIELLI, J. F., an Italian poet, 1693-1752.

TORQUEMADA, JOHN DE, in Latin *Turrecremata*, a Spanish cardinal, confessor to Isabella of Castile, 1388-1468. A Franciscan friar, of the same names, published a 'History of the Wars and Discoveries in the West Indies,' 1615. A THOMAS

DE TORQUEMADA was first inquisitor-general of Spain, and acted with such relentless vigour that, in sixteen years, he had committed 8,800 victims to the stake, and 90,000 to various measures of imprisonment; he also banished 100,000 Jews from the country in that period, 1420-1498.

TORRE, BERNARDO DELLA, an ecclesiastical writer, chaplain to Murat, 1736-1820.

TORRE, FILIPPO DEL, an Italian antiquary and master of polite literature, 1657-1717.

TORRE, GIOVANNI MARIA DELLA, an Italian antiquary and natural philosopher, a great improver of the microscope, 1713-1782.

TORRENS, SIR HENRY, an Irish officer of the British army, who acted as secretary to Sir Arthur Wellesley in the peninsula, and since then became the promoter of many improvements in military regulations; born in Londonderry 1779, died 1828.

TORRENTINUS, HERMANN VAN BECK, called, a Dutch *savant*, author of the earliest attempt at an historical dictionary, 1450-1520.

TORRENTIUS-LEVINUS, otherwise LIEVIN VANDER BEKEN, a Belgian prelate, philologist, and Latin poet, 1525-1595.

TORRICELLI, EVANGELISTA, a famous Italian mathematician and natural philosopher, professor at Florence, time of Galileo, 1608-1647.

TORRIGIANI, PIETRO, a Florentine sculptor, who met with a tragical death in Spain, 1522.

TORRIGIANO, T., a physician, 1270-1350.

TORRIJOS, DON JOSE MARIA, a Spanish general, born at Madrid 1791, distinguished himself in the revolution of 1820, executed 1823.

TORRINGTON, GEORGE BYNG, Viscount, a naval officer who served in the late war, 1768-1831.

TORRUBIA, JOSE, a Spanish Franciscan, historian, and naturalist, died 1768.

TORSINELLO, H., an Ital. historian, 1545-99.

TORSTENSON, LEONARD, Count, a Swedish general, time of Gustavus Adolphus, 1595-1654.

TOSTI, F., an Italian physician, 1658-1741.

TOSCAN, G., a Fr. horticulturist, 1756-1826.

TOSCANELLA, PAOLO DEL POZZO, an astronomer of Florence, time of Columbus, 1397-1482.

TOSELLI, F., an Ital. biographer, 1699-1768.

TOSHI, D., an Italian theologian, 1535-1620.

TOSSANUS. See TOUSSAIN.

TOTILA, king of the Ostrogoths in Italy, totally vanquished by Belisarius and killed, 541-552.

TOTT, CLAUDE AKESON, a Swedish general, distinguished against the Russians in 1573, d. 1596.

TOTT, CLAUDE, Count, a Swedish senator and ambassador, time of Christina, 1616-1674.

TOTT, FRANCIS, Baron De, a French officer and diplomatist, of Hungarian origin, employed at Constantinople and the Crimea, author of *Memoirs of the Turks and Tartars*, 1733-1793.

TOTZE, E., a Prussian historian, 1715-1789.

TOULLIER, C. B. M., a Fr. jurist, 1752-1835.

TOULMIN, JOSHUA, successively a baptist and unitarian minister, editor of a new edition of Neale's *History of the Puritans* and other works, 1740-1815.

TOUP, JONATHAN, a classical scholar and critic, born at St. Ives, in Cornwall, 1713, died 1785.

TOUR, B. DE LA, a French preacher, last cent.

TOUR, BAILLET, Count De La, an Austrian general, time of Joseph II., died 1806.

TOUR, J. B. BONNAFAS DE LA, a French Jesuit preacher and religious poet, 1712-1777.

TOUR, MAURICE. See DELATOUR.

TOUR, THEODORE. See LATOUR.

TOUR D'AUVERGNE, THEOPHILUS MALO CORRET DE LA, called *the first Grenadier of France*, and long the terror of the enemy in Spanish warfare, 1743-1800.

TOURLET, R., a French Hellenist, 1770-1836.

TOURNEFORT, JOSEPH PITTON DE, a celebrated botanist, was born at Aix in Provence in 1656. He died in 1708. He was destined by his parents for the church, but at the death of his father he chose the profession of medicine. Botany was his favourite study, and to the prosecution of this, he ultimately devoted his life. He travelled in quest of plants over the Alps and Pyrenees, through Spain and Portugal; and afterwards visited Holland and England. He had for many years the superintendence of the Jardin du Roi, and lectured on botany to a numerous throng of students. Tournefort was one of a celebrated triumvirate of botanists which the end of the 17th and beginning of the 18th centuries produced. Ray in England, Rivinus in Germany, and Tournefort in France, were contemporaries and correspondents, and botany is much indebted to their labours for the progress since made. Tournefort's method of classification of plants is derived almost entirely from the flower, and, considering the time in which it was published, possesses very great merit. In France he is esteemed as much as Ray is in England; and the two philosophers are justly reckoned each the pride of their country. In 1700 he was selected under royal patronage, to proceed to the Levant to investigate the plants mentioned by ancient writers and to discover new ones. His journey occupied more than two years, during which he made a large collection of plants and other objects of natural history; and upon his return he was nominated professor of medicine at the college of France. His chief botanical works are the *'Elements de Botanique,'* and the *'Institutiones Herbariae,'* which possess great merit. Plumier named a genus of plants after him, Pittonia; but Linnaeus afterwards changed it to Tournefortia which it now retains. [W.B.]

TOURNELLY, H., a Fr. theologian, 1658-1729.

TOURNEMINE, R. J. DE, a learned Jesuit author of *'Reflections on Atheism,'* 1661-1739.

TOURNEUR, P. C., a Fr. translator, 1736-8.

TOURNIE, J. J., a Fr. mechanician, 1690-177.

TOURNON, C. T. MAILLARD DE, an Italian cardinal and legate to India and China, 1668-171.

TOURNON, F. DE, a French cardinal and diplomatist, time of our Henry VIII., 1489-1562.

TOURNON, P. C. CASIMIR MARCELLIN, Count De, a French statesman, died 1833.

TOURON, A., a French biographer, 1688-177.

TOURRETTE, MARC-ANTOINE LOUIS CLAUDE DE LA, a French naturalist, 1729-1793.

TOURTELLE, S., a French physician, au. of *'Philosophical History of Medicine,'* 1756-1801.

TOUSSAIN, DANIEL, in Latin *Tossanus*, learned protestant theologian, 1541-1602. PAUL his son, author of a *Life of the elder Toussain* and of various controversial works, died 163.

JAMES, a learned Hellenist, died 1547.

TOUSSAINT, F. V., a Fr. deist, 1715-1772.

TOUSSAINT DE SAINT LUC, the father of a Carmelite and ecclesiastical historian, died 169.

TOUSSAINT, L'OUVERTURE, was a negro, the son of African slave parents, and was himself a slave in St. Domingo during the greater portion of his life. He is said to have been born in 1743. When the revolt of the blacks broke out in that island in 1791, Toussaint joined his fellow-countrymen; but he did not sully himself by participation in any of the atrocities that marked the furious struggle of blacks, mulattoes, and whites, each against the other two races, by which the unhappy island was devastated. Toussaint, by his courage and generalship in the field, and still more by his eloquence, his knowledge of character, and his political skill and firmness, made himself chief of the negroes, who were the victorious party in the war. He reduced the part of the island, that had belonged to the Spaniards, into complete submission. He formed and maintained a regular army of black soldiers, and black officers, disciplined after the European model; and revived some slight degree of the commerce, by which St. Domingo had once been enriched. By introducing a strict system of compulsory labour among the negroes, whom he allowed to receive a fourth part of the produce of their toil, he secured the blessing of industry for the land and the people, while the blacks still prided themselves on being no longer the slaves of the white men. He maintained rigid military discipline, and administered justice with stern and impartial vigilance. Notwithstanding the severity of his rule, he was idolized by the negroes, who regarded him as a type of the eminence which their race was fitted to attain. Toussaint preserved a nominal allegiance to France, and assiduously courted Buonaparte's favour after the establishment of the consulate. But Napoleon was resolved to reduce St. Domingo into thorough submission as a colony, and after the peace of Amiens, in 1801, an army of 35,000 troops, under General Le Clerc, was sent on board a powerful fleet from the French ports against the island. Toussaint and his followers resisted for a time with valour and skill; but several of the negro generals deserted their



[Castle of Joux.]

chief, and at last Toussaint made his submission, and retired to a farm in the interior, leaving the French acknowledged masters of St. Domingo.

For two months Toussaint lived in retirement, but the French were jealous of his possible influence over the negroes, and, on July 5, 1802, Le Clerc caused Toussaint to be arrested, and sent him a prisoner to France. He was confined in the castle of Joux, in the Jura mountains, where he died on the 27th April, 1803. Toussaint L'Ouvverture is a bright example of the intellectual energy and greatness of which the maligned negro race is capable; and his fate is one of the saddest among the many melancholy proofs of the guilt and meanness of which the marked Europeans in their dealings with their African brethren. [E.S.C.]

TOUSTAIN, C. F., a learned Benedictine, author of a 'Traité de Diplomatie,' 1700-1754.

TOWERS, JOSEPH, a miscellaneous and political writer, born in Southwark, where his father was a dealer in second-hand books, 1737, died 1799. Towers began life as a printer, but became a preacher among the dissenters, and his merits were recognized by the degree of LL.D., conferred upon him by the university of Edinburgh. Among his works are 'A Review of the Genuine Doctrines of Christianity,' 'A Vindication of the Political Opinions of Locke,' and some articles in the *Biographia Britannica*.

TOWERSON, G., a theologian, died 1697.

TOWGOOD, MICAJAH, a dissenting minister, and famous advocate of the principle of separation from the Established Church; born in Devonshire 1700, died 1792.

TOWNLEY, CHARLES, a gentleman of Lancashire, who is numbered in the ranks of English scholars and connoisseurs, was born at the seat of his ancestors, 1737. He resided many years at Rome, where he collected the valuable marbles now in the British Museum, and known as the Townley Collection; died 1805. His uncle, **JOHN**, was an officer in the French army, and translated Hudibras into the language of his adopted country; died 1782.

TOWNLEY, JAMES, rector of St. Bennet's, Gracechurch-Street, and subsequently master of Merchant Tailors' school, known as a dramatic writer, and chiefly by his piece, entitled 'High Life Below Stairs,' 1715-1778.

TOWNSEND, JOHN, founder of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in St. George's Fields, London, was born in the metropolis 1757, and became minister to an independent congregation, first at Kingston in Surrey, and afterwards at Bermondsey. The Rev. H. C. Mason, vicar of the latter parish, was his coadjutor in founding the asylum, for which a patron was found in the person of the late duke of Gloucester. They also worked together on the 'Family Bible,' known by the name of Mason's. Mr. Townsend died in 1826.

TOWNSEND, JOSEPH, a minister of the Church of England, educated as a physician under Dr. Cullen at Edinburgh. He was first interested in religion by the movement of the Wesleyans, and for some time acted as chaplain to Lady Huntingdon, and preached in her chapel at Bath; after which he obtained the living of Pewsey. He wrote several works, and died 1816.

TOWNSON, T., a learned divine, 1715-1792.

TOWSTON, W., an English traveller, 16th ct.

TOZER, H., a puritan divine, 1602-1650.

TOZZETTI, G. T., an Ital. botanist, 1722-1780.

TOZZI, LUKE, an Italian physician, 1638-1717.

TRACY, ANTHONY LOUIS CLAUDE DESTUTT DE, a French moralist and politician, 1754-1836.

TRACY, BERNARD DESTUTT DE, an ecclesiastic and ascetic writer, 1720-1786.

TRADESCANT, JOHN, a Dutch naturalist and Asiatic traveller, gardener to Charles I., died about 1652. His son, of the same name, author of a description of his father's curiosities, died about 1662. The latter bequeathed his father's museum to Elias Ashmole, who gave it to the university of Oxford. The Tradescants introduced many new plants into this country.

TRAETTA, T., an Italian composer, 1727-79.

TRAHERON, B., a learned divine, 16th cent.

TRAILL, ROBERT, a presbyterian minister, author of works highly esteemed among the Calvinists, born at Ely, in Fifeshire, 1642, died 1716. His son, ROBERT, was a minister in the county of Angus. JAMES, son of the latter, became an episcopalian, and was appointed, in 1765, bishop of Down and Connor; died 1783.

TRAJAN, one of the most illustrious emperors of Rome, was born near Seville, in Spain, in the year 53, and was adopted by Nerva in 97. The custom of adoption, when the choice was happily made, prevented the dangers incident to an interregnum, and, in this instance, only three months intervened between that expedient and the accession of the new Caesar. It is singular that Trajan was no connection or friend of Nerva's, but was chosen by him solely for his well-known virtues, his fine military spirit, and his general fitness for command; and so well had Rome reason to be satisfied with this choice, that the virtues of the new emperor remained, for ages after his time, proverbial. The great victories of Trajan were obtained over the Dacians, Germans, and Parthians, and it was to commemorate the first of these that his famous column was erected; imitated in our own times by that of Napoleon. By these victories he fixed securely the boundaries of the Roman empire on the banks of the Rhine and the Tigris. His internal administration was equally glorious, his reign being numbered with that of his successor, Hadrian, and with the period of the two Antonines, for its great clemency, and rigid discipline of justice—these virtues being ever inseparable. Among his benefactions may be mentioned the humane and legal mode of dealing with the Christians which he enjoined in his rescript to Pliny, appointed by him proconsul of Bithynia and Pontus. Trajan died at Selinus, a town in Cilicia, in August, 117. [E.R.]

TRALLES, B. L., a Polish physician, 1708-97.

TRALLIANUS. See ALEXANDER.

TRAPP, JOHN, a minister of the Church of England, author of Commentaries on all the books of Scripture, 1601-1669.

TRAPP, JOSEPH, commonly called Dr. Trapp, grandson of the preceding, and rector of Harlington, author of several learned works in divinity and polite literature, 1679-1747. See LAW.

TRAVASA, CAJETAN M., an Italian theatine, preacher, and historian, 1698-1774.

TRAVERS, N., a French priest, 1686-1750.

TRAVIS, G., an English divine, died 1797.

TREBY, SIR GEORGE, a celebrated judge and lawyer, period of the revolution, 1644-1702.

TREDGOLD, T., a civil engineer, died 1834.

TREIBER, J. P., a Ger. juriconsult, 1675-1727.

TREILHARD, J. B., Count, a French jurist and deputy to the estates-general, 1742-1810.

TRELON, C., a French poet, 16th century.

TREMBECKI, a Polish poet, died 1812.

TREMBLEY, ABRAHAM, an eminent naturalist and religious writer of Geneva, 1700-1784.

TREMELLIUS, EMMANUEL, son of a Jew of Ferrara, professor of Hebrew at Heidelberg, and author of a version of the Bible, 1510-1580.

TRENCHARD, SIR JOHN, a member of parliament and statesman, who was implicated in the Rye-house plot and the rebellion of Monmouth 1650-1695. JOHN, of the same family, a political writer, of the Whig party, author of 'The Natural History of Superstition,' 1669-1723.

TRENC, FREDERICK, Baron Von Der, a celebrated commander in the Austrian war of succession, was born at Reggio, of a noble Polish family in 1711. His military career commenced from 1738, when he entered the service of Russia. In 1740 he joined the Austrians, and became chief of the *Pandours*. His cruel and rapacious conduct created him many enemies, and being thrown into prison, he poisoned himself, after four years' confinement, in 1749. FREDERICK, his cousin, author of the celebrated *Memoirs*, was born in 1726 and entered the Prussian service under Frederick II. He was imprisoned in a dark underground cell at Magdeburg for ten years, and at last perished by the guillotine in France, 1794. MAURICE FLAVIUS, of the same family, was a writer on public law, and died 1810.

TRENEUIL, J., a French poet, 1763-1818.

TRENTA, P., an Italian poet, 1731-1795.

TRENTO, J., an Italian Jesuit, 1728-1784.

TRESCHOW, NIELS, a Norwegian philosopher and theologian, author of 'The Spirit of Christianity,' and the 'Philosophical Testament, or God Nature, and Revelation,' 1751-1833.

TRESHAM, H., an Irish poet, died 1814.

TRESSAN, LOUIS ELIZABETH DE LA VERGNE, Count De, a French officer and member of the Academy, author of a translation of Orland Furioso, and other works, 1705-1743. His son the ABBE DE TRESSAN, a writer, 1749-1809.

TRESSAN, PETER DE LA VERGNE DE, a missionary, born in Languedoc 1618, died 1684.

TREUER, G. S., a Germ. publicist, 1683-1743.

TREUTLER, J., a German jurist, 1565-1607.

TREUVE, S. M., a Fr. theologian, 1651-1730.

TREVISANI, FRANCESCO, an Italian painter taught by Antonio Zanchi, 1656-1746. ANGELICO his brother, a portrait painter, dates unknown.

TREVISANI, M. A., a Venetian doge, 1553-54.

TREW, C. J., a German botanist, 1695-1769.

TRIBOLO, N. DI, an Ital. sculptor, 1500-1550.

TRIBONIAN, a celebrated Roman jurist, who was employed by Justinian on the famous digest of the laws, died about 546. Tribonian bears a very indifferent character; a brief account of the great work on which he was engaged may be seen in the article JUSTINIAN.

TRICALET, P. J., an ascetic writer, 1696-1761.

TRICHET-DUPRESNE, RAPHAEL, a French bibliophile and numismatist, 1611-1661.

TRIER, J. P., a Germ. theologian, 1687-1768.

TRIEST, A., a Flemish prelate, 1576-1657.

TRIEWALD, SAMUEL, a Swedish poet and statesman, 1688-1742. His brother, **MARTIN**, a mathematician and engineer, 1691-1747.

TRIGLAND, J., a Dutch divine, 1652-1705.

TRILLER, D. W., a Ger. physician, 1695-1782.

TRIMMER, SARAH, authoress of numerous works designed to promote the religious education of the populace, was the daughter of Joshua Kirby, and was born at Ipswich in 1741. The principal of her works was a periodical continued several years under the title of 'The Guardian of Education.' Some of her books have been admitted into the list of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. She died in 1810, and was buried in the family vault at Ealing.

TRIMNELL, C., a learned prelate, 1663-1723.

TRINCANO, DIDIER GREGORY, a military engineer and writer on fortification, born in Franche-Comté 1719, died about 1792. His son, **H. L. VICTOR**, a mathematician, 1754-1785.

TRINCAVELLI, VICTOR, a physician and classical editor of Venice, 1496-1568.

TRIONFETTI, LELIO and **GIAMBATISTA**, Italian botanists: the former 1647-1722; the latter, who was his brother, 1656-1708.

TRIP, LUKE, a Dutch poet, died 1783.

TRIPPEL, A., a Swiss sculptor, 1747-1793.

TRISSIN, or TRISSINO, GIOV. GEORGIO, an Italian poet, the first who wrote blank verse in that language, 1478-1550.

TRISTAN, J., a French numismatist, d. 1656.

TRISTAN, L., a Spanish painter, 1586-1640.

TRISTAN, N., a Portug. navigator in 1440-7.

TRISTAN L'ERMITE, FRANCIS, a French poet and dramatist, 1601-1649. His brother, **JEAN BAPTISTE**, a poet, historian, and genealogist, died about 1670.

TRITHEMIUS, JOHN, a famous German theologian and learned writer, 1462-1516.

TRIVET, NICHOLAS, an English Dominican, author of 'Annales Regium Angliæ,' died 1828.

TRIVISANO, MARCO, a Venetian biographer, died about 1674. His nephew, **BERNARDO**, a philosopher and literary *savant*, 1652-1720.

TRIULZI, GIAM GIACOMO, a distinguished general, born in 1447 of a noble Milanese family. Being slighted at the court of Lodovico Sforza, he entered the French service, and finally headed the invading army of Francis I., and won the battle of Marignano, which put the French in possession of Milan. Died at Chartres, 1518.

TROGUS POMPEIUS, a Norman historian, author of a Universal History, abridged by Justin, and described by him as a man of antique eloquence, time of Augustus.

TROILLUS, SAMUEL, a learned archbishop of Upsala, 1706-1764. His son, **UNO**, also archbishop of Upsala, and a man of letters, 1746-1803.

TROLLE, GUSTAVUS, archbishop of Upsala, and partizan of the Danish tyranny, killed in a battle in Norway after his expulsion, 1535.

TROLLE, H., a Danish admiral, 1516-1565.

TROLLE, G. H., a Swedish admiral, 1680-1765.

TROMMIUS, A., a German divine, 1688-1719.

TROMP, MARTEN HARPERTZOAN, a famous Dutch commander, was born in 1597, and received his first command from Prince Maurice in 1624. From 1637 to 1689 he was employed against the Spaniards and Portuguese, and was afterwards

matched against our own Admiral Blake; it was Tromp who sailed up the channel with a broom at his masthead, protesting he would sweep the English from the seas. He was killed in an action off the Dutch coast, 29th July, 1653. His son, **CORNELIUS VAN TROMP**, born 1629, displayed extraordinary courage and skill in his contests with the English, and died peaceably at Amsterdam in 1691. Some particulars will be found under the name of **RUYSER**, his fellow-commander.

TRONCHAY, G. DU, a Fr. writer, 1540-1582.

TRONCHET, F. D., a Fr. jurist, 1726-1806.

TRONCHIN, THEODORE, a protestant theologian of Geneva, 1582-1657. **LEWIS**, his son and successor as professor of divinity, died 1705. **N. DUBREUIL**, of the same family, a journalist, died in Holland, 1640-1721.

TRONCHIN, THEODORE, an eminent physician of the same family as the preceding, and a relative, by the mother's side, of Lord Bolingbroke, a great promoter of inoculation in France, 1709-1781. His relative, **JOHN ROBERT**, a jurisconsult, and writer against Rousseau, 1711-1793.

TROOST, C., a Dutch painter, 1697-1750.

TROWBRIDGE, SIR EDWARD T., a distinguished British admiral, died 1852.

TROWBRIDGE, SIR THOMAS, a naval officer distinguished in the last war, supposed to have perished at sea in the *Blenheim*, 1807.

TROSK, M., a German Orientalist, 1588-1636.

TROTTER, THOMAS, a physician in the royal navy, known as a professional and medical writer, born in Roxburghshire, died 1832.

TROTTI, J. P. B., an Ital. painter, 1555-1602.

TROTZ, C. H., a Ger. jurisconsult, 1701-1773.

TROY, FRANCIS DE, a Fr. painter, 1645-1730. His son, same name and profession, 1676-1752.

TRUBLET, N. C. J., a Fr. writer, 1697-1770.

TRUCHET, JOHN, a French monk, famous as an engineer and man of science, 1657-1729.

TRUEBA, DON TELESFORO DE, a Spanish constitutionalist, who took refuge in England and became known as a dramatist, died 1835.

TRUMAN, J., a nonconfor. divine, 1631-1671.

TRUMBULL, JOHN, an American lawyer and poet, born in Connecticut, 1750; died 1831. **JONATHAN**, his son, secretary to Washington, and member of Congress, 1740-1809. **JOHN**, brother of the latter, a painter of history, some of whose productions adorn the capital at Washington, 1756-1843.

TRUMBULL, SIR WILLIAM, a statesman and diplomatist, time of James II. and William III., well known as the friend and literary confidant of Dryden and Pope, 1638-1716.

TRUSLER, J., a literary compiler, 1735-1820.

TRYPHODORUS, a Greek poet and grammarian, time of Anastasius, 6th century.

TRYPHO, a Syrian usurper between Antiochus VI. and Antiochus VII., B.C. 140-134.

TSCHARNER, BERNARD, a Swiss historian, died 1778. His brother, **N. EMMANUEL**, 1773-94.

TSCHERNING, ANDREW, a Prussian poet and philologist, 1611-1659.

TSCHIRNER, HENRY THEOPHILUS, professor of theology at Wittenberg, an eloquent preacher, and author of several works, 1778-1828.

TSCHIRNHAUSEN, E. W. VON, a learned

German, distinguished for his discoveries in the art of manufacturing lenses and burning mirrors, and founder of the manufacture of porcelain in Saxony, 1651-1708.

TSCHOULBOF, M. D., secretary to the Russian senate and an historical writer, died 1793.

TSCHUDI, GILLES, in Latin *Egidius Tscudus*, a Swiss historian and teacher of Zuinglius, 1505-1572. DOMINIQUE, his brother, an ecclesiastic and historian, 1596-1654. J. HENRY, also an historian, 1670-1729.

TUAIRE, F., a French painter, 1794-1823.

TUBI, J. B., an Italian sculptor, 1630-1700.

TUCKER, ABRAHAM, the son of a London merchant, who was educated for the bar, and became known as a metaphysical writer. His principal work, entitled 'The Light of Nature Pursued,' was published under the fictitious name of Edward Search in 1765; flourished 1705-1774.

TUCKER, JOSIAH, a dignitary of the Church of England, author of a 'Treatise on Civil Government' and 'Elements of Commerce,' 1712-1799.

TUCKER, ST. GEORGE, called 'the American Blackstone,' a distinguished lawyer and promoter of the independence of the United States, d. 1828.

TUCKER, W., a learned divine, died 1620.

TUCKEY, JAMES HENGSTON, an African explorer, au. of 'Maritime Geography,' 1776-1816.

TUCKNEY, A., a learned puritan, 1599-1670.

TUDWAY, T., a musical composer, 17th cent.

TUDOR. See OWAIN.

TUET, J. C. F., a Fr. philologist, 1742-1797.

TULL, J., an agricultural writer, 1680-1740.

TULLIA. See TARQUIN.

TULLIN, C. B., a Norwegian histor., 1728-65.

TULLIUS HOSTILIUS, successor of Numa Pompilius as king of Rome, B.C. 673-641.

TULLY, GEORGE, rector of Gateside near Newcastle, and a famous writer against popery, died 1697. His uncle, THOMAS, a learned divine and controversial writer, 1620-1676.

TULP, NICHOLAS, a Dutch physician who became burgomaster, and greatly disting. himself by his patriotic resistance to Louis XIV., 1594-1674.

TUNSTALL, or TONSTAL, CUTHBERT, a famous English prelate, uncle of Bernard Gilpin, was born near Richmond, in Yorkshire, about 1474. In 1516 he accompanied Sir Thomas More as ambassador to Charles V., after which he became successively bishop of London and Durham. He was imprisoned in the Tower during the reign of Edward VI., and though he had shown a humane regard for the persons of protestants in the reign of Mary, he was deprived of his liberty again in that of Elizabeth. His keeper, however, was Archbishop Parker, who entertained him in a friendly manner at Lambeth, where he died in 1559.

TUNSTALL, JAMES, vicar of Rochdale, author of 'Discourses upon Natural and Revealed Religion,' and some classical commentaries, 1710-72.

TURA, COSMO, an Italian painter, 1406-1469.

TURBERVILLE, GEORGE, a poet and translator of Ovid, born at Whitchurch, in Devonshire, about 1580, died about 1600. His poetical description of Russia was founded on the knowledge he obtained of that country as secretary to the English ambassador, Sir Thomas Randolph.

TURCHI, ALESSANDRO, an Italian painter, taught by Brusasorci, about 1580-1650.

TURCHI, L., bishop of Parma, 1724-1803.

TURENNE. HENRI DE LA TOUR D'Auvergne, Viscount de Turenne, was born at Sedan, of a noble family, 16th September, 1611. At the age of fifteen he served in Holland, and studied the art of war under his maternal uncles, Prince Maurice of Nassau, and Prince Frederick Henry. In 1634 he received the command of a French regiment, and gained brilliant distinctions in the campaign in Flanders. In 1639 he commanded with success in Italy, and in 1643 he conquered Roussillon. In the next year he was made marshal of France, and commander of the French armies in Germany. He gained the great battle of Nordlingen in 1645; and by his able manœuvres, and decision and skill in action, he was the chief cause of the advantages gained over the imperialists in the latter part of the thirty years' war. When the civil war of the French broke out in France, Turenne was first engaged against the court, but afterwards became the chief commander of the royal armies. In 1654 and 1655 he commanded against the Spaniards and the Low Countries, gained the battle of the Dunes, and conquered the greater part of Flanders. The peace of the Pyrenees in 1660 closed this war; but when hostilities were renewed in 1667, Turenne ran through another rapid career of victories in Flanders, and the Spaniards were obliged to beg again for peace in the next year. In 1672 he was at the head of the French troops in Holland. He took forty towns in twenty-two days, and won five pitched battles against the Dutch and Austrians. He continued to guide the French arms with almost unvarying skill and success till the 27th July, 1675, when he was killed by a chance cannon shot when reconnoitring the ground for an intended battle against the celebrated imperialist commander, Montecuculi. [E.S.C.]

TURGOT, an English monk and historian of Durham, who became bishop of St. Andrews and primate of Scotland, died 1115.

TURGOT, ANNE ROBERT JACQUES, born at Paris, 10th May, 1727; died 20th March, 1781; one of the purest and most virtuous of men; certainly the wisest statesman who appeared during the latter days of the French monarchy. Could the fury of the terrible whirlwind which so soon numbered that ancient and gorgeous monarchy among things that were, have been averted by human providence, the man who alone could have saved that calamity was Turgot. In early youth, intended for the Church, his studies were varied, and in regions seldom visited by men of Action. Fortunately for France his purposes changed, and he turned his mind towards the functions of the Magistracy. Having obtained some inferior appointments, the repute of his administration was such, that in 1774, the Count Maurepas, the first Minister, called him to the high and responsible office of *Minister of Finance*. Here, the consummate ability of Turgot had fullest scope; and for a time, alike Court and Nation reposed on his unimpeachable probity. The Finances of France, as is well known, were then fast verging towards that condition which forced on the Revolution. Turgot's remedies were distinct and simple—'No bankruptcy, no more Loans, no increase of Taxes; but a rigorous examination of expenditure and resolute reduction.

Nor was the panacea a mere proposal. The Minister was equal to the realizing of it. And the reforms effected during his brief tenor of office were so numerous and important, that Public Credit for the time was re-established! Who knows not, however, that every financial reformer creates an army of enemies? Is a sinecure destroyed? Not only its holder, but his family: not only these, but all who are thereby put in fear, conspire against the formidable Minister. On a day marked black in the French Fasti—12th May, 1776, Turgot was dismissed: poor Louis XVI. having first remarked '*Il n'y a que M. Turgot et moi qui aimons le peuple.*' It was about the middle period of his ministry that Turgot addressed to Louis that celebrated memoir on the state of the Municipalities, in which he declared that the safety of France depended on the realization of such a constitution as actually prevailed long afterwards under Louis Philippe.

The cause of the evil, Sire, is, that your people have no constitution. The French nation is a society composed of different orders of men imperfectly united, and of a people among whom there are few social ties. On this account every man is absorbed in concern for his private interests; no one takes trouble about his public duties, or his relations with others.' Would that France had then obtained what might have converted mutual hatreds into a common patriotism, and jarring classes into a Nation!—After these two years of office, Turgot lived in retirement; but an active and glorious one. He wrote much;—the spirit of large and wise philanthropy breathing through every line. He had an old attachment to political economy; and his pen had fought well in the war with Monopolies. He was fond of metaphysics—especially as these bear on the theory of Language: his essay on *Existence* in the *Encyclopædie* is well known. But, perhaps, of all he has left, that which has the most enduring value are his *Letters to an Ecclesiastic on Toleration*: his *Discourse on the Advantages of the Christian Religion*: a second *Discourse on the Progress of the Human Mind*: and *Sketch of Universal History*. Pregnant as these are with instruction for all time, we express the fervent hope, that some one of our many enterprising publishers, may see reason to present them to the British people.—Turgot's whole works have been collected recently and published in two elegant royal 8vo volumes. [J.P.N.]

TURGOT, FRANCIS, called 'the Chevalier,' brother of the preceding, and a colonial governor, 1721-89.

TURGOT, M. S., a French provost, 1690-1761.

TURLOT, F. C., a French writer, 1745-1824.

TURNÈBE, ADRIAN, in Latin *Turnebius*, a French Hellenist and critic, 1512-1565.

TURNER, D., an English botanist, died 1818.

TURNER, D., a baptist writer, 1701-1798.

TURNER, EDWARD, M.D., born in Jamaica, 1797; died at London, 1837; the author of a valuable manual of chemistry, and of numerous contributions to chemical mineralogy and stoichiometry. He began his career as a lecturer in Edinburgh. When University College was instituted, the lectureship of chemistry was offered to Dr. Thomas Thomson, and on his declining to leave Glasgow, he was requested to nominate a

qualified chemist; he recommended Dr. Turner, who was accordingly appointed. Dr. Turner was a man of the most amiable disposition, and of acute scientific talents. [R.D.T.]

TURNER, J. H., an archæologist, 1814-1851.



[Birth-place of Turner.]

TURNER, JOSEPH MALLERD WILLIAM, was born in Maiden Lane, Covent Garden, in the spring of 1775. His father carried on a small business as a hair-dresser; and it was over his father's shop in Maiden Lane where most of his early efforts, in the art in which he eventually became so famous, were produced. His abilities appear to have been rapidly developed, for though unaided by instruction from any master, he obtained admission as a student into the Royal Academy in 1789, in only his fifteenth year, and was an exhibitor in the academy the following year, 1790. In his early youth, Girtin, the water-colour painter, appears to have been Turner's chief adviser, who always expressed a high veneration for his friend's ability. Turner had also the very great advantage of freely copying in the Gallery, or from the collection of drawings of Dr. Munro in the Adelphi; and his elaborate drawings soon procured a public recognition of his talents: he was elected an associate of the Royal Academy in 1800, and an academician in 1802. He was thus for fifty years one of the most distinguished members of that institution; and after a life of almost unrivalled success, and an industry unsurpassed, this great landscape painter died unmarried, and under an assumed name, in an obscure lodging at Chelsea, 19th December, 1851. He was, however, buried by the side of Sir Joshua Reynolds, in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral.—His life was in every sense a remarkable one; for its humble origin, and for its splendid results; retired and reserved always while living, the splendour of his fame among his contemporaries does not contrast more strongly with his habits of life, than the great and national character henceforth identified with his name, both by his reputation and the disposition of his property, does with the singular humility of his closing career. His large fortune,

both in pictures and in funded property, he has bequeathed to the nation; his pictures, however, under the condition that the government provide a suitable dwelling for them within ten years, and his funded property towards the establishment of an institution for the benefit of decayed artists. Turner had three styles as a landscape painter, and as the history of every distinguished painter will show, his first manner was much distinguished for laborious care in execution: he was chiefly a water-colour painter in early life. The contrast of style between his early and latest works is remarkable—the latter distinguished for its excessive looseness of execution, the former for its elaborate finish; and, compared with his ordinary works, for a coldness of colour. This peculiar coldness of colour he displayed both in his oil and water-colour pictures; and in some of the best of his early works, he shows a decided imitation of Wilson. In middle life he adopted a much freer mode of execution, and a greatly richer style of colouring. His finest works belong to this middle period, of which the two pictures bequeathed by him to the National Gallery, to be hung between two Claudes, are fine examples: the sun rising in a mist, exhibited in 1807; and Dido building Carthage, exhibited in 1815. Turner may be judged by these works, as he himself considered them two of his principal masterpieces; and the self-assertion of insisting upon their being exhibited by the side of the Claudes, shows that he courted, and required no indulgence from, our criticism. In comparison with Claude his execution is loose, even in his middle period; but these two pictures do not suffer more by the comparison than the Claudes—both are injured, as they are nearly in opposite extremes of taste; the Turners require some of his own later works as a foil, and in this case the two bequests might display the happy medium of execution. The majority of Turner's works of this middle period are certainly masterly and brilliant in colour. In the last twenty years of his career he was extravagant to an extreme degree: he played equally with nature and with his colours: although we could not see such effects in nature as he latterly represented, he maintained that we should be glad to see them, nevertheless. Light, with all its prismatic varieties, seemed to have been the chief object of his studies; individuality of form or character he was wholly indifferent to. The wild looseness of execution in Turner's latest works has not the apology of being attempted on scientific principles; he does not work up a particular point of the picture as a focus, and leave the rest obscure, as a foil, to enhance it: but all is equally obscure and wild. But were it otherwise, the philosophy would be very questionable: the infinite advantage of the human eye over instruments made by man is, that it can instantly adapt its focus to any object, and thus distinguish, within a limited range, the distant or the near equally well. It is this faculty of the eye which makes the natural landscape so charming; and, accordingly, nature also requires that the landscape which professes to be its transcript should be finished in all its parts, and thus enable the eye to exercise its wonderful functions over it as it does over a natural scene. Turner's works are very numerous in all his styles: he exhibited

about 300 pictures in the Royal Academy, which, however, constitute but a very small portion of his works. In 1808 he published a work called *Liber Studiorum*, or Book of Sketches, in imitation of Claude's *Liber Veritatis*.—(John Burnet, *Turner and his Works*, &c., 1852.) [R.N.W.]

TURNER, SAMUEL, a diplomatist of the East India government time of Hastings, author of an account of his embassy to Thibet, 1749-1802.

TURNER, SHARON, a solicitor of London, whose works on Anglo-Saxon history and some other subjects, are reckoned among the standards of English literature, 1768-1847.

TURNER, THOMAS, chaplain to Laud, bishop of London, and finally dean of Canterbury, 1591-1672. FRANCIS, his son, bishop of Ely, one of the seven prelates committed to the Tower by James II., author of a 'Vindication of Archbishop Sancroft,' 'Animadversions on a Pamphlet entitled the Naked Truth,' and other works, died 1700.

TURNER, WILLIAM, rector of Walberton, in Sussex, au. of a 'History of All Religions,' 1695.

TURNER, WILLIAM, a dignitary of the church, who wrote the earliest English herbal, entitled a 'History of Plants,' died 1568.

TURPIN, TULPIN, or TELPIN, JOHN, in Lat. *Turpinus*, a Fr. prelate and chronicler, 8th c.

TURPIN, F. H., a French historian, 1709-1799.

TURPIN DE CRISE, LANCELOT, Count, a French officer and writer on tactics, 1715-1795.

TURRETIN, BENEDICT, a Swiss protestant theologian, 1588-1631. His son, FRANCIS, professor at Geneva and a theological writer, 1623-1687. JOHN ALPHONSUS, son of the latter, and the most celebrated ecclesiastical writer and theologian of the family, 1671-1737. Of the same family were—MICHAEL, professor of divinity, 1646-1721. SAMUEL, son of Michael, professor of theology and Oriental languages, 1688-1718.

TUSSAUD, MADAME, the famous wax-modeller and proprietress of the exhibition in London, was born in Berne 1760. She came to London in 1802, and died there in 1850.

TÜSSER, THOMAS, a poet, called by Warton 'The British Varro,' born in Essex about 1515, died in London between 1580 and 1585. His principal work is quaintly entitled, 'Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry vinit to as many of Good Huswiferie.'

TUTCHIN, J., a political writer, died 1707.

TUTILO, or TUOTILO, a monk of St. Gall, in Switzerland, distinguished as a painter, sculptor, orator, poet, and musician, 9th century.

TWEDDELL, JOHN, an accomplished scholar and traveller, born in Northumberland 1769, died prematurely at Athens 1799.

TWELLO, L., a learned divine, died 1742.

TWINING, T., a classical scholar who was presented to the living of St. Mary's, Colchester, by Bishop Lowth, born in London 1734, died 1804.

TWINING, W., an army physician and professional writer, born in Nova Scotia, died 1835.

TWISS, HORACE, a barrister and miscellaneous writer, was the son of Francis Twiss, known as a man of letters, and of Frances, second daughter of Roger Kemble, the father of that celebrated family. He was called to the bar in 1811, and entered parliament as member for Wootton Bassett, in 1820. In 1828, he was under-secretary for the colonies.

during the administration of Wellington. He never obtained much success in political life, but was highly esteemed in the social and literary circle. The principal of his works is a 'Life of Lord Eldon.' Died 1849.

TWISS, RICHARD, a traveller of fortune, known as a miscellaneous writer, 1747-1821.

TWISS, W., a nonconformist divine, 17th cent.

TWYNE, JOHN, an antiquarian and mayor of Canterbury, died 1581. His grandson, BRIAN, an antiquarian, was vicar of Rye, in Sussex, and archivist at Oxford, 1579-1644.

TWYSDEN, SIR R., an antiquary, 1597-1672.

TYCHSEN, O. G., professor at Rostock, and author of several Oriental works, 1734-1815.

TYCHSEN, T. C., an Orientalist, 1758-1834.

TYDEMAN, M., a Dutch *savant*, 1741-1825.

TYE, C., a musical composer, 16th century.

TYERS, T., an English critic, 1726-1787.

TYMPE, J. G., a Ger. theologian, 1699-1768.

TYNDALE, or TINDALE, WILLIAM, the venerable martyr and translator, was born in the hundred of Berkeley, either at Stinchcomb, or North Nibley, Gloucestershire, about the year 1484. At an early period he was sent to Oxford, where he took his degree, and also gave instructions in Magdalen Hall. But he left Oxford for Cambridge, where it is believed that he took a degree. In 1522 Tyndale is next found as tutor in the house of Sir John Welch of Little Sodbury, not far from Bristol, where he preached in the villages and towns on Sabbath, and often disputed with neighbouring abbots and other Romish ecclesiastics. Here too, he translated the 'Enchiridion Militis' of Erasmus, as a present to his host and his lady. His free opinions and discussions soon got him into troublesome examinations before the popish dignitaries, but no penalty was inflicted on him. He took the hint, however, left the county, and came to London, his mind being now fully occupied with the idea of translating the Scriptures. He soon found, as he himself quaintly says, 'that there was no room in my lord of London's palace to translate the New Testament, nay, no place to do it in all England.' In London he sometimes preached at St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, while Alderman Humphrey Monmouth took him under his protection, and gave him an annuity of ten pounds a-year, to enable him to live abroad, for which ten pounds he was in return to pray for the souls of the alderman's father and mother. Tyndale on leaving England went first to Hamburg. It is often said that from Hamburg he proceeded to Wittemberg, where he met Luther, who had now thrown off the last vestige of popish thralldom, and that there he completed his translation of the New Testament. The statement is apparently not correct, for during 1524 he seems to have remained at Hamburg, and in 1525 he appears to have been first at Cologne and then at Worms. At Cologne Tyndale seems to have commenced to print his first edition in 4to, but after ten sheets were printed the work was interrupted, and the translator and his coadjutors betook themselves to the Lutheran city of Worms, where the quarto was finished, and an octavo edition also issued from the press. The prologue to the quarto has been republished under the name of 'A Pathway to the Scriptures.' The translator's

name was attached to neither of the two editions, and he assigns a reason for this omission in his 'Wicked Mammon,' published in 1527. Copies of these versions early found their way into England. In 1526 Tunstall, bishop of London, fulminated his prohibition of them, and two years afterwards a number of copies were collected, nay, some were purchased by the bishop in Antwerp, and burnt at St. Paul's Cross. Warham and Wolsey were also dreadfully enraged, and Sir Thomas More was employed to denounce Tyndale, but his genius was foiled in the attempt, and Tyndale won a precious victory over the learned chancellor. Two editions were then printed at Antwerp, and found their way to England in vessels laden with grain. Endeavours were made to seize Tyndale and punish all who assisted him, but he removed to Marburg in Hesse in 1528, and published there a book of great value—'The Obedience of a Christian Man.' The result of all the English opposition was, that, as Foxe expresses it, 'copies of the New Testament came thick and threefold into England.' We find Tyndale again at Antwerp in 1529, during which year a fifth edition was printed; the four books of Moses were also translated, printed each at a separate press, and put into circulation. The enemies of the translator endeavoured to decoy him into England, but he was too wary to be so easily entrapped, for he well knew what displeasure Henry VIII. felt at his tract, called 'The Practice of Prelates,' and what penalty the royal indignation would speedily inflict. After the martyrdom of Frith, Tyndale set himself to revise and correct the version of the New Testament, and it was soon thrown off, with this remark in the preface, 'which I have looked over again with all diligence, and compared with the Greek, and have wedded out of it many fautes.' But his enemies in England, whose power had been shaken by the copious circulation of the English New Testament, were the more enraged against him, and conspired to seize him on the continent, in the name of the emperor. An Englishman, named Philips, betrayed him, and acting under such information, the authorities at Brussels seized him, in the house of Pointz his friend, and conveyed him to Vilverde, twenty-three miles from Antwerp. Pointz, who had with difficulty escaped himself, made every effort for him, but in vain. The neighbouring university of Louvain thirsted for his blood. Tyndale was speedily condemned, and on Friday, the 6th October, 1536, in virtue of a recent Augsburg decree, he was led out to the scene of execution. On being fastened to the stake, he cried in loud and earnest prayer, 'Lord, open the eyes of the king of England,' and then was first strangled and afterwards burnt.

His ashes flew,

No marble tells us whither.

The merits of Tyndale must ever be recognized and honoured by all who enjoy the English Bible—for their authorized version of the New Testament has his for its basis. He made good his early boast, that ploughboys should have the Word of God. His friends all speak of his great simplicity of heart, and commend his abstemious habits, his zeal, and his industry; while even the imperial procurator who prosecuted him styles him, *homo doctus, pius et bonus*. The works of Tyndale and

Frith were collected and published in three vols. 8vo, London, 1831. [J.E.]

TYPOEST, JAMES, in Latin *Typotius*, a Flemish historian, died 1601.

TYRANNIO, a Gr. grammarian, 1st cent. B.C.

TYRCONNEL, RICHARD TALBOT, earl of, a partizan of James II. in Ireland.

TYRRELL, JAMES, a barrister of the Temple, au. of a 'General History of England,' 1642-1718.

TYRTEUS, a Greek poet and musician, whose military songs and airs animated the Spartan army, and were constantly sung and played as long as that republic existed, 7th century B.C.

TYRWHITT, THOMAS, a famous scholar and master of polite literature, was born at Westminster in 1730, and was successively under-secretary at war and clerk to the House of Commons. He resigned the latter situation in 1768, and devoted his future years to literature. Besides his valuable classic commentaries, Tyrwhitt edited Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales* and Rowley's *Poems*, which he proved to be the production of Chatterton; d. 1786.

TYSON, EDWARD, a physician and writer of curious works in comparative anatomy, 1649-1708.

TYSON, JAMES, a dramatic writer, 1799-1820.

TYSSEUS, PETER, a Flemish historical painter, 1625-1692. His son, NICHOLAS, famous for the representation of still life, flowers, fruit, armour, and military weapons, 1660-1719. AUGUSTUS, br. of the latter, a landscape painter, 1662-1722.

TYTLER, H. W., a Scotch physicc., 1752-1808.

TYTLER, JAMES, born at Brechin, in Scotland, 1747, celebrated as a miscellaneous writer, and editor of several periodical works. Died in America, where he became a political exile, 1805.

TYTLER, WILLIAM, a Scottish antiquarian and

historical writer, was born at Edinburgh 1711, and became a writer to the signet, in which profession he continued till his death in 1792. His principal works are 'An Historical and Critical Inquiry into the Evidence produced against Mary Queen of Scots,' a 'Dissertation on the Marriage of Mary to Bothwell,' and the 'Poetical Remains and Life of James I., king of Scotland.' His son, ALEXANDER FRASER, Lord Woodhouselee, was successively professor of history, judge advocate, and justice of the Court of Session. He is the author of several much valued historical and critical works, the principal of which is his 'Elements of General History,' 1747-1813. The son of the latter, PATRICK FRASER TYTLER, the most eminent of the family, was born in 1790, and died after a lingering illness in 1849. His principal work is a 'History of Scotland,' in 9 vols., published at intervals from 1828 to 1843. Besides this contribution to historical literature he wrote a 'Life of the Admirable Crichton,' 'The Life and Writings of Sir Thomas Craig,' 'Lives of Scottish Worthies,' a 'History of Discovery on the Northern Coasts of America,' a 'Life of Sir Walter Raleigh,' and a 'Life of Henry VIII.' In the latter years of his life he enjoyed a pension of £200 a-year, for which he was indebted to the administration of Sir Robert Peel.

TZETZES, JOHN or JOANNES, a learned grammarian and poet of Constantinople, author of a valuable work entitled, *Chiliades Variarum Historiarum*, or *Historical Miscellanies*, 12th century. His brother, ISAAC, was also a man of taste and letters, and held a magisterial office in Macedonia.

TZETZI, J. B., a learned writer, 16th century. TZSCHIRNER. See TSCHIRNER.

U

UBALDI, G., a mathematician of the 17th cent.

UBALDINI, PETRUCCIO, an illuminator of Florence, who came to England in the reign of Elizabeth as a teacher of his native language, and wrote several historical works, from 1550-1588.

UBALDINI, ROGER, archbishop of Pisa, in 1276, noted for his cruelty as a Ghibelline chief. Having captured Ugolino and his sons, of the opposite party, he shut them up in a room and left them to die of hunger.

UBERTO, F. DEGLI, an Ital. poet, died 1370.

UCCELLO, P., an Italian painter, 1349-1432.

UCHENSKI, J., primate of Poland, died 1581.

UDAL, JOHN, a rigid puritan and Oriental scholar, died in the Marshalsea prison, London, 1592. EPHRAIM, his son, vicar of St. Augustin's, Walling Street, a zealous royalist, author of a treatise against sacrilege, entitled 'A Coal from the Altar,' and other works, died 1647.

UDAL, NICHOLAS, master of Westminster school, author of several works, 1506-1564.

UDALRIC, duke of Bohemia, 1012-1037.

UDEN, L. VAN, a Flemish painter, 1595-1662.

UDINA, GIOVANNI DA, an Italian painter, taught by Giorgione and Raphael, 1489-1562.

UFFEMBACH, or UFFENBACH, Z. C. VON, a learned German bibliographer, 1683-1734. His brother, JOHN FREDERIC, a lyric poet, 1687-1769. PETER, a physician, died 1635.

UGGERI, A., an Italian antiquary, 1754-1837.

UGGIONE, M., an Italian painter, died 1520.

UGHELLI, F., an eccles. historian, 1595-1670.

UGOLINO. See GHERARDESEA.

UHLICH, G., an Austrian historian, 1743-1794.

UULKENS, JAMES ALBERT, a Dutch naturalist and theologian, professor at Groningen, 1772-1825.

UITENBOGAARD, J., a Dutch theologian of the party of Remonstrants, 1557-1650.

ULADISLAS, seven kings of Poland:—ULADISLAS I., duke or king, succeeded his brother, Boleslas, in 1081 or 1082; his reign was troubled with civil and foreign wars, died 1102 or 1103. ULADISLAS II., succeeded his father, Boleslas III., in 1138 or 1139; he was deposed 1146, and died in exile 1159. ULADISLAS III., was elected king 1202, and deposed in 1206 on account of his cruelties, died 1233. ULADISLAS IV., surnamed LOKETEK, became master of the kingdom in 1290, was deposed by the states, and Wenceslaus elected in his room, 1300, but was restored on the death of the latter in 1305 or 1306. He sustained a war with the Teutonic knights, and died 1333. His son, Casimir III., called *the Great*, succeeded him. ULADISLAS V., grand duke of Lithuania, obtained the crown by marrying Hedwiga, daughter of Louis. See JAGELLON. He was succeeded by his son, Casimir IV. ULADISLAS VI., son of Casimir IV., same as LADISLAUS VI., king of

Hungary; see that article. **ULADISLAS VII.**, son of Sigismund, was born 1595, and succeeded his father 1632. He had previously sustained a war with the house of Romanoff, and now in 1633-4 he conquered the Turks and the Tartars of the Crimea. Died 1648.

ULADISLAS, three dukes or kings of Bohemia:—**ULADISLAS I.**, reigned 1109-1125. **ULADISLAS I.**, succeeded 1140, deposed and died in the same year, 1173. **ULADISLAS III.**, reigned only a few months in 1198, and died 1222. The sixth king of Hungary and Poland of this name, became king of Bohemia in 1471. See **LADISLAUS**.

ULDIN, a king of the Huns, 400-412.

ULEFELD, **CORNIFIX** or **CORFITO**, Count, a Danish statesman time of **Christiern VI.**, d. 1664.

ULFT, **J. VANDER**, a Dutch painter, 1627-80.

ULLOA, **A. DE**, a Spanish historian, d. 1680.

ULLOA, **ANTONIO DE**, a Spanish general and statesman, a great promoter of industrial and scientific progress in that country, 1718-1795. Ulloa's great distinction was in the mathematical sciences; and when very young he was sent to South America to co-operate with Condamine and the other French academicians in measuring a degree of the meridian. His talents, more lately, were turned to account in the construction of public works requiring engineering skill, the introduction of the woollen manufacture, &c.

ULLOA Y PEREIRA, **LOUIS DE**, a Spanish poet, time of Philip IV., died 1660.

ULPHILAS, a Gothic bishop, known to history about 375 as a delegate to the emperor Valens, from whom he solicited a settlement in Thrace for his countrymen. He is said to have translated the Bible into the Gothic language, and to have invented the characters for that purpose.

ULPIAN, a rhetorician of Antioch, 4th cent.

ULPIANUS, **DOMITIUS**, a famous jurist of Rome, who became the chief minister of his pupil, the emperor Alexander Severus, in the year 222. He is said to have been a resolute enemy of the Christians; and having effected some reforms in the army, he was murdered by the soldiers at the behest of the emperor and his mother, 228.

ULRIC, **PHILIP ADAM**, a native of the bishopric of Wurtzbourg, a teacher of jurisprudence and promoter of agriculture improvements, born 1692.

ULRICA, **ELEANORA**, two queens of Sweden.

1. The wife of Charles XI., and mother of Charles XII., was born in 1656: her father was Frederick II. of Denmark, and her marriage with the Swedish king in 1679 facilitated the establishment of peace between the two countries. She died in 1693. She was remarkable for her great learning and beneficent disposition. 2. The daughter of the preceding, born 1688, succeeded her brother, Charles XII., as queen regnant in 1719, four years after her marriage with prince Frederick of Hesse Cassel. In 1720, she resigned the government into the hands of her husband. Died 1744.

ULRICH, **J. H.**, a Ger. philosopher, died 1818.

ULRICH, **JOHN JAMES**, a Swiss theologian, 1569-1638. Another of the same names, professor of moral philosophy and natural law, and an ecclesiastical writer, 1683-1731. **JOHN GASPARD**, an ecclesiastic, author of a curious history of the Swiss Jews, 1705-1768. **JOHN RODOLPH**, a minister and author of ascetic works, 1728-1795.

ULUGH BEGH, a prince of the Tartars, grandson of the famous Tamerlane, was born in 1394, and succeeded his father on the throne, in 1447. He had been accustomed to the cares of government from his boyhood, and greatly distinguished himself as a patron of learning, and by his own astronomical observations, and works illustrating Eastern history and geography. His elder son having rebelled against him, caused him to be put to death near Samarcand in 1449 or 1450.

UNDERWOOD, **T. R.**, an artist and naturalist, author of 'Memorable Events in Paris during the Capitulation of 1814,' died 1835.

UNGER, **J. F.**, a Ger. economist, 1716-1781.

UNTERBERGER, **IGNATIUS**, a painter of a Tyrolese family that has produced many celebrated artists, born at Karales, 1744, died 1797.

UNZER, **JOHN AUGUSTUS**, a German physician, distinguished by his works on physiological and psychological subjects, among which may be mentioned 'A New Doctrine concerning the Movements of the Soul and the Imagination,' 'Thoughts on Sleep and Dreams,' 'On the Sensitive Faculties of Animated Bodies,' 'The Physiology of Animated Nature,' and 'Physiological Researches,' 1727-1799. His wife, **JANE CHARLOTTE**, a poetess and moralist, died 1782.

UNZER, **LOUIS AUGUSTUS**, a German writer, an. of a 'Treatise on Chinese Gardens,' 1748-75.

UPHAM, **W. E.**, an Eng. historian, died 1833.

UPTON, **JAMES**, a learned schoolmaster and divine of the Church of England, editor of classical works, 1670-1749. His son, **JOHN**, rector of Great Rissington, in Gloucestershire, also a classical editor, published an edition of Spenser's 'Faerie Queene,' and Notes on Shakspeare, 1707-1760.

URBAN, eight popes of Rome:—**URBAN I.**, succeeded Calixtus I. in 222, and suffered martyrdom in 230. **URBAN II.**, whose name was Otho or Endes, a Frenchman, succeeded Victor III. in 1087 or 1088; he struggled against the pretensions of the emperor, and proclaimed the first crusade at the instance of Peter the Hermit, died 1099. **URBAN III.**, reigned in the time of the emperor Frederick I., 1185-1187. **URBAN IV.**, time of St. Louis, to whom he offered the crown of Sicily, which was accepted by the duke of Anjou, 1261-1265. He instituted the festival of Corpus Christi. **URBAN V.**, succeeded Innocent VI. 1362, at the period when the papal court was held at Avignon (see **RIENZI**); he removed to Rome in 1367, but returned again in 1370, and died at Avignon the same year. **URBAN VI.**, succeeded Gregory XI. in 1378, and became the abettor of Charles Duraazo against Joan of Naples, died after an unquiet pontificate 1389. **URBAN VII.**, died the twelfth day after his election in September, 1590. **URBAN VIII.**, successor of Gregory XV. in 1623, held the pontificate during a long and busy period marked by the disputes of Jansenism; died 1644.

URBAIN, **FERDINAND DE ST.**, a French artist, and designer of medals to Innocent XI., 1654-1731.

URCÉO, **A.**, a learned Italian, 1446-1500.

URFE, **ANNE D'**, a French poet, 1555-1621. **HONORE**, his brother, a novelist and historian of the gallantries of Henry IV., contained in his romance of Astræa, 1567-1625.

URQUHART, **SIR THOMAS**, a Scottish mathematician and philologist, time of Charles II.

URQUIJO, DON MARIANNO LUIZ DE, a Spanish statesman, time of King Joseph, 1768-1817.

URREA, J. DE, a Spanish writer, 16th cent.

URRUTIA, J. DE, a Span. general, 1728-1800.

URSIN, J. F., a Germ. philologist, 1735-1796.

URSIN, JOHN HENRY, ecclesiastical superintendent at Ratisbon, author of a 'Compendium of the Ecclesiastical History of Germany,' died 1667. GEORGE HENRY, his son, a philologist and teacher of the *Belles Lettres*, 1647-1707.

URSINS, ANNA MARIA DE LA TREMOILLE, Princess Des, a celebrated name in Spanish history, was born in France about 1643. She was married in 1659 to the prince of Talleyrand Chalais, and in 1675 to the duke of Bracciano, chief of the Orsini family. After the death of the latter, she was attached to the court of Spain, and really governed the country during the early part of the reign of Philip V. In 1714, however, she was banished the kingdom, and subsequently kept house for the Pretender, James Stuart. Died 1722.

URSINS, J. JOUVENEL DES. See JUVENAL.

URSINUS, B., a Germ. mathemat., 1587-1633.

URSINUS, ZACHARY, a German professor of divinity and friend of Melancthon, author of several works, some of which have been translated into English, and a man of high moral character, 1584-1577. A descendant of his, named BENJAMIN, was raised to the prelate when Frederic I. assumed the title of king of Prussia in 1701. For others of the name see above (URSIN.)

URSULA, SAINT, a virgin and martyr, supposed to have been a daughter of a British prince, and to have been put to death at Cologne at a date which varies from 384 to 463. There is a legend that 11,000 virgin martyrs suffered with her, which some have explained by supposing that she had a companion named *Undecimila*. It is pretty certain, however, that many were put to death at the same time. She is regarded as the patroness of the Sorbonne.

URSUS, NICHOLAS RAYMARUS, a Danish astronomer, and rival of Tycho Brahe, died 1600.

URVILLE. See DUMONT.

USHER, JAMES, D.D., was born at Dublin, 4th January, 1580. Early destined for the ministry, he was entered a student in the university of Dublin, where he acquired a brilliant reputation as a scholar in Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and divinity. In this latter department, his unquenchable thirst for knowledge had led him into a course of reading far more extensive than what is commonly pursued even by enthusiastic students of theology—for during his residence at the university, he had not only read the works of all the most celebrated of modern theological writers—but even most of the fathers; and more especially he had gained so complete a mastery of the popish controversy, that at the age of eighteen, he entered the lists with a learned Jesuit who had given a general challenge to the protestants. With a reputation for learning so high, his promotion in the church was rapid. Having in 1601 obtained orders in the episcopal church, he was appointed Sunday preacher before the government at Christ's church, Dublin. In 1607 he was chosen professor of divinity in the university and chancellor of the cathedral of St. Patrick. He now entered on a career of authorship; and the first work he undertook

being an historical dissertation on the government and discipline of the church, he made a tour through England with a view to prosecute some inquiries in the libraries of the two universities. His fame procured him a welcome reception in these venerable seats of learning. His treatise was published in London, 1610, and a copy of it having been presented by Archbishop Abbot to King James, that monarch, delighted with so powerful a defence of his favourite episcopacy, loaded the author with tokens of his royal approbation—raising him to the bishopric of Meath which was then vacant, and afterwards constituting him a privy councillor of Ireland. By the royal command, Usher went to reside some years in England to prosecute researches into the antiquity of the British churches, and during his residence there the archbishop of Armagh having died suddenly, he was elevated to the high position of primate of Ireland, in January, 1624. The results of his antiquarian researches were given to the world in 1632, when he published a rare collection of letters from ancient MSS., extending from the year 592 to 1180. Usher being a man of liberal sentiments as to church government, maintained a friendly correspondence with all the eminent men in the churches both of England and Scotland, and took a lively interest in the progress of the gospel throughout the world, by whatever church or instrumentality the truth was diffused. Being, in 1640, driven from his see by the rebellion, and stripped of all his property except his books, he sought an asylum in England. In 1648 he was summoned to the Isle of Wight, to aid the king in negotiating with the parliament respecting the introduction of a uniform system of episcopacy. He sketched out a middle scheme which obtained the warm approbation of his royal master as the best expedient to settle the differences. But the expectations of this good man were sadly disappointed. The Scottish people would not receive it, and the imprudent attempt to force it on their acceptance, gave rise to the religious wars of which Scotland was the theatre during the seventeenth century. Usher again came before the world in 1650 as an author by the publication of his celebrated 'Annals of the Old and New Testament.' Various other works issued from his industrious pen; and he was the author of the received chronology of the Bible. After a long and active life, distinguished by usefulness and adorned by works of piety, he died of 20th March, 1656. [R.J.]

USHER, JAMES, of the same family as the distinguished prelate (preceding article), born of catholic parents in 1720, and known as a philosophical writer against Locke, died 1772.

USSIEUX, L. D', a Fr. agriculturist, 1747-1805.

USTARIZ, GABRIEL, one of the leaders of the revolution in Spanish America, 1772-1814.

USTARIZ, JEROME, a Spanish economist, author of the 'Theory and Practice of Commerce and Navigation,' died about 1760.

USTERI, LEONARD, a Swiss professor and promoter of educational reform, 1741-1789.

USUARD, a French hagiographer, 9th century.

UTENHOVIUS, or UYTENOVE, CHARLES, a native of Ghent, who cultivated the sciences in their classic languages, and wrote in defence of the reformed religion in England, about 1586-1600.

UVA, BENEDETTO DELL', an Italian ecclesiastical writer of sacred poetry, 16th century.

UVEDALE, ROBERT, a classical scholar and satirist, born in London 1642. The date of his death is unknown, but he assisted Dryden in translating Plutarch's Lives. Another Uvedale translated the Memoirs of Philip de Comines.

UWINS, DAVID, a physician and professional writer, whose attention was particularly directed to mental diseases; he had the courage also to adopt the principles of homœopathy, in favour of which he wrote his last pamphlet, 1780-1837.

UXELLES, NICHOLAS DE BLE, Marquis D', Fr. commander in time of Louis XIV., 1652-1730.

V

VACA DE GUZMAN, JOSEPH MARIA, a Spanish poet, born in Grenada abt. 1745, d. 1805.

VACAORUS, an Italian civilian, who became professor of law at Oxford, 12th century.

VACCA, ALVAR NUNEZ CABEZA DE, a Spanish governor of Paraguay, transported to Africa for his varice and cruelty in 1539.

VACCA, F., an Italian sculptor, 16th century.

VACCA BERLINGHIERI, FRANCIS, a Spanish physician, 1732-1812. His son, ANDREW, a surgeon, died at Pisa in 1726.

VACCARO, A., a painter of Naples, 1598-1670.

VACCHIERI, C. A., a Ger. histor., 1745-1807.

VACHET, B., a French missionary, 1641-1720.

VADDER, L. DE, a Flem. painter, 1560-1623.

VADDERE, J. B., a Flem. historian, 1640-91.

VADE, JOHN JOSEPH, a French play-writer and humorous poet, 1720-1757.

VADIANUS, the Latinized name of JOACHIM WATT, a German *savant*, 1484-1551.

VADIER, M. W. ALEXIS, a Jacobin of the French revolution, who took part in most of the violent scenes of that period, and was the accuser of Catharine Theos and her party. The last scene in which he acted, was the conspiracy of Babeuf; born in Languedoc 1735; died in exile 1828.

VAGA, PIERINO DEL, whose real name was Buonaccorsi, an Italian painter, 1500-1547.

VAHL, MARTIN, an excellent botanist, was born at Bergen in Norway, in 1749 or 50. He died in 1804. Vahl commenced his studies in natural history under Ström at Copenhagen. After two years

he removed to Upsal, where he prosecuted his botanical studies under the great Linnæus, and became one of his most distinguished pupils. He found favour in the eyes of Mademoiselle Linné, but Linnæus, at that time in the zenith of his fame, did not consider a poor botanist a sufficient match for his daughter. In 1779 he became lecturer and demonstrator of botany in the garden at Copenhagen, and a few years afterwards filled the chairs of natural history and botany in the university of that town. He travelled under royal auspices and at the expense of his sovereign, through great portion of Europe and made an extensive collection of plants. Being provided with excellent introductions, he had free access to the libraries and museums of the various literati of the towns he visited. In London the rich herbarium of Sir Joseph Banks was open to him, and he had the privilege of examining the manuscripts of Banks's

UZ, JOHN PETER, a Ger. scholar and poet, who filled several magisterial offices at Anspach, in Franconia, of which place he was a native, 1720-1796.

UZBEK, a khan of a portion of the people now governed by the emperor of Russia, since called, after his name, Uzbeks, 1305-1342.

UZES, ALDEBERT D', so named from his birth-place, bishop of Nismes, and one of the council which condemned the Albigenes, died 1180.

UZZANO, NICOLÒ D', a Florentine statesman, attached to the aristocracy and the Guelph party, succeeded Albizzi as chief of the republic, 1417, died 1432. After his death his political supporters became exiles from their country.

friend Dr. Solander. He taught botany with much success at Copenhagen, and has left behind him several excellent works which have established his reputation as a first-rate botanist. A genus of plants was dedicated to him by his contemporary Thunberg, under the name of Vahlia. [W.B.]

VAILLANT, FRANCIS LE, son of the French consul at Paramibo, in Dutch Guiana, an eminent traveller and ornithologist, 1758-1824.

VAILLANT, G. H., a Latin poet, died 1678.

VAILLANT, JEAN FOI, one of the greatest of European medallists, time of Colbert, the minister of Louis XIV., by whom he was employed on several important scientific missions, born at Beauvais 1632, died 1706. His son, JEAN FRANCIS FOI, was a physician, and cultivated the same branch of sciences as his father, 1665-1708.

VAILLANT, SEBASTIAN, an able botanist, who became director and professor at the Jardin du Roi, in the reign of Louis XIV., 1669-1722. The principal work of Vaillant is his 'Botanicon Parisiense.' He is said to have taught the sexual system of plants.

VAILLANT, WALBRANT, a French painter and engraver, 1623-1677. He taught three of his brothers who followed the same profession—BERNARD, JAMES, and ANDREW, but the particular dates are unknown.

VAILLANT-DE-GUELLE, G., bishop of Orleans, a philologist and poet, died 1587.

VAISSETTE, J., a Fr. historian, 1685-1756.

VALADON, ZACHARIAH, a French Capuchin and missionary who laboured in Asia Minor, and signalized himself by his devotion to the suffering people during the plague at Marseilles, born about 1680, died 1746.

VALARESSO, C., an Italian poet, 1700-1769.

VALARSACES, a king of Armenia, descended from Mithridates the Great, 150-127 B.C.

VALART, J., a French *savant*, 1698-1781.

VALAZE, CHARLES ELEANORE DUFRICHE DE, one of the Girondin leaders of the French revolution, born at Alençon, 1751; died by his own hand at the bar of Fouquier Tinville, where his party were condemned to the guillotine, May 31, 1793.

VALCARCEL, JOSEPH ANTHONY, a Spanish writer on agriculture, flourished about 1720-1792.

VALCARCEL, PIO ANTONIO, Count De Lunares, a learned Spanish antiquarian, 1740-1800.

VALCKENAER, LOUIS CASPAR, professor of

Greek and archæology at Leyden, 1715-1785. His son, JAN, a statesman, 1759-1821.

VALDEMAR. See WALDEMAR.

VALDES, ANTHONY, a Spanish statesman, who in 1796 yielded his office to Emmanuel Godoi, about 1785-1811. CAYETANO, his nephew, a member of the Cortes 1822, executed 1826.

VALDES, F., a Spanish tactician, 16th century.

VALDES, VALDESSO, or VALDESIUS, JUAN, a Spanish controversialist and reformer, generally claimed by the Socinians, died 1540.

VALDES, L. DE, a Spanish painter, 1661-1724.

VALDEZ, J. M., a Spanish poet, died 1817.

VALDO, PETER, generally considered the founder of the *Vaudois* or *Waldenses*, a body of Christians who separated themselves from the Church of Rome in the twelfth century, was born at Vaux, in Dauphiny, on the banks of the Rhone. He acquired a large fortune by commercial pursuits at Lyons; and when he resolved to retire from business, not only devoted himself to the spiritual instruction of the poor, but distributed his goods among them, and in all respects treated them as his children or his brothers. The only version of the Bible in use at that time, was the Latin Vulgate, but Valdo, who was a learned as well as a benevolent man, translated the four Gospels into French, this being the first appearance of the Scriptures in any modern language. The possession of these books soon discovered to Valdo and his people that the church was never designed to be dependent on a priesthood, even for the administration of the sacraments; and his instruction, boldly followed by practice, became so obnoxious to the church, that he was first persecuted by the archbishop of Lyons, and at length anathematized by the pope. No longer safe at Lyons, Valdo and his friends took refuge in the mountains of Dauphiny and Piedmont; and there formed those communities which grew in peace, and flourished in rustic simplicity,—‘pure as a flower amid Alpine snows.’ From these mountain valleys the simple doctrine of Christianity flowed out in multiplied rivulets over all Europe; Provence, Languedoc, Flanders, Germany,—one after the other tasted of the refreshing waters, until in course of ages they swelled to a flood that swept over all lands. Valdo is understood to have travelled in Picardy, teaching his reformation: he finally settled in Bohemia, where he died in 1179; the same year in which his tenets were condemned by a general council. [E.R.]

VALDORY, C., a French ascetic, 17th century.

VALDRIGI, T., an Italian jurist, 1761-1834.

VALENCIENNES, PETER HENRY, a French landscape painter, 1750-1819.

VALENS, FLAVIUS, emperor of Constantinople, son of a noble of Pannonia, was born in 328, and associated in the Roman empire with his brother, Valentinian I., who abandoned the East to him, 364. He embraced Arianism, and in 376 allowed the Goths, whom he had previously subjugated, to settle in Thrace. This warlike people, however, were provoked to take arms again, and having defeated the troops of Valens, they burnt the emperor in his tent, 378.

VALENS, JULIUS, a usurper of the Roman empire, proclaimed in the reign of Decius, and killed a few days afterwards in 251.

VALENS, PUBLIUS VALERIUS, a nephew of the preceding, killed by his soldiers 261.

VALENTIA, G., a Spanish ascetic, 1551-1598.

VALENTIA, P. DE, a Span. jurist, 1554-1620.

VALENTIN, L. A., a Fr. surgeon, 1736-1823.

VALENTIN, M., a French painter, 1600-1632.

VALENTIN, M. B., a Ger. natur., 1637-1726.

VALENTINE, B., an alchemist, 16th century.

VALENTINIAN, three emperors of Rome:—

VALENTINIAN (FLAVIUS) I., elder brother of Valens, and son of Count Gratian, was born in Pannonia 321, and succeeded after the death of Jovian 364. He gave the Eastern empire to his brother, and having defeated the Alemanni and the Quadi, died in a fit of passion 375. VALENTINIA (FLAVIUS) II., son and successor of the preceding was proclaimed emperor by the troops, and his brother, Gratian, at once ceded Italy to him. The latter shortly after was vanquished by Maximus, and Valentinian would also have lost his throne but for the timely help of Theodosius, emperor of the East, who put Maximus to death, an left Valentinian master of the whole Western empire. He was strangled by order of his rebellious general, Arbogastes, 392. VALENTINIAN (PLACIDIUS) III., became emperor at the age of six in 425, under the regency of his mother, Placidia. He was assassinated in 455.

VALENTINIANUS, founder of the sect of Gnostics named *Valentinians*, was a native of Egypt and became publicly known as a teacher of strange doctrines in 140, when he went to Rome. He was excommunicated 143, and died after boldly devoting himself to the spread of his tenets in Syria, 160.

VALENTYN, F., a Dutch missionary, 17th cent.

VALERA, D., a Spanish historian, 15th cent.

VALERIA, a Roman empress, daughter of Diocletian, and wife of Galerius Maximus, exiled and killed after his death, 315.

VALERIAN, PUBLIUS LICINIUS, a Roman emperor, born about 190, was proclaimed after the death of Gallus 253. He was defeated in the East by Sapor, king of Persia, and supposed to have been flayed alive, 260.

VALERIANO BOLZANI, PIERO, in Latin *Valerianus*, a learned Italian, 1477-1558.

VALERIANUS. See VALERIAN.

VALERIUS, LUCAS, an Italian mathematician called the Archimedes of his age, died 1618.

VALERIUS FLACCUS, CAIUS, author of a Latin poem, entitled *Argonautics*, 1st century.

VALERIUS MAXIMUS, a Roman historian who was in Asia with Sextus Pompeius, A.D. 14 besides which nothing is known of him. His work contains many valuable anecdotes and examples of moral excellence, and was one of the earliest printed after the revival of letters.

VALERIUS PUBLICOLA, one of the founders of the Roman republic, 6th century B.C.

VALESIO, J. L., an Italian painter, 16th cent.

VALETTE, JEAN PARISOT DE LA, grand master of the order of St. John at Jerusalem, renowned for his defence of Malta in 1565, and founder of La Valette; died 1568.

VALETTE, SIMEON, whose proper name was FAGONS, a French mathematician, 1719-1801.

VALIERO, A., a Venetian *savant*, 1531-1606.

VALINCOUR, JEAN BAPTISTE DU TROUSSEAU DE, a miscellaneous French writer, 1653-1730.

VALLA, GIORGIO, an Italian professor of polite literature, known 1471-1486.

VALLA, J., a learned theologian, died 1790.

VALLA, LORENZO, a distinguished Latin scholar, and one of the revivers of literature in the 15th century, born at Rome 1406, died 1457.

VALLA, N., a French juriconsult, 16th cent.

VALLANCY, CHARLES, an English officer in a corps of engineers engaged in the survey of Ireland, author of a 'Grammar and Dictionary of the Irish Language,' 1721-1812.

VALLÉ, PIETRO DELLA, surnamed *Il Pellegrino*, a famous traveller in the East, au. of an account of his travels, written in Italian, 1586-1652.

VALLÉE, G., a French deist, hung 1574.

VALLÉE, J. LA, a French writer, 1747-1816.

VALLI, E., an Italian physician, 1762-1816.

VALLIER, F. C., a French poet, 1703-1778.

VALLIERE, JEAN FLORENT DE, a French officer of artillery time of Louis XIV., 1667-1739. is son, JOSEPH FLORENT, 1717-1776.

VALLIERE, LOUISE FRANÇOISE DE LA BAUME LA BLANC, Duchess De La, lady of honour to Henrietta of England, and mistress of Louis IV., was born in Touraine 1644. She had two surviving children by the king, Mademoiselle de la Motte and the count of Vermandois, the latter of whom was legitimated in 1667. She was abandoned for Madame de Montespan, and retired to the convent of Chaillot in 1671; died 1710. Her grand-nephew, LOUIS CÉSAR DE LA BAUME LA BLANC, Duc De La Vallière, was a celebrated bibliophile, flourished 1708-1780.

VALLISNERI, ANTONIO, an eminent Italian physician and naturalist, 1661-1780.

VALLOT, A., a French physician, 1594-1671.

VALLOTTI, F. ANTONIO, an Italian musician and chapel-master in Padua, 1697-1780.

VALMIKI, the most ancient and most celebrated of the epic poets of India, author of the *Ramayana*, translations of which were published in English and German at the beginning of the present century.

VALMONT DE BOMARE, JAMES CHRISTOPHER, a French naturalist, 1731-1807.

VALOIS, HENRY DE, in Latin *Valesius*, a learned philologist and critic, 1603-1676. ADRIAN, his brother, a philologist and historian, 1607-1692.

HARLES, son of the latter, an antiquarian writer and historian, 1671-1747.

VALOIS, L. LE, a French Jesuit, 1639-1700.

VALOIS, YVES, a French Jesuit, born 1694.

VALPERGA DE CALUSO, THOMAS DES, a mathematician, and Oriental scholar, 1737-1815.

VALPY, RICHARD, an eminent classical scholar and schoolmaster, born in Jersey 1754, died 1836.

EDWARD, his brother, a classical editor and minister of the Church of England, died 1832.

VALSALVA, ANTONIO MARIA, an Italian physician and anatomical discoverer, 1666-1723.

VAN ACHEN, or AKEN, HANS, a German painter, dist. for his sacred subjects, 1552-1615.

VANBRUGH, SIR JOHN, was the grandson of a protestant refugee from the Netherlands, and the son of a wealthy sugar baker. He was probably born in 1666. We know very little as to the history of his youth, or as to the training which enabled him not only to become one of the most celebrated among English architects, but, also, in

conjunction with Congreve, to prolong, in the beginning of the eighteenth century, the licentious cleverness that had characterized the comic drama in the reign of Charles II. He is said to have passed some years of his youth in France, and was afterwards, for a short time, an ensign in the army. His career as a dramatist belongs, like that of Wycherley, to a few of the earlier years of his manhood. Two or three of his six or seven plays deserve no record. The first of them, 'The Relapse,' appeared in 1697; and 'The Provoked Wife,' the best of the series, immediately afterwards. In 1706 his vigorous picture of rascality, called 'The Confederacy,' was brought out at the new theatre in the Haymarket, an unsuccessful speculation of Vanbrugh and Congreve. He left uncompleted, at his death, 'A Journey to London,' which was worked up by Colley Cibber into 'The Provoked Husband.' He had, previously to the opening of this theatre, become eminent as an architect, by designing the magnificent pile of Castle Howard; and Lord Carlisle, being then Deputy Earl Marshal, appointed Vanbrugh to be Clarendon's king-at-arms. The new herald's presumed ignorance of his science was indignantly complained of by his colleagues, and merrily jested at by himself. He was next chosen as the architect of Blenheim; and, in the execution of this charge, in the midst of annoyances which (though vexatious in themselves) were sometimes as comic as anything in his plays, he produced the noblest monument of his striking though heavy architectural style. He died in 1726, having been liked as a good-natured man, and having lived more decently than he wrote. [W.S.]

VANCE, G., an eminent surgeon, died 1837.

VANCEULEN, or VANKEULEN, LUDOLPH, a Dutch mathematician, who made a remarkable approximation to the true ratio which the circumference of a circle bears to its diameter, died at Leyden 1610.

VANCOUVER, GEORGE, the distinguished navigator, a pupil and successful imitator of Cook, entered the naval service in 1771, when only thirteen years old. He served as midshipman on Cook's second and third voyages, 1772-80. On his return home he was made lieutenant, and appointed to the Martin sloop; and was variously employed in the public service for eleven years. In 1791 he received a command for the prosecution of maritime discovery. He was made captain, and appointed to the ship *Discovery*, again fitted out for an expedition. A small armed vessel, the *Chatham*, 135 tons, Captain Broughton, sailed in company; and the two ships left Falmouth on the 1st April, 1791. The objects, as laid down in the instructions, were to receive from the Spaniards the surrender of the settlement at Nootka, to survey the N.W. coast of N. America northwards from lat. 30°, with a special view to water communications with the interior, which might facilitate the operations of the fur traders; to pass the winter in a survey of the Sandwich Islands; and, on the homeward voyage, to make a careful inspection of the western coast of South America. The first three objects were successfully accomplished; 9,000 miles of sea coast in North America were surveyed with scrupulous accuracy, after the manner of his great master, whose methods of preserving health also, he followed with

such success, that during his voyage of four years' duration, and through an arduous service, he lost but two men from both crews. The third object stated was but imperfectly attended to, owing to the lateness of the season, and the stormy character of the weather. On the outward voyage to the Sandwich Isles, however, Vancouver had carefully examined the south coast of Australia, and a part of the shores of New Zealand. During his stay also at the Sandwich Isles, the native chiefs held a convocation, at which, after a protracted and amicable discussion, it was resolved to place the islands under British protection. Four European nations were at this time known to them, and they were in a condition to judge which of the four was the most likely to be a disinterested and able protector. The result was no doubt owing to the respect and confidence which Vancouver inspired. The Discovery was safely brought into the Shannon on the 13th September, 1795. Her commander was now post-captain, the promotion having taken place the previous year. He was paid off on his return; and, henceforth, occupied himself in preparing an account of his voyage, with charts exhibiting his surveys. The labour, however, which he had bestowed on this great work had undermined his constitution, and brought about a premature end.—He died in May, 1798, before his work was finished; the printing had proceeded as far as the 408th page of the third vol., and the charts had all been completed some time before, under his own eye. The remaining part of the narrative was drawn up from his papers by his brother, JOHN. [J.B.]

VAN DALE, ANTHONY, a Dutch theologian and antiquarian, au. of 'De Oraculis,' 1638-1708.

VANDAMME, DOMINIQUE JOSEPH, count of Unebourg, one of Napoleon's generals who was attached to the division of Marshal Grouchy at the battle of Waterloo, and subsequently offered to defend Paris with the 80,000 troops he had kept together, 1771-1830.

VANDELLI, DOMENICO, an Italian physician and naturalist time of Linneus.

VANDERGOES. See GOES.

VANDERHELST. See HELST.

VANDERHEYDEN. See HEYDEN.

VANDERMONDE, one of the most famous of modern mathematicians, 1735-1796.

VANDERSKËTEN, FERDINAND, a Flemish economist and publicist, 1771-1823.

VANDERVELDE, CHARLES FRANCIS, the most cel. modern novelist of Germany, 1772-1824.

VANDERVELDE, VANDENVELDE, or VAN VELDE, WILLIAM, called 'the Old,' a Dutch painter, skilled in the delineation of marine subjects, 1610-1698. His son, of the same name, called 'the Young,' regarded as the most eminent of all the marine painters, 1633-1707. There were three others of the name:—ISAIAH, born at Leyden about 1591; JOHN, his brother, a painter and engraver, born about 1598; and ADRIAN, who was a celebrated landscape painter, 1639-1672.

VANDERVENNE, a Dutch painter, 1586-1650.

VANDERWERFF, ADRIAN, a Dutch portrait and historical painter, 1659-1722.

VANDI, A. J. D., a Germ. chemist, died 1763.

VAN DIEMEN. See DIEMEN.

VANDYCK, ANTONY, was born at Antwerp, March 22, 1599, and is the most distinguished of

all Rubens's numerous scholars. He lived with that great painter for four years, and by his advice visited Italy, in 1621, where he remained for five years, chiefly at Genoa, Venice, and Rome, and returned to Antwerp in 1626. A picture of the Crucifixion painted for the church of St. Michael at Ghent, raised his reputation at once to the highest rank, and he attained equal distinction as a portrait painter. Vandyck visited this country a second time, 1630-31, but without attaining the notice which he had expected: he accordingly returned to Antwerp; but Charles I. having seen by him, a portrait of Nicolas Lanier, his chapel-master, sent him an invitation to return to this country, and he was courteously received by the king, who lodged him at Blackfriars' and conferred the honour of knighthood upon him the following year, 1633, with the title of painter to his majesty and a fixed salary of £200 per annum for life. These advantages fixed Vandyck in this country and he justified the king's choice by a long succession of the most magnificent portraits that have yet been produced out of Italy; indeed, the portraits of Vandyck are by some preferred to those of Titian; they have not the pictorial force of those of the great Venetian, but they are more refined generally, and are distinguished for more careful drawing and a more elaborate finish; the men, Titian, and the women of Vandyck, are superior. Vandyck died in London, December 9, 1641, at the early age of forty-one. Yet, notwithstanding his comparatively short life, such was his extraordinary success that he accumulated a large fortune by that time, about £20,000 sterling, though he lived in great style, keeping besides his town establishment, a country house at Eltham; and he 'kept so good a table,' says Graham, 'that few princes were more visited or better served.' He was buried in the old church of St. Paul, near the tomb of John of Gaunt: his fortune was inherited by a daughter, his only child.—(Graham, *Essays towards an English School*; Walpole, *Anecdotes of Painting*, &c.; Carpenter, *Memoir of Sir Anton Vandyck*, &c., London, 1844.) [R.N.W.]

VAN-DYK, H. S., a miscellaneous writer and poet, born in London 1798, died 1828.

VANE, SIR HENRY, a republican and religious zealot of the period of the commonwealth, was the eldest son of the baronet of that name, and was born at Hadlow in Kent in 1612. He was among the earliest of those whose religious opinions induced them to seek a home in America, and having gone to New England, in 1635, was appointed governor of Massachusetts. Being far from popular among his fellow-colonists, he returned to England the year after, married here, and entered parliament: by the interest of his father also he was appointed joint treasurer of the navy with Sir William Russell. The measures in which he not took part were the condemnation of Strafford and Laud, followed, in 1643, by the 'Solemn League and Covenant' of which he was one of the chief promoters, as he also was of the 'Self-Denying Ordinance.' He stood aloof from the king's trial, but on the establishment of the commonwealth, became one of the council of state: in this position he remained till Cromwell's dissolution of parliament in 1653. Sir Henry Vane was, from the first, a steady opponent of the authority assumed by the

my, his hope being that the Saviour would appear and establish a fifth universal monarchy, or sign of a thousand years; he was most obnoxious to Cromwell, therefore, the staunchest representative and upholder of whatever authority could be exercised in the state by human agency. In several occasions these two men were brought to personal contact, and while Cromwell exhibited the greatest antipathy to the dreamy expectations, and the plausible temperament of one, the latter showed no deficiency of courage in braving his resentment. After the restoration was condemned for treason, and beheaded on Tower Hill, June 14, 1662. He wrote several works, chiefly religious, at least as he understood the matter, pointing to 'The Total and Irrecoverable Ruin of the Monarchies of this World.' [E.R.]

VAN-HELMONT. See **HELMONT.**

VAN-HOECK, J., a Flemish painter of history, 1600-1650. **ROBERT,** believed to be his relation, so a painter, born 1609.

VAN-HOOREBEKE, CHARLES JOSEPH, a Flemish botanist and pharmacopelist, 1790-1821.

VAN-HUGTENBERG. See **HUGTENBURGH.**

VANIERE, JAMES, a celebrated French Jesuit and Latin poet, 1664-1739.

VANINI, LUCILIO, a Neapolitan philosopher, died alive at Toulouse, 1585-1619.

VANLOO, JAMES, a Dutch historical and portrait painter, 1614-1617. **LOUIS,** his son, excelled design, died 1712. **JEAN BAPTISTE,** son of the latter, who became a fashionable portrait painter in England, 1684-1745. **CHARLES ANDREW,** called **CARLO,** brother of the preceding, a great historical and imaginative painter, the most popular artist of his time, 1705-1765. **LOUIS MICHAEL,** a painter and scholar of Jean Baptiste, first painter to the king of Spain, 1707-1771. His brother, **CHARLES AMADEUS,** famed at Berlin as a history and portrait painter, born 1718.

VAN-LOON, G., a Dutch numismatist, b. 1683.

VAN-MANDER, CHARLES, a Flemish painter and writer on antiquities, 1548-1605.

VAN-MILDERT, WILLIAM, bishop of Durham, and son of a Dutch merchant settled in London, and a distinguished theologian, 1765-1836.

VAN-NEVE, F., a Flemish painter, last cent.

VAN-NOORT, OLIVER, was a native of Utrecht. He is noted as the first Dutchman who circumnavigated the globe, 1598-1601. He went out by the Strait of Magellan and returned by the Cape. The voyage was not made memorable by any important discovery or other remarkable result. [J.B.]

VANNI, CARLOS, a Neapolitan apostate, who betrayed the liberal cause in 1775, and put an end to his existence at Sorrento, 1799.

VANNI, several Italian painters:—**FORNIO,** a native of Pisa, 14th century. **FRANCESCO,** skilled both as a painter and architect, 1565-1610. His nephew, **RAFFAELLE,** taught by Antonio Caracci, 1566-1655. **GIOVANNI BATTISTA,** best known as an engraver, 1599-1660.

VANNUCHI, ANDREA DEL SARTO, a very celebrated painter of Florence, 1488-1530.

VAN-OS, P. G., a Dutch painter, 1776-1839.

VAN-SCHOUTEN, or SCHOUTEN, WILLIAM BRUNELISAN, an able Dutch navigator, was a native of Hoorn in North Holland. He was sent

out in command of an expedition fitted up by some merchants of Amsterdam, who were suffering under the oppressive monopoly which the Dutch East India Company had obtained, in virtue of their exclusive right to trade to India by the Cape and the Strait of Magellan. The object was to find another passage; this Schouten successfully accomplished (February, 1616) by sailing to the south of Terra del Fuego. He named the extreme point of land after his native town; and a strait passed through, Le Maire, after the largest contributor to the expense of the undertaking. [J.B.]

VANSOMER, PAUL, a Flemish portrait painter, who acquired the highest distinction in England before the time of Vandeyck, 1576-1621.

VAN-SWIETEN, GERARD, a Dutch physician and commentator on Boerhaave, 1700-1772.

VANUDEN, L., a Flemish painter, 17th cent.

VAN-UTRECHT, ADRIAN, a Flemish painter, famous for flowers, fruit, shell-fish, &c., 1599-1651.

VAN-VEEN, or VENIUS, OTHO, a Dutch painter, distinguished for his graceful compositions and fine heads, 1556-1634.

VAN-VITELLI, GASPARD, a Dutch painter, 1647-1736. His son, **LUIGI,** an architect, 1700-73.

VARANDA, J., a French physician, 1620-58.

VARATANES, the Greek form of the name of Barham, king of Persia.

VARCHI, B., an Italian historian, 1502-1565.

VARENIUS, A., a Ger. theologian, 1620-1684.

VARENIUS, B., a Dutch geographer, 1610-80.

VARGAS, A. DE, a Span. painter, 1613-1674.

VARGAS, F., a Spanish juriconsult, 16th cent.

VARGAS, L. DE, a Span. painter, 1502-1568.

VARGAS Y PONCE, DON JOSE, a Spanish navigator and geographer, 1755-1821.

VARIGNON, P., a Fr. mathematic., 1654-1722.

VARILLAS, A., a French historian, 1624-96.

VARIN, J., a French botanist, 1740-1808.

VARIN, JAMES, a celebrated medal engraver, 1604-72. **JOSEPH,** of the same family, 1740-1808.

VARIN, T., a French historian, 1610-1668.

VARIUS, LUCIUS, a Roman dramatic writer and epic poet, who is highly spoken of by his friends, Virgil and Horace. Hardly a fragment of his writings is now extant.

VARLEY, J., an English artist, 1777-1842.

VAROLI, C., an Italian anatomist, 1543-1575.

VARON, C., a French writer, 1761-1796.

VARRO, M. T., consul of Rome, B.C. 216.

VARRO, MARCUS TERENTIUS, a Roman statesman, and one of the most learned men of his age, was born at Rome B.C. 116, and died about 27. His learning and his actual writings were encyclopædic in extent, but of all his labours there now only remains extant a portion of his *De Lingua Latinâ*, and his *De Re Rusticâ*, with some fragments of his Satires.

VARRO, PUBLIUS TERENTIUS ATACINUS, a Roman poet, and contemporary of the preceding.

VARTAN, an Armenian prince, killed in action against the Persians 451.

VARTAN, called *Vertabied*, the *learned*, an Armenian poet and historian of his country, 13th century. His 'Fables' were published by Saint Martin; his history remains in MS.

VARUS, consul of Rome, B.C. 12.

VASARI, GIORGIO, the celebrated author of the 'Lives of the Most Excellent Painters, Sculp-

tors, and Architects,' of Italy, from the earliest time down to the year 1568, the date of the second edition of his work, was born at Arezzo in 1512; he visited Florence in 1524, and there made the acquaintance of Michelangelo, Andrea del Sarto, and other great artists of the time. Vasari distinguished himself both as a painter and an architect, but his great and immortal service in the cause of art is his most elegant and comprehensive series of biographies above alluded to. This unparalleled biographical series, which Haydon ranked as the *third* book in the world, the Bible and Shakspeare holding the two higher places, can perhaps only be justly appreciated by the genuine lovers of their subject, and then only with diligent labour and study and considerable familiarity with the progress of modern art. It has gone through many editions in Italy, the first, or editio princeps, was published in Florence in 1550, in 2 vols. 8vo; the second, also by Vasari, in 1568, in 3 vols. 4to, with woodcut portraits, coarse but full of character, and doubtless of much individual truth. The following editions, and some other reprints, have appeared since Vasari's time:—one at Bologna, from 1647 to 1663; one at Rome in 1759, with notes by Bottari; another at Leghorn and Florence by Bottari, in 1767-72; another at Siena in 1791-94, by Della Valle, reprinted afterwards in the Milan edition of the Italian Classics; another at Florence, in 6 vols. 8vo, in 1822-23, a reprint of the second edition of Vasari, without any notes of the commentators, and even without an index. In 1832, the admirable German translation by Schorn and Förster was commenced, in 8 vols. 8vo, the last in 1849; and three good Italian editions have appeared within the last ten years or so; the last commenced in 1846, in 12mo, by a society of young enthusiasts in the cause, is beyond all praise, the researches of Rumohr, Schorn, Gaye, and other foreign critics have been taken the utmost advantage of, many documents have been consulted, and this great work is perhaps now as well illustrated as it is ever likely to be, except some very unexpected treasures among the old records of Italy should be discovered to throw new light upon this interesting subject. The editors are Carlo and Gaetano Milanesi, and Carlo Pini, of Siena. The best of Vasari's Lives are naturally the Florentines, and those who lived nearer to his own time. The notices of the earlier artists and those remote from Florence, have not escaped errors and misrepresentations, which are, however, now remedied in the various notes and comments with which the work is now enriched. But under any view the collection constitutes a remarkable series, not only for its prodigious store of facts, but also for its extreme beauty, grandeur, and fascination of style. An English translation has been lately added to Bohn's Standard Library. The following is the full title of the Italian edition recommended:—*Le Vite de' pin eccellenti Pittori, Scultori, e Architetti*. Di Giorgio Vasari: publicate per cura di una società di amatori delle arti belle. Flor., Felice Le Monnier, 1846-54, seqq. Vasari died at Florence in 1574, and was buried in Arezzo, his native place, and of which one of the greatest of its glories, of past or of future time, will ever remain the circumstance of its having given birth to Giorgio Vasari.

[R.N.W.]

VASCO DE GAMA. See GAMA.

VASI, J., an Italian designer, 1710-1782.

VASQUES, ALPHONSO, an Italian painter born of Spanish parentage, about 1575-1645.

VASQUEZ, G., a Spanish casnist, 1551-1604.

VASQUEZ DE CORONADO, FRANCESCO, Spanish navigator, time of Mendoza, 1540.

VASSELIN, G. V., a Fr. historian, 1767-1801.

VATABLUS, J., a French Hebraist, died 1541.

VATACES. See JOHN.

VATER, C., a German physician, 1651-1738.

ABRAHAM, his son, a great promoter of inoculation, author of several works, 1684-1751.

VATER, JOHN SEVERINUS, a distinguished German Orientalist and theologian, 1771-1826.

VATTEL, EMMERICH, a jurist and man of letters, was born near Neuchâtel, in 1714. He was originally educated for the church, but his studies turned to the direction of philosophy and literature, while he found employment in the petty diplomacy of the smaller central states. Thus he was appointed, in 1746, minister from Poland to the Republic of Berne. The occasional petty dabbling in diplomatic duties, accompanied by abundant leisure, which this office conferred, probably had considerable influence in the direction of his labours and the formation of his fame. Like the inhabitants of middle Europe, ambitions of literary fame in his age, he sought it in a study of French literature, and an imitation of French models. He wrote many works;—some on light literature such as 'Sur la Natur d'Amour'—others on metaphysics; but all alike forgotten. It was his fortune, however, to fill up a vacant space in the literature of jurisprudence, by systematizing and placing in lucid order the writings on international law, from Grotius downwards. His 'Dro de Gens'—'The Law of Nations, or Principles of the Law of Nature Applied to the Affairs of Nations and Sovereigns,' first published in 1758, has gone through many editions, been translated into several languages, and become a universal text-book. Vattel died on 28th December, 1767. [J.H.B.]

VATTIER, P., an Arabian scholar, 1623-1663.

VAUBAN, SEBASTIAN LEPRESTRE DE, the greatest military engineer and tactician of France, was born in Burgundy in 1633; and commenced his public career in the time of Mazarin. He took part in all the campaigns of Holland and Flanders, and was created marshal in 1703. He constructed or improved an immense number of fortresses, directed as many as fifty-three sieges, and was present at one hundred and forty battles. He wrote twelve folio volumes on Strategy. Died 1707.

VAUCEL, P. L. DU, a Jansenist, 1640-1715.

VAUGELAS, CLAUDE FAVRE DE, a member of the French Academy, and chief employé of the body on the famous Dictionary, 1585-1650.

VAUGHAN, HENRY, author of poems, chief devotion, born at Newton, in Brecknockshire, 1621, died 1695. THOMAS, his brother, author of some Rosicrucian works, written under the title Eugenius Philalethes, died 1666.

VAUGHAN, SIR J., a learned judge, 1608-77.

VAUGHAN, SIR J., a judge and privy councillor, contemporary with Lord Lyndhurst, Wild and Denman, 1772-1839.

VAUGHAN, W., a poet and transl., 1577-1641.

VAUQUELIN, NICHOLAS LOUIS, a French chemist, instructed by Fourcroy, 1763-1830.

VAUVENARGUES, LUC DE CLAPIERS, Marquis De, a moralist and elegant writer, author of 'Introduction to the Knowledge of the Human Spirit,' and 'Maxims,' 1715-1747.

VAUVILLIERS, JOHN FRANCIS, a French *savant*, 1698-1766. His son, of the same names, a learned Hellenist and statesman, 1737-1801.

VAUX, NICHOLAS, first lord, a brave officer and favourite of Henry VIII., descended from a French family, died 1530. His son, THOMAS, an admired poet, 1510-1522.

VAUX, NOEL JOURDAN, Count De, a marshal of France, dist. in the Flemish wars, 1705-1788.

VAVASSOR, or VAVASSEUR, FRANCIS, a French Jesuit, Latin poet, and philologist, 1605-81.

VECCHIETTA, LORENZO DE PIERO, an Italian sculptor, founder, and painter, 1482-1540.

VECCHIO DI SAN BERNARDO, F. MENZOCCHI, called Il, an Italian painter, 1510-1574.

VEDRIANI, L., an Italian historian, 1601-70.

VEEN, or VENIUS. See VAN-VEEN.

VEGA. See GARCIAS.

VEGA-CARPIO. See LOPE DE VEGA.

VEGA, G., a Germ. mathematician, 1754-1802.

VEGETIUS, FLAVIUS RENATUS, a Roman writer on the military art, 4th century.

VEGIO, MAFFEI, a Latin poet, 1406-1458.

VEIGA, EUSEBIUS DE, a Portuguese Jesuit and astronomer, born in Coimbra 1718, died 1798.

VEITH, L. F., a Germ. theologian, 1725-1796.

VELASCO, F. DE, a Span. general, died 1716.

VELASQUEZ, DIEGO, a Spanish general, who accompanied Columbus in his second voyage; was engaged in the conquest of St. Domingo, and founded the city of Havana in the island of Cuba. He sent out the expedition which discovered Yucatan and Mexico, and despatched Cortez to subdue the latter country; died 1523.

VELASQUEZ CARDENAS Y LEON, JOAQUIN, a Mexican astronomer, 1732-1786.

VELASQUEZ DE VELASCO, LUIS JOSE, a Spanish antiquarian, 1722-1772.

VELAZQUEZ, DON DIEGO RODRIGUEZ DE SILVA Y, was born at Seville in 1599; he first studied under Francisco Herrera, and afterwards with Pacheco, whose daughter he married. He visited Madrid in 1622, and in 1623 was appointed court painter to Philip IV. of Spain. He visited Italy in 1629, and again in 1648, to make purchases of works of art for the king. He died August 7, 1660. Velazquez has the reputation of being the greatest of Spanish painters; he is chiefly distinguished as a portrait painter, but he excelled also in history, landscape, and genre; like the majority of the Spanish painters, he belongs to the naturalist school, he painted life as he found it, with extraordinary force, facility, and skill. His greatest works are still at Madrid.—(Cean Bermudez, *Diccionario Historico de los mas Ilustres Profesores de las Bellas Artes in Espana*. See also the *Penny Cyclopædia*, and Stirling's *Annals of the Artists of Spain*.) [R.N.W.]

VELDE. See VANDERVELDE.

VELEZ DE GUEVARA, LUIS, a Spanish satirist and comic poet, died 1646.

VELEDA, a German prophetess, 1st century.

VELLEIUS. See PATERCULUS.

VELLEGUS, ANDREW SEVERIN, a Danish historian and councillor of state, 1542-1616.

VELLUTI, D., an Italian historian, 1813-1370.

VELLY, P. F., a French historian, 1709-1759.

VELSER, or WELSER, MARK, in Latin *Velserus*, a Ger. historian and philologist, 1568-1614.

VELTHEIM, AUG. FREDERIC, Count Von, a Germ. archæologist and mineralogist, 1741-1801.

VELTWYCK, G., a Dutch poet, died 1555.

VENANTIUS, a Christian poet, 6th century.

VENCE, H. F. DE, a Fr. ecclesiast., 1676-1749.

VENCESLAUS. See WENCESLAUS.

VENDOME, CÆSAR, Duc De, eldest son of Henry IV. and of his mistress, Gabrielle D'Estrees, a refugee in England in the time of Richelieu, and minister of state under Mazarin, 1594-1665. LOUIS, his eldest son, viceroy of Catalonia, married a niece of Mazarin, and after her death took orders and became a cardinal, 1612-1669. LOUIS JOSEPH, son of the latter, successively Duc de Penthievre and Duc de Vendome, a famous general in the wars of Louis XIV., honoured for his services by admission to the honours of a prince of the blood royal, 1654-1712. His brother, PHILIP, prior of Vendome, and the last of his house, 1655-1727.

VENEL, G. F., a French chemist, 1723-1775.

VENEL, J. A., a French physician, 1740-1791.

VENERONI, JOHN, the Italianized name of Vigneron, a French grammarian, 17th century.

VENETTE, J. DE, a Fr. chronicler, 1807-1869.

VENETTE, NICHOLAS, a French physician and physiologist, author of 'Tableau de l'Amour Conjugal,' and other works, 1632-1698.

VENEZIANO, ANTONIO, an Italian fresco painter, 1810-1884. DOMENICO, a painter in oils, 1420-1476. AGOSTINO, an engraver, 1490-1540.

VENERIO, three doges of Venice:—ANTONIO, reigned 1382-1400. FRANCESCO, succeeded Marc Antonio Trevisani 1554, died 1556. SEBASTIANO, commander of the fleet at the battle of Lepanto, elected doge and died same year, 1571.

VENERIO, DOMENICO, a distinguished Italian poet, 1517-1582. FRANCESCO, his brother, a philosophical writer, died 1581. LORENZO, a third brother, known as a poet, died about 1550. MAFFEO and LUIGI, sons of the latter, dates unknown.

VENINI, FRANCESCO, a Milanese ecclesiastic, mathematician, and poet, 1787-1820.

VENINO, J., an Italian Jesuit, 1711-1778.

VENIUS. See VAN-VEEN.

VENN, HENRY, a minister of the Church of England, son of a divine named Richard Venn, author of several religious works, 1725-1796. JOHN, his son, author of Sermons, 1759-1813.

VENNE. See VANDERVENNE.

VENNER, T., an English physician, 1577-1650.

VENNING, R., a nonconfor. divine, 1620-1673.

VENTENAT, STEPHEN PETER, a distinguished French botanist, member of the institute, and author of several useful works, 1757-1808.

VENTIMIGLIA, GIUSEPPE, a Sicilian prince and supporter of the constitution, 1761-1814.

VENTURE DE PARADIS, JEAN MICHEL, a French Orientalist and diplomatic agent, 1742-99.

VENTURI, GIAMBATISTA, an Italian physician, statesman, and literary *savant*, 1746-1822.

VENTURI, P., an Italian Jesuit, 1693-1752.

VENTURINI, J. G. JULIUS, a German officer and writer on tactics, 1772-1802.

VENUSTI, M., an Italian painter, 1515-1576.
 VENUITI, R., an Ital. antiquarian, 1705-1763.
 VERBIEST, FERDINAND, a Flemish Jesuit, astronomer, and Chinese missionary, 1630-1688.
 VERCI, J. B. M., an Italian historian, 1739-95.
 VERE, EDWARD, earl of Oxford, a poet and statesman of the age of Elizabeth, born about 1540, died 1604. He sat on the trial of Mary Queen of Scots, in virtue of his office of lord high chamberlain, and many traits of character, little to his honour, are recorded of him.

VERE, SIR FRANCIS, one of the most gallant of the commanders who distinguished themselves in the reign of Elizabeth, was born in 1554. He was the companion-in-arms of Prince Maurice in the Dutch war of independence, and defended Ostend with only 1,700 men against a Spanish army of 12,000. Died 1608.

VERE, SIR HORACE, baron of Tilbury, younger brother and companion-in-arms of the preceding, shared in the glory of his principal actions in the Dutch war. His great achievement was an able retreat with 4,000 men before the great general, Spinola, who commanded 12,000. Died 1635.

VERELIUS, OLAF, one of the most distinguished antiquaries of Sweden, 1618-1682.

VERELST, S., a Flemish painter, died 1710.

VERGARA, CÆSAR ANTONIO, a Neapolitan ecclesiastic and numismatist, born 1680.

VERGARA, J. DE, a Spanish painter, 1726-99.

VERGARA, N. DE, called '*the Old*,' a Spanish painter of history, painter on glass, and sculptor, 1510-1574. His son, NICHOLAS, called '*the Young*,' a sculptor and architect, 1540-1606.

VERGENNES, CHARLES GRAVIER, Count De, a French diplomatist and statesman, 1717-87.

VERGERIO, PIERO PAOLO, professor of dialectic at Padua, and one of the restorers of literature, 1349-1419. Another member of the family, bearing the same names, was at first a vigorous opponent of the reformation, but became a convert to protestantism, and died in Wirtemberg 1565.

VERGIER, J., a French poet, 1657-1720.

VERGNIAUD, P. V., one of the most eloquent leaders of the Girondin party in the French revolution, was born at Limoges in 1759, and was practising as an advocate at Bourdeaux, when elected to the Legislative Assembly, 1791. He was one of the twenty-two Girondists condemned by the Jacobins of the revolutionary tribunal, and executed October 31, 1793.

VERHEYDEN, F. P., a Dutch painter and sculptor, born at the Hague 1657, died 1711.

VERHEYEN, P., a Dut. anatomist, 1648-1710.

VERHOEK, P., a painter and poet, 1633-1702.

VERMEIREN, AUGUSTIN, a Flemish Carmelite, author of Fables in verse, 1656-1703.

VERMEULEN, CORNELIUS, a famous designer and engraver of portraits, 1644-1702.

VERMEYN, J. C., a Dutch painter, died 1559.

VERNES, JACOB, a pastor of Geneva, known as an adversary of Rousseau, 1728-1790.

VERNET, CLAUDE JOSEPH, a French painter, in great esteem for his landscapes and marine subjects, more particularly the latter, in which he excelled, 1714-1789. A. C. HORACE, called *Carle*, his son and pupil, famous for his battle-pieces, 1758-1836. HORACE VERNET, the celebrated painter, is son of the latter, and was born 1789.

VERNET, J., a Genevese theologian, 1698-1789.

VERNEUIL, CATHERINE HENRIETTE DE BALZAC D'ENTRAIGUES, Marquise De, a mistress of Henry IV., who acquired so much influence over him as to obtain a written promise of marriage, which it required all the firmness of Richelieu to annul: she conspired against the king after his marriage with Mary de Medici, 1583-1633.

VERNIER, P., a Span. mathematic., 1580-1637.

VERNIER, THEODORE, a politician of the revolutionary period, afterwards a peer of France, 1731-1818.

VERNIQUET, E., a Fr. architect, 1727-1804.

VERNON, EDWARD, an English admiral, born in Westminster 1684. His father was secretary of state to William and Mary, and having given his son a classical education, was disappointed by his adoption of a seaman's career. He first served under Admiral Hopson, and was in the action at Vigo, in October, 1702. His name became historical, however, in 1739, by the expedition to Portobello, the command of which was given to him, with the rank of vice-admiral of the blue. In 1741 he made an unsuccessful attempt upon Carthage, in conjunction with General Wentworth, the graphic details of which may be read in Smollett's *Roderick Random*. Died 1757.

VERNON, ROBERT, the munificent founder of the Gallery of British Art, named after him, and now in the national collection, was born in 1774, and acquired his vast fortune by trading in horses. He was a liberal patron of the fine arts in his lifetime, and his bequest to the nation is said to have cost him £150,000. Died 1849.

VERNON, T., a learned lawyer, died 1726.

VERNY, C. F., a French poet, 1753-1811.

VERON, F., a French Jesuit, 1575-1649.

VERON, P. A., a French astronomer, 1736-70.

VERONESE, PAUL. See CAGLIARI.

VERRIO, A., a Neapolitan painter, 1639-1707.

VERROCHIO, ANDREA DEL, a Florentine painter, sculptor, goldsmith, and architect, 1422-1488.

VERSCHAFFELT, CHEVALIER P., called *Pietro Fiammingo*, a Flemish sculptor and architect, 1710-1793.

VERSCHURING, HENRY, a Dutch painter of landscapes and cavalry actions, 1627-1690.

VERT, C. DE, a French liturgist, 1645-1709.

VERTEGAN, RICHARD, an ingenious antiquarian of Roman Catholic principles, born in London of Dutch parents, and settled at Antwerp; author of '*Restitution of Decayed Intelligence concerning the most noble and renowned English Nation*,' published 1605; died about 1635.

VERTOT D'AUBŒUF, RENE AUBERT, Abbé De, a French Capuchin, author of works on the Revolutions of Rome, Sweden, and Portugal, and a History of the Order of Malta, 1655-1735.

VERTUE, GEORGE, an eminent English engraver and antiquarian, born in London 1684, died 1756. His engraved works, consisting of portraits and historic prints, are very numerous, and in high repute for their accuracy. In the course of his antiquarian tours he took many sketches of churches, ruins, and other monuments; his literary remains consist of historic notices of artists, and anecdotes of painting.

VERUS, ÆLIUS, grandson of Cæcilius Commodus, adopted son of Adrian, and consul of Rome,

died 138. LUCIUS VERUS, his son, joint emperor with Marcus Aurelius, whose daughter he married, flourished 130-169.

VERZOSA, J., a Spanish writer, 1523-1574.

VESALIUS, ANDREAS, the greatest anatomist of his age, and the father of modern human anatomy, was born at Brussels, either in April, 1513, or December, 1514, for the year of his birth is uncertain. He was descended from a family remarkable for the number of eminent medical men it had produced, and his father was attached in a medical capacity to the household of the archduke Charles, afterwards the emperor, Charles V. He devoted himself at an early period of life to human anatomy and dissection, studying under the most eminent masters of the day, and between the years 1535 and 1537 he served as a physician and surgeon with the troops in the Low Countries. In 1544 he was appointed chief physician to the emperor Charles V., and on his abdication in 1555 he was nominated to the same office by his son, Philip II. His opposition to the Galenic doctrines, his habit of dissecting human bodies, then considered impious, and the great reputation he enjoyed at the Spanish court, raised him many enemies; and a rumour that he had opened the body of a young Spanish nobleman whose heart showed symptoms of vitality, having got abroad, he was publicly accused of murder. The charge was taken up by the clergy and the medical faculty, to whom he was obnoxious, and also by the relations of the deceased; and though he enjoyed the protection of the king, he was obliged to flee from the persecution by which he was assailed, and to travel into Palestine by way of expiation of his alleged guilt. When this voyage was undertaken is not exactly known, but in 1563 the senate of Venice invited him to return and fill the chair of anatomy at Padua, then vacant by the death of Fallopius; and having embarked for that purpose, he was shipwrecked on the island of Zante (the ancient Zacynthus), where he perished miserably of cold and hunger, on the 15th of October, 1564, and his body having been recognized by a goldsmith of Venice, it was honourably interred in the church of St. Mary's, in that island. He was the author of numerous works, but that by which he is best known is entitled, *De Humana Corporis Fabrica*. [J.M.C.]

VESLING, JOHN, a German anatomist, and writer on the botany of the East, 1598-1649.

VESPASIAN, whose full name in Latin was TITUS FLAVIUS VESPASIANUS, emperor of Rome, was born of an obscure family in the territory of the ancient Sabines, in the year 9. He rose to distinction in the Roman army, during the reigns of Caligula and Nero; and was conducting the war in Judæa when he was proclaimed emperor by his soldiers, after the brief reigns of Galba, Otho, and Vitellius, 69. He then left the prosecution of the war to his son Titus; and reaching Rome about the middle of the year 70, entered upon his high functions without opposition. The expectations that had been raised by his ability, his virtues, and his indefatigable application to business, were not disappointed; but it is commonly believed, and the report is adopted by Gibbon, that he disgraced himself by a sordid parsimony. This is so incompatible with the generous qualities also attributed to him, that the explanation must

be sought in circumstances, not sufficiently considered,—such as the dissatisfaction likely enough felt by the Prætorian guard, and by others who may have expected a more liberal distribution of the public money. The reign of Vespasian was marked by the pacification of Gaul, which had been disturbed by the revolt of Claudius Civilis, and by Agricola's conquest of Great Britain: the destruction of Jerusalem also took place, as mentioned under the name of Titus. Died in the seventieth year of his age, 79. [E.R.]

VESPUCCI. See AMERIGO.

VESTRIS, a family of dancers and theatrical performers:—GAETANO APOLINE BALTHAZAR, distinguished at the Parisian opera, 1729-1808. ANNA FREDERIKA, his wife, 1752-1808. M. AUGUSTUS, a natural son of Gaetano, 1760-1838. MARIE ROSE GOURGAND DUGAZON, a sister-in-law of Gaetano, distinguished by her performance in tragic parts, 1746-1804.

VETTER, L. R., a Ger. pathologist, 1765-1806.

VETTORI, F., an Italian antiquary, 1708-1778.

VETTORI, F., an Italian physician, 1485-1528.

VETTORI, PIETRO, in Latin *Victorius*, a great promoter of literature in Italy, 1499-1585.

VETTORI, V., an Italian poet, 1697-1763.

VEZZOZI, ANTONIO FRANCESCO, a learned Italian theatine and biographer, 1705-1785.

VIANE, F. VAN, a theologian, 1619-1693.

VIANI, A. M., an Italian painter, 16th century.

VIANI, G., an Italian numismatist, 1762-1816.

VIANI, GIUSEPPE, a painter of Bologna, 1636-1700. DOMENICHO, his son and pupil, 1668-1711.

VICARS, JOHN, a presbyterian zealot of the commonwealth, author of several quaint works of a religious character, 1582-1652.

VICARY, T., an English anatomist, 16th cent.

VICENTE, G., a Portuguese poet, 1480-1557.

VICENTE, J., a Castilian painter, last century.

VICHMANN, B., a Rus. historian, 1786-1822.

VICI, A., an Italian architect, 1744-1817.

VICIANA, M., a Spanish historian, 16th cent.

VICO, ÆNEAS, an Italian antiquarian, engraver, and numismatist; died about 1560.

VICO, F., a Spanish historian, 17th century.

VICO, GIOVANNI BATTISTA, the first to propose a philosophical method of considering human history, was born at Naples in 1668, and became professor of rhetoric in the university of that city. His life was passed in comparative obscurity in studying the works of the ancients, and in bringing his vast acquirements in jurisprudence and criticism to bear on the problem of human destiny. The principal labour of his life is his work entitled 'Principi di una Scienza Nuova,' first published in 1725, and which is, in fact, a philosophy of history, recognizing the action of Providence, and the divine intention continually working out in social events; in this view he has been followed by Schlegel, but with much less spirituality. What Vico would demonstrate is the analogy of one age and nation with another, as regards the succession of events, and these proceeding in a certain historic cycle, which he divides into three ages—the divine, the heroic, and the human: he becomes, therefore, the interpreter of the mythical remains of antiquity, such as the Homeric poems, and displays, in his way, the reason of national manners and forms of government. The 'Universal His-

tory' of Bossuet, and the 'City of God' by Saint Augustin, were the 'only previous works that could be named in series with this of Vico; since his time—besides Schlegel—Kant, Herder, Lessing, and Condorcet, have each developed their own particular systems; to Vico, however, belongs the honour of opening out this new path through the fields of philosophy. The highest recognition he received was his appointment as historiographer to the king of Naples in 1735. In 1743 he fell into a state of insensibility which lasted fourteen months, in all which time he knew neither his friends nor children: he died thus in January, 1744. [E.R.]

VICQ D'AZYR, FELIX, a French physician, famous as a naturalist and physiologist, author of valuable works, 1748-1794.

VICTOR, several popes of Rome:—VICTOR I., bishop and saint, succeeded 185, and was martyred, according to some accounts, 197; he was succeeded by Zephyrinus. VICTOR II., the friend and relation of the emperor, Henry III., reigned 1055-1057. VICTOR III., succeeded Gregory VII., and died after a few months' pontificate, 1086-1087. VICTOR IV., an antipope, elected after Adrian IV. 1159, and supported by the emperor in opposition to Alexander III.; died 1164.

VICTOR AMADEUS I., duke of Savoy, was born 1587, son of Charles Emanuel I., and crowned 1630. He married the sister of Louis XIII., and in his latter years commanded the forces of that sovereign in his Italian wars, d. 1637.

VICTOR AMADEUS II., duke of Savoy, and first king of Sardinia, was born in 1665, and succeeded his father in the duchy 1675. He married Maria of Orleans, niece of Louis XIV., but entered, nevertheless, on a tortuous policy, which involved him in a war with that monarch. Having acquired Sicily, he exchanged that kingdom in 1717 for Sardinia, by treaty with the emperor. He died two years after his abdicating in favour of his son, 1732.

VICTOR AMADEUS III., son and successor of Charles Emanuel III., was born in 1726, and ascended the throne in 1773. He founded the Academy of Sciences at Turin, and exhibited the utmost anxiety for the welfare of his subjects. His hostility to the revolution in France, provoked a contest with that country in which his throne fell by the arms of Buonaparte, 1796.

VICTOR EMMANUEL, king of Sardinia, son of the preceding, Victor Amadeus III., born 1759, succeeded his brother, Charles Emmanuel IV., 1802, abdicated during a revolt 1821, died 1824.

VICTORINUS, MARCUS AURELIUS, one of the thirty tyrants who assumed the Roman purple in the time of Gallienus, killed by his troops 268.

VICTORINUS OF FELTRE, a celebrated Italian philanthropist and charitable founder, 1379-1447.

VICTORIUS. See VETTORI.

VIDA, MARCO GIROLAMO, an Italian prelate and distinguished Latin poet, about 1490-1566.

VIDAL, B., a Provençal physician, 1741-1805.

VIDAL, D., a Spanish painter, born 1670.

VIDAL, JAMES, called *the Old*, a Spanish historical painter, 1583-1615. His nephew, J. VIDAL DE LIENZO, called *the Young*, 1602-1648.

VIDAL, P., a Provençal troubadour, died 1200.

VIEIL, PIERRE LE, a French painter on glass

and writer on the art, 1708-1772. WILLIAM, of the same family and profession, 1675-1731.

VIEILH DE BOISJOLIN, CLAUDE AUGUSTIN, a French biographical writer, 1788-1832.

VIEIRA, SEBASTIAN, a Portuguese Jesuit and missionary to Japan, 1570-1634.

VIEIRA, or VIEYRA, A., a Portuguese Jesuit and missionary to Brazil, 1608-1697.

VIEL, C. F., a French architect, 1745-1819.

VIEL, CHARLES MARIA DE, a converted Jew of Lorraine, and commentator on the Gospels, died a baptist about 1700. His brother, LEWIS, entered the communion of the Church of England, and wrote on subjects of Jewish learning.

VIEL, STEPHEN BERNARD, a French priest, transl. of Telemachus into Latin verse, 1756-1821.

VIETA, FRANCIS, in Latin *Vièteus*, a French mathematician and algebraist, 1540-1603.

VIEUSSENS, RAYMOND, an eminent French physician and anatomist, born in 1641, and died at an advanced age, between the years 1715 and 1720, though in what precise year is not known. His life was spent chiefly at Montpellier, and he is known in medical history principally by a work on the nervous system, entitled, *Neurographia Universalis*, published in 1685. [J.M.C.]

VIGAND, or WIGAND, JOHN, a German theologian and botanist, 1523-1587.

VIGANO, S., an Italian dancer, 1769-1821.

VIGEE, LOUIS GILES BERNARD, a French poet who bears the reputation of having basely sung the praises of every successive government from the time of the republic, 1755-1820.

VIGENERE, BLAISE DE, a French alchemist, and secretary of embassy to Rome, 1523-1592.

VIGER, F., a French Hellenist, died 1647.

VIGILIUS, an African bishop, 5th century.

VIGILIUS, a pope of Rome, elected by the intrigues of Theodora, wife of Justinian, 537; died, after many reverses, arising out of his opposition to Justinian and the empress, 555.

VIGILIUS, a Dutch juriconsult and governor of Holland and Gueldres, died 1577.

VIGNE, ANDRE DE LA, a French poet and historian, secretary to Anne of Brittany, 15th cent.

VIGNIER, NICHOLAS, a distinguished historical writer, physician, and historiographer to Henry III., king of France, 1530-1596. His son, of the same name, an ascetic and controversial writer, converted from protestantism to the Catholic Church; dates unknown. JEROME, a son of the latter, a priest of the oratory, known as a poet and historian, 1606-1661.

VIGNOLA, the common appellation of GIACOMO BAROZZIO, a celebrated architect of Vignola, successor of Michelangelo in the works of St. Peter's, and au. of a Treatise on the 'Five Orders,' 1507-73.

VIGNOLES, STEPHEN, better known under the name of LAHIRE, one of the most celebrated French commanders of the reign of Charles VII., distinguished in all the wars of his time with the English, and above all at Jargeau and the battle of Patay in 1418, died 1442.

VIGNOLI, J., an Ital. archaeologist, 1680-1753.

VIGORS, N. A., an Irish zoologist, 1787-1840.

VIGUIER, P. F., a Fr. Orientalist, 1745-1821.

VILLA, A. T., an Italian poet, 1720-1794.

VILLADOMAT, ANTONIO, a Spanish painter, born at Barcelona 1678, died 1755.

VILLALPANDA, JOHN BAPTIST, a Spanish Jesuit and Scripture commentator, 1552-1608.

VILLALPANDE, FRANCESCO TORREBIANCA DE, a Spanish writer on demonology, 16th century.

VILLALPANDE, GASPARD CARDILLOS DE, a Spanish scholar and controversialist, died 1570.

VILLALPANDE, J. DE, chief of a Spanish sect analogous to the quietists, 16th century.

VILLANI, GIOVANNI, an Italian historian, died 1348. MATTEO, his brother, author of a continuation of his history, died 1363. FILIPPO, son of the latter, author of a further continuation, and of the first modern work on literary history; known as a lecturer on Dante in 1404.

VILLANI, N., a Latin poet, died 1640.

VILLARET, C., a French historian, 1717-1766.

VILLARET DE JOYEUSE, L. T., a French admiral, distinguished in the last war, 1750-1812.

VILLARS, DOMINIQUE, a French physician, au. of a Natural History of Dauphny, 1745-1814.

VILLARS, MONTFAUCON DE, a French abbé, nephew of the celebrated father Montfaucon, and author of a prohibited book entitled 'Comte de Gabalis,' from which Pope derived the machinery for his Rape of the Lock; born about 1640, murdered on the highway 1675.

VILLARS, PIERRE DE, a French prelate, negotiator, and ascetic writer, 1517-1592. His nephew, of the same names and dignity, an ecclesiastical writer, 1543-1613.

VILLARS, PIERRE, Marquis De, a French general and diplomatist, died 1678. His wife, MARIE GIGAULT DE BELLEFONDS, friend of Maria Louisa, wife of Charles II. of Spain, author of 'Letters,' containing curious details of the Spanish court, 1772. LOUIS HECTOR, son of the preceding, duke of Villars, and a famous marshal of France, opposed in arms to the duke of Marlborough, especially at the battle of Malplaquet, 1653-1734. His son, HONORE ARMAND, duke of Villars and Prince De Martiniques, was remarkable for nothing but his famous parentage and the protection he offered to Voltaire, 1702-1770.

VILLAUT DE BELLEFOND, a French traveller on the coast of Guinea, 1666.

VILLAVICIOSA, JOSE DE, a Spanish inquisitor and burlesque poet, 1589-1658.

VILLEBRUNE, J. B. LEFEBVRE DE, a French Orientalist, philologist, and Hellenist, 1732-1809.

VILLEDIEU, MARIE HORTENSE DESJARDINS, Dame De, a novelist and poetess, 1632-1683.

VILLEFORE, J. F. BOURGOIN DE, an ecclesiastical and biographical writer, 1652-1737.

VILLEFROY, WM. DE, a learned Orientalist, founder of the Capuchin Hebraists, 1690-1777.

VILLEGAS, E. M. DE, a Sp. poet, 1595-1669.

VILLEGAS MARMOLEJO, P. DE, a Spanish painter of sacred subjects, 1520-1577.

VILLEGOMBLAIN, F. RACINE, Seigneur De, a Fr. statesman and historian of events during the reigns of Charles IX., Henry III., and Henry IV.

VILLEHARDOUIN, GEOFFRAI DE, an ancient French historian, and commander in the fourth crusade, which resulted in the capture of Constantinople, 1198.

VILLEMOT, P., a Fr. astronomer, 1651-1713.

VILLENEUVE, HURON DE, a French poet, contemporary with Philip Augustus.

VILLENEUVE, PIERRE CH. JEAN BAPTIST

SILVESTRE, a French admiral who commanded at the battle of Aboukir in 1799, and at the battle of Trafalgar in 1805. On the latter occasion he was taken prisoner, but being soon after restored to liberty he returned to France, and was ordered by Napoleon to remain at Rennes. In the despondency created by this circumstance, he committed suicide by piercing himself through the heart.

VILLENEUVE, WILLIAM DE, a chevalier of Provence, historian of the conquest of Naples, whither he accompanied Charles VIII.

VILLENEUVE BARGEMONT, CHRISTOPHER, Count De, a Provençal statistician and man of letters, 1771-1829.

VILLENFAGNE D'INGIHOUL, HILARION NOEL, historian of Spa and Liège, 1753-1826.

VILLERMAULES, M., a Swiss missionary and writer on the state of China, 1667-1757.

VILLEROI, NICHOLAS DE NEUFVILLE, Seigneur De, a French statesman and diplomatist from the time of Charles IX. to Louis XIII., a partizan of Guise and the Spanish alliance, author of *Memoirs*, 1542-1617. His son, CHARLES, marquis of Villeroi, negotiated the marriage of Henry IV. and Mary de Medicis, died 1642. NICHOLAS, son of Charles, governor of Louis XIV. and marshal of France, 1597-1685. The most conspicuous of the family was F. DE NEUFVILLE, Duc De Villeroi, son of the latter, who was educated with Louis XIV., and took a leading part in his wars from 1693 to 1706. In 1715 he was appointed governor of Louis XV.; died 1730.

VILLERS, C. F. DOMINIQUE DE, a French writer and philosopher, who became professor at Gottingen after the emigration of 1792, and wrote an 'Essay upon the Reformation,' composed under the influence of Madame de Stael and Benjamin Constant, 1767-1815.

VILLETTE, F., a French optician, 1621-1698.

VILLIERS, GEORGE. See BUCKINGHAM.

VILLIERS, J. F. DE, a Fr. physician, 1727-94.

VILLOISON, J. B. D'ANSE DE, an eminent Greek scholar and critic, author of several works and of manuscripts relating to Greek history, now in the Bibliothèque du Roi at Paris, 1750-1805.

VILLON, F., a French poet, 1431-1490.

VILLOTTE, JAMES, a French Jesuit and missionary to Persia and Turkey, 1656-1743.

VINCE, SAMUEL, a native of Suffolk, author of several valuable works in mathematics and astronomy. He was born of poor parents, but being sent to college by the munificence of Mr. Tilney, became professor of astronomy and experimental philosophy at Cambridge, and held several livings in the Church of England. In 1786 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and his principal works appeared between that period and 1809. Died 1821.

VINCENT, a Bohemian chronicler, who was a canon and archivist at Prague, 12th century.

VINCENT OF BEAUVAIS, a learned Dominican, who composed an immense Résumé, or Encyclopædia, of the learning of the 13th century, by order of Louis IX.; died about 1264.

VINCENT, F. A., a French painter, 1746-1816.

VINCENT, F. N., a French republican, born at Paris 1767, executed with Hebert 1794.

VINCENT, ISABEAU, an enthusiast of the reformed religion, born in Dauphny 1670.

VINCENT OF LERINS, an ascetic writer and monk of that place, died about 450.

VINCENT OF PAUL. See PAUL.

VINCENT, SAINT. See FERRIER.

VINCENT, THOMAS, a nonconformist minister, remarkable for his courageous devotion to the afflicted during the great plague of London, author of 'God's Terrible Voice in the City by Plague and Fire,' an 'Explanation of the Assembly's Catechism,' and 'Fire and Brimstone,' born at Hertford 1634, died 1671. NATHANIEL, his brother, a religious writer and preacher, died 1697.

VINCENT, WILLIAM, rector of Allhallows, in London, author of several works interesting to classical scholars, 1739-1815.

VINCI, LEONARDO DA, was born at Vinci in the valley of the Arno below Florence, in 1452; he became the pupil of Andrea Verocchio. In 1483 he entered the service of Lodovico il Moro, duke of Milan, with a salary of 500 scudi per annum, equal to about a thousand pounds sterling at the present time. In 1485 he established an academy of the arts at Milan, and about ten years later, executed his celebrated picture of the 'Last Supper,' in oil colours, on the wall of the Refectory, in the convent of the *Madonna delle Grazie* in that city; there is a copy of this remarkable work, by Marco D'Oggione, now in the Royal Academy, London. Leonardo left Milan in 1499 and returned to Florence, and there commenced his great composition of the 'Battle of the Standard' for the Council Hall, in the Palazzo Vecchio. Michelangelo being commissioned by the Gonfaloniere Soderini to execute a second design for the opposite end, this was the celebrated 'Cartoon of Pisa,' exhibited in 1506, but neither work was ever executed in the hall, owing to political disturbances. In 1514 Leonardo visited Rome, but left again shortly afterwards without executing any works there, owing partly to a misunderstanding with Michelangelo, and to the pope's want of proper appreciation of his capabilities; he entered the service of Francis I., with a salary of 700 crowns per annum, and accompanied that king to France in 1516, but he was now old, and he died in France at Cloux, near Amboise, May 2, 1519, without executing any work for the French king. Leonardo da Vinci has the most remarkable reputation of any of the illustrious artists of Italy. He was a man of universal ability in science and art; he excelled in painting, sculpture, architecture, engineering and mechanics generally; in botany, anatomy, mathematics, and astronomy; and he was also a poet, and an admirable extempore performer on the lyre. Mr. Hallam in his *Introduction to the Literature of Europe*, has the following remarkable eulogium on him:—'If any doubt could be harboured, not only as to the right of Leonardo da Vinci to stand as the first name of the fifteenth century, which is beyond all doubt, but as to his originality in so many discoveries, which probably no one man, especially in such circumstances, has ever made, it must be on an hypothesis not very untenable, that some parts of physical science had already attained a height which mere books do not record.'—Unpublished MSS. by Leonardo contain discoveries and anticipations of discoveries, says Mr. Hallam, 'within the compass of a few pages, so as to strike us with something like the

awe of preternatural knowledge.' The principal of his published treatises is the *Trattato della Pittura*, of which there are several editions in several languages.—(Lomazzo, *Trattato della Pittura, Scultura ed Architettura*, Milan, 1584. Rome, 1844. Vasari, *Vite*, &c.; Amoretti, *Memorie Storiche su la Vita, &c.*, Di Leonardo da Vince, Milan, 1804. See also the *Penny Cyclopædia*.) [R.N.W.]

VINCI, LEONARDO, a Neapolitan musical composer of the 18th century.

VINCIGUERRA, MARCO ANTONIO, an Italian poet and secretary of Venice, 15th century.

VINDING, ERASMUS, a learned Danish philologist and juriconsult, 1615-1684.

VINER, CHARLES, a writer on law, and munificent benefactor of Oxford, 1680-1756.

VINES, R., a presbyterian divine, died 1655.

VINET, ELIE, a French philologist, antiquarian, and learned editor, died 1587.

VINKEBOON, or VINCKENBOOMS, DAVID, a painter of Malines, 1578-1606.

VINNEN, ARNOLD, in Latin *Vinnius*, a Dutch juriconsult, regarded as the best commentator on the Imperial Institutes, 1588-1657.

VIOLE, D. G., a Benedictine of St. Maur, an ecclesiastical writer and historian, 1598-1669.

VIONNET, G., a Latin poet, 1712-1754.

VIOTTI, GIOVANNI BATTISTA, an Italian violinist and musical composer, 1755-1824.

VIRET, PETER, a Swiss theologian, and one of the principal reformers, 1511-1571.

VIREY, C. E., a French poet, 1566-1636.



[Virgil—From an Ancient Gem.]

VIRGIL (PUBLIUS VIRGILIUS MARO) was born at Andes, a small village near Mantua, on the 15th of October, B.C. 70. He was thus five years older than Horace, and seven years older than the emperor Augustus. An old tradition has identified Andes with the modern village of *Pietola*, and may perhaps be accepted as true. Virgil's father was proprietor of a small estate which he cultivated; and the future poet, after passing his boyhood there in the seclusion of his father's villa, was sent to school at Cremona, where he assumed the manly gown on his sixteenth birthday (B.C. 55). He next proceeded to Mediolanum (Milan) for education of a higher order, thence to Naples, where he studied Greek under Parthenius, a native of Bithynia, and afterwards visited Rome. In the capital he was instructed in the tenets of the Epicurean philosophy by Syroon, a philosopher of that sect, and is said to

have had, as his fellow-pupil, Varus, to whom he afterwards inscribed his sixth Eclogue. He devoted himself to study with intense application, and thus laid the foundation of that varied learning, for which he was scarcely less remarkable than for poetical genius. It is uncertain how long he may have been absent from home, and merely a conjecture that, after completing his studies, or prosecuting them so long as his feeble health would permit, he returned to his paternal farm, and there wrote some of the small pieces which are attributed to him. But his peaceful seclusion was disturbed by an unexpected event, which is believed to be alluded to in his first Eclogue. Octavianus, (Augustus) on his return to Italy after the battle of Philippi (B.C. 42), assigned to a portion of his veterans the lands in the neighbourhood of Mantua, thereby depriving Virgil of his patrimony, which, however, was afterwards restored to him, by the intercession of powerful friends. Soon after this occurrence Virgil again visited Rome, was introduced to Augustus, and to his minister, Mæcenæ, the munificent patron of genius, and continued during the remainder of his life to enjoy their friendship and patronage. In B.C. 19, he visited Greece, intending to make a tour of that country, and to revise and perfect his *Æneid*; but having met the emperor at Athens on his return from the East, and finding his feeble health fast declining, he resolved to accompany him to Italy. He succeeded in reaching the shores of his native country, and died soon after his arrival at Brundisium on the 22d of September, B.C. 19, before completing his fifty-first year. In compliance with his wish, his body was conveyed to Naples, and there buried at the distance of two miles from the city. The works of Virgil consist of, 1. *Bucolica*, or Eclogues, pastoral poems, amounting to ten; 2. *Georgica* (Georgics), an agricultural poem in four books; and 3. *Æneis* (the *Æneid*), a national epic poem, in twelve books, besides some minor poems which are ascribed to him. The Eclogues are doubtless his earliest productions, and must, therefore, be estimated chiefly as indications of the future efforts of the poet. In the Georgics the powers of the poet are more matured; freshness and vigour are given to a subject possessing but little of the poetical element; and the rude and rough hexameter of Lucretius is advanced to a degree of perfection which cannot be surpassed. The object of the *Æneid* is to give an account of the fortunes of *Æneas* from the period of his leaving Troy till his settlement in Italy, as indicative of the future greatness of Rome, and, therefore, abounds in allusions to subsequent events in Roman history. In point of artistic skill the *Æneid* is inferior to the Georgics; and the defect is easily accounted for by the circumstance that the poem did not receive the finishing revision of the poet, and was therefore ordered by him, in his last illness, to be burnt. It was, however, preserved, and published by his friends Varius and Tucca. Virgil's character as an epic poet has been often assailed, and as often defended—our limits prevent us from entering upon the question. It may be sufficient to say that, till the appearance of the *Paradise Lost*, he held the second place in this the highest department of poetry; and though he has since descended to the third, he is inferior still only to Homer and Milton. [G.F.]

VIRGIL POLYDORÉ. See POLYDORUS.

VIRGILLE-LABASTIDE, C. DE, a French economist and mechanician, 1682-1755.

VIRGINIA, a young girl of Rome, killed by her father Virginius, as the means of saving her from the dishonour threatened by the decemvir Appius Claudius, B.C. 449. The story relates that this tragedy led to the abolition of the decemvirate, equivalent to a change in the constitution of Rome: the facts are not well authenticated.

VIRGINIUS-ROMANUS, a comic poet of Rome, age of Augustus, 1st century B.C. None of his works are now in existence.

VIRGINIUS RUFUS, LUCIUS, a Roman general and governor, time of Nero.

VIRIATHUS, leader of a revolt in Lusitania, defeated by Fabius Æmilianus, after a five years' struggle, B.C. 144, assassinated B.C. 140.

VISCANIO, SEBASTIAN, a Spanish explorer of the coasts of New California, 1602.

VISCHER, CORNELIUS, a designer and engraver of Haarlem, about 1610-1660. His brother, JOHN, an engraver, born 1636.

VISCHER, PETER, a German sculptor and founder, taught in Italy, died 1530. His son, HERMANN, killed by an accident 1540.

VISCONTI, a noble Milanese family, who headed for a long time the party of Ghibellines. The principal are—OTHO, archbishop of Milan, and vanquisher of the Della Torre party, 1208-1295. His nephew, MATTEO, called 'the Great,' perpetual lord of Milan and imperial vicar in Italy, 1250-1323. GALEAZZO, his successor, who compromised himself with the Guelphs after a long struggle against them, and was thrown into prison by the emperor, Louis V., 1277-1328. AZZO, son and successor of the preceding, declared against Louis, and was named vicar of the church by the pope, John XXII. He greatly increased his territories, and died 1339. LUCHINO, son of Matteo the Great, and successor of his nephew, AZZO, poisoned by his wife 1349. GIOTTANNI, brother of the latter and archbishop of Milan, was associated in the temporal government of Luchino, and increased his own importance at the expense of the papacy, died 1354. MATTEO II., grandson of Matteo the Great, by his fifth son, Stefano, had a share in the sovereignty 1355, and was disposed of by poison. GALEAZZO II., one of the amiable brothers of the latter, died 1358. BARNABO, another of the brothers and associates, was poisoned by his nephew, Giovanni Galeazzo, in 1385. In this long interval of power he had shown himself a cruel and debauched prince, but he laid the foundation of the university of Pisa, and managed to steer his course through difficult times. GALEAZZO, the first of this name with the title *duke of Milan*, having treasonably acquired the state in 1385, endeavoured to make himself king of Italy: he greatly increased the territory and the number of cities under his government; died 1402. GIOVANNI MARIA, eldest son and successor of the latter, being put to some trouble by the regency of his mother, made an attempt to poison her; his subjects soon after revolted, and he was assassinated by a natural son of Barnabo 1412. PAOLO MARIA, brother of Giovanni, secured his authority by marrying the widow of the latter, and sometime after had her beheaded. He increased his

dominions by robbing the Swiss, and many valiant names in Italian history were engaged in his wars; died 1447. The natural daughter of the last named having married a Sforza, gave rise to a new dynasty in Milan.

VISCONTI, GASPARD, of the same family as the preceding, a courtier and poet, 1461-1499.

VISCONTI, GIOVANNI BATISTA, a learned antiquarian, successor of Winckelmann as commissary of antiquities at Rome, and keeper of the pontifical museum, 1722-1784. His eldest son, **ENNIUS QUIRINUS**, far exceeded him in ability and learning as an archaeologist, and his works are regarded as high authorities. The principal of them is a 'Description of the Pio-Clementine Museum,' and Greek and Roman Iconographies, compiled by desire of Napoleon. Born at Rome 1751, died 1818.

VISCONTI, J., a liturgist, died 1633.

VISDELOW, C., a French Jesuit and Chinese missionary, au. of a 'Hist. of Tartary,' 1656-1737.

VISDOMINI, E., an Italian poet, 1550-1622.

WISE, JOSEPH DONNEAU DE, a French historian, dramatist and dramatic writer, 1640-1710.

VISETTI, J., an Italian poet, 1736-1813.

VISSEHER, REMER, a Dutch poet, founder of a reunion of literary men, who contributed to restore the Dutch language, 1547-1620. **ANNE**, his eldest daughter, called the Dutch Sappho, skilled in poetry, music, and painting, 1584-1652.

MARIE, her sister, also a dist. poetess, 1594-1649.

VITA, J. DE, an Italian archaeologist, 1708-74.

VITALIANUS, a pope of Rome, 657-672.

VITALIS. See **ORDERIC**.

VITELLIO, or VITELLO, a Polish mathematician, the first European in modern times to write anything valuable on optics, about 1254.

VITELLIUS, AULUS, a Roman general, proclaimed emperor in Germany at the time Vespasian was engaged in war with the Jews, A.D. 69. About the time he arrived in Rome, Vespasian was proclaimed at Alexandria, and, on the latter arriving in Italy at the head of his hostile army, Vitellius was put to death.

VITELLIUS, ERASMUS, a Polish prelate and negotiator at the diet of Augsburg, 1470-1521.

VITIGES, successor of Theodatus as king of the Ostrogoths in Italy 526, taken captive by Belisarius 540, died at Constantinople 543.

VITRINGA, CAMPEGIUS, a learned protestant divine and Hebraist, professor at Franeker, 1659-1722. His son, **HORACE**, a Hebrew critic, died in youth, 1680-1696. **CAMPEGIUS**, his second son, a professor and theologian, 1693-1723.

VITRUVIUS POLLIO, MARCUS, a Roman architect, the author of a well-known treatise on architecture in ten books, *De Architecturâ*. The *editio princeps* of this work was published at Rome about 1480, without date or name of printer, by George Herolt, in folio, and under the superintendence of Sulpitius: there have been many editions since, in the original Latin and in the principal European languages; in English, by W. Newton, in 1771-91, with plates, folio, London; by W. Wilkins, R.A., in 1812; 'The Civil Architecture of Vitruvius,' in two parts, 4to, being a translation of the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th books only, and those not entire; and by Joseph Gwilt, London, 1826, in royal 8vo. Neither the time nor place of Vitru-

vius' birth are known, but as he dedicated his book to the emperor Augustus, when he was already old, he is supposed to have been born about 80 B.C. This treatise is a very important work as explaining the knowledge of the ancients on the matters treated. Vitruvius mentions the several ancient writers to whom he was chiefly indebted, all of whose works are lost. See a summary account of this treatise in the *Penny Cyclopædia*. [R.N.W.]

VITRY, EDWARD DE, a French Jesuit, disting. as a numismatist and philologist, 1670-1730.

VITRY, J. DE, a French historian, died 1244.

VIVARES, F., a French engraver, 1709-1780.

VIVENS, CHEVALIER FRANCIS DE, a French physician and economist, 1697-1780.

VIVES, JOHN LOUIS, i.e. Latin *Ladovicus Vives*, a classical scholar, and one of the revivers of literature in Spain; born at Valencia 1492, died at Brussels, where he had settled as a teacher of the *Belles Lettres*, 1541. Vives was one of the teachers of the Princess Mary Tudor, and was obliged to leave England for writing against the divorce of Catharine.

VIVIAN, RICHARD HUSSEY, Lord, eldest son of John Vivian, Esq., of Cornwall, and distinguished as an officer in the late war, was born in 1775. He entered the army in 1793, and commenced active service on the coast of France under Lord Moira. His first distinctive achievement was in the desperate affair at Corunna, when he covered the retreat of Sir John Moore. At Waterloo he commanded the sixth brigade of cavalry. After the peace he took an active part in politics, was appointed master-general of the ordnance in 1835, and created a peer 1841. Died 1842.

VIVIANI, VINCENIO, an Italian mathematician, taught by Galileo, and honoured by the grand duke of Tuscany with the office of chief engineer. We owe to him the restoration of the lost treatises of Aristæus and Apollonius of Perga; born at Florence 1622, died 1703.

VIVIEN, J., a French painter, 1647-1734.

VIZZANI, ÆNEAS, in Latin *Viginus*, a physician of Bologna, 1543-1602. **POMPEIO**, an historian of that city, died 1607. **CARLO EMANUEL**, a philologist and classical commentator, 1617-61.

VLADIMIR, four Russian princes:—**VLADIMIR**, called *the Great*, became master of the dominions of his father after assassinating his brother, Jaropolk, in 980, and commenced the civilization of Russia, and the foundation of the Christian religion; died 1005. **VLADIMIR** (the second, though not called by that title), eldest son of Yaroslav, grand duke of Kiev, became duke of Novogorod in 1038, conducted an expedition against Constantinople 1041, died 1052. **VLADIMIR II.**, his great-grandson, commenced to reign 1113, and was distinguished for his humanity and wise administration; he sustained a war with the Bulgarians, the Livonians, and the emperor Alexis Comnenus, and was the first of the grand dukes who took the title of Czar, and assumed the characters of imperial dignity; died 1125. **VLADIMIR ANDREIOVITZ**, nephew of Ivan II., is remarkable for his renunciation of the power offered to him, in favour of his cousin, Demetrius, with the view of promoting the establishment of a regular order in the succession. This occurred in 1364, and Vladimir

afterwards distinguished himself in arms against the Tartars. Died 1410.

VLADISLAS. See ULADISLAUS.

VLAMING, P., a Dutch poet, 1686-1733.

VLASTA, a Bohemian amazon, who maintained a struggle for eight years in the endeavour to establish a state ruled by women, killed 743.

VLEIEGER, S., a Dutch painter, 17th century.

VLIERDEN, LAMBERT DE, a Flemish jurisconsult and Latin poet, 1564-1640.

VLIET, WILLIAM VAN, a Dutch historical and portrait painter, 1584-1642.

VLIET, or VLITIUS, J. VAN, a Dutch jurisconsult, philologist, and poet, died 1666.

VOEL, J., a French Jesuit, 1541-1610.

VOET, GISBERT, in Latin *Voetius*, professor of divinity and Oriental languages at Utrecht; born at Hensden 1593, died 1680. He wrote against the Arminians, and against the Cartesian philosophy, with much ill-feeling and personal bitterness. His son, PAUL, was professor of law at Utrecht, and wrote several periodical works, 1619-1667. DANIEL, another of his sons, was professor of philosophy, and wrote on physiological and other subjects, 1629-1660. JOHN, son of Paul, became a professor of law at Leyden, and is au. of a valuable 'Commentary on the Pandects,' 1647-1714.

VOGEL, C., a German composer, 1756-1788.

VOGEL, J. W., a Ger. mineralogist, 1657-1723.

VOGEL, RODOLPH, a German physician and chemist, compiler of a 'Medical Library,' published between 1751 and 1771.

VOGLER, J. P., a Germ. botanist, 1746-1802.

VOGLI, J. H., an Ital. biographer, 1697-1762.

VOIGT, G., a German theologian, 1644-1682.

VOIGT, J., a Germ. bibliographer, 1695-1765.

VOIGT, J. C., a German physician, 1725-1810.

VOIS, A. DE, a Dutch painter, born 1641.

VOIS, R. DE, a French ecclesiastic, 1665-1728.

VOISENON, CLAUDE HENRY FUSEE, Abbé DE, a dramatic writer and wit, whose life presents a singular mixture of alternate devotion and licentiousness, born at the Château de Voisenon, near Melun, 1708, died 1775. The best of his romances is entitled 'L'Histoire de la Felicite;' some of his comedies were very successful.

VOISIN, J. DE, a rabbinical writer, 1620-1685.

VOISIN, or VOYSIN, D. F., chancellor of France during the Orleans regency, 1654-1717.

VOITURE, VINCENT, a poet and man of letters, advanced by Mazarin, 1598-1648.

VOLANUS, A., a Polish protestant, celebrated for his controversy with the Jesuits, 1530-1610.

VOLCKAMMER, J. C., a physician and botanist of Nuremberg, last century.

VOLCKAMMER, J. G., a physician and botanist of Nuremberg, 1616-1693.

VOLCKMANN, J. J., a native of Hamburg, known as a translator, 1732-1803.

VOLKOV, FEDOR GRIGORIEVITCH, a great Russian dramatist and actor, 1729-1763.

VOLKYR, NICHOLAS, secretary to the duke of Lorraine, and historian of Alsace, 16th century.

VOLLENHOVE, J., a Dutch poet and protestant theologian, 17th century.

VOLNEY, CONSTANTINE CHASSENEUF, Comte DE, enjoyed in the early part of this century a brilliant reputation, which, however, did not rest on such a basis either of deep learning or of solid

thought, as to secure its permanence. His most famous work, the 'Ruines, ou Méditations sur les Révolutions des Empires' (1791), is a piece of showy and even eloquent writing; but it has no real force as an exposition of the unsound and dangerous principles which it inculcates. Soon after it there appeared 'La Loi Naturelle,' a system of ethics founded on the basis of materialism. Before the publication of these works, he had done better service by his spirited and observant 'Voyage en Syrie et en Égypte;' and afterwards he was a valuable labourer in the field of Ancient Chronology. His speculations on the Oriental Tongues led to much controversy, but seem to be now held quite destitute of worth.—Volney was born in Anjou in 1757, and inherited after a time property enough to let him indulge in travelling and miscellaneous studies. He took part in the Revolutionary struggles, attaching himself to the party of the Gironde; and after the fall of Robespierre he was for some time a professor in the Ecole Normale. At first he was a favourite of Napoleon, who proposed to make him second consul; but by and by he shared in the contempt with which the emperor treated all independent thinkers. He voted in the senate for Napoleon's deposition, and was created a peer at the Restoration. He died in 1820. [W.S.]

VOLPATO, GIOVANNI, an Italian engraver and writer on the principles of design, was born at Bassano 1733, died 1802. Volpato was instructed by Bartolozzi, and was employed to make engravings from the paintings of Raphael at the Vatican. A monument by Canova has been erected to him.

VOLPATO, J. B., an Italian painter, 1633-1706.

VOLPI, GIOVANNI ANTONIO, a famous Italian scholar and Latin poet, 1686-1766. His brother, GAETANO, an editor and bibliographer, born 1689. A third brother, GIAMBATTISTA, a distinguished anatomist, taught by Morgagni, died 1757.

VOLPINI, GIAMBATTISTA, an Italian physician and disciple of Van Helmont, died 1714.

VOLTA, ALEXANDER, born at Como, Milan, 14th February, 1745; died 5th March, 1827, at Como. Educated in the public school of his native place under the eye of his father, Volta at an early age directed his attention to the phenomena of electricity. About 1775 he published an account of his electrophorus, which in the smallest size forms a source of the electric fluid, a remarkable instrument at that period in the history of electricity. In 1776 and 1777 he noticed the production of carburetted hydrogen in stagnant pools. Although probably unknown to him, Franklin had described the same fact in 1774. He showed in 1780 that the burning of some of Pietra mala is due to this gas. In 1777 he first used eudiometers to fire gases in close vessels, and invented about the same time the electric gun and pistol, and the permanent hydrogen lamp. In 1779 he became professor of physics at Pavia. In the beginning of the year 1800, Volta constructed the Voltaic pile, the most wonderful apparatus perhaps ever invented by man, since of the unparalleled truths developed by the agency of this simple invention, we have only yet seen the dawn. After this period he was made a senator of Lombardy by Napoleon, who likewise bestowed other favours upon him. But he made no figure

as a political orator, falling short in this respect even of Newton, who, during his parliamentary career, is said to have spoken only once in the House of Commons, and the solitary oration was to direct the door-keeper to shut one of the windows, through which a draught of air was projected upon the member addressing the House. Voltaire, however, never uttered a word. In 1819, he retired from his professorship to his native town, and spent the evening of his days, beloved and honoured by his fellow-citizens. [R.D.T.]

VOLTAIRE, the name capriciously assumed by FRANÇOIS MARIE AROUET, was made by him more celebrated than any other word that we read in the literary history of the eighteenth century. There was hardly any department of literature to which Voltaire did not make contributions; and, to say nothing of many efforts trifling or unsuccessful, the variety of his genius is attested by the number and diversity of the departments in which he attained celebrity. He gave to the French language some of its finest tragedies, and its only epic that is worthy of the name; a few of its liveliest novels, and many of the wittiest and most highly finished of its satirical and other light poems; several of its most spirited and judicious histories; and a large number of its most acute critical essays; and, above all, he poured out an enormous series of writings, which, though their claim to the title of philosophical may justly be questioned, passed in their time for the exposition of a true and great philosophy, and exercised on public opinion throughout Europe a tremendous and practical influence. He was a consummate master in the art of representation, owing his effectiveness much less to his great clearness and consecutiveness of thought, than to the remarkable skill and liveliness with which he puts his ideas into words: his poetical diction is very refined and terse; and his prose style is unsurpassed for its apt perspicuity, its easy and varied grace, and its brilliant turns and strokes of wit. Against this large sum of merit, there has to be set off a heavy account of literary faults, caused chiefly by a lamentable predominance of moral evil. Voltaire was a bad-hearted man: he neither loved nor revered any object except himself and his own glory; his vanity generated an insatiable malignity, and a settled unbelief in all that is true and holy; and, while his serious poetry thus became cold, his other works exhibit unrestrained indulgence in a sneering irony, which, taken along with their prevalent purpose, may be held as not unjustly imaged in Goethe's Mephistophiles. The dangerous political tendency attributed to Voltaire's writings was little more than indirect: the immediate objects of his attack were much seldomer kings than priests. He was, in fact, a bigot, a bigotted and intolerant deist. The atheism professed by some of his fellow-Encyclopedists, was regarded by him with a dislike as scornful as that with which he looked on Christianity; and if the design which he avowed, of destroying the Christian religion, occupied him almost exclusively, this was only because that faith was nominally or really prevalent, and because among its ministers were many of the enemies on whom he panted to be revenged. Trained in his youth amidst the unbelief and profligacy which pervaded the aristocratic society of Paris in the era of the Regency, he taught literature

to mock at truths which he saw mocked at in real life; and he thus became the direct agent in propagating, but the indirect and unwitting instrument in finally overthrowing, the system of opinions and conduct which disgraced that evil time.—Voltaire was the son of François Arouet, an officer in the finance department of the government, and was born at a village near Paris, in 1694. He distinguished himself in boyhood, at the Jesuit College of Louis-le-Grand, by his aptitude for learning, his malignant wit, and his inclination to scoff at religion. His godfather, a fashionable and literary abbé, introduced him at an early age into courtly circles, where he speedily learned the hollowness of everything around him, and acquired and exhibited his characteristic skill both in artful compliment and in biting repartee. He was next placed in the chambers of a lawyer, but speedily deserted them.—Indecent satirical verses having been circulated on the death of Louis XIV., the notoriety of the young Arouet caused him to be suspected (wrongfully for once) of being the author. He was confined for a year in the Bastille, where he finished his tragedy 'Œdipe,' and sketched his epic 'L'Henriade.' He was now allowed by his father to take his own way. His tragedy, proving successful, was followed by others which failed; the 'Henriade,' stolen in manuscript, as he alleged, was printed, with satirical verses which he said were interpolations. The publication, thus called surreptitious, made him famous; and the same farce was repeated so often in his literary career, that, in this case as in the rest, the whole was plainly a device of the author himself. He now experienced, much as Dryden did afterwards, the danger of associating with aristocratic rakes. A man of quality, affronting the young poet in society, was put to silence by an apt retort; he took his revenge by making his valets give the upstart a beating; Voltaire learned to fence, challenged his insulter, and was answered by an imprisonment of six months. On his release he was banished from the kingdom.—He chose to pass his exile in England, where he lived for three years (1726-1729). His French apologists say that he was here confirmed in his infidelity by his intimacy with Bolingbroke and others. No confirmation or additional instruction was needed. Hardly more reason is there for the assertion that he made himself profoundly acquainted with the English language and literature. He did learn very much of both; but he never learned anything profoundly. He became sufficiently acquainted with Shakespeare's works to ridicule them and steal from them; and he acquired English enough to write a ludicrously blundering letter, which is preserved by the biographers of Pope. In England, at all events, he learned how to publish works by subscription, and perhaps also how to conduct commercial speculations. By the English profits of an edition of the 'Henriade,' he laid the foundation of a fortune, which he afterwards increased enormously by lottery tickets, gambling in the corn trade, and lending money at usurious interest. Thus, though he soon affected to be above receiving any price for his literary works, he was a rich man for many years of his life, and a very rich one at its close.—For several years after he was allowed to return to France, Voltaire shifted his residence often, having sometimes real occasion to dread the govern-

ment. Now, besides the 'Lettres Philosophiques,' (sketched in England, and very obnoxious,) appeared his 'Histoire de Charles XII.,' and several tragedies, among which were 'Adelaide du Guesclin,' and 'Zaire' (1732), his dramatic masterpiece. In 1738 Voltaire and Madam du Chastelet, a married woman of a mathematical turn, agreed to live together, and retired to the Villa of Cirey, on the borders of Champagne and Lorraine. There they lived, studied, and quarrelled, till 1749, when the lady, who had more lovers than one, died in childhood. Her example, and Voltaire's boundless presumption, made him mistake himself so much as to publish the 'Elémens de la Philosophie de Newton.' In this retreat were composed, besides other tragedies, the two fine ones 'Mahomet' and 'Merope,' as also the 'Siècle de Louis XIV.,' and, in part at least, the 'Essai sur les Mœurs et l'Esprit des Nations.' The retirement was interrupted by visits to Paris, by several other journeys, and by a secret mission to Frederic II. of Prussia, whom Voltaire had already visited.—In 1750, on the invitation of this eccentric king, Voltaire settled at Berlin. He remained there for three years, during which he enlightened the royal circle by his wit, corrected the bad French of the royal philosopher and poet, and learned to demonstration, not only that courts are wearisome places, but that Frederic of Prussia and François Aronnet were too like each other to be really friends. This period was not prolific in new compositions.—Nor did much that was important come from his pen during the next few years, which he spent at various places in France, living for a time also in Germany, to collect materials for the 'Annales de l'Empire,' which is described as being the only one of all his works that wearies the reader.—In 1758, when he was in his sixty-fourth year, he purchased two small estates, lying not far from Geneva, though within the French frontier; and at his chateau of Ferney, in one of these, he passed the last twenty-two years of his life. Ferney was, during that time, what Abbotsford became, more worthily, in our own day, the muster-place of all the celebrities of Europe, whom the master of the mansion entertained hospitably, while he sedulously prosecuted his own literary labours. To this period, of vigorous old age, unimpeded by personal dangers, but far from being undisturbed by personal quarrels, belong very many of Voltaire's works, and some of his best. The last of his successful plays were 'L'Orphelin de la Chine,' acted a little before his retirement, and 'Tancrède,' soon after it. A crowd of other tragedies were confessed failures; and his comedies always had been so. 'La Philosophie de l'Histoire' (1765), was written as an introduction to the 'Essay on the Manners of Nations,' now completed and published; and the 'Histoire de Pierre le Grand' appeared in parts from 1759 to 1765. Thus, as one of his French biographers observes, 'To combat religion without ceasing, and to make war on all who defended it; to defend his own glory against those who attacked it; and to succour or avenge the innocent victims of human justice: all these diversified employments were far from absorbing his whole time.' There is here an allusion to a series of Voltaire's exertions, of which his vindication of the memory of Calas was the first. Though he

was doubtless led to defend the unfortunate Calvinist by regarding him as a victim of his own enemies the priests, his better feelings were keenly awakened as the long struggle proceeded, and this and several subsequent appeals of the same sort are among the best points in the conduct of the 'Philosopher of Ferney.' It should be noted, also, that, with all his frugality, he was a liberal and improving landlord, and a charitable neighbour. He quarrelled with his parish priest; but he built him a new church. Towards the end of his days, indeed, he showed a desire of reconciliation with the ministers of religion, his expression of which scandalized his infidel friends as a piece of cowardice, while the clergy were disposed to regard it as shameless hypocrisy. He seemed to look no farther than obtaining the sacraments by pretences and tricks; and he justified himself to his disciples by saying, that he wished his body to rest in consecrated ground. It was, after all, not without deception and intrigue, that his friends were able to procure this posthumous honour for the unrepenting apostle of unbelief. Having gone to Paris, where he had not been for twenty years, he died there in 1778, soon after having completed his eighty-fourth year. [W.S.]

VOLTERRA, DANIEL RUCARDI DE, a celebrated Italian painter and sculptor, 1509-1566.

VONCK, F., a Belgian advocate, known as one of the popular leaders in 1789, died 1792.

VONDEL, JOOST VON DER, a Dutch poet and dramatic writer, whose works have greatly aided in perfecting his native language, 1587-1679.

VOPISCUS, FLAVIUS, a Latin historian, who lived at Rome in the time of Diocletian and Constantine Chlorus, commencement of the 4th century. He is considered one of the best writers of the Augustan histories. His work commenced with the history of Aurelian, but his remains now extant are the lives of the four tyrants, Firmus, Saturninus, Proclus, and Bonosus; and of the three emperors, Carus, Numerianus, and Carenas.

VORAGINE, J. DE, an Italian Dominican, historian, and writer of sacred legends, died 1298.

VORST, ÆLIUS EVERARD, a Dutch physician, director of the botanic garden at Leyden, 1565-1624. His son ADOLPHUS, a physician and botanist, editor of an edition of Hippocrates. 1597-1663.

VORST, CONRAD, in Latin *Vorstius*, a Dutch theologian, successor of Arminius at the academy of Leyden, 1569-1622. WILLIAM HENRY, his son, a minister and Hebrew scholar, died 1660.

VORSTIUS, J., a Lutheran controversialist, philologist, and Hebrew scholar, 1623-1676.

VORTIGERN, a British king, elected after the departure of the Romans from this island in 454, killed in battle 485.

VOS, MARTIN DE, an eminent Flemish painter, instructed by his father and by Tintoretto. He excelled in landscapes and historical composition; died at Antwerp 1604. SIMON PAUL, another artist of this name, excelled most in hunting pieces, and flourished at Antwerp about the same time, but the dates are not ascertained.

VOSS, JOHN HENRY, a German poet and critic, who ranks also among the greatest of German translators and philologists, was born of humble parentage at Mecklenberg in 1751. He studied

under Heyne at Gottingen, and in 1809 was appointed professor at Heidelberg, in which office he died 1826. In his translations of Homer, and others of the chief classics, Voss is said to have preserved the metrical form of the original, the most minute details, and expressions of ideas, the epithets, and all the effective characteristics, with surprising fidelity. He has translated Shakspeare, but this endeavour is understood to be less successful. He was involved in many bitter controversies with Heyne, Stolberg, and Creurey. His own 'Idyls' have the reputation of being charming additions to the native literature of Germany.

VOSSIUS, GERARD, a Roman Catholic theologian and learned editor, died 1609.

VOSSIUS, GERARD JOHN, professor at Leyden and Amsterdam, celebrated for his extensive learning as a theologian and philologist, was the son of a protestant minister, and was born near Heidelberg 1577. Some of his works are still considered of great value. He was killed by falling from a ladder in his library 1649. His son, ISAAC, also bears a great name among the learned, but he was sceptical of revelation; he settled in England and became canon of Windsor, 1618-1688.

VOUET, SIMON, an eminent Fr. painter, employed in the Louvre and Luxembourg, 1582-1649.

VOULTE, JOHN, in Latin *Vulteus*, a Latin poet, born at Rheims about 1542.

VOYER, a family of distinguished Frenchmen: —RENE, Seigneur D'Argenson, a soldier and diplomatist, 1596-1651. His son and successor in the title, same name, a diplomatist and ambassador to Venice, 1623-1700. MARC RENE, son of the latter, chancellor of France, minister of police, and a great promoter of *Lettres de Cachet*, 1652-1721. His eldest son, RENE LOUIS, Marquis D'Argenson, minister of foreign affairs, distinguished as a scholar and partizan of the philosophic doctrines, author of 'Essays,' 1694-1757. MARC PIERRE, brother of the latter, successor of his father as lieutenant-general of police, and successor of M. de Breuille as minister of war, was born in 1696. His name is a conspicuous one in the history of the Orleans regency; and having strenuously opposed

the system of William Law, he was out of favour till the great financialist had fallen into disgrace. He was a patron of learned men, and D'Alembert and Diderot dedicated the *Encyclopédie* to him. He was disgraced through the influence of Madame Pompadour in 1757; died 1764. His son, RENE, a distinguished commander, flourished 1722-1782.

VOYS, A. DE, a Dutch painter, born 1641.

VOYSIN. See VOISIN.

VREE, or VREDIUS, OLIVER DE, a Flemish historian of his own country, 1578-1652.

VRIES, GERARD DE, a zealous Cartesian philosopher, flourished at Utrecht 17th century.

VRIES, JOHN FREDEMAN DE, a Dutch painter of architecture and perspective, 1527-1588.

VRIES, MARTIN GERRITSON DE, a Dutch navigator, time of Van Diemen, 1642.

VRILLIERE, LOUIS PHELIPEAUX, Marquis De La, secretary of the Orleans regency, 1672-1725.

VROOM, or VROON, HENRY CORNELIUS, a Dutch marine painter, from whose designs the tapestry in the House of Lords, representing the defeat of the Spanish armada, was executed to the order of Admiral Howard, 1566-1617.

VUEZ, A. DE, a French painter 1642-1724.

VUILLEMIN, or WILLEMIN, JEAN, a French physician and Latin poet, 16th century.

VUITASSE, C., a Fr. theologian, 1660-1716.

VULCANUS, the Latinized name of Bonaventura de Smet, a learned Fleming, 1538-1614.

VULSON, or WILSON, DE LA COLOMBIERE, MARC DE, a famous heraldic writer, who resided at Grenoble, till his domestic peace was destroyed, in the first half of the 17th century, and then took up his abode at Paris. He died in office at the court 1658. Among his works, which are of great value, may be mentioned 'Le Vrai Théâtre d'Honneur et de Chevalerie,' 2 volumes in folio, 'La Science Heroïque,' and 'De L'Office des Rois d'Armes, des Heraults et Poursuivants.'

VUOERDEN, M. A., Baron De, a French administrator, author of 'Historical Journals' relating to the history of Louis XIV., 1629-1699.

VZESLAS, grand duke of Russia, rival of Isiaslav in their civil wars, 1068-1101.

W

WAAJEN, WAASEN, or WAEYEN, JEAN VANDER, a Dutch theologian, who has the reputation of being one of the best controversialists of that country, and was counsellor to the prince of Orange, 1639-1701. His son, of the same names, who succeeded him as preacher to the university of Franeker, died 1716.

WAAL, or WÄEL, LUCAS DE, a painter of Antwerp, taught by John Breughel, 1591-1676. CORNELIUS, his younger brother, 1594-1662.

WACE, or WAICE, ROBERT, an Anglo-Norman poet and chronicler, who was canon of Bayeux, and chaplain to Henry I. of England, 12th century.

WACHTER, JOHN GEORGE, a learned German philologist and antiquarian, 1673-1757.

WACKERBARTH, A. C. COUNT VON, an Austrian field-marshal and statesman, 1662-1734.

WADING, or WADDING, LUKE, an Irish priest, who held a professorship at Salamanca, and

afterwards resided at Rome, author of a 'History of the Order of St. Francis,' and editor of several learned works, including Duns Scotus and Calaisio's Concordance, 1588-1657.

WADDING, PETER, an Irish Jesuit, who became chancellor at the university of Gratz, in Styria, author of Latin works, 1580-1644.

WADHAM, NICHOLAS, founder of the college that bears his name at Oxford, 1536-1610.

WADSTROM, or WADSTREM, CHARLES BERNARD, a Swedish engineer, memorable as a promoter of African colonization and discovery, was born in Stockholm 1746. He visited Africa in company with the botanist, Sparrman, and the mineralogist, Arrhenius, in 1787, and on coming to London was invited to give evidence before the privy council, in an inquiry tending to the abolition of the slave trade. His pamphlet on the subject led to the establishment of the English colony at Sierra Leone; died at Paris 1799. Wadstrom

added some remarks upon the negro character to the work of Norris on Dahomey.

WÆL, LUCAS DE, a Flemish painter, 1591-1676. CORNELIUS, his brother, a painter of landscapes and battle-pieces, 1594-1662.

WÆFER, LIONEL, an English adventurer, who was originally a surgeon in the army, and sailed with Dampier. The latter having quarrelled with him, put him ashore on the isthmus of Darien, where he remained some time with the Indians. He published an interesting narrative on his return home in 1690.

WÆFFLARD, ALEXIS JAMES MARIA, a French dramatic author, 1787-1824.

WAGA, THEODORE, a Polish jurist and historian of his own country, 1739-1801.

WAGENAAR, JOHN, historiographer to the city of Amsterdam, author of a 'History of Holland from the Earliest Times to 1751,' 'The Present State of the United Provinces,' 'Description of the City of Amsterdam,' and 'The Character of John de Witt placed in its True Light.' The first of these works extends to 21 vols. 8vo, and the edition of 1752-1759 is embellished with engravings, maps, and portraits, by Houbraken. Wagenaar was born in Amsterdam 1709, died 1773.

WAGENAAR, LUKE JANSEN, a Dutch pilot and writer on navigation, died 1596.

WAGENHARE, PETER DE, a religious professor and Latin poet, born about 1599, died 1662.

WAGENSEIL, JOHN CHRISTOPHER, professor of history and jurisprudence at Altorf, author of 'Tela Ignea Satanae,' which is a collection and refutation of all that the Jews have written against Christianity, 1633-1705.

WAGER, SIR CHARLES, a brave naval officer, distinguished in the reign of Anne, 1666-1743.

WÄGHORN, THOMAS, a lieutenant in the royal navy, whose name will long be held in remembrance for his achievement of the Overland route to India. He was born at Chatham in 1800, and having seen much service by sea and land in the employ of the East India Company, commenced the execution of his great project in 1827. His exertions were crowned with success, but his means and his health were both exhausted, and he died soon after receiving a meagre instalment of the thankful recognition to which he was entitled, in 1850.

WÄGNER, B., a professor of philosophy, 16th c. WÄGNER, CHARLES CHRISTIAN, a German physician and professional writer, 1732-1796.

WÄGNER, C. L., a Ger. theologian, last cent.

WÄGNER, GABRIEL, a German polemic and philosophical writer, professor of literature and poetry at Hamburg in 1696.

WÄGNER, GODEFROI, a German divine, and editor of several learned works, last century.

WÄGNER, G. F., a German jurist, born 1631.

WÄGNER, J. G., a Ger. physician, died 1759.

WÄGNER, J. J., a Swiss physician, author of a Natural History of his country, 1641-1695.

WÄGNER, LOUIS FREDERIC, a jurisconsult and numismatist of Tübingen, 1700-1789.

WÄGNER, PAUL, a magistrate and jurist of Leipzig, 1617-1697. CHRISTIAN, his son, a divine and learned writer, 1663-1698. GOTTFRIED, brother of the latter, a learned writer upon the origin of the Americans, 1652-1725.

WÄGNER, PETER CHRISTIAN, a learned German physician and naturalist, 1703-1764.

WÄGNER, TOBIAS, a learned theologian and counsellor at Tübingen, 1598-1680.

WÄGSTAFFE, THOMAS, a learned divine of the party of nonjurors, who adopted the medical profession after the revolution, and finally became a prelate: besides his Sermons, he wrote some political tracts and a vindication of Charles I., 1645-1712.

WÄGSTAFFE, WILLIAM, known as a humorous writer, physician to Saint Bartholomew's Hospital, born in Buckinghamshire 1685, died 1725.

WÄHLENBERG, GEORGE, an eminent Swedish botanist and geologist, 1784-1814.

WÄILLY, NOEL F. DE, a French grammarian, 1724-1801. His son, STEPHEN AUGUSTIN, author of a Rhyming Dictionary, 1770-1821. CHARLES, of the same family, a famous architect, 1729-98.

WÄILLY, P. J., a Fr. missionary, 1759-1826.

WÄITHMAN, JOHN, an alderman and member of parliament of the city of London, well known as an advocate of popular rights; born in Denbighshire 1765, died 1833.

WÄKE, SIR ISAAC, an ambassador of the time of James I., born at Billing, in Northamptonshire, where his father was rector, about 1575, died 1632. He wrote several works, the principal of which is his 'Rex Platonicus,' of which six editions were published.

WÄKE, WILLIAM, archbishop of Canterbury, a prelate of great learning and ability as a theologian, was born at Blandford, in Dorsetshire, 1657. He became bishop of Lincoln in 1705, and archbishop in 1716. The most remarkable circumstance in his history was his correspondence with the Jansenists, the end of which was to promote a union of the French and English Churches. Died 1737.

WÄKEFIELD, GILBERT, a classical scholar and theologian, originally a curate in the Church of England, was born at Nottingham in 1756. He left the church to accept the situation of classical teacher at Warrington, from which, in 1790, he removed to the dissenting college at Hackney. In less than a year this engagement was also brought to a close, and Mr. Wakefield gave himself up freely to opposition politics and attacks upon the religious systems, especially of the Church of England. His 'Letter to the Bishop of Llandaff' led to his prosecution and imprisonment for two years in Dorchester gaol. He was liberated in May, 1801, and died of typhus fever in the September following. He is author of several learned works, besides some of temporary interest.

WÄKEFIELD, PRISCILLA, authoress of numerous works, designed to promote the education and moral improvement of the young, was born of Quaker parents, named Trewman, in 1750, and died at Ipswich 1832. Her benevolent disposition was further shown by the foundation of savings banks, originally promoted by her for the benefit of the industrious poor.

WÄKEFIELD, ROBERT, a distin. Hebraist, and minister of the Church of England, died 1537.

WÄLBAUM, J. J., a Ger. naturalist, 1724-99.

WÄLCH, A. G., a German writer, 1736-1801.

WÄLCH, B. G., a German *savant*, 1756-1805.

WÄLCH, J. G., a German theologian and philologist, 1693-1775. His son, J. E. EMMANUEL,

a learned theologian and naturalist, 1725-1778. CHR. W. FRANÇOIS, brother of the latter, an ecclesiastical historian and theologian, 1726-1784. C. FREDERIC, a third br., a juriconsult, 1734-99.

WALDAU, G. E., a German *savant*, born 1745.

WALDEGRAVE, JAMES, earl of, an eminent statesman, governor of the prince of Wales, son of George II., author of *Memoirs*, 1715-1763.

WALDEMAR I., called 'the Great,' king of Denmark, born 1131, succeeded Eric V., 1147. His reign was illustrated by expeditions against the pirates of the Baltic, and he compelled Magnus VI., king of Norway, to sign a humiliating treaty; died 1181. WALDEMAR II., called 'the Victorious,' younger son of the preceding, succeeded his brother, Canute VI., 1202. He made many warlike expeditions into Sweden, Norway, and Germany, created a powerful navy, and revised the laws of his kingdom; died 1241.

WALDEMAR III., eldest son of the preceding, was regent from 1219 to 1231. WALDEMAR IV., third son of Christopher II., was in Bavaria at the death of his father in 1333. In 1340-4 he recovered part of his kingdom by force of arms, and obtained some further successes against Sweden in 1353 and 1357; eventually, however, he was glad to obtain peace by making some sacrifices; died 1376.

WALDENSIS, THOMAS, a learned English Carmelite, born at Walden, in Essex, about 1367. He became the champion of the church against the reformers of the reign of Henry IV., and in that of Henry V., whose favourite he was, rose to be provincial of his order and a privy councillor. Henry V. died in his arms, and he himself departed this life while attending the youthful monarch, Henry VI., in France, 1430.

WALDO, PETER. See VALDO.

WALDIS, B., a German fabulist, died 1554.

WALDKIRCH, JOHN RODOLPH DE, a Swiss juriconsult and historian, 1678-1757.

WALE, ANTHONY DE, a Flemish theologian and adversary of the remonstrants, 1573-1639. JOHN, his son, a physician and anatomist, 1604-1649.

WALES, WILLIAM, an English mathematician, who accompanied Captain Cook on his second voyage in the character of astronomer, and was finally secretary to the Board of Longitude, author of several astronomical works, 1734-1798.

WALINGFORD, RICHARD, abbot of St. Albans, known as an astronomer and historian, 14th cent.

WALKER, ADAM, an experimental philosopher and lecturer, was born in Westmoreland 1732, and brought up as a weaver, but devoting all his spare time to self-improvement, was early qualified for a place in the intellectual world. He was settled in London as a professional man in 1778, and died there in 1821. Besides his works in experimental philosophy, he invented the Eidouranian, or transparent orrery, the revolving lights in the islands of Scilly, and several useful machines. His son, WILLIAM, was also a lecturer on astronomy, and flourished 1766-1816.

WALKER, CLEMENT, a presbyterian and political writer of the time of Cromwell, was born at Cliffe, in Dorsetshire, and educated at Oxford. Previous to the civil wars he was usher of the exchequer, but at the commencement of those stirring times he became, in 1640, member of parliament for Wells. His 'History of Independency'

and 'Cromwell's Slaughter House,' were the occasion of his committal to the Tower in 1649, and he died there 1651.

WALKER, SIR EDWARD, clerk to the privy council in the time of Charles I., known as a heraldist and historian, died 1677.

WALKER, GEORGE, a dissenting minister and teacher of theology, better known as a mathematician by his 'Doctrine of the Sphere,' was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne about 1734. He was one of the ministers of the high pavement meeting in Nottingham, and, after that, theological tutor at a dissenting academy in Manchester. Died 1807.

WALKER, GEORGE, famous for his defence of Londonderry against James II., was born of English parents at Tyrone, and became a minister in the Irish Church. He was killed at the battle of the Boyne shortly after his promotion to the bishopric of Derry, 1690.

WALKER, JOHN, a minister of Exeter, author of 'An Attempt towards Recovering an Account of the Numbers and Sufferings of the Clergy who were Sequestered in the Rebellion,' d. about 1730.

WALKER, JOHN, a well-known lexicographer, was born at Friern Barnet, in Middlesex, 1732, and lived by the profession of a schoolmaster and lecturer, having, however, first studied elocution with a view to the stage. His works are a 'Critical Pronouncing Dictionary,' 'A Rhyming Dictionary,' 'Elements of Elocution,' 'Rhetorical Grammar,' 'Outlines of English Grammar,' and a 'Key to the Classical Pronunciation of Greek, Latin, and Scripture Proper Names.' Died 1807.

WALKER, JOHN, a physician and geographical writer, who, at the time of his decease, was head of the London Vaccine Institution; born at Cocker-mouth, in Cumberland, 1759, died 1830.

WALKER, OBADIAH, a Roman Catholic divine and writer on education, 1616-1699.

WALKER, R., a portrait painter, 17th century.

WALKER, S., an English divine, 1714-1761.

WALKER, T., an English actor, 1698-1743.

WALKER, T., a humorous writer, who filled the office of a police magistrate, 1784-1836.

WALKER, W., a learned divine, died 1684.

WALL, EDWARD, belonging to an ancient Irish family, was the chief promoter of the rebellion in that country in 1641, and, after the death of Charles I., succeeded the marquis of Ormond as viceroy. He was defeated by Cromwell, and escaped to France, where he died 1651.

WALL, JOHN, a physician and medical writer, chiefly remarkable for his researches to discover materials proper for china ware, and the great promoter of that manufacture in Worcester. He also discovered the virtues of the Malvern waters: 1708-1776. His son, MARTIN, an eminent physician, professor at Oxford, 1744-1824.

WALL, WILLIAM, vicar of Shoreham, in Sussex, author of a 'History of Infant Baptism,' and 'Critical Notes on the Old Testament;' died 1728.

WALLACE, SIR WILLIAM, the national hero of Scotland, is supposed to have been born about the middle of the thirteenth century. Like that of all men immortalized in the early history of nations as the vindicators of their independence, his life has been coloured and amplified by the admixture of legendary poetry with fact. It has, however, to be remarked as to Wallace, that re-

search in the documentary sources of history has tended to prove the main features of his career—that he gathered by his personal influence a large body of followers—that though of humble origin he became governor of Scotland—that he gained signal victories, and was the object of the special vengeance of the English monarch. He is generally said to have been the son of Sir Malcolm Wallace of Elderslie, near Paisley, a man of ancient family, though not of high rank. That he was himself knighted, and held the title of 'Sir,' or Sieur, is shown by the documents of the day. It is usual to speak of the higher Scottish nobility of the period as basely deserting their country and leaving the national contest to be headed by the one man who was faithful among the faithless. But it must be remembered that the nobility were men of Norman origin, whose sympathies naturally were with the court of their national leader, the Norman king of England. The northern Scots, chiefly of Saxon origin, were now made to feel the regal and aristocratic oppression under which the Saxons of England had been governed since the conquest. It is natural to suppose that Wallace's family belonged to the old gentry, who felt the ascendancy of the Normans, as Cedric the Saxon is so picturesquely made to do in *Ivanhoe*, and that the young man feeling his capacity for the task, became the leader of his oppressed countrymen, while the Norman nobles stood aside until ambition opened up for some of them a prospect of dominion in the liberated country. His first conflict with the English power is attributed to a romantic origin. Engaged in a dispute with some soldiers in Lanark, the lady of his affections afforded him refuge. She was slain by the foreigners, on whom the young lover in his turn took signal vengeance. Being thus fairly at feud with the invading power, he gathered around him a gradually increasing body of his countrymen, and was at last joined by such aristocratic leaders as Douglas, Murray, and young Bruce, when Edward sent a force to quell them in 1297. These followers had not sufficient reliance on their leader, and with few exceptions made a separate submission. Wallace, however, still keeping together his humble followers, attacked and defeated the English army on the plains of the Forth, near Stirling Bridge. The country appeared to be entirely liberated, and the successful leader carried his army across the border to make retaliation on England; a protection granted by him to the monastery of Hexham, dated 7th November, 1297, is one of the few documents relative to him which has been preserved. He assumed the title of regent of the kingdom, but the haughty nobles who had so few ties to Scotland, viewed his career with more jealousy than gratitude. Edward, who was absent during the reverses sustained by his forces, resolved, with his accustomed energy, to strike a decided blow, and on the 22d of July, 1298, the English king in person gained over him the victory of Falkirk. For some time Wallace led a wandering life, and conducted a sort of guerilla war until the year 1303, when he was taken prisoner. He was removed to London, and on the 23d of August, 1305, executed under the English treason law, with every circumstance of cruelty and ignominy that could be devised. The English

populace sympathized with his fate as that of a fellow-countryman rather than an enemy. [J.H.B.]

WALLENBOURG, JAMES DE, an Austrian diplomatist and Orientalist, 1763-1806.

WALLENSTEIN. ALBERT WALLENSTEIN, duke of Friedland, born in 1583, was the most renowned German commander during the first half of the THIRTY YEARS' WAR. He was of a noble family, and greatly increased his wealth and power by marriage. When the Danes took part in the struggle between the catholics and protestants in Germany, Wallenstein offered the emperor Ferdinand II. to raise and maintain an army of 50,000 men at his own expense, on condition that he was to have the uncontrolled command of them, and the privilege of indemnifying himself from the territories that they conquered. The emperor accepted these terms, and Wallenstein raised his army of volunteers, gained repeated victories over the Danes and their allies, and overran nearly the whole north of Germany, though he was checked by the heroic resistance of the town of Stralsund. But the violence of his proceedings, and his haughty demeanour, excited the jealousy of many of the catholic princes against him; and the emperor deposed him from his command in 1629. Wallenstein retired with calmness; relying on the promises of a favourite astrologer that he would soon be gloriously restored. This actually took place in 1632. The Swedish hero Gustavus Adolphus had appeared in the meantime on the scene of war, and had crushed the imperialist armies. Tilly the emperor's favourite general had been killed in action with him; and Ferdinand now trembling for his personal safety implored Wallenstein to resume the command. Wallenstein consented, but on terms of even more haughty independence than before. Such was the confidence that the soldiery placed in him, and such was the magic of his name, that the warlike youth of Germany crowded around his standard, and in a short time he encountered the Swedes at the head of a powerful and well-equipped army. He had the advantage over Gustavus and his Saxon allies in the early part of the campaign. He recovered several provinces from them, and defeated Gustavus when the Swedish king attacked his camp at Nurnberg. Wallenstein afterwards lost the great battle of Lutzen (Nov. 10, 1632) in which Gustavus fell; but Wallenstein re-organized his army in Bohemia, and was expected by the Austrian court to press hard on the German protestants and Swedes now that they were deprived of their great king. Wallenstein, however, remained inactive, and was accused by his enemies at Vienna of intriguing with the Swedes, with the view of making himself king of Bohemia. He was also hated on account of the comparative liberality of his religious opinions by the monks and Jesuits, who were all powerful in the emperor's councils. He was assassinated Feb. 25, 1634, by an Irishman named Butler, and some other foreign officers in his army. His murderers were rewarded by the emperor, and the vast possessions of the duke were confiscated. Historians have differed as to the reasonableness or unreasonableness of the suspicions that were entertained of Wallenstein's loyalty; but there can be no difference of opinion as to the deep atrocity of his taking off. [E.S.C.]

WALLER, EDMUND, was one of the most famous of English poets, for many years both before and after the Restoration; and his celebrity was not completely eclipsed till, in the course of the present century, our older poetical literature came to be more justly appreciated, and strength of imagination and feeling to be estimated more highly than elaborate correctness of form. Waller's works are verses of society and celebrations of public personages and events, with a large number of love-poems. Much inferior, not to Donne and Cowley only, but to several others of their class, both in imaginative force and in tenderness of emotion, he has a fine grace of fancy and diction, a wise purity of taste, and greater skill and care than almost any other poet of his age in the finishing and rounding off of his smaller compositions. His versification is exceedingly sweet; and he has unquestionable merit as a forerunner of Dryden in the improvement of the heroic couplet.—Waller, born in Hertfordshire in 1605, succeeded in childhood to a large patrimonial estate; and he added to his fortune by a wealthy marriage. It was before a second marriage that he paid unsuccessful addresses to Lady Dorothea Sidney, commemorated in his poems by the name of Sacharissa. After having been a member of the House of Commons in early youth, he sat again on the reassembling of parliament by Charles I. in 1640. At first he took his position with the party of Hampden, who was his cousin, and through whom he was connected also with Cromwell. But his vacillating temper soon showed itself; and, on the breaking out of the civil war, though he continued to sit in parliament, he was active in opposition to the proceedings of the house. In 1643 he was arrested for participation in a plot, said to have been intended for raising the Londoners on the king's behalf. Several of the plotters, and among them a brother-in-law of Waller's, were executed; and he himself escaped only through abject submission, and the most cowardly betrayal of the secrets of his friends. He was heavily fined, and banished from the country; but after the establishment of the Protectorate, Cromwell allowed him to return from France; and he took up his residence at a house he had near Beaconsfield, in Buckinghamshire. Poetical panegyrics on the Lord Protector now flowed freely from his pen; and it was quite characteristic of the man, that, on the Restoration, these were followed by verses 'To the King, on his Majesty's Happy Return.' He sat repeatedly in parliament even in his extreme old age; and, though he was neither trustworthy nor trusted, his liveliness of talk, and his felicitous readiness of wit, made him one of the favourite speakers of the house. He died in 1687, and lies buried beside Edmund Burke. [W.S.]

WALLER, SIR WILLIAM, a famous general of the parliamentary army in the civil wars, born in Kent 1597, died 1688. His career was not unsuspected by the independents, and at the restoration he became one of the members for Middlesex. He wrote a 'Vindication of his Character and Conduct,' and 'Divine Meditations.'

WALLERIUS, JOHN GOTTSCHALK, an eminent Swedish naturalist, professor of chemistry, metallurgy, and pharmacy, at Upsala, 1709-1785.

WALLIN, G., a Swedish Orientalist, 1686-1760.

WALLIS, JOHN, an eminent mathematician, who held the office of archivist and Savilian professor of geometry at Oxford, born at Ashford, in Kent, 1616, died 1703.

WALLIS, S., an English navigator in 1766-68.

WALLIUS, or VAN DER WALLE, JAMES, a Jesuit and Latin poet, French Flanders, 1599-1680.

WALLOT, J. J., a German astronomer, settled as professor at Paris, executed 1794.

WALMESLEY, CHARLES, a Roman Catholic divine and doctor of the Sorbonne, known as a mathematician, 1721-1797.

WALPOLE, SIR ROBERT, better known by his name in the House of Commons, than by his peerage title as earl of Orford, was born at Haughton, his father's family mansion, on the 26th of August 1676. His father dying in 1700, he succeeded to his estate, and entered parliament. His education like that of other country gentlemen in that age was extremely imperfect, and it has been said, that as he knew nothing of French, he and George I. who could not speak English, had to discourse on state questions in bad Latin. His main powers were a capacity for business and a knowledge of mankind. In 1708 he was made secretary at war. He was attacked, along with Marlborough, by the Tory government, which negotiated the treaty of Utrecht, and committed to the Tower on a charge of accession to commissariat speculation. With the Hanover accession came, of course, restoration of influence, and the power of triumphing over his enemies. He immediately entered on high office but the foundation of his unexampled reign of ministerial power, was in the dexterity and success with which he adjusted the losses caused by the South Sea scheme, so as to make their pressure least on those who were least culpable. From 1721 until 1742 he governed the British empire, and during that period, though more than one enemies or rivals appeared to be on the eve of bearing him to the ground, he righted himself by his own admirable dexterity. He was a friend of peace, and preserved it until a European war and his downfall came together. The country owes to his government the origin of many important projects of practical statesmanship. Among the most valuable of these was the plan for suspending the exaction of duties until commodities are brought to market, by the arrangement now so well known as the bonding system. The excise scheme, as it was termed, in which he proposed to bring this into practice, was so pertinaciously denounced by popular opinion, under the well-known cry, 'Liberty, property, and no excise,' that he required to abandon it. Among his good qualities may be counted his clemency towards his political opponents, at a desire rather to baffle them, than let them be involved in dangerous schemes. But on the other hand, there is no doubt that the charges of corruption made against him are well founded. If he carried out his objects in government he cared not how this was done, and he did much to verify his own axiom, that every man has his price. His habits and manners were coarse as those of the fox-hunters of his day, and we find his son, Horace in a party of ladies of the younger and more fastidious generation, nervously anxious lest his father should say things to drive them from the room. His first wife was a daughter of Sir John Hunt

lord mayor of London, but he afterwards married his mistress, Miss Skerret, an event which the duchess of Marlborough loudly proclaimed, but which Coxe's elaborate biography does not mention. The fatal majority against him, which showed that his power was gone, was characteristically enough in an election case. It occurred on the 2d of February, 1742. On the 9th he was created earl of Orford, and on the 11th resigned. After three years of misery from unwonted inaction and painful disease, he died on 18th March, 1745. [J.H.B.]

WALPOLE, HORACE, born in 1717, was the third son of Sir Robert. On leaving Cambridge, he travelled on the continent with the poet Gray, till the sensitive man of letters and the supercilious man of rank quarrelled and parted. For more than a quarter of a century from 1741 he sat in the House of Commons; but, though he made some speeches, he was neither a distinguished nor a useful member. Government sinecures conferred on him by his father made up his income to nearly four thousand a-year. Thus enabled to indulge his natural indolence, he spent his life in luxurious lounging; watching and satirizing his political and fashionable contemporaries, coquetting haughtily with literature and literary men, with art and artists, building at Twickenham his Gothic toy-house of Strawberry Hill, and filling it with antiquarian and ornamental nicknacks. In his seventy-fourth year, by the death of his nephew, he succeeded to the Earldom of Orford; but the peerage made no change in his habits. He died six years afterwards, in 1797.—Horace Walpole's literary productions never rise above the character of cleverness: but, in their several ways, all of them are clever; and the best of them are among the cleverest of their kind. Neither his 'Anecdotes of Painting in England,' nor his 'Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors,' would suffice to preserve the reputation which, professing to despise it, he really longed for vehemently. He attempted twice, with considerable success, the adventure of imaginative composition; in the romance of 'The Castle of Otranto,' (1764), and the exaggerated tragedy of 'The Mysterions Mother,' (1768). He was more at home in his 'Memoirs of the Reign of George II.,' and the 'Memoirs of the Reign of George III.,' the bitterness of which has some excuse in his just indignation at the ill-usage suffered by his father. But the permanence of his celebrity rests on his 'Letters,' which offer a miniature picture of society and public life for the greater part of his long life. They are cynical and ill-minded in the extreme, but always full of keen observation and lively description, and frequent in strokes of pointed wit; and the style, though really formed by great labour, possesses a masterly terseness and apparent ease. Both the *Memoirs* and the *Letters* were, by his own order, reserved from publication till after his death. [W.S.]

WALPOLE, HORATIO, Lord, brother of Sir Robert, preceding article, was born in 1678, and held several offices under government. Besides political pamphlets, he wrote an 'Answer to Bolingbroke's Letters on History.' Died 1757.

WALSH, EDWARD, an Irish physician and army surgeon, author of 'A Narrative of the Expedition to Holland,' &c.; died 1832.

WALSH, PETER, an Irish priest and political writer, who became professor at Louvain, and on his return to Ireland persuaded many of the clergy to subscribe a declaration disclaiming the pope's temporal authority; died 1687.

WALSH, WILLIAM, a gentleman of Queen Anne's household, known as a poet, 1663-1708.

WALSINGHAM, SIR FRANCIS, one of Queen Elizabeth's eminent statesmen, was born at Chislehurst, in Kent, 1536. He was first employed by Cecil as ambassador to the court of France in the period 1570-1577, and then became one of the secretaries of state, and received the honour of knighthood. In 1586, three years after he had gone as ambassador to Scotland, he formed one of the Commission for the trial of Queen Mary, and when he died, in 1590, was chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. While Walsingham was in France the massacre of St. Bartholomew took place, and his enmity to Mary Stuart was well grounded in his knowledge of the dark machinations of the Roman Catholics. Queen Elizabeth, who had a vein of humour in her composition, and frequently addressed her ministers in a sportive manner, called him her *moon*, and in such a night as threatened Europe at that time, she had reason enough to congratulate herself on having a counsellor so honest and sagacious. He possessed political knowledge and foresight in a remarkable degree, and though it is said he was puritanically inclined, no man could have drawn a more distinct line where he believed, rightly or wrongly, that the toleration of princes should cease. Walsingham deserves honourable remembrance also for the steady fidelity to his principles which he displayed at the French court, and his bold remonstrances with the king. His Despatches are highly interesting, and may be consulted in the work of Sir Dudley Digges. [E.R.]

WALSINGHAM, THOMAS, a monk of St. Albans, historiographer-royal to Henry VI., about 1440, author of English chronicles.

WALTER, JOHN, late proprietor of the *Times* newspaper, and member of parliament, deserves honourable mention as the first to raise the character of the daily press, and bring the steam engine to its aid. He was born in 1773, and undertook the exclusive management of the *Times*, in the character of joint proprietor, in 1803. The successful application of the steam engine in this enterprise dates from 1814. Mr. Walter represented Berkshire in parliament from 1832 to 1837, and was returned for Nottingham in 1841; d. 1847.

WALTER, JOHN GOTTLÖB, an eminent Prussian anatomist, 1734-1818. FREDERIC AUGUSTUS, his son, also an anatomical writer and professor, 1764-1826.

WALTHER, B., a German astronomer, d. 1504.

WALTHER, G. C., a jurisconsult, 1601-1656.

WALTHER, M., a German preacher and theologian, 1593-1662. AUGUSTIN FREDERIC, his son, an anatomist, author of a Treatise on the Tongue, 1688-1746.

WALTHER, R., a Swiss theologian and Latin poet, 1519-1586. His son, ADOLPHUS, a Latin poet of remarkable talent, 1552-1577.

WALTON, BRIAN, bishop of Chester, and editor of the London Polyglott Bible, 1600-1661.

WALTON, IZAAC, a well-known writer on ang-

ling, was born at Stafford in 1593. He died in 1683. Though his education was not a remarkably good one, and though he made in after life no pre-



"House of Isaac Walton.]

tensions to learning, he yet became one of the most popular authors of the time in which he lived. He was originally a linen-draper in London, but acquiring a competency, he was enabled to retire from business and leave town. He was a pious man, of a thoughtful contemplative turn of mind, and during the time he was in business was exceedingly fond of fishing. The river Lea was his darling haunt (still a favourite spot for Cockney anglers), and there he spent as much of his time as he could spare from his shop, in angling and contemplation. In 1653 he published his famous work, 'The Complete Angler, or Contemplative Man's Recreation.' In this work he introduced a good deal of information upon the habits of fresh water fishes, and figured with considerable accuracy many of the species of which he treats. The air of verisimilitude and unaffected benevolence which this work exhibits has made it the most popular book of its kind ever written; a popularity which after the lapse of 200 years it still enjoys amongst the lovers of the 'gentle craft.' Walton was considered the most expert fisher of his time, and has been called the father of anglers. He spent a great part of his latter years in the society of eminent divines, and has left behind him several biographical memoirs which are still highly thought of. He lived to the age of ninety. [W.B.]

WAMESE, J., a French juriconsult, 1524-90.

WANGENHEIM, F. A. J. DE, a Prussian Orientalist and writer on forest botany, 1747-1800.

WANLEY, NATHANIEL, rector of Trinity Church, in Coventry, author of 'Self-Reflection,' 1633-1680. His son, HUMPHREY, a learned literary antiquary, secretary to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and librarian to the earl of Oxford, 1672-1726.

WANSLEBEN, or VANSLEB, JOHN MICHAEL, an Oriental scholar, and traveller in Abyssinia and Egypt, born in Thuringia 1635, died 1679.

WARBECK, PERKIN, or PETER, a pretender to the English throne, who assumed the character and title of Richard, duke of York, one of the princes supposed to have been murdered in the Tower. Being defeated in arms, he was executed in the reign of Henry VII., 1499. Some obscurity still remains about his history.

WARBURTON, ELIOT B. G., an English novelist and miscellaneous writer, died 1851.

WARBURTON, JOHN, a heraldist and antiquarian, author of 'Vallum Romanum,' 1682-1759.

WARBURTON, WM., D.D., a distinguished bishop of the English Church, was born at Newark in 1698. Having acquired the elements of education at the grammar school of his native town, he served an apprenticeship to an attorney, and after the expiry of his term, opened chambers as a legal practitioner. Tiring, however, of the law, he turned his views towards the church, and was admitted to deacon's orders in 1723. The legal studies of his early life exercised a powerful influence in moulding his habits of thought as well as his treatment of controversial subjects: and to the non-professional course of his preparation for the church, must be ascribed that dislike to the routine of the regular discipline, and that pride he took in confounding the adherents to the beaten paths of theology, which formed one of the marked peculiarities in his character. Naturally of a strong, domineering temper, his arrogant dogmatism, united to great skill and power in wielding the weapons of dialectic controversy, led him into the propounding and supporting paradoxes, which with all his great learning and acknowledged excellencies, rendered him an unsafe guide. By the force of his natural and acquired talents, however, he rose to distinction in the church. In 1726, he obtained the vicarage of Greasley, and three years after, the rectory of Brant Broughton. During his residence in this latter place, he prepared several works for the press; the principal of which are—Inquiry into the Causes of Prodigies and Miracles, a Treatise on the Legal Judicature of Chancery, and some Translations. These were soon followed by other productions of a higher character—the Alliance between Church and State, which was first published in 1738, and the first volume of the Divine Legation, which appeared towards the close of the same year. Although both of these works contributed to establish his fame as a divine, it was not to either of them directly, but to another production of his able pen that he was indebted for his elevation to episcopal dignity. This was his 'Vindication of Pope's Essay on Man,' which not only introduced him to an acquaintance with that poet, but procured him the friendship of Mr. Allen of Bath, through whose influence he gained the patronage of the crown. He was successively appointed chaplain to the king, prebend of Durham, dean of Bristol, and bishop of Gloucester, in 1759. In the conduct of the controversial wars it was his delight and pride to carry on, the temper of Warburton often presented a sad contrast to the meekness of the Christian character. But with all these palpable defects, he was a man of sincere and habitual piety—of a tender conscience—of great benevolence, and a reigning zeal, which has rarely been surpassed, for the propagation of Christianity, as the greatest blessing to the human race. His death took place in 1779. [R.J.]

WARD, EDWARD, au. of 'The London Spy,' and of a poetic version of Don Quixote, 1667-1731.

WARD, BERNARD, an Irish economist, settled in Spain, and employed in the public service of that country, 1750.

WARD, JOHN, a learned writer, professor of

rhetoric at Gresham college, was the son of a dissenting minister, and was born in London 1679. He began life as an assistant schoolmaster, and having made himself known as a classical scholar and antiquary, was chosen professor in 1720; died 1758. His principal works are 'Lives of the Gresham Professors,' and 'A System of Oratory.'

WARD, ROBERT PLUMER, a miscellaneous and historical writer, best known as the author of 'Tremaine,' was born in London 1765. He commenced his professional career as a barrister, in 1790, and published his first work, an 'Inquiry into the Foundation and History of the Law of Nations in Europe,' in 1795. He entered parliament in 1802, and became under-secretary for foreign affairs in 1805; afterwards he was successively one of the lords of the admiralty, and clerk of the ordnance. He died in 1846, and the Hon. E. Phipps has since published his 'Memoirs and Literary Remains.'

WARD, SAMUEL, Margaret professor of divinity, known as a learned controversialist, died 1643.

WARD, SETH, bishop of Salisbury, eminent as a mathematician and astronomer, 1617-1689.

WARD, T., a Roman Catholic divine, 1652-1708.

WARDLAW, HENRY, founder of the university of St. Andrews; became bishop of that see in 1404, and was chiefly remarkable for his zeal in behalf of the Roman Catholic Church. He was a man of high character in other respects, but unscrupulous in his treatment of those he regarded as heretics, many of whom he sent to the stake. Died 1440.

WARDLAW, DR. RALPH, was born in Dalkeith, 22d December, 1779, a few months after which his family removed to Glasgow. Though bred in the principles of the Secession Church, he resolved to join himself to the Congregational party, and was, in 1803, ordained by his friend Mr. Ewing to be pastor in a chapel in Albion-Street: he afterwards removed to a larger place of worship in George-Street. In 1811 he was associated with Mr. Ewing as one of the tutors in the Theological Academy. Dr. Wardlaw acquired a high reputation as a theologian, and his professional merits were acknowledged by an honorary degree of D.D. His principal works are 'Discourses on the Socinian Controversy,' 'Sermons,' 'Man's Responsibility for his Belief,' 'Lectures Against Religious Establishments,' 'Lectures on the History of Joseph,' &c. He died 17th December, 1853, and his funeral was a public procession. [R.J.]

WARE, JAMES, an eminent oculist, died 1815.

WARE, SIR JAMES, called 'the Camden of Ireland,' author of works on the history and antiquities of that country, 1594-1666.

WARGENTIN, P. W., a Swedish astronomer, secretary to the Academy of Sciences, 1717-1783.

WARHAM, WM., archbishop of Canterbury and lord chancellor, was born at Okely, in Hampshire, 1460, and in 1475 admitted a fellow of New College, Oxford. His public life commenced in 1493, when Henry VII. sent him on an embassy to the duke of Burgundy; he became keeper of the great seal in 1502, but resigned this office in 1515, in consequence of the ascendancy of Wolsey, who succeeded him; died 1532.

WARING, EDWARD, professor of mathematics at Cambridge, author of an 'Essay on the Prin-

ciples of Human Knowledge,' 'Properties of Algebraic Curves,' and other works, 1734-1798.

WARMHOLTZ, CHARLES GUSTAVUS, a Swedish bibliographer, 1710-1784.

WARNER, FERDINANDO, a doctor and clergyman of the Church of England, author of a great number of works, theological, biographical, and historical, 1703-1768. JOHN, his son, a writer on prosody, and translator of the history of 'Friar Gerund,' from the Spanish.

WARNER, JOHN, bishop of Rochester, distinguished for his learning and munificence, and as a royalist at the period of the rebellion, 1585-1666. Among his charitable works may be mentioned the foundation of Bromley College, for twenty widows of royal and orthodox clergymen, and four scholarships in Balliol College for young Scotchmen.

WARNER, J., an eminent surgeon, 1717-1801.

WARNER, RICHARD, a botanist, 1711-1775.

WARNER, WILLIAM, an English scholar and poet, mentioned among the early writers to whom we owe the refinement of our language, 1558-1609.

WARNERY, C. E., a French officer and writer on tactics, in the Polish service, 1719-1786.

WARREN, C., a steel engraver, died 1823.

WARREN, SIR JOHN BORLASE, an English admiral, employed in the expedition to Quiberon, destined to assist the Vendees, was born at the seat of his family at Stapleford, in Nottinghamshire, 1754. After the Vendean expedition he joined the Brest fleet under Lord Bridport, and distinguished himself in 1798 by capturing the French squadron sent to invade Ireland. On the conclusion of peace he became a privy councillor, and was sent as ambassador to Russia; died 1822.

WARREN, SIR PETER, vice-admiral of the red, was born in Ireland 1703, and won his laurels by the capture of Louisbourg, and the total defeat of a French squadron sent to recover it, 1745-1747. In the autumn of the last-mentioned year his popularity occasioned his return to parliament as member for Westminster; died 1752.

WARSEWITZ, C. STANISLAUS, a Polish statesman, historian, and Jesuit; died 1605.

WARTON, JOSEPH and THOMAS, were brothers, and very like each other in pursuits and mental character. They share with Bishop Percy the honour of having given the first perceptible impulse to that revolution in literary taste, which dethroned Pope and the Didactic school of poetry, and led poets and critics to a renewed study both of nature and of Old English literature. The Wartons have a place, likewise, among our minor poets; but in this character even Thomas possesses but small merit. They were sons of a clergyman, who was professor of poetry at Oxford, and afterwards a vicar in Hampshire. Joseph was born in 1722, and lived till 1800. Thomas, born in 1728, died in 1790.—Dr. Joseph Warton was the more active and independent thinker of the two; and students of the principles of criticism have, since his time, estimated, more justly than did his contemporaries, the value of his 'Essay on the Genius and Writings of Pope.' It was published, in separate parts, in 1756 (the same year with Percy's Reliques) and 1782. But Warton, a poor man during all the best period of his life, was diverted from systematic study and speculation by the toils of clerical duty, and after-

wards by those of teaching. He taught for nearly forty years in Winchester School, of which for twenty-seven years he was head master.—Dr. Thomas Warton, being content to remain in the celibacy of Trinity College, Oxford, was able to devote himself without interruption to his favourite pursuits. He held the professorship of poetry for the usual ten years from 1757; and in 1785 he was appointed poet-laureate and Camden professor of history. Besides writing a good deal of poetry, and several miscellanies and pieces of humour, he creditably edited Theocritus and one of the Greek Anthologies. But his really valuable efforts were made in the criticism of Early English literature. His earliest performance of this sort was the 'Observations on the Faerie Queene of Spenser,' published in 1752, and much enlarged in 1762. His great work, 'The History of English Poetry,' appeared in three successive volumes, in 1774, 1778, and 1781. He lived to write only a small portion of a fourth volume; and the work closes abruptly near the beginning of Elizabeth's reign. It is ill-digested, desultory, and often very loose in reasoning: it contains many serious gaps, and very many positive errors, in detail. But even its mistakes and deficiencies are fewer than we might have expected from the first pioneer in so rugged a field; and the value of the book makes it well worth the trouble which has been expended on it, in corrections and additions, by its recent editors, Price and Taylor. Its antiquarian learning is very great; the poetical taste of the author is remarkably fine; and the flowing and animated eloquence, which breaks out whenever the occasion permits, makes many parts of it as interesting as anything we have of the sort. [W.S.]

WARWICK, a famous baronial name in England; the principal of those who have borne it are —GUY OF BEAUCHAMP, commonly called Guy, earl of Warwick, a party to the league against Edward II., by which the favourite, Piers Gaveston, was beheaded, 1312. RICHARD, a favourite of Henry V., distinguished in the French wars, and regent in the time of his successor; died 1439. RICHARD NEVILLE, earl of Warwick, called the King Maker, slain at the battle of Barnet 1471. EDWARD, grandson of the latter, beheaded by Henry VII. 1499.

WARWICK, SIR PHILIP, secretary to Charles I., and member of the long parliament, author of a 'Discourse on Government,' and 'Memoirs of the King' 1608-1682.

WARWICK, VIBRAND VON, a Dutch navigator, who prepared the commercial relations between Holland and the Chinese in 1606.

WASER, ANNA, a Swiss painter, 1679-1713.

WASEE, GASPARD, a learned Swiss Orientalist and antiquarian, 1565-1625. His son, JOHN HENRY, a diplomatist, 1600-1669.

WASER, H., a Swiss minister and economist, author of 'Chronologie Diplomatique,' 1742-1780.

WASHINGTON, GEORGE, was born in Westmoreland in the state of Virginia, on the 22d of February, 1732. His father was affluent, but George received merely the ordinary education of the young American colonist of the day, which was always meagre, unless when the ambitious parents sent a son to the home country. He had, however, but scanty literary or artistic tastes,

and studied only the accomplishments which aided his practical views. Though it has been questioned if he knew any language but English, it is understood that he studied French after the responsibilities of command had fallen on him, for the purpose of holding communication with the auxiliaries sent from France to join the army of independence. On the other hand, his practical acquirements were precociously developed. When but sixteen years old he was employed in surveying the vast wilderness assigned to his connection, Lord Fairfax, in the district of the Allegany mountains. He pursued the profession of a surveyor, which in a country full of estates, utterly unknown in character and extent to their owners, was a lucrative one; and he is said to have thus obtained an unconscious training for his subsequent warlike operations by acquiring a minute acquaintance with some parts of the country, and a knowledge of the general characteristics of the whole. Before he was twenty years old he received an important command, as adjutant-general of one of the military districts into which Virginia was divided to resist the Indians, and his genius entitled him to more important command in the American war with France in 1754. In a mission across the frontiers to ascertain the objects of the French, he discovered by his extraordinary sagacity the views of aggrandizement which led ultimately to the destruction of French power in America. He distinguished himself in the war which then broke out, and as all this occurred before he was twenty-three years old, his history decidedly supports the theory that the faculty of the military commander is generally developed early in life. It is believed, indeed, that many of the early calamities of that war might have been obviated if veteran British commanders had paid more respect to the sagacity of the young Virginian. In 1759 he married Mrs. Martha Curtis, a widow. She brought considerable property to add to Washington's large estates, and for some years his hands were as full of business, in the management of private property and attendance on the provincial legislature, as they ever afterwards were when he was at the head of the Union. It was one of his peculiarities that he carried out small matters with the same articulate organization as large. He slurred over nothing, and his household books, of which fac-similes have been extensively circulated, would have stamped him as a pedantic trifler, had they not exemplified the same rigid adherence to system and accuracy of detail with which he subsequently organized the government of a great nation. He took an unnoticeable but active part in his own province, in the preparations for the assertion of independence. He was appointed one of the delegates from Virginia to the first general congress in 1774, and had the command of the independent companies of the state. Still, his position had never been brilliant or ever conspicuous, and it is perhaps the most remarkable instance of that common sense which characterized the revolution, that the supreme command of the army of independence should have fallen into his hands. He became commander-in-chief on 15th June, 1775. To give his history from that period until, after completing the task assigned to him, he resigned his command at the close of the year 1783, would be to give a history of the American

war of independence. It may be only generally remarked of his career, that it was almost to the conclusion a struggle not only against the British force, but the turbulence and factiousness of those who were influential in the new states and their army. It cannot be said that the brilliancy of his achievements gave him his great influence, for he was often beaten, and it was by taking advantage of what his troops learned in hardships and defeats, that he was at last able to accomplish the sagacious and deeply planned movement by which Cornwallis was surprised and found it necessary to surrender. He was inaugurated as the first president of the United States, on the 30th of April, 1789. How he presided at the organization of a new empire, and regulated the enthusiasts, or self-seekers, who struggled for their peculiar objects, is, like his military career, matter of history. On more than one occasion, if he could not with certainty have achieved life-long despotic power, he might have acquired the flattering title of king, but it was his great merit that he sought only as much power and greatness as enabled him to do his duty, and no more. He retired from public life in 1796, and died on the 14th of December, 1799, leaving a reputation without a stain. [J.H.B.]



[Tomb of Washington.]

WASMUTH, M., a Danish Orientalist, 1625-88.

WASSE, CORNELIA WOUTERS, Baroness Von, a female writer of Brussels, 1739-1802.

WASSE, JOSEPH, a native of Yorkshire, distinguished for his classical learning, 1672-1738.

WASSENAER, N. J., a Dutch physician and historian of Europe, died 1632.

WASSENBERG, EVERARD VON, a German historian of the reign of Uladislaus IV., b. 1610.

WATELET, CLAUDE HENRY, a French painter and etcher, author of several critical works on art of considerable value, 1718-1786.

WATERHOUSE, EDWARD, an English divine, known as a heraldist and miscell. writer, 1619-70.

WATERLAND, DANIEL, a learned divine, and dignitary of the Church of England, was born at Wasely or Walesly, in Lincolnshire, 1683, and died 1740. His principal works are of a contro-

versial character, written against Jackson and Tindal: a complete edition was published in 11 volumes 8vo, 1823, by Van Milderr.

WATERLOO, ANTHONY, a Dutch landscape painter and etcher; born about 1618, died 1662.

WATERLOO, G. B., a Latin poet, 1572-1597.

WATRELOS, LAMBERT, a priest of Flanders, author of a Chronicle of Cambray, 1110-1172.

WATS, GILBERT, an English scholar, d. 1657.

WATSON, DAVID, a learned Scotchman, best known for his version of Horace, 1710-1756.

WATSON, HENRY, a gallant East Indian officer and engineer, born at Holbeach about 1737. He distinguished himself at the siege of Belle Isle in 1761, and at the capture of Havannah 1762, but in a still more memorable manner by the works of Fort William; died 1786.

WATSON, JAMES, a Scotch printer, author of a History of the Art in Scotland, died 1722.

WATSON, JOHN, a minister of the Church of England, known as an antiquarian, and historical and miscellaneous writer, 1724-1783.

WATSON, RICHARD, bishop of Landaff, author of several learned works, was born at Heversham, near Kendal, in 1737. He first distinguished himself as a natural philosopher, and in 1764 succeeded Dr. Hadley as professor of chemistry at Cambridge; in 1771 he became professor of divinity. The theological works of Bishop Watson are, 'An Apology for Christianity, in a series of Letters addressed to Edward Gibbon, Esq.,' 'An Apology for the Bible,' in answer to Paine's Age of Reason, and many miscellaneous Tracts and Sermons. His philosophical works are chiefly on Chemistry. Died 1816.

WATSON, ROBERT, a Scottish historian and professor of the *Belles Lettres*, author of a 'History of Philip II.,' born at St. Andrews about 1730, died 1780. Mr. Watson began a History of Philip III., which was completed by Dr. Thompson.

WATSON, T., a nonconformist divine, d. 1690.

WATSON, T., a catholic prelate, died 1582.

WATSON, T., a song-writer, d. 1591 or 1592.

WATSON, SIR WILLIAM, a physician of London, eminent as a botanist and natural philosopher, especially for his skill in electricity; born in Clerkenwell 1715, died 1787.

WATT, JAMES, the author of improvements in the application of steam as a motive power which have identified his name with the steam engine. Directing the force of an original genius, early exercised in philosophical research, to the improvement of the steam engine, he enlarged the resources of his country, increased the power of man, and rose to an eminent place among the illustrious followers of science and the real benefactors of the world. Watt was born at Greenock, 19th January, 1736, the son of James Watt, twenty years town councillor, treasurer, and bailie of Greenock. Being even in infancy, says M. Arago, of a delicate constitution, the early education of James Watt was in a great measure of a domestic character. His ill health seems to have led him to the cultivation of his intellect with unusual assiduity. It is said that when only six years of age, he was discovered drawing geometrical figures on the hearth with chalk, and other anecdotes related of him justify the remark which was elicited by a friend on the above occasion that he was 'a by ord'nar' wean.'

When about fourteen years of age he made an electrical machine, and there is a curious anecdote related by M. Arago, to the effect that his aunt, Mrs. Muirhead, who did not entertain the same opinion as his father of the powers of the boy, upbraided him one evening at the tea table for what seemed to her to be listless idleness;—taking off the lid of the kettle and putting it on again; holding sometimes a cup and sometimes a silver spoon over the steam; watching the exit of the steam from the spout, and counting the drops of water into which it became condensed. With the increased light imparted by a knowledge of his subsequent career, the boy pondering before the tea kettle, will, as observed by his French enthusiastic biographer, be viewed as the great engineer pre-luding to the discoveries that were to immortalize him. In 1755, Watt went to London, and placed himself under Mr. John Morgan, mathematical and nautical instrument maker, in Finch Lane, whose business it would appear lay chiefly in making and repairing the instruments made use of in the experiments in mechanics and natural philosophy. Shortly after his return from London, about 1757, when Watt had scarcely attained his twenty-first year, he endeavoured to establish himself in business in Glasgow, but owing to his not being a burgess he met with opposition from the corporation of arts and trades, who refused to allow him to set up even the humblest workshop. To the great renown of the authorities of the university, which is not under city jurisdiction, Watt was offered an asylum within the precincts of the college, where he established a shop, and he was honoured with the title of mathematical instrument maker to the university. The great men of the day—Adam Smith, Dr. Black, Dr. Dick, Professor Anderson, kindly befriended young Watt, and the more intelligent students were his intimate companions. The revival of commercial and manufacturing enterprise in Britain had about this time directed attention to steam as a motive power. As early as 1761 or 1762, Watt made some experiments on the force of steam. But the event to which his invaluable discoveries may be most distinctly assigned took place in the session of 1763-64, when Professor Anderson sent him a model of Newcomen's steam engine to repair. He soon repaired the model, which exists to this day in the museum of the natural philosophy class. While working at these repairs, he was led to detect the imperfections of the machine itself, and to investigate those properties of steam upon which its action depends. About this time he left the college and took up his abode in the town previous to his marriage with his cousin, Miss Miller, the daughter of a 'freeman,' in the summer of 1764. It is not possible to enter here on the nature of Watt's improvements in the steam engine, or to estimate their economical advantages; we must refer to treatises on the steam engine for information on these points. Suffice it here to say, that Watt's invention of a separate condenser, and the necessary modifications of the arrangements of the mechanism of the engine, were in their main features completed as early as 1765. In 1768, the first patent was applied for, and obtained 5th January, 1769. Dr. John Roebuck, the founder of Carron Iron Works, who had aided Watt in pre-

paring his third working model, was a sharer in this patent. Roebuck's affairs got embarrassed in the summer of 1769, and Watt was for the time deprived of the means of prosecuting his inventions. He dedicated himself, however, with great credit to general engineering and surveying during the interval which elapsed before the opportunity presented itself of his finally devoting himself to the carrying out of his improvements in the steam engine. It was while engaged in the greatest engineering work undertaken by him, the surveying and estimating a line of canal between Fort William and Inverness, since executed by Telford on a larger scale than was then proposed, that Watt, in 1773, having been bereaved of his wife, determined to accept an invitation from Matthew Boulton, the founder of Soho, to settle in England. Watt's connection with Boulton commenced early in the year 1774, and they remained in partnership till 1800, when Watt retired from business, but their friendship continued undiminished until Boulton's death. Of the spirited manner in which Boulton conducted the mercantile department of the establishment, some idea may be formed from the fact, that upwards of £47,000 was spent before the patentees began to receive any returns; but at length their remuneration began to pour in, and in no scanty stream. In Cornwall and other mining districts, especially where coal was not abundant, the new engines speedily replaced the old; but down to 1794 the introduction of the steam engine into other three mining districts had been comparatively slow, and it has been stated, that at the expiration of the patent the aggregate power of the engines employed in London was not more than 650 nominal horse power; in Manchester about 450 horse power, and in Leeds about 300 horse power. As above alluded to, a volume would not suffice to exhaust Watt's professional biography, and we must leave our readers to inquire into this elsewhere. Of the private character of the great engineer a most pleasing account is given by Lord Jeffrey, who observes: 'Perhaps no individual in this age possessed so much and so varied exact information, had read so much, and remembered what he had read so accurately and well. He had infinite quickness of apprehension, a prodigious memory, and a certain rectifying and methodizing power of understanding, which extracted something precious out of all that was presented to it.' In social conversation he allowed his mind, like a great cyclopædia, to be opened up on whatever subject might best suit the taste of his associates; and he made everything so plain, clear, and intelligible, that, it is remarked, scarcely any one could be conscious of any deficiency in their own capacity in his presence.—Of a generous and affectionate disposition, he was considerate of the feelings of all around him, and gave the most liberal assistance and encouragement to all young persons who showed indications of talent, or who applied to him for patronage and advice. As his death approached, he was perfectly conscious of his situation, and calm in the contemplation of it, expressing his thankfulness for the length of days with which he had been blessed. He died at Heathfield, near Soho, Birmingham, on the 25th August, 1819. He was fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh; correspondent of the French Insti-

tute, and an LL.D. of Glasgow university. By public subscription a monument was erected to him in 1824 in Westminster Abbey, one of the best of Chantrey's works. The countenance of this statue has been characterized as the 'personification of abstract thought.' Other statues by Chantrey adorn George's Square, Glasgow, the University Museum, and the chapel at Handsworth, erected by Watt's only son, who survived him, and who is since dead. [L.D.B.G.]

WATT, ROBERT, a Scotch physician, author of professional works, and of the well-known index of British and foreign literature, entitled 'Bibliotheca Britannica,' 1774-1819.

WATTEAU, ANTHONY, an eminent French landscape painter, b. at Valenciennes 1684, d. 1721.

WATTS, ISAAC, D.D., was a native of Southampton, where he was born on 17th July, 1674. His father was a dissenter, and living at a time when nonconformity was a crime, he several times suffered heavy penalties, both by fine and imprisonment. Isaac early displayed a remarkable precocity; and his greatest delight while a mere child, consisted in reading simple story books. At the age of four he began to learn Latin, and at seven, had attracted no small attention by his talent for versifying. His proficiency in classical studies was so much above the average scholarship of school boys, that some wealthy individuals, desirous of encouraging so gifted a youth, offered to bear the expenses of his education at one of the universities, if his father would have consented to his entering the established church. Prevented by conscientious scruples from accepting this generous offer, the father placed Isaac at a dissenting academy, under the care of the reverend Mr. Rowe, an independent clergyman, eminent both for his piety and learning. At the age of twenty, his academic course was finished, but instead of commencing an active course of preaching, he resolved, with a rare exercise of humility, and distrust of his fitness for the pulpit, to return to his father's house, with a view of acquiring, during a season of religious retirement, those higher qualifications for the duties of the ministry, which no course of academic instruction, however extensive or varied, can supply. It was during this period that he first tried his poetic talents in the composition of sacred poetry; and so much were these sacred songs admired, that on their being collected and published in a little volume, they were unanimously adopted as the hymn-book of the independent chapel where his father worshipped.—After a retirement of two years under the paternal roof, he accepted an invitation from Sir John Hartopp, Bart. of Stoke-Newington, to undertake the office of tutor to his son. In this situation, he enjoyed ample opportunities for self-improvement; and while he was most conscientious in attending to the interests of his youthful charge, he pursued his own studies at the same time, with indefatigable industry; increasing his familiarity with the Hebrew and Greek Scriptures,—perusing the works of the most eminent biblical writers and divines,—forming abridgments of many, and endeavouring to digest his acquired knowledge by the methods he afterwards described in his 'Improvement of the Mind.'—In 1698, Watts entered upon the duties of the ministry, as assistant to Dr. Chauncey, pastor of the inde-

pendent church, Mark Lane, London; and on the death of that clergyman, was chosen to succeed him on 8th March, 1702. Under the auspices of this eloquent and fervid young preacher, the congregation rapidly increased, and continued for several years in the most flourishing condition, when an alarming illness, brought on by his vehement style of oratory, threatened to put a premature period to his life and usefulness. By due care and attention he recovered; but his physical energies were so much impaired, that he was obliged, first, to employ an assistant, to relieve him of some part of his ministerial duties; and then afterwards, on the recurrence of a violent fever, which gave a severe shock to his enfeebled constitution, he had, at his own desire, Mr. Price associated with him as colleague in the pastoral charge of his congregation. Compelled soon after to resign his public office, he went on a visit to the house of his friend, Sir Thomas Abney, knight and alderman, at Abney Park, Stoke-Newing-



[Abney Park, the residence of Isaac Watts.]

ton; and that visit, though designed at first to be for a few days, was prolonged to a residence of more than thirty years. In this hospitable mansion he received all the tender and assiduous attention which his infirmities required; and which were sweetened by the pleasures of cultivated society and Christian friendship. In 1728, the universities of Edinburgh and Aberdeen simultaneously conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor in Divinity. Seldom has such a title been bestowed on one so worthy to receive it. Dr. Watts' range of knowledge was almost unbounded, and although theology was of course the chief subject of his study, he had mastered the whole circle of the sciences. Dr. Watts holds a respectable rank in the list of British poets. His poetry is chiefly of a devotional cast, and in regard to his hymns, Dr. Johnson has pronounced this high eulogium, 'That for children he condescended to lay aside the scholar, the philosopher, and the wit to write little poems, systems of instruction adapted to their wants and capacities.' Dr. Watts died on 25th November, 1748, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. [R.J.]

WAYNFLETE, WILLIAM OF, so called from his birth-place, in Lincolnshire, was the eldest son

of Richard Patten or Barbour. Commencing his distinguished career as head master of Winchester school about 1429, he became provost of Eton, then in course of foundation by Henry VI., 1442, bishop of Winchester 1447, and lord high chancellor 1456. He founded Magdalen College, Oxford, and, though a true Lancastrian, was highly honoured by Edward IV.; died 1486.

WEAVER. See WEEVER.

WEBB, F., an English writer, 1735-1815.

WEBB, P. C., an antiquarian, 1700-1770.

WEBBE, GEORGE, a native of Wiltshire, who became bishop of Limerick, and died in the castle of that town, where the rebels had imprisoned him, in 1641. He is the author of several religious works, the principal of which is entitled 'Practice of Quietness, directing a Christian to Live Quietly in this Troublesome World.'

WEBBE, SAMUEL, a great English musician and composer, was born in 1740. In his boyhood he was indentured to a cabinet-maker, but after the termination of his apprenticeship he devoted himself entirely to the study of music. At twenty-six years old he gained a gold prize medal for the best canon from the Catch Club, and from the years 1765 to 1792 he had no fewer than twenty-seven medals awarded to him from the same club for glees, canons, odes, and catches. It was for this club that Webbe composed the famous glee 'Glorious Apollo.' His compositions of the class mentioned amount to one hundred and seven. He composed, besides masses (he was a Roman Catholic) anthems, songs, &c., many of which are still sung. He died in 1817. [J.M.]

WEBBER, JOHN, an ingenious artist, who was appointed draughtsman in the last expedition of Captain Cook; born in London 1751, died 1793.

WEBBER, Z., a Dutch theologian, died 1697.

WEBER, ANANIAS, a German theologian, preacher, and controversial writer, 1596-1765.

WEBER, CARL MARIA VON, one of the greatest of German musicians, was born at Eutin in Holstein, in December, 1786. In 1797 he was taken to Salzburg and placed under the tuition of Michael Haydn, (brother of the illustrious composer), and here he published his first works. Soon after this he went to Munich, where he received lessons in singing from Valesi, and in composition from M. Kalcher, under whose supervision he wrote music for an opera 'The Power of Love and Wine.' In 1800 his opera the 'Wood Maiden' was brought out, in 1801 'Peter Schlemihl,' and soon after 'Rubezahl,' which afterwards appeared as the composition of Rode. In 1802 he set out on a professional tour through Germany, and in 1806 he went by invitation to Carlsruhe, where he produced several symphonies and concertos. At Darmstadt he composed his 'Abon Hassan,' and from 1813 to 1816 he was director of the opera at Prague. In 1822 he brought out at Berlin his greatest work, 'Der Freischutz,' which produced an immense sensation in the north of Germany, and wherever it was performed. It was put on the stage in London on the 23d of July, 1824. In November, 1823, Weber produced at Vienna his opera of 'Euryanthe,' and in 1825 he accepted from Mr. Charles Kemble the offer of £500 to compose an opera for the English stage. This opera was 'Oberon,' which was brought out at

Covent Garden theatre, conducted by Weber himself, on the 12th of April, 1826. Soon after unmistakable symptoms of pulmonary disease presented themselves, and the health of the great composer sank rapidly, and his illustrious career closed on the 5th of June, 1826, when he was found lifeless in his bed. He was buried in the Roman Catholic chapel, Moorfields, permission to inter him in St. Paul's cathedral having been refused on account of his religion. [J.M.]

WEBER, EMMANUEL, a German historian, poet, and jurisconsult, died 1726.

WEBER, G., a German *savant*, 1632-1698.

WEBER, HENRY WILLIAM, a miscellaneous writer and archaeologist, was born at St. Petersburg of German parents in 1783, and having been educated at Edinburgh and Jena for the medical profession, finally settled in Scotland as an author. His principal works are—'Metrical Romances of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Centuries,' 'Explication of Northern Antiquities,' 'The Battle of Flodden Field,' and an edition of 'Beaumont and Fletcher.' Died 1818.



[Birth place of Daniel Webster.]

WEBSTER, DANIEL, was born at Salisbury in the state of New Hampshire, on the 18th of Jan., 1782. He was a child of the wilderness, and but for the New England system of education, which pushed, even then, the means of instruction into remote solitudes, he would never have been enabled to bring his great faculties to bear in public life. His acquirements were always scanty when compared to the great intellectual force with which he could apply them. He studied for the law in the joint capacity of attorney and barrister after the American fashion, and in 1807 removed from the obscure village of Bosceawen to a larger field of exertion in Portsmouth, the chief town of the state. He was a great forensic orator, and his career at the bar was connected with many leading cases of great public and constitutional interest. In 1812 he became a member of congress, and at once took up a marked, though not a popular position, as he was opposed to the policy of the war with Britain. In connection with this struggle he was thrown into a contest which, reappearing at intervals, occupied more or less a great portion of his legislative exertion. The necessities of the war first suggested large projects for creating a state bank, and an expansive currency, which were opposed by Webster as likely to nourish the American failing

of reckless speculation. His policy of watching and adjusting the currency frequently saved the United States from monetary danger, and a remarkable instance of his wise strictness occurred, when by his exertion the payment of revenue in district paper, ever fluctuating, and sometimes 25 per cent. under its nominal value, was abolished, and payments required in States currency. When the question of the rechartering of the bank came back for discussion in 1832, he thought that changes in the constitution of the establishment, and in the wealth and population of the country, justified the measure, and he was ranged among its supporters. In 1826 he became a member of the senate, and was rechosen in 1833. From that time he filled for nearly twenty years the state offices nearest to the highest. That he should have been president, was the natural expectation of other nations, and his disappearance from the scene without having reached that distinction, is one of the instances which show that the Americans, perhaps wisely, are jealous of seeing very clever men in that powerful position. Webster died at Boston on the 24th of October, 1852. [J.H.B.]

WEBSTER, JOHN, an Engl. dramatist, 17th c.

WEBSTER, NOAH, the famous American lexicographer, was born in 1758, at West Hartford, and was descended from one of the earliest English settlers in that colony. Having studied for the law he was called to the bar in 1781, and devoted the whole remainder of his life to literary and professional avocations. Besides his 'Dictionary of the English Language,' a work of amazing industry and research, he wrote 'Sketches of American Policy,' 'The Grammatical Institute,' and other works. He also conducted one of the daily papers of New York. Died 1843.

WEBSTER, THOMAS, a native of the Orkneys, known as professor of geology in the London University, and a writer on that science, 1773-1844. His 'Encyclopædia of Domestic Economy' may be considered the result of his acquaintance with Count Rumford, in whose researches he participated.

WEBSTER, WILLIAM, an English divine, editor of the Life of General Monk, &c., 1689-1758.

WECKERLIN, G. R., a German poet and political negotiator, 1584-1651.

WECKHERLIN, G. L., a publicist and miscellaneous writer of Wirtemberg, 1739-1792.

WEDDERBURN. See ROSSLYN.

WEDEL, C. H., a Prussian general, 1712-1782.

WEDEL, GEORGE WOLFGANG, a German physician and writer of many learned works, 1645-1721. His son, STEPHEN HENRY, a physician, 1671-1709. J. ADOLPHUS, brother of the latter, same profession, 1675-1748. JOHN WOLFGANG, of the same family, a learned botanist, 1708-1757.

WEDGWOOD, JOSIAH, famous for his improvement of the English pottery manufacture, was born at Newcastle-under-Lyne, where his father was engaged in that branch of business, in 1730. He was well versed in natural philosophy, and produced his valuable results after numerous experiments upon the various kinds of clay and colouring substances, joined to a taste for art. He was the benefactor of his country in many other important matters, more especially in the promotion of the grand trunk canal, engineered by Brindley, and of a road through the potteries, died 1795.

WEENINX, or WENIX, J. B., a Dutch painter, remarkable for the versatility of his powers, 1621-1660. His brother, JOHN, who excelled in hunting pieces and still life, 1644-1719.

WEERDT, ADRIAN DE, a Flemish landscape painter, flourished at Brussels, 16th century.

WEERDT, SEBALD DE, a Dutch navigator, who was killed at the isle of Ceylon 1603.

WEEVER, or WEVER, JOHN, an industrious antiquarian, supposed to have been born in Lincolnshire in 1576, died 1632. His work is the well-known 'Funeral Monuments of Great Britain,' originally published in 1631.

WEGELIN, JAMES, a native of St. Gall, author of a 'Universal History,' and of a 'Memoir on the Philosophy of History,' 1721-1793.

WEICHMANN, C. F., a German writer, author of 'The Unedited Poetical Productions of the Most Celebrated Writers of Lower Saxony,' died 1769.

WEIDLER, J. F., a Germ. astron., 1691-1755.

WEIGEL, CHRISTIAN EHRENFRIED, a German physician, distinguished as a botanist, last century.

WEIGEL, ERHARD, an eminent German astronomer and mathematician, 1625-1699.

WEIGEL, V., a German theologian, 1533-1588.

WEILLER, G., a German philosopher, d. 1826.

WEIMAR, ANNE AMELIA, duchess of, daughter of the duke of Brunswick, distinguished by her patronage of literature, died 1807.

WEINBRENNER, FREDERIC, a German architect and friend of Lavater, distinguished as a man of taste and writer on science, 1766-1826.

WEINREICH, V., a German *savant*, 1552-1622.

WEISE, C., a German writer, 1642-1708.

WEISHAUP, ADAM, a famous name in the history of secret societies, was a professor of canon law in the university of Ingolstadt. He was born in 1748, and educated among the Jesuits, quarrelling with whom caused him to propose a counter association of the good and enlightened of all nations. The society organized in pursuance of this design, began working in 1776, and was finally known as the Society of *Illuminati*. In its foundation, an endeavour was made to combine all the working advantages and most striking symbols of Freemasonry and Jesuitism; from the latter, its statutes of implicit obedience, and its espionage was derived; from the former its order and ritual, but modified by the revolutionary ends which its leaders really proposed. This society was suppressed by the elector of Bavaria in 1783, and Weishaupt, quitting Ingolstadt, went to Gotha, where he was honoured with the dignity of Aulic counsellor. He died in 1822, and left several works illustrating the history of the *Illuminati*, and his views concerning the progress of society, and 'Moral Perfectionability.' The Abbe Barruel and Professor Robison wrote exaggerated reports of this and the many similar movements of the period. See further in the article SAINT MARTIN. [E.R.]

WEISS, F. R., a Swiss statesman, 1751-1802.

WEISSE, CHRISTIAN FELIX, a miscellaneous German writer and dramatic poet, author of several successful plays, and of songs and odes which are highly spoken of by the German critics. Weisse likewise acquired great popularity as a writer of works for youth, 1726-1804.

WEITZ, J., a Prussian philologist, 1576-1642.

WELCHMAN, EDWARD, a digitary of the

church, author of an 'Illustration of the Thirty-Nine Articles,' and a 'Defence of the Church of England,' 1665-1739.

WELD, THOMAS, an English cardinal, whose father, of the same name, was founder of the Roman Catholic college at Stoneyhurst, 1773-1837.

WELDON, JOHN, an organist and distinguished composer of cathedral music, died 1736.

WELLER DE MOLSDORF, JEROME, a German theologian, distinguished for his piety and his connection with Luther, 1499-1572. JAMES, of the same family, an Orientalist and theologian, author of a Greek Grammar, 1602-1664.

WELLESLEY, RICHARD COLLEY WELLESLEY, marquis of, was born at Dublin on 20th June, 1760. He became in youth a very accomplished scholar and gave in early life greater promise of distinction than his renowned brother the duke of Wellington. He was an active member of the Irish House of Lords until the union, and at the same time had a seat in the English Commons. He was brought first into notice by his views on the regency question, which pleased George III. He received a British peerage as Baron Mornington, and the Irish title of marquis of Wellesley. It was in the year 1797 that the career in which he was destined to shine, was opened to him by his appointment as governor-general of India. It seemed at first no favourable prognostic of his career that just after the calamities which had occurred from intrusting a royal duke with the command for which he was unfit, and while a repetition of the same mistake was producing its fruits under the brother of the prime minister, Wellesley passing over veteran officers who had performed great achievements, should intrust high command to his young brother, Arthur. Whether fortuitous or wisely calculated, the result was fortunate for the British rule in India at a very critical time. The government of Wellesley and his brother's victories form the second great epoch after the operations of Clive and Hastings in the acquisition of the British Indian empire. Though he desired to return earlier, he was prevailed on to remain governor-general until the year 1803. He held several offices after his return, and was from 1821 to 1828 governor-general of Ireland. He died on 20th December, 1842. [J.H.B.]

wards duke of Wellington, was born at Dangan Castle in Ireland, on May 1, 1769.—Marshal Ney, Goethe, and several of the greatest men of the age were born in the same year. His father was Lord Mornington, an Irish nobleman, but he was of Norman blood, being lineally descended from the standard-bearer to Henry II. in his conquest of Ireland in the year 1100. His elder brother, who succeeded to the family honours, was a man of great genius and capacity, who afterwards became governor-general of India, and was created Marquis Wellesley. Thus the same family had the extraordinary fortune of giving birth to the statesman whose counsel and rule preserved and extended our empire in the Eastern, and the hero whose invincible arm saved his country and conquered Napoleon in the Western world. Young Arthur Wellesley, after having received the elements of education at Eton, was sent to the military school of Angers in France to be instructed in the art of war, for which he already evinced a strong predilection. He received his first commission in the army in the 33d regiment, which to this day is distinguished by the honour then conferred upon it. The first occasion on which he was called into active service was in 1793, when his regiment was ordered abroad, and formed part of the British contingent, which marched across from Ostend under Lord Moira, to join the allied army in Flanders. He bore an active part in the campaign which followed, and distinguished himself so much in several actions with the enemy, that though only a captain in rank, he came at length to execute the duties of major, and did good service in several well-fought affairs of the rear guard in which he bore a part. Though the issue of the campaign was unfortunate, and it terminated in the disastrous retreat through Holland in 1794, yet it was of essential service in training Wellesley to the duties to which he was hereafter to be called, for it was with an army at one time mustering 90,000 combatants that he had served; and his first initiation into the duties of his profession was with the great bodies which he was afterwards destined to command, and his first insight into war was on a great scale, to which his own achievements were one day destined to form so bright a contrast. After the return of the troops from Holland, the 33d regiment was not again called into active service till 1799, when it was sent out to India, to reinforce the troops there on the eve of the important war, in which Lord Wellesley, his elder brother, who was now governor-general, was engaged with the forces of Tippoo Saib. Young Wellesley went with them, and on his way out his library consisted of two books, which he studied incessantly, the Bible, and Cæsar's Commentaries. On landing, his regiment, of which he had now become lieutenant-colonel, was so conspicuous for its admirable discipline and the perfection to which the commissariat and all the arrangements connected with it had been brought, that it was specially noticed by General Harris, the commander-in-chief. Previous to the assault of Seringapatam, Tippoo Saib's capital, Wellesley was intrusted with the command of a nocturnal attack on an outwork which proved unsuccessful, from the troops missing their way in the dark and getting into a deep water-course which proved to



[Dangan Castle, the birth place of Wellington.]

WELLINGTON. ARTHUR WELLESLEY, after-

be impassable. General Baird, however, the second in command, gave him next day an opportunity of renewing the attack, which he did with entire success. His regiment was not engaged in the assault which followed on May 4, when the town was taken; notwithstanding which, he was next day appointed governor of it, a promotion obviously done to gratify the governor-general, and deservedly felt as an undeserved slight by the gallant hero who had conducted and headed the assault. Whatever opinion may be formed on the merits of this appointment, one thing is perfectly clear, that Col. Wellesley immediately gave decisive proof of his entire adequacy to the discharge of the important duties to which he was called. Seringapatam was soon put in a respectable position of defence, the disorders consequent on the storm arrested, and the administration of the new dominions acquired for the Company put on the best footing. Ere long he was called to more active duties. Doondiah Waugh, a noted freebooter, having collected 5,000 horse, the wreck of Tippoo's forces, had renewed the war in the upper provinces, and was levying contributions in all quarters from the inhabitants. Col. Wellesley, upon this, put himself at the head of 1,400 horse, partly European and partly native, with which he pursued the Mysore chief. After undergoing incredible fatigues he at length succeeded in coming up with him and bringing him to battle. The result was soon settled, Doondiah was defeated and slain, and the first intelligence his partizans received of his death, was by seeing his dead body brought back lashed to a galloper gun. On this occasion, Col. Wellesley charged the Mysore horse in person at the head of the British dragoons. This brilliant achievement was the prelude only to still more important achievements. War having broken out in 1803 between the East India Company and the Mahrattas, General Wellesley, to which rank he had now been promoted, received the command of one of the armies destined to operate against them. After having stormed the strong fortress of Ahmednagur, which lay on the road, he came up with the Mahratta force, 30,000 strong, posted at the village of ASSAYE. Wellesley's forces, at the moment, did not exceed 4,500 men, of whom only 1,700 were European; and the half of his army, under Col. Stevenson, was at a distance, advancing by a different road, separated from his own by a ridge of intervening hills. But justly deeming the boldest course in such critical circumstances the most prudent, he took the resolution of instantly attacking the enemy with the small body of men under his immediate command. The result showed the wisdom as well as heroism of the determination. After a desperate struggle, in which he himself charged a Mahratta battery at the head of the 74th regiment, the vast army of the enemy, which comprised 18,000 splendid horse, was totally defeated, all their guns, 97 in number, taken, and their army entirely dispersed. It need hardly be said that this great victory had a material effect in breaking the power of the Mahrattas, and compelling them to conclude a most glorious peace, which closed Marquis Wellesley's administration. General Wellesley was made a Knight of the Bath for this victory, and he returned to England Sir Arthur

Wellesley. His next employment was at the expedition under Lord Cathcart to Copenhagen, in 1807, on which occasion he commanded a division of the army. He was not engaged in the siege, but commanded a corps which was detached against a body of Danes, 12,000 strong, who had collected, in the rear of the British force, in the island of Zealand. They were dispersed without much difficulty by a body of 7,000 men under Sir Arthur Wellesley. After the fall of Copenhagen he returned to England, and was nominated soon after to the command, in the first instance, of an expeditionary force of 10,000 men, which was fitted out at Cork, to co-operate with the Portuguese in rescuing their country from the tyrannic grasp of the French emperor. It was intimated to him, however, that Sir Harry Burrard and Sir Hew Dalrymple would, as soon as they arrived, supersede him in the command; and his friends urged him not to accept a subordinate command after having commanded great armies in the East. But Sir Arthur replied in a noble spirit:—"I have, as we say in India, eaten of the king's salt; and I will serve his majesty in whatever situation he may be pleased to place me, be it supreme or inferior." The expedition set sail in June, 1808, and landed on the coast of Portugal, when they were soon assailed by General Junot, who had marched out of Lisbon, with 19,000 men, to drive him into the sea. The British force consisted of 16,000, and, as this was the first time the troops of the rival nations had met in the peninsula, great interest was attached to the conflict. The French were defeated after a sharp action; and Sir Arthur had made preparations to follow up his victory by marching the same evening to Torres Vedras, where he would be between Junot and Lisbon, and would either drive him to a disastrous retreat or force him to surrender. But at this critical moment, when the order had just been despatched for this decisive movement, Sir H. Burrard arrived and took the command.—He belonged to the old school, with whom it was deemed enough to fight one battle in one day, and he gave orders to halt. Junot, in consequence, hastened back to Torres Vedras, without losing an hour, and regained the capital. Sir H. Dalrymple soon afterwards arrived and concluded the famous convention of Cintra, by which the French evacuated the whole of Portugal. That convention excited unbounded indignation in England at the time; but Sir A. Wellesley justly supported it, for, when the opportunity of cutting off Junot from Lisbon had been lost, it was the best thing that could be done. Next year, still more operations were undertaken. Sir Arthur, who had now been appointed to the sole command of the army in Portugal, landed at Lisbon on April 4, and by his presence restored the confidence which had been much weakened by the disastrous issue of Sir John Moore's campaign in the close of the preceding year. His first operation was to move against Marshal Soult, who had advanced to Oporto, with 20,000 men, and taken that city. By a bold movement he effected the passage of the Tagus, under the very guns of the enemy, and drove the French to so rapid a retreat, that he partook of the dinner which had been prepared for Marshal Soult! The French general, by abandoning all his guns and baggage, effected his

retreat into Galicia, but not without sustaining losses as great as Sir John Moore had done in the preceding year. He next turned towards Spain, and having effected a junction with the Spanish general, Cuesta, in Estramadura, their united forces, 60,000 strong, but of whom only 20,000 were English and Portuguese, advanced towards Madrid. They were met at Talavera by King Joseph at the head of 45,000 of the best French troops in Spain. A desperate action of two days' duration ensued, which fell almost entirely on the English and Portuguese, as the Spaniards, who were 38,000 in number, fled at the first shot. The French were in the end defeated with the loss of 8,000 men and 17 guns; but the fruits of victory were in a great measure lost to the English by the arrival of Marshals Soult, Ney, and Mortier, with the whole forces in the provinces of Galicia, Leon, and Asturias in their rear, which forced them to retreat to the Portuguese frontier. But one lasting good effect resulted from this movement, that these provinces were liberated from the enemy, who never after regained their footing in them. The year 1810 witnessed the invasion of Portugal by a huge French army, 80,000 strong, under Marshal Massena, which, after capturing the fortresses of Ciudad Rodrigo, and Almeida, penetrated into the very heart of that country. Sir Arthur, who had now been created Viscount WELINGTON, had only 35,000 men under his command, with which, it was impossible to prevent the fall of those fortresses. But he took so strong a position on the ridge of Busaco that he repulsed, with great slaughter, an attack upon it by two corps of the French army, and when at length obliged to retire, from his flank being turned after the battle was over, he did so to the position of *Torres Vedras*, thirty miles in front of Lisbon, which, by the advantages of nature and the resources of art, had been rendered impregnable. Six hundred guns were mounted on the redoubts, which was defended by 60,000 armed men. After wasting five months in front of this formidable barrier, the French general was forced to retreat, which he did closely followed by Wellington to the Spanish frontier. There Massena turned on his pursuer, and he re-entered Spain with a view to bring away the garrison of Almeida, which was now invested; but he was met and defeated at Fuentes d'Onore by Wellington, and forced to retire without effecting his object to Ciudad Rodrigo. The remainder of the year 1810 and the whole of 1811 passed over without any very important events, although a desperate battle took place in the latter year at Albuera, where Marshal Soult was defeated with the loss of 7,000 men by Marshal Beresford, in an attempt to raise the siege of Badajoz, which Wellington was besieging. He was compelled to desist from that enterprise after he had made great progress in the siege by a general concentration of the whole French forces in the centre and south of Spain, who advanced against him to the number of 60,000 men. But, though Wellington withdrew into Portugal on this occasion, it was only soon to return into Spain. In the depth of winter he secretly prepared a battering train, which he directed against Ciudad Rodrigo, when Marmont's army, charged with its defence, was dispersed in winter quarters, and after a siege of six

days, took it by storm in January, 1812. No sooner was this done than he directed his forces against Badajoz, which he also carried by storm, after a dreadful assault, which cost the victors 4,000 men. Directing then his footsteps to the north he defeated Marmont with the loss of 20,000 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners, near Salamanca; and advancing to Madrid, he entered that capital in triumph, and compelled the evacuation of the whole of the south of Spain by the French troops. He then turned again to the north, and advanced to Burgos, the castle of which he attempted to carry, but in vain. He was obliged again to retire, by a general concentration of the whole French troops in Spain, 100,000 strong, against him, and regained the Portuguese frontier after having sustained very heavy losses during his retreat. The next campaign, that of 1813, was a continual triumph. Early in May, Wellington, whose army had now been raised to 70,000 men, of whom 40,000 were native English, moved forward, and driving everything before him, came up with the French army of equal strength, which was concentrated from all parts of Spain in the Plain of VITTORIA. The battle which ensued was decisive of the fate of the peninsula. The French, who were under King Joseph in person, were totally defeated with the loss of 156 pieces of cannon, 415 tumbrils, their whole baggage, and an amount of spoil never before won in modern times by an army. The accumulated plunder of five years in Spain was wrenched from them at one fell swoop. For several miles the soldiers literally marched on dollars and Napoleons which strewed the ground. The French regained their frontier with only one gun, and in the deepest dejection. St. Sebastian was immediately besieged and taken after two bloody assaults, Pampeluna blockaded, and a gallant army, 35,000 strong, which Soult had collected in the south of France to raise the blockade, defeated with the loss of 12,000 men. Wellington next defeated an attempt of the French again to penetrate into France at St. Marcial, and following up his successes, crossed the Bidassoa, stormed the lines they had constructed on the mountains, which were deemed impregnable, and after repeated actions, which were most obstinately contested through the winter, drove them entirely from the neighbourhood of Bayonne, and completed the investment of that fortress, while Soult retired with 40,000 men towards Toulouse. Thither he was followed next spring by Wellington, who again defeated him at Orthes in a pitched battle, after which he detached his left wing, under Lord Dalhousie, which occupied Bourdeaux. The main army, under Wellington in person, followed Soult and brought him to action, in a fortified position of immense strength, on the heights of Toulouse. The battle took place four days after peace had been signed, but when it was unknown to the allies; it graced the close of Wellington's peninsular career by a glorious victory. Honours and emoluments of all kinds were now showered upon the English general. He received a field-marshal's baton from George IV. in return for Marshal Jourdan's taken on the memorable field of Vittoria; he was made a duke on the conclusion of the peace; received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and grants at different times to the amount of

£500,000 to purchase an estate and build a palace. He was chiefly at Paris during the year 1814 conducting the negotiations for peace; but on the return of Napoleon from Elba in March, 1815, he was appointed to the command of the united army of British, Hanoverians, and Belgians, 70,000 strong, formed in the Netherlands, to resist the anticipated attack of the French emperor. The French emperor was not long of making the anticipated irruption; on the 15th June, 1815, he crossed the frontier, and drove in the Prussian outposts, with 130,000 men. Next day he attacked the Prussians, under Blücher, with 80,000; and dispatched Ney with 30,000 against Wellington's army, which was only beginning to be concentrated. A desperate action ensued at Quatre Bras, in which the French were at length repulsed with the loss of 5,000 men; and, on the 18th, Wellington having collected all his forces at the post of Waterloo, gave battle to Napoleon in person, who was at the head of 80,000 men. His force was only 67,000, with 156 guns; whereas, the French had 250, and of these troops only 43,000 were English, and Hanoverians, and Brunswickers, who could be relied on, the remainder being Belgians, who ran away the moment the action was seriously engaged. Notwithstanding this great inequality, the British army maintained its ground with invincible firmness till seven o'clock, when the arrival of 50,000 Prussians, under Blücher, on Napoleon's flank, enabled Wellington to take the offensive. The result was the total defeat of the French army, with the loss of 40,000 men and 156 guns. Napoleon fled to Paris, which he soon after left, and surrendered to the English, and Louis XVIII. having returned to his capital: his dynasty, and with it peace, was restored. The allies having determined to occupy the frontier fortresses, with an army of 150,000 men during five years, the command of the whole was bestowed on the duke of Wellington; thus affording the clearest proof that his was the master mind which had come to direct the European alliance. This high and important situation he held for the next three years, during the whole of which time he discharged its arduous duties with the most consummate wisdom, justice, and discretion. Not only did he retain the entire confidence of the allied sovereigns and respect of their soldiers under his command, but he interposed in so efficacious a manner to lighten the enormous burdens laid by the treaty of Paris on France, as to earn the gratitude and receive the thanks of all well-informed persons in that country. Mainly owing to his powerful intercession the period of occupation of the fortresses was shortened from five to three years, and the amount of contributions paid for its support of course proportionally lessened. Wellington resigned his command, and with it his magnificent appointments in October, 1818, and returned to England, to the retirement of a comparatively private station, terminating thus a career of unbroken military glory by the yet purer lustre arising from relieving the difficulties and assuaging the sufferings of his vanquished enemies. In 1819 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the army, which situation he held during the whole anxious years which followed, and by his able and far-seeing arrangements, contributed in an essential manner

to bring the nation without effusion of blood through the long years of distress which followed. In November, 1827, he was, upon the dissolution of Lord Goderich's administration, appointed prime minister, which situation he held till displaced by a hostile vote of the House of Commons, on November 30, 1830, when the nation was convulsed by the passion for reform. This terminated his life as a political leader; but he was again appointed commander-in-chief some years afterwards, which situation he held till his death. The vigour of his intellect and sagacity of his counsels appeared in the uniform success which, during that period, attended the military operations in every part of the globe. He suppressed the Canadian revolt in 1837; faced, undismayed, the Afghanistan disaster in 1841; arrayed the forces which again led our standard in triumph to Cabul in 1842; brought the Chinese war to a successful issue; subdued the Sikhs and tribes of Scindia, and rooted out of their almost impregnable fastnesses the formidable Caffres of South Africa. During all this period his counsels, whether at the head or out of the cabinet, were uniformly directed to one object, the preservation of European peace, which, mainly owing to his exertions, was preserved unbroken, save by domestic tumult, for forty years after his crowning victory at Waterloo. And thus the most successful military commander which Europe has produced, put the key-stone to the arch of his fame, by directing his whole energies, after a brief period of energetic warfare, to the preservation of the blessings and cultivation of the virtues of peace. His long and honoured life, after having been prolonged beyond the usual period of human existence, at length drew to a close. He had, some years before his death, alarming symptoms in his head; so often the consequence of long-continued intellectual effort; but by strict abstemiousness and perfect regularity of life, he succeeded in subduing the dangerous symptoms, and he was enabled to continue and discharge his duties regularly at the Horse Guards till the time of his death, which took place on September 18, 1852, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. He was honoured with a public funeral, and buried in St. Paul's, in the most magnificent manner, beside Nelson. The queen and all the noblest in the land were there; a million of persons witnessed the procession, which went from the Horse Guards, by Apsley House, Piccadilly, and the Strand, to St. Paul's, and not a head was covered, and few eyes dry, when the procession appeared in the streets. Wellington was only once married. He left two sons, the eldest of whom succeeded to his titles and estates, the fruits of his transcendent abilities and great patriotic services. The leading feature of his intellect was wisdom and sagacity; of his moral character, a conscientious discharge of duty. In genius he was inferior to many, in foresight and just discrimination, to none. He was not gifted with the power of oratory, and had considerable difficulty in expressing his opinions; but such was the solidity of his judgment and the strength of his understanding, that what he said never failed to command attention, and, for the last twenty-five years of his life, he exercised an undisputed ascendancy in the House of Lords. In private life he was simplicity itself; his habits were regular, his life

abstemious; he was punctual in keeping appointments, and assiduous in the discharge of every duty. Without any habits of ostentation he could, on fitting occasions, exhibit a splendour becoming his rank; and his simple habits enabled him to bestow innumerable sums on deserving objects, and relieve the distresses of great numbers of his brethren in arms. Without asserting that he was free from all the failings common to the children of Adam, it may safely be affirmed that, as he was the greatest general recorded in British, and one of the greatest in European story, so he was one of the most immaculate characters which has adorned the annals of his country. [A.A.]



[Walmer Castle.]

WELLS, CHARLES WILLIAM, born of Scotch parents at Charlestown, in South Carolina, and settled as a physician in London, author of several physiological works, and of an *Essay on Dew*, the theory of which is now admitted, 1753-1817.

WELLS, E., a learned divine, 1664-1727.

WELLWOOD, SIR H. MONCREIFF, an eminent divine and pastor of the Scottish Church, 1750-1827.

WELLWOOD, THOMAS, a Scottish physician, author of *'Memoirs of English Affairs from 1588 to the Revolution,'* 1652-1716.

WELSCH, C. J., a German philologist, 1624-78.

WELSER. See **VELSER**

WELSTED, LEONARD, one of the heroes of Pope's *Dunciad*, known as a poet and miscellaneous writer, born in Northamptonshire 1689, died 1747.

WENCESLAUS, the name of several dukes and kings of Bohemia:—**WENCESLAUS I.**, duke, 907-936. **WENCESLAUS II.**, succeeded his uncle, Conrad, 1191, and was driven from the throne three months afterwards by Przemislas, died in prison 1194. **WENCESLAUS III.**, as duke, or the first as king, son of Przemislas Ottocar I., was born 1205, and associated in the government with his father in 1228. He began to reign alone in 1230, died 1253. **WENCESLAUS IV. or II.**, succeeded to the throne of Bohemia 1283, elected king of Poland in opposition to Uladislaus IV. 1300, and king of Hungary 1301. He ceded the latter dignity to his son, and died 1305. **WENCESLAUS V. or III.**, son of the preceding, became king of Hungary when twelve years of age 1301, and ceded that country to Otho IV., when his father's death called him to the government of Bohemia in 1305; assassinated

1306. **WENCESLAUS VI. or IV.**, king of Bohemia and emperor of Germany, was the son of the emperor Charles IV., and was born 1359. He succeeded to his father in 1378, but his cruelties and debaucheries desolated the kingdom and led, in 1394, to his deposition. This time he succeeded in re-establishing his authority, but in 1400 he was solemnly deprived of the title of emperor, and remained king of Bohemia only, till his death in 1419. It was towards the close of his reign that the wars of John Huss and Zisca broke out.

WENCESLAUS, duke of Saxony, succeeded his brother, Rodolph II., 1370, killed 1388.

WENDELIN, GODFREY, a German astronomer, geometer, and Latin poet, 1580-1660.

WENGIERSKI, ANDREW, the most celebrated of four brothers, rendered famous by their zeal for the spread of Socinianism in Poland, 1600-1649.

WENTWORTH. See **STRAFFORD**.

WENTZEL, J. C., a Ger. musician, 1659-1723.

WENZEL, C. F., a German chemist, 1740-93.

WEPPER, J. J., a German anatomist, 1620-95.

WEPPEN, J. A., a Ger. dramatist, 1742-1810.

WERDMÜLLER, JOHN RODOLPH, a Swiss landscape and flower painter, 1639-1668.

WERDUM, ULRICH VAN, a Dutch statesman and historical writer, died 1681.

WEREMBERT, a monk of St. Gall, distinguished as a Latin poet and musician, died 884.

WERNFELS, S., a German divine, 1651-1740.

WERF. See **VANDERWERFF**.

WERKMEISTER, ANDREW, a German composer and writer on music, 1645-1706.

WERNER, ABRAHAM GOTTLÖB, a distinguished mineralogist and geologist, was born at Wehlau in Upper Lusatia, in 1750. He died in 1817. His father was connected with an iron foundry, and the young Werner, having minerals given to him as playthings, became familiar with their names from his earliest childhood. He was educated in the school of mines at Freyberg in Saxony, and eventually became professor of mineralogy and inspector of the mineralogical cabinet there. He has conferred great benefit on the science of mineralogy by introducing a precise, methodical language, well adapted for the description of minerals, and has rendered much the same service to it as Linnaeus did by his *Terminology* to botany. As a geologist, he is the father of the Neptunian theory, and however liable he is to the charge of very grave errors, he has done vast good to the science by his causing it to be studied more systematically than it ever had been before. Few naturalists who have written as little as Werner, have enjoyed a higher reputation. As a mineralogist, the late Dr. Murray of Edinburgh used to prefer him to Haüy. As a geologist, Professor Jameson ranks him as one of the first that has ever appeared. His reputation appears to us of the present day much exaggerated. He lectured with great zeal, assiduity, and success; and though he has left few works behind him, he had the pleasure of seeing a host of ardent pupils rising around him, who by their writings and labours have extended his fame and spread a knowledge of the principles he taught throughout all Europe. A mineral has been named in honour of him, *Wernerite*. [W.B.]

WERNER, J., a Swiss painter, 1637-1710.

WERNER, PAUL VON, a Prussian general, distinguished at the battles of Prague and Breslau, 1707-1785.

WERNER, ZACHARIAS, the son of a professor at Königsberg, was born there in 1768. The ill-regulated life of this eccentric man of genius falls into two stages, surprisingly unlike each other. In the first, extending from his twenty-fifth year to his forty-third, he was, in alternate fits, a man of business, a dramatic poet, and a profligate: he obtained, and threw up, official appointments under the Prussian government: he married three times, and was three times divorced. In 1811 he became a Roman Catholic, received priest's orders, preached with great applause at Vienna during the Congress of 1814, and, in spite of extravagant oddities, was a popular orator in the pulpit till his death in 1823.—His Dramas have a gloomy impressiveness, both of magnation and passion, which (for some of us at least) it is difficult to resist; but they are full of coarse and hideous exaggeration, and of an ambitious mysticism with which he invests alike religion and history, human conduct and his hobby of freemasonry. In his works, indeed, as in the tenor of his life, there is much that can hardly be reconciled with the supposition of sanity. The most popular and least obscure of his works is his harrowing domestic tragedy, 'The Twenty-fourth of February.' In others he celebrates Attila, the Destruction of the Templars, and the Conversion of Pomerania by the Teutonic Knights. [W.S.]

WERNHER, JOHN BALTHASER, Baron Von, a German juriconsult and publicist, died 1742. His nephew, M. GODFREY, a jurist, 1716-1794.

WERNICKE, C., a German poet, died 1720.

WERNSDORFF, GOTTLÖB, and his son of the same name, distinguished as philologists, the former 1668-1729, the latter 1710-1774.

WERNSDORFF, E. F., a second son of the preceding, a learned historian of Syria, 1718-1782.

WESLEY, JOHN, great grandfather of the Methodist leader, was a clergyman of the Church of England, in the reign of Charles II. He received his education at New Inn, Oxford, and having distinguished himself by his piety, as well as his learning—especially his attainments in Oriental literature—he secured the favour and patronage of Dr. Owen, the vice-chancellor of the university. Having taken orders, he obtained the living of Blandford, in Dorsetshire, and was ejected for nonconformity. Continuing still to preach, he suffered imprisonment four successive times. His spirit being broken by the hardships and persecution to which he was subjected, he died at the early age of thirty-four, at the village of Preston; and such was the spirit of the times, that the authorities would not allow his body to be buried in the church of Preston. John Wesley married a niece of Thomas Fuller, the church historian. [R.J.]

WESLEY, SAMUEL, father of the celebrated clergyman of that name, was a minister of the Church of England, who held the livings of Epworth and Wroote, in Lincolnshire, in 1700. He was a devoted and very pious, as well as learned man. The country town over which he was appointed, was noted for profligacy and vice: and the zeal with which he performed his sacred duties was so offensive to many of the wicked inhabitants,

that they long meditated some plan of revenge. At length they set fire to the rectory. It was with the greatest difficulty the family were rescued, and the first act of the pious father on finding his children assembled in safety on the green before the blazing edifice, was to kneel down in the midst of the crowd, and give thanks to God for the deliverance. Mr. Wesley had some strong peculiarities of opinion; amongst which we may mention as the chief, that he was a most zealous advocate of the revolution. His wife was a violent partizan of the Stuart family: and this opposition of sentiment produced so much domestic discord, that Mr. Wesley left his family and parish for some years, till the reign of Anne brought about a reconciliation. On the accession of the Hanoverian family, the dissensions broke out afresh in the Epworth rectory, as Mrs. Wesley refused to acknowledge their right to the throne. And then there occurred an incident which produced an extraordinary sensation throughout the country in 1716, under the name of the Epworth ghost. It consisted of some strangely mysterious noises that were made when the family were at prayers, and especially when they came to the supplications for King George and the prince. It is now generally believed to have been a Jacobite trick, which the servants or neighbours resorted to, in order to frighten old Wesley from his political allegiance. Mr. Wesley was the author of several works both in prose and poetry. The principal of these were, a 'Life of Christ' in verse, 'The Histories of the Old and New Testaments' in verse, 'Elegies on Queen Mary and Archbishop Tillotson,' and 'Dissertations on the Book of Job.' He died April, 1734. [R.J.]

WESLEY, SAMUEL, son of the former, was born at Epworth, 1692. Although he was four years old before he could speak, he displayed great quickness and aptitude for learning,—distinguishing himself to a very uncommon degree by his classical attainments, first at Westminster, and afterwards at Christ Church, Oxford. From Christ Church he returned to Westminster, in the capacity of usher; and there took orders under the patronage of Bishop Atterbury. Having strongly imbibed his mother's political opinions, he assailed the administration of Sir Robert Walpole, with satirical abuse; and rendered himself so obnoxious to the ministry, that when the office of under-master became vacant, and he was proposed as in all respects well qualified to fill it, the appointment was refused. Finding promotion at Westminster hopeless, he accepted the mastership of Tiverton school. Samuel was a religious man, but of sound and sober judgment. He disapproved of much both in the sentiments and conduct of his brothers, and for many years they never met. He died in 1739, in firm and unalterable communion with the Church of England. [R.J.]

WESLEY, JOHN, the great founder of the Arminian branch of Methodists, was born at Epworth, Lincolnshire, on 17th June, 1703. His father, the rector of that place, was a man whose great piety and zealous administration of discipline excited against him the hostile feelings of his parishioners. Their malignity drove them to the wicked purpose of setting fire to the rectory at midnight, and little Johnny Wesley, then a very young boy, was literally plucked as a brand from the

burning. The domestic education he received was strictly of a religious character, and under the instructive influence of his mother especially, his heart was early imbued not only with the knowledge, but the fear of the Lord. Having received the elements of classical education at Charter House school, he was entered at the age of seventeen a student of Christ's Church, Oxford. While at that seat of learning, he became member of a private society consisting of a few young men of congenial piety, whose number amounted to fifteen, and who attracted great notice by the austerity of their manners and the fervour of their piety. Their meetings for social prayer and religious converse were held in Wesley's chambers—they formed the purpose of partaking of the communion together once, as well as fasting twice a-week. From these objects of personal improvement, they ere long directed their views towards the religious enlightenment of the poor; and for that purpose they divided the town into districts, each of the members charging himself with the voluntary duty of paying domiciliary visits and maintaining a religious superintendence of the sick and destitute inhabitants. The novelty of such proceedings exposed the young students to much satirical abuse, but they persevered through good report and bad report, while the ardour they displayed in the prosecution of their studies, together with the honours that most of them gained, disarmed the college authorities of all grounds to complain that they were spending their time in pursuits not strictly academic. On Wesley's completion of his university studies, steps were in the course of being taken by his friends to procure his appointment to be assistant and successor to his aged father in the parish of Epworth. But for conscientious reasons, he declined the offer, and determined to remain at Oxford to diffuse his religious principles amongst the students. In 1735, being in London for the settlement of some family matters, he received from the trustees of the new colony at Georgia an invitation to go out to that settlement as missionary. Having consulted their mother, who advised their acceptance of the offer, John and Charles Wesley embarked for the Georgian settlement on 14th October, 1735. Several of their Oxford associates accompanied them as labourers in the missionary field, and in consequence, being too numerous for that place, Charles with one friend repaired to Frederica, while John settled at Savannah. There he soon gathered a large congregation, which continued to flourish for some years, till his vigorous and precipitate measures of discipline raised such a storm of indignation amongst the people, that he was forced to resign. Returning to England, he settled in London, where he became acquainted with the famous Peter Böhler, to whom Wesley himself ascribes the honour of being the agent in his conversion to vital Christianity. The date of this marked change in his religious character and views he fixes on 24th May, 1738. Whitfield having about this time returned to England, Wesley joined his standard, and both commenced an active career of field-preaching at Bristol, where also the first methodist chapel was erected, in 1739. Wesley afterwards returned to London, where he performed regular public worship in a large building

in Moorfields, and that place, from its having been originally a foundry, was afterwards well known as the Foundry Church. Wesley's connection with Whitfield was broken by the irreconcilable difference of their views on fundamental articles of faith, he espousing Arminianism, while Whitfield was steadfast in his adherence to the Calvinistic system. The rupture between these two great leaders gave a shock to methodism, the effect of which remain to this day. But Wesley was a undaunted as he was indefatigable. He permeated the country, forming new congregations in many parts; and being now untrammelled by the fetters of old or traditionary usage, he employed the services of lay preachers. The leading feature of the ecclesiastical system he laboured to establish may be thus briefly described. The preachers were to itinerate, to depend on the gratuitous hospitality of friends to the cause, instead of being provided for by a fixed stipend—congregations were to be divided into classes—a vigilant inspection established over the morals of all—weekly meetings were to be held at which the members of any class might have an opportunity of expressing their wants or describing their religious state and feelings. He and his preachers, at the commencement of their itinerant labours, were exposed to maltreatment in a variety of ways, but they bore all annoyances, whether in the form of bodily injury or obloquy, with such fortitude and patience as ere long disarmed the violence of their opponents. Wesley was a man of eminent piety and devoted zeal, and yet in his character several blemishes appeared, the principal of which were ambition and vanity. He married late in life and from the violence and caprice of the lady's temper, he seems to have made a wrong choice for it proved an unhappy union. Wesley while preaching at Lambeth caught cold, which threw him into a fever, and his weakened constitution being unable to resist its ravages, he fell a victim to this malady on the 2d of March, 1791, in the eighty-eighth year of his age, and sixty-fifth of his ministry. [R.J.]

WESLEY, CHARLES, third son of Samuel, and brother of John Wesley, was born at Epworth April, 1708. While at Westminster school, an Irish gentleman of great fortune, of the name of Charles Wesley, though unknown to the family, wrote, proposing to make him his heir; and accordingly, for several years the expenses of his education were borne by his unseen namesake. In course of time, a gentleman, supposed to be this Irish patron, waited upon Charles, and urged the youth to accompany him, and take up his residence in Ireland. The family having left the young man to act according to his own discretion, Charles intimated his resolution to remain in England; in consequence of which, the inheritance destined for him was given to another, who taking the name of Wesley, or Wellesley, was the first earl of Mornington, and grandfather of the duke of Wellington. 'Had Charles made a different choice,' say Southey, 'there might have been no methodists—the British empire in India might still have been menaced from Seringapatam, and the undaunted tyrant of Europe might have continued to insult and endanger our shores.' Charles went with his brother John to Oxford, took an active

part in the meetings of their religious association at that university, and accompanied him on the missionary expedition to the Georgian settlement. At the Savannah, however, the brothers took different courses. Charles parted with his brother there, and in company with Ingham, one of his Oxford comrades, repaired to Frederica. The rigid discipline, however, he established at that settlement, disgusted the people; and although he laboured incessantly for their spiritual welfare, yet having pursued measures for which the people could only have been gradually reconciled, especially concerning the observance of Sabbath, and the rule of admission into communion with the church, he was at length obliged to leave. Charles returned to England, and having become acquainted with Peter Boehler, the Moravian, an entire change was produced on his religious views and feelings. He dated his *conversion* on 24th May, 1738: and that has ever been considered a remarkable day in the history of methodism. Having established himself in London, he preached for a while to large congregations in Blackheath: but disorders and confusion occurred there as formerly at Georgia, and Charles now commenced a course of itinerant preaching. While itinerating in Yorkshire, he was taken up, on suspicion of being a Jacobite, but having satisfactorily proved that he had merely used some scriptural expressions in a spiritual sense, without the remotest reference to the Pretender, he was acquitted. But this accusation tended to increase the obloquy under which the methodist leaders lay; and on several occasions, Charles and his friends were exposed to great trouble and danger. The history and public labours of Charles Wesley have been anticipated in the previous notice of his brother John. He married in the forty-first year of his age, Miss Sarah Guyne; and after this event, he gradually discontinued his itinerating, to perform the duties, and enjoy the comforts of domestic life. Latterly, his opinions differed considerably from those of his brother, especially regarding the evil tendency of the band-meetings, and other parts of the methodist discipline. Charles had a warm, poetical fancy, and wrote some beautiful hymns. He died in 1788. [R.J.]

WESSEL, JOHN, in Latin *Wesselus*, professor of philosophy and theology at Cologne, celebrated as an adversary of the Realists, and the forerunner of Luther, born at Groningen 1419, died 1498.

WESSELEY, HARTWIG, a Jew of Copenhagen, famous for his Hebrew poetry, moral treatises, and commentaries on the Bible, 1723-1805.

WESSELING, PETER, a distinguished German scholar and philologist, 1692-1764.

WEST, BENJAMIN, P.R.A., was born at Springfield in Pennsylvania, October 10, 1738. He commenced his career as a portrait painter at Philadelphia, he then removed to New York, and in 1760 visited Italy, where he remained about three years. In 1763 he visited England, and was induced to remain in this country, through the many valuable connections which he formed here. West was introduced to George III. by Dr. Drummond, the archbishop of York, and he was almost engrossed by the king from the year 1767 until 1802, when he lost the patronage of the court through the illness of the king. He then com-

menced his series of great religious pictures, to which he now chiefly owes his reputation. Of his earlier works, the 'Death of General Wolfe' is the most celebrated; in this picture he introduced the sensible innovation of dressing men in their own clothes; painters had previously as a rule, very absurdly used the Roman costume on all historic occasions, a custom not a whit less foolish than dressing the Greeks and Romans in the costume of modern times; the latter absurdity may indeed, at least, rest on the plea of ignorance of the real costume. To account for such a fact at present, as that Sir Joshua Reynolds should have endeavoured to persuade West to dress Wolfe in the uniform of a Roman general of 2000 years back, defies reason. West deserves the profoundest gratitude of posterity, if it be just to identify such a revolution from the absurd to the rational with his individual efforts. He succeeded Reynolds as president of the Royal Academy in 1792; he died March 11, 1820, in his eighty-second year, and was buried in St. Paul's. — (Galt, *Life and Studies of Benjamin West*. London, 1820.) [R.N.W.]

WEST, GILBERT, a nephew of Lord Cobham, distinguished as a poet and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1706, and in 1752 appointed clerk of the privy council, after which he became treasurer of Chelsea Hospital. His principal works are his original Poems, a version of Pindar, and Observations on the Resurrection. He was on intimate terms with Dr. Doddridge. Died 1756.

WEST, JAMES, a connoisseur in antiquities, whose collection of MSS. is now in the British Museum, president of the Royal Society from 1768 to his death in 1772.

WEST, R., a learned lawyer, died 1726.

WEST, THOMAS, a Jesuit of Lancashire, author of a 'History of Furness Abbey,' 1716-1779.

WESTALL, RICHARD, a famous water-colour painter and designer, was born in 1765, and apprenticed in London to an engraver of heraldry. He commenced his career as an artist in 1786, being then on intimate terms with Lawrence; and at the close of his life gave lessons to her present majesty, then Princess Victoria. His celebrity rests on his beautiful illustrations of Milton, Shakspeare, and Moore's Loves of the Angels. Died 1836. WILLIAM, his younger brother, also an artist, is distinguished by his numerous illustrations of the picturesque, supplied to the booksellers, and collected in his own tours, 1782-1850.

WESTERBAAN, JACOB, a Dutch priest, translator of the Psalms, and author of Poems, 17th c.

WESTERMANN, F. J., a French officer, distinguished in the army of Dumouriez and afterwards in La Vendée; executed with the Dantonists 1794.

WESTON, ELIZABETH JANE, an English lady settled at Prague in Bohemia, and ranked with the poets and Latin scholars of the 16th century.

WESTON, STEPHEN, an Oriental scholar, who became rector of Manhead, in Devonshire, but resigned his living to devote himself to literary pursuits, author of Translations from the Chinese and Persian, a Chinese Dictionary, and several other works in philology, 1747-1830.

WESTON, T., a comic actor, died 1776.

WESTON, W., a learned divine, died 1760.

WESTPHAL, E. C., a German jurist, 1737-92.

WESTPHAL, J., a Germ. theologian, 1510-71.
WETHERELL, SIR CHARLES, an eminent lawyer, who became attorney-general under the administration of the duke of Wellington, was born in 1770. At the period of the Reform Bill, he held the office of recorder at Bristol; and his opposition to that measure nearly cost him his life in the riots of 1831. His death, in 1846, was occasioned by concussion of the brain, produced by falling from his carriage.

WETSTEIN, JOHN RODOLPH, a Swiss magistrate, statesman, and writer on diplomacy, 1594-1666. The second of the name, son of the preceding, a theologian and classical scholar, 1614-1684. The third, son of the latter, a theologian and Greek scholar, 1647-1711. **JOHN HENRY**, a second son, a printer of classical editions, established at Amsterdam, 1649-1726. **C. ANTHONY**, son of John Henry, a Dutch scholar and poet, 1743-1797. **JOHN JAMES WETSTEIN**, a theologian and philologist, well known for his labours on the New Testament, was also a member of this family. His 'Prolegomena' to a new edition of the Greek Testament was published in 1730, and in 1751 the text itself was given to the world with every variation that he had discovered, and his critical remarks. Died in the sixty-first year of his age, 1754.

WETZEL, J. C. F., a Ger. Hellenist, 1762-1810.

WETZEL, J. G., a German writer, 1691-1755.

WEWITZER, R., a comic actor, 1748-1824.

WEYSE, CHRISTOPHER ERNEST FREDERIC, a famous musical composer, was born at Altona, in 1774, and died in 1842. He excelled chiefly in oratorios and sacred music; but he composed a vast number of songs, which became highly popular among the Swedish peasantry.

WEZEL, J. C., a German novelist, 1747-1800.

WHALLEY, PETER, an English critic and divine, author of 'An Essay on the Method of Writing History,' 'An Inquiry into the Learning of Shakspeare,' an edition of Ben Jonson, and a 'Vindication of the Evidences and Authenticity of the Gospel from the Objections of Lord Bolingbroke,' 1722-1791.

WHARTON, G., an Eng. astronomer, 1617-81.

WHARTON, HENRY, a learned divine, to whom we are indebted for valuable illustrations of our ecclesiastical history, 1664-1695.

WHARTON, THOMAS, an eminent physician and professional writer, b. in Yorkshire, 1610-73.

WHARTON, THOMAS, marquis of, eldest son of Philip, Lord Wharton, distinguished as a strenuous opponent of the court in the reigns of Charles II. and James II., and as a Whig statesman under the administration of Lord Godolphin; born about 1640, d. 1715. The revolutionary ballad of 'Lillibullero,' is attributed to him. His son, **PHILIP**, duke of Wharton, was an unprincipled politician, and turned about without scruple from the cause of the pretender to that of George I. He was a brave soldier, however, and wrote some poems and miscellaneous pieces which have been published. Died 1731.

WHATELY, W., a puritan divine, 1583-1639.

WHEARE, D., a Cornish historian, 1573-1647.

WHEATLEY, CHARLES, a vicar of Herefordshire, au. of 'A Rational Illustration of the Book of Common Prayer,' and other works, 1686-1742.

WHEATLEY, FRANCIS, a self-instructed por-

trait painter, who excelled also in the delineation of domestic scenes, 1747-1801.

WHELER, or WHEELER, SIR GEORGE, a scholar and divine of the Church of England, who was born at Breda in Holland, where his parents were living in exile, 1650. After travelling in Greece and Asia Minor he entered the church, and obtained some rich preferments; the chapel known by his name in Spitalfields was built at his expense on the estate belonging to him. His work consist of his 'Travels,' a highly valued production, 'The Protestant Monastery,' containing directions for the religious conduct of a family, and 'An Account of the Churches and Places of Assembly of the Primitive Christians.' Died 1724.

WHETHAMSHED, JOHN, an abbot and chronicler of St. Albans, who lived to be more than a hundred years old; ordained 1382, died 1464.

WHICHCOTE, BENJAMIN, a philosophical divine of great influence in his day, was born in Shropshire, 1610, and died at the house of his friend, Dr. Cadworth, in 1683. He belonged to what is called the Latitudinarian party. Besides his Sermons, we possess his 'Observations and Apophthegms,' published by one of his pupils in 1688 and 'Moral and Religious Aphorisms,' which appeared for the first time in 1703. His Sermon were first given to the world by the earl of Shaftesbury.

WHISTON, WILLIAM, well known as a divine and natural philosopher, was born at Norton in Leicestershire, where his father was rector, in 1667. Having taken orders he became chaplain to the bishop of Norwich, and in 1696 published his first work, entitled 'A New Theory of the Earth, from its Original till the Consummation of All Things.' In 1698 he became rector of Lowestoft in Suffolk and in 1703 succeeded Sir Isaac Newton as professor of mathematics, but seven years later, was expelled the university on a charge of Arianism. He published several other works, and among others a translation of Josephus, and his own Memoirs. Died 1752.

WHITAKER, EDWARD, a clergyman and schoolmaster of the Church of England, author of 'A General and Connected View of the Prophecies,' 'Family Sermons,' &c., born 1750.

WHITAKER, JOHN, a clergyman of Cornwall well known for his learned writings on antiquarian and historical subjects; born at Manchester about 1735, died 1808. Among his works are a 'History of Manchester,' 'Genuine History of the Britons Asserted,' 'The Origin of Arianism,' 'The Real Origin of Government,' 'Mary Queen of Scots Vindicated,' 'Course of Hannibal over the Alps,' 'The Life of St. Neot,' 'Histories of London and Oxford,' besides Sermons, Poems, and various critical papers.

WHITAKER, THOMAS DURHAM, rector of Whalley and Blackburn, author of several antiquarian works, and an edition of the Visions of Piers Ploughman, 1759-1821.

WHITAKER, WILLIAM, a Calvinistic divine of great eminence, born at Burnley, in Lancashire, 1547. He was an active party to the religious disputes of his age, and was called by Cardinal Bellarmine, the most learned heretic he had ever read. Died 1595.

WHITBREAD, SAMUEL, son of the eminent

brewer of that name, distinguished as a politician, was born in 1758, and was married in 1789 to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the first Earl Grey. His career in parliament dates from 1790 to his death in 1815, and was marked by his impeachment of Lord Melville. He was a zealous Whig. He died in the year mentioned by his own hand.

WHITBY, DANIEL, a learned controversial divine, whose commentary on the New Testament is still held in high estimation, 1638-1726.

WHITE, JOSEPH BLANCO, a Spanish gentleman of Irish descent, who became convinced of the errors of popery at the age of fifteen, while being educated as a Roman Catholic priest. He came to England in 1810, and devoted himself to literature, chiefly through the magazines and periodical press, 1775-1841.

WHITE, REV. GILBERT, a good naturalist and pleasing writer, was born at Selborne in Hampshire, in 1720. He died in 1793. He was educated at Oxford; and was elected a fellow of Oriel College; took his degree of M.A., and was appointed one of the senior proctors of the university. He soon left Oxford, and possessing a quiet, unambitious disposition, a great love for the study of nature, and a particular attachment to the charms of rural scenery, he fixed his residence in his native village of Selborne. Nor could any offers which were made to him of settling upon a college living, tempt him from his beloved retreat, but here, in the enjoyment of competence and learned ease, he spent his days in serene tranquillity, beloved by his neighbours and in correspondence with many of the most learned antiquarians and naturalists of the day. In 1789 he published his *Natural History of Selborne*. The minute exactness of the facts contained in it, the good taste displayed in their selection, and the elegance and the liveliness with which they are described, render his work exceedingly interesting and instructive, and make it one of the most generally popular books on natural history ever written. It has gone through various editions, and still holds its popularity with all who can relish accurate descriptions of the habits of domestic animals, birds, and insects, by which they are surrounded. [W.B.]

WHITE, HENRY, a clergyman and literary character of Lichfield, died 1836.

WHITE, HENRY KIRKE, one of those many talents that have been extinguished prematurely, is deeply interesting on account of his early struggles and the amiability and piety of his character. If he had survived long enough for active usefulness, he might have been an invaluable clergyman; but it is difficult to believe that he would ever have been a distinguished poet. He was born in 1785, at Nottingham, where his father was a butcher. His zeal for study in boyhood was not damped, either by a succession of manual employments, or by the drudgery of an attorney's desk, at which he was by and by placed. Contributions to small periodicals encouraged him to print, in 1803, a volume of poems, which was severely reviewed, but made him favourably known to Southey and other men of eminence. His religious opinions and feelings had now taken a very serious turn; and Mr. Simeon, with the aid of his friends, procured for him a sizarship in St. John's College, Cambridge. In both of his two years at the uni-

versity, he distinguished himself eminently; but the severity of the labour wore him out. He died in 1806, in his twenty-first year. Southey edited his 'Remains,' prefixing a very beautiful memoir. [W.S.]

WHITE, JAMES, a miscellaneous writer and novelist, born in Ireland, died 1799.

WHITE, JEREMY, a nonconformist minister, and wr. in favour of universal restitution, d. 1707.

WHITE, JOHN, a barrister and political writer of the commonwealth period, commonly called *Century White*, from his principal publication; this work bears the following expressive title,—'The First Century of Scandalous Malignant Priests, Made and Admitted into Benefices by the Prelates; or, a Narrative of the Causes for which the Parliament hath Ordered the Sequestration of the Benefices of Several Ministers Complained of before them, for Viciousness of Life, Errors in Doctrine, for Practising and Pressing Superstitious Innovations against Law, and for Malignancy against the Parliament.' Born in Pembrokeshire 1590, died 1645.

WHITE, JOHN, usually called '*The Patriarch of Dorchester*,' was a puritan divine, highly esteemed for his eloquence and piety, 1574-1648.

WHITE, or WHYTE, JOHN, a catholic divine, created bishop of Winchester by Mary, 1511-1560.

WHITE, JOSEPH, a divine of the Church of England, in high repute as an Oriental scholar, was born at Stroud, in Gloucestershire, 1746, and died 1814. He obtained great credit and preferment for his Bampton lectures, which, it was afterwards discovered, had been composed principally by Mr. Badcock, once a dissenting minister, further aided by contributions in Greek literature from Dr. Parr. His other works are '*Observations on Certain Antiquities of Egypt*,' a '*Harmony of the Gospels*,' &c.

WHITE, or VITUS, RICHARD, a Roman Catholic professor and canonist, author of a Latin History of the British Islands, died 1612.

WHITE, ROBERT, an engraver, 1645-1704.

WHITE, THOMAS, an English Aristotelian philosopher and catholic, known as a friendly disputant with Hobbes and Descartes, died 1696.

WHITE, THOMAS, the founder of Zion College in London Wall, and other charities designed to promote learning, was a native of Bristol. He commenced his public career as vicar of St. Dunstan's, Fleet-Street, in 1575, and died 1624. The college and alms-house were built on the site of Elsyng priory, then in ruins, £3,000 being left by him for that purpose.

WHITE, SIR THOMAS, founder of St. John's College, Oxford, was a rich citizen and mayor of London. He was born at Reding in 1492. His mayoralty dates in the year of Wyatt's rebellion, and for his services at that crisis he received the honour of knighthood. Died 1566.

WHITFIELD, GEORGE, founder of the Calvinistic methodists, was a native of Gloucester, in the Bell Inn of which town, his father being a tavern-keeper, he was born 16th December, 1714. His father having died while George was yet young, the boy's education devolved solely on his mother, whose pious instructions and example had a powerful influence in imbuing his infant mind with strong religious impressions. Having resolved to cultivate the superior talents with which she saw

George was endowed, she sent him to a classical school. At the age of fifteen he had distinguished himself by the accuracy, extent of his knowledge, and taste in Greek and Roman literature. But his mother not succeeding in the hotel, and becoming reduced to poverty, the progress of George's education was stopped, and being driven to undertake some menial place about the establishment, his manners and morals were much injured by his association with irreligious servants. Happily his impressions revived, and having been confirmed he received for the first time the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. His mother's circumstances improving, she sent him to Pembroke College, Oxford, and there he joined in forming a small select society for mutual improvement in religious knowledge and personal piety along with the Wesleys and a few college contemporaries of kindred spirit. Dr. Benson, bishop of Gloucester, who was acquainted with his rare talents and piety, resolved to grant him ordination, and the solemn ceremony was performed at Gloucester, on 20th June, 1736. His first sermon, preached on the following Sabbath, produced an extraordinary sensation. From Gloucester he went to London, where he preached alternately in the chapel of the Tower and at Ludgate prison every Tuesday. In 1737 he joined his friends the Wesleys as a missionary at the Georgian settlement. But he had only been four months resident there, when he returned to England both to obtain priest's orders and to raise subscriptions for erecting an orphan house in that settlement. On his arrival in London, he found an outcry raised against him on account of methodism. Bishop Benson disregarded it, and ordained him a priest. But he was denied access to the pulpits of many old friends; and hence he commenced the practice of open-air preaching in Moorfields, Kennington, and Blackheath, and other quarters, where his ministrations were attended by vast crowds. Having raised a fund of £1,000 for his orphanage, Whitfield returned in 1739 to the American continent. At Savannah immense crowds repaired to hear him, and extraordinary scenes of excitement were enacted. On 25th March, 1740, he laid the first brick of the orphan asylum, and when the building was completed, he gave it the name of Bethesda. Although his ministry was very successful at Savannah, he sighed for his native land; and accordingly in 1741, he returned once more to Britain, where he continued with indefatigable diligence to preach the gospel. In prosecution of that object, he made a tour through England, Wales, and Scotland, preaching in many places, and always in the open air, to immense crowds. While in Wales, he married Mrs. Jones, a widow to whom he had long cherished a warm attachment; and shortly after his marriage, he repaired to London, where, it being winter, some of his admirers erected a wooden shed in which he preached. To this fragile structure, he gave the name of the tabernacle, and it was the scene of some extraordinary awakenings. The journeys and voyages of this indefatigable minister amount to a number almost incredible. He has stated in his memorandum book, that 'from the time of his ordination to a period embracing thirty-four years, he preached upwards of 18,000 sermons, crossed the

Atlantic seven times, travelled thousands of miles both in Britain and America; and when his strength was failing, he put himself on what he termed 'short allowance,' viz., preaching only once in every day of the week, and three times on the Sabbath! Whitfield was no common preacher. Parties of the most opposite character and principles, such as Franklin, Hume, and John Newton have united in bearing testimony to the beauty and effectiveness of Whitfield's pulpit oratory. The death (in 1770), of this eminent servant of God was sudden, having been produced by a cold caught while preaching at Portsmouth, and followed by a severe attack of asthma, which put period to the life and labours of one of the most devoted and successful ministers of Christ since the days of the apostles. [R.]

WHITEHEAD, D., an eminent divine, d. 157

WHITEHEAD, G., a cel. Quaker, 1636-1725

WHITEHEAD, JOHN, a methodist physician who attended Wesley in his last illness, preached his funeral sermon, and wrote 'Memoirs' of his life, died 1804.

WHITEHEAD, P., a satiric poet, 1709-1774.

WHITEHEAD, WILLIAM, successor of Cibb as poet-laureate, author of 'The Roman Father 'The School for Lovers,' 'Friendship,' and other compositions of considerable merit; he was friend of Mason, who wrote his life, 1715-1785.

WHITEHURST, JOHN, a philosophical writer and maker of instruments, 1713-1788.

WHITELOCK, BULSTRODE, an eminent lawyer and friend of Cromwell, was the son of James Whitelock, lord chief justice of the King's Bench, and was born in London in 1605. was one of the managers of the trial of Strafford but took no part in that of Laud or the king. 1656, he was chosen speaker of the House of Commons, and in 1659 became president of the council of state, and keeper of the great seal. His historical memoirs are highly valued, and Whitelock greatly eulogized, as to personal character, Lord Clarendon. He died after many years' retirement at Chilton Park, in Wiltshire, 1676.

WHITGIFT, JOHN, archbishop of Canterbury distinguished as a supporter of the Church of England, was born at Grimsby in Lincolnshire 1530, or, according to some authorities, in 1533. was regarded as a great persecutor both of puritans and papists, by their own partizans, Hooker and the episcopalians extol his moderation and proper firmness. He died in 1603, almost his last words being 'Pro Ecclesia Dei.'

WHITLOCK, ELIZ., a famous actress, sister of Mrs. Siddons and the Kembles, 1761-1836.

WHITTINGHAM, SIR SAMUEL FORD, a British officer, distinguished in the service of Syria during the peninsular war, died commander-in-chief at Madras 1841.

WHITTINGHAM, WILLIAM, a puritan divine who became dean of Durham in the reign of Elizabeth. He destroyed or mutilated many of antiquities of the cathedral in his zeal against popery, 1524-1589.

WHITTINGTON, SIR RICHARD, whose name has been rendered popular by the legends current about him, the real truth concerning which never been ascertained, was a citizen and member of London. He probably rose from a humble

tion, like so many others who have filled the magisterial chair. His last mayoralty dates 1419.

WHITTINGTON, ROBERT, author of grammatical works, long used in the English schools, flourished about 1480-1530.

WHITWORTH, CHARLES, Baron, an ambassador from the English court to Peter the Great, author of an Account of Russia, 1670-1725.

WHYTT, R., a Scotch physician, 1714-1766.

WICHERLY. See **WYCHERLEY**.

WICKHAM. See **WYKHAM**.

WICKLIFF. See **WYCLIFFE**.

WICQUEFORT, ABRAHAM DE, a Dutch diplomatist, author of Memoirs concerning ambassadors and their functions, 1598-1682.

WIEGLER, J. C., a Germ. chemist, 1732-1800.

WIELAND, CHRISTOPHER MARTIN, a celebrated German poet, dramatist, and novelist, of the last century. He has been called the German Voltaire. His works have been published in 51 volumes, and embrace essays, tales, poems, histories, and translations. 'Oberon,' a poetic romance in 12 cantos, is his best known production; 1733-1813.

WIELING, A., a German jurist, 1693-1746.

WIER, JOHN, in Latin *Wierus*, or *Piscinarius*, a Brabantine physician and writer on demonology and witchcraft, 1515-1588.

WIFFEN, JEREMIAH HOLME, a Quaker poet, author of a translation of Tasso, and other popular productions in miscellaneous literature, including a History of the Russells, 1792-1836.

WIGAND, JOHN, a learned divine, 1523-1587.

WILBERFORCE, WILLIAM, Esq., a distinguished British statesman and Christian philanthropist, was born in 1759, at Hull. Educated at the grammar school of his native town, he was transferred in due time to Cambridge, where his distinguished position as a scholar and a gentleman is sufficiently indicated by the fact of his being chosen whenever he attained majority, to represent Hull in parliament. For a considerable time he was content to remain a silent member of the House of Commons, while at the same time he was a most active and intelligent observer of the forms of that legislative assembly. Reserving himself for some great and important occasion, he made his *debut* as a parliamentary orator on the subject of the slave trade, and in his second session, he introduced a bill for the abolition of the inhuman traffic. The 12th of May, 1789, was the memorable day when that topic was first introduced; and the journals of that period are unanimous in ascribing much of the interest connected with the movement to the powerful and affecting speech with which the bill was prefaced. Mr. Wilberforce was acknowledged both in and out of the house to have earned by that appearance, the reputation of one of the most eloquent orators of the age; and the hearts of all good men in every part of the country implored blessings on the head of him who dared in the highest places of the land to advocate the cause of outraged humanity. A most violent and determined opposition was organized by interested parties. Nevertheless in the following year Mr. Wilberforce renewed his motion, and on the plea of insufficient evidence, the opposing party succeeded in procuring a postponement of the question. Many men would have been dispirited by these fruitless efforts,

and perhaps have relinquished their task in despair. But Mr. Wilberforce was not to be daunted. Having taken up his position on the ground of conscientious objection to all trafficking in slaves, he prosecuted the measure with that calm and unyielding determination which is always the fruit of mature thought and strong principle; and his patience was put to a severe trial; for while he renewed his motion every session from 1792, he met with no better success than at first. In 1804, after a cessation for a few years, he brought the subject once more before the notice of a new parliament. But the public mind had made a prodigious advancement towards a better tone of feeling in regard to the slave trade, and the bill passed the third reading in the Lower House. In the Upper House, the consideration of the subject was postponed till the next session. A still more important step in advance was taken when the liberal cabinet in 1806 adopted the bill and threw all the weight of government influence into the scale. It was introduced into the Commons' House at the special request of Wilberforce under the auspices of Fox, and was passed by a majority of 114 to 15, and Lord Granville succeeded in carrying it through the Lords. But Mr. Wilberforce was universally regarded throughout the kingdom as the great champion of the cause—and the most gratifying expressions of public gratitude were poured in upon him from all parts of the country. Mr. Wilberforce has established claims to public notice and esteem of another and even higher kind. He had become a decided Christian, at a time and in circumstances when to act in accordance with the high principles of Christian morality was a much more difficult thing than it is happily in the present day. The publication of his 'Practical View of Christianity,' a work in which he compared the defective notions of religion that prevailed among the majority of professing Christians with the standard of the New Testament—formed an era in the religious history of this country; and multitudes have traced to its perusal their first serious impressions of religion. The character of the distinguished author was a beautiful commentary on the principles developed in this book. Throughout a long life he sustained the character of a consistent Christian; and that was no easy attainment for one who moved in the highest circles, and was constantly mingled in all the changes of the political world. But although his position was isolated, such was the sincere and unaffected piety—such the prudent discretion that regulated his intercourse with general society, that he commanded the respect and esteem of all parties. Mr. Wilberforce terminated his honourable and useful life on 28th July, 1833, and on his deathbed enjoyed the comforts of that gospel in which he had reposed his faith for so many years of his life. [R.J.]

WILBYE, J., a musical composer, 16th century.

WILCOCKS, JOSEPH, bishop of Rochester, promoted the erection of the west front of Westminster Abbey, 1673-1756. His son, **JOSEPH**, an ingenious antiquarian, author of 'Roman Conversations,' and 'Sacred Exercises,' 1723-1791.

WILD, HENRY, an Oriental scholar, born at Norwich, where he began life as a tailor about

1684. The date of his death is unknown, but in 1734 he published a translation of Mohammed's Journey to Heaven. He was a man of irreproachable morals, and seems to have suffered much from his precarious means of subsistence.

WILD, R., a divine and poet, 1609-1679.

WILDBORE, CHARLES, a self-taught mathematician and miscellaneous writer, died 1802.

WILDENS, J., a Flemish painter, 1584-1644.

WILFORD, FRANCIS, a German Orientalist, and officer in the British service, died 1822.

WILFRED, a Saxon bishop and saint of the Roman calendar, who exhibited his architectural skill and his taste in embellishments, by the improvement of York cathedral and the erection of churches at Hexham and Ripon; died 709.

WILHEM, W. L. B., founder of the popular singing schools in France, 1779-1842.

WILKES, JOHN, was born in London on the 17th of October, 1727. His father, an affluent distiller, gave him a high education, of which his capacity enabled him to take full advantage. He was learned and witty, and his attractive conversation, aided by his fashionable tastes and lavish habits made him popular with the juvenile aristocracy of the day, both good and bad. His torrid appearance has often been alluded to, but authentic original portraits, while they have a general resemblance to the expression in Hogarth's caricature, represent not a coarse rude demagogue, but the delicate sinister features of a sybarite and heartless profligate. He treated the mob for his own purposes much as his profligate companions of the Monk-monks' Club, who were so indignant at his becoming a demagogue, treated their female victims. It was in 1762 that, driven desperate by his extravagance, he commenced the *North Briton*. For a libel there printed, his house was searched under a general or indefinite warrant, and for this constitutional outrage he obtained a verdict for £10,000 against the secretary of state. The same event began his memorable conflict with the House of Commons. His expulsion in 1764 opened the question how far the majority of the house was entitled to deprive constituents of the privilege of having their own representative, and he triumphed by the obnoxious resolutions being expunged in 1782. He had the art in all his struggles to keep not only on the popular, but the constitutional side. When no longer attacked he fell into insignificance, which, perhaps, he did not dislike, as he had secured some lucrative offices. He died on 27th December, 1797. [J.H.B.]

WILKIE, SIR DAVID, was born in the parish of Culter in Fifeshire, November 18, 1785. In 1799 he attended the Trustees' Academy at Edinburgh; entered as a student of the Royal Academy of London in 1805, and became at once a famous painter by the exhibition of his 'Village Politicians' in the following year. He became a member of the Royal Academy in 1811; visited the continent in 1825, for the sake of recruiting his health, and remained abroad three years. When he returned he forsook *genre* painting to which he owed his great popularity, and substituted a loose sketchy style of execution, and devoted himself henceforth chiefly to history and portrait. The change proved to be unwise: he failed in portrait, and from being the prince of *genre*-painters, he became only a very

inferior painter of history. He was knighted in 1836; he had already been appointed limner to the king, in Scotland, and painter in ordinary to his majesty. In an unlucky hour in the autumn of 1840, Sir David set out for a tour in the East; he visited Constantinople, the Holy Land, and Egypt; he complained of illness while at Alexandria, and expired suddenly on board the Oriental steamer, off Gibraltar, June 1, 1841, and his body was committed on the same day to the deep; the coffin was lowered into the sea in 46° 20' north lat., and 60° 24' west long.—(Allan Cunningham, *Life of Sir David Wilkie*, &c. London, 1843. *The Wilkie Gallery*, &c. See also the *Penny Cyclo-pædia*.) [R.N.W.]

WILKIE, WILLIAM, a Scottish minister and professor of philosophy at St. Andrews, author of 'The Epigoniad,' an epic poem, 1721-1772.

WILKINS, SIR CHARLES, called the 'father of Sanscrit literature,' was born at Frome, in Somersetshire, 1749, and went to Bengal in the civil service 1770. He resided in India fifteen years, and in that period translated the Bhagavat Gita into English, and exhibited his mechanical skill in making the first Bengali and Persian types used in Bengal. On arriving in England he became librarian to the Directors of the East India Company, and published in succession the 'Fables of Vischnou Sarma,' better known in Europe as the 'Fables of Pilpay,' his 'Arabic Grammar,' an edition of 'Richardson's Dictionary' enlarged, and other works. Died 1836.

WILKINS, DAVID, rector of Hadleigh, in Suffolk, and archdeacon of that county, known as an antiquarian and Saxon scholar, 1685-1745.

WILKINS, JOHN, brother-in-law of Oliver Cromwell, and bishop of Chester, was born in Northamptonshire 1614. He was distinguished for his learning, especially as a mathematician, and is the inventor of the perambulator or wheel for measuring distances. Died at the house of his friend, Dr. Tillotson, in London, 1672.

WILKINS, WILLIAM, an architect and writer on architecture, was born at Cambridge, where his father was a builder, in 1778, and succeeded Sir John Soane as professor at the Royal Academy in 1837. The principal of his edifices are the London University, St. George's Hospital, the University Club House, and the National Gallery in Trafalgar Square. His literary works are 'Remarks on the Buildings and Antiquities of Athens,' and 'The Civil Architecture of Vitruvius.' Died 1839.

WILL, G. A., a Germ. numismatist, 1724-1798.

WILLERTS, ADAM, a Flemish marine painter, 1577-1640. His son, ABRAHAM, born 1613.

WILLAMOV, J. G., a Russian poet, 1737-77.

WILLAN, ROBERT, a physician of London, known as a professional and religious writer, 1757-1812.

WILLENOW, CHARLES LOUIS, a distinguished botanist, member of the Academy of Sciences and director of the botanic garden at Berlin; he wrote several works on plants, and collected a Zoological Cabinet which he presented to the museum, flourished 1765-1812.

WILLE, J. G., a German engraver, 1717-1807.

WILLET, P. R. F., a French botanist and traveller in the East Indies, 1762-1790.

WILLET, RENIE, a French botanist, director of the botanic garden at Nancy, 1735-1807.

WILLEMIN, N. X., a French antiquarian, designer, and engraver, author of 'The Civil and Military Customs of Antiquity,' 1764-1833.

WILLEMUR, L. DE PENEN, Count De, a Spanish general and statesman, 1761-1836.

WILLERMOZ, P. J., a French physician and chemist, 1735-1799. His son, **P. C. CATHARINE**, a physician and anatomist, 1767-1810.

WILLET, ANDREW, a learned divine of Cambridgeshire, author of works written against popery, and other theological subjects, born at Ely 1562, died 1621.

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR. William I., king of England, was the illegitimate son of Robert duke of Normandy, by Ariotta, the daughter of a tanner of Falaise. He was born in 1027. His father had no legitimate children; and when Duke Robert departed on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, he persuaded his barons to swear allegiance to young William as his heir. Duke Robert died while returning from Palestine in 1035; and during the first years of William's dukedom, the ambitious feuds of the Norman barons and the aggressions of the king of France placed Normandy in a perilous state of anarchy and weakness. But as soon as William grew out of boyhood, he began to govern for himself; and after years of jeopardy and strife, he established a degree of order in his duchy, which was unknown in the rest of Europe, and he made himself universally known and respected among the princes of Christendom. William was related to Edward the Confessor king of England; and he long watched anxiously for the time when the death of that childless sovereign should give him the opportunity for making himself king of this country. Edward died on the 5th January, 1066; and the Saxon Harold was chosen by the English to succeed him. But William speedily asserted his claims. Besides his relationship to the late king, he had been nominated, or he pretended that he had been nominated by the dying Edward as his successor: and he had in the preceding year taken advantage of the temporary presence of his rival in Normandy, to make Harold, partly by force and partly by fraud, swear to help him in obtaining the crown of England. As soon as King Edward was dead, William demanded the execution of this promise; and, on Harold's refusal, he prepared to assert his rights by the sword. He assembled, for the invasion of England, a host which Mackintosh has rightly termed 'the most remarkable and formidable armament which the western nations had witnessed.' He landed with this army in Pevensey Bay, 29th September, 1066, and on the 14th of the next month he fought and won the decisive battle of Hastings, in which Harold and the bravest thanes of southern and central England perished. William advanced and occupied London, the Saxons generally submitting themselves to him; and he was crowned king of England at Westminster on Christmas day, 1066. At first his rule was comparatively mild; but the Saxon spirit chafed under the sense of foreign domination, and under the insolence of the Norman barons and prelates of the new king. Then came fierce local risings, with delusive partial successes over the foreigners, soon crushed by the disciplined troops and high military genius of the Conqueror. Then followed the revengeful cruelties

of the king, the effects not so much of hasty anger, as of stern remorseless policy. He was resolved to establish his dominion and his dynasty firmly in England; and neither fear nor mercy ever made William pause in employing the most efficacious means to work out a settled purpose. The insurrections of the Saxons were visited by him with confiscation, massacre, and devastation; and it is computed that a third of the old Saxon population of England was swept from the land during his invasion and reign. But, terrible as are the acts of cruelty with which William's memory is associated, it would be unjust to let them blind us to the high qualities which he displayed, as a ruler, and as an ordainer of our institutions. He maintained the strictest order and internal peace. His military renown checked the ambition and cupidity of the marauding Danes, who had infested the English coasts for more than two centuries. He organized the feudal system here, with changes from its development on the continent, so as to keep down the turbulent insubordination and lawless violence of the nobility. He retained (though with many important modifications) the Saxon popular tribunals; and altogether he may be truly said to have displayed a marvellous discernment of the two great principles of government, which require centralized power in matters of imperial importance, and local self-government in matters of chiefly local interest. William the Conqueror died in 1087. It ought to be added that, like all the race of his great ancestor, Rolf the Ganger, who conquered Neustria 150 years before William conquered England, he was eminent for his appreciation of intellect, science, art, and learning, and for liberality to all men of all nations by whom they were displayed. [E.S.C.]

WILLIAM II., king of England, second son of the preceding, was born in 1060, and succeeded his father in the absence of his elder brother, Robert, 1087. The latter also allowed him to acquire the dukedom of Normandy by purchase, and then joined the crusaders. William reigned nearly thirteen years, and was killed in the New Forest by an accident, as commonly supposed, in 1100. He was surnamed *Rufus*, the red or ruddy, and bears the reputation of an evil and avaricious man.

WILLIAM III., king of England, stadtholder of Holland, and prince of Orange, was the son of William II., stadtholder of Holland, and of Mary, daughter of Charles I. of England. He was born November 14, 1650. His father had died a little more than a week before the young prince's birth, and the party of aristocratic republicans among the Dutch, that was hostile to the ascendancy of the house of Orange, eagerly took this opportunity of curtailing its power; and prevented the offices of stadtholder and captain-general, which the father had held, from being conferred on the infant son. The great wealth and hereditary estates of the prince of Orange, his connection with the royal families of England and France, and the popularity of his name and house among the common people, still made young William an object of anxiety to the leading Dutch statesmen; and he grew up surrounded by the officers and spies of a jealous government, that watched his every action and word, and every growing tendency of his disposition with pretended courtesy but real suspicion.

William thus early acquired, as a defence against the snares around him, the reserved manners, and the habits of secrecy and self-reliance, that marked him throughout life. When he was twenty-one, the disasters of the war against England and France, in which the Dutch were then involved, caused a general movement among the mass of the people against the De Witts and the other aristocratic chiefs of the commonwealth. William was made stadtholder, and continued with this office and that of captain-general, and the other high powers which his ancestors had enjoyed. It is a deep blot on his fame that at this crisis of his life he neither exerted himself to prevent the murder of the De Witts by the infuriated people, nor did he take any steps to bring the murderers to justice. Towards the country, that thus made him its chief at a time of unexampled distress and peril, William did his duty nobly. He encouraged the Dutch to reject the degrading terms of peace which the hostile kings offered, and to defend their fatherland, town by town, and inch by inch. Nay, he exhorted them, rather than submit, to embark on board their vessels and found a new free state in the East Indies. He himself spurned with indignation the offers of Louis XIV. to bribe him by making him king of the United Provinces under the protection of England and France. When the French envoy pointed out to him the immense power of the invading armies, and that he was sure, if he rejected the proposals, to see both himself and Holland irretrievably ruined, William answered, 'I have thought of the means to avoid beholding the ruin of my country: I can die in the last ditch.' His heroism had its just reward. The progress of the French armies over Holland was checked. The emperor of Germany and other powers combined against Louis XIV. Charles II. of England was compelled by his parliament and people to make peace with the Dutch; and at last the treaty of Nimeguen, 1678, left Holland free and independent after a war, in which William, though he met with frequent reverses, had won the admiration of Europe as a general and as a statesman. In the same year he married the princess Mary of England, daughter of James II. by his first wife. William watched with the deepest interest the struggle of parties in this country. He felt that his own peculiar mission was to defend the cause of civil and religious liberty in Europe against the ambition and bigotry of Louis XIV. If England could be brought to fill her natural place as a free and a protestant state in this great strife William was confident of the result. But Holland and her other allies were unequal to a continued contest against the power of France, if England, under her Stuart rulers, was to act again as the tool and accomplice of the Bourbons. Hence, when the English, in 1688, sought the intervention of William against the misgovernment of James II., William eagerly embarked in the great enterprise of his age. He landed in this country in the November of that year, and gained almost bloodless possession of the kingdom. The houses of parliament solemnly chose him king of England by the bill of rights. In Scotland and Ireland the adherents of the abdicated monarch made some resistance in arms, but were ultimately put down. William himself decided the Irish war

by the great victory of the Boyne, which he gained in person over James and his followers. William's reign over these kingdoms was disquieted by many jealousies between him and his new subjects. He was offended at the limitations on the royal power and revenue, which the English Whigs introduced; and he was of course regarded with the bitterest animosity by the Jacobites, who cherished the fallen cause of the Stuarts. The war also against France, which was the necessary consequence of the Revolution of 1688, brought many burdens on this country, and was attended with many losses in the field. The peace of Ryswick in 1697 was regarded by all parties as no more than an armed truce; and it was well known that Louis XIV. was scheming to unite the vast possessions of the Spanish crown to the dominion of France. William sought to prevent this by two treaties between the principal European powers for the partition of the Spanish provinces on the death of the reigning king. But this only incensed the court of Madrid, and when the king of Spain died in 1700, it was found that he had bequeathed all his crowns to the grandson of Louis XIV., who forthwith repudiated the partition treaties, and prepared to seize this rich inheritance for the house of Bourbon. William now applied all his energies to form a new league against France; but in the midst of his warlike preparations he died at Kensington, 8th March, 1702. William III. was unquestionably a great man, but he was one of those coldly great men, who rather extort our admiration from our reason, than raise the sympathy or enthusiasm of our hearts. His permission of the massacre of the clan Macdonald, at Glencoe, is (like his conduct with regard to the De Witts,) a grievous stain on his memory. But we must judge him by the general character of his actions, and not by one or two culpable deeds. We must look to the circumstances in which he was placed; and we must consider what would have been the probable current of events in the latter portion of the seventeenth century, and in all after time, if the fraud, the rapacity, and intolerance of Louis XIV. and our own Stuarts had not been encountered by an opponent so resolute, so vigilant, so high-minded, and indomitable as William III. If we judge him thus, we shall feel that he deserves the imperishable gratitude of posterity, as the rescuer and preserver of our national independence, our constitutional liberties, and our right to worship according to a free conscience and a pure faith. [E.S.C.]

WILLIAM (HENRY) IV., third son of George III., was born August 21, 1765, and entered the navy as a midshipman in the fourteenth year of his age. He reached the rank of admiral in 1801. In 1818 he married the princess Adelaide, eldest daughter of the duke of Saxe-Meiningen, who bore him two daughters, neither of whom survived their infancy. He became heir presumptive to the throne by the death of the duke of York in 1827, and succeeded George IV. June 26, 1830; died 1837. The great event of his reign was the achievement of the Reform Bill, by which this country was saved from the verge of a revolution. He left ten natural children, known as the FITZ-CLARENCES.

WILLIAM, *king of Scotland*, surnamed 'the Lion,' succeeded his brother, Malcolm IV., 1165, and died 1214. He was succeeded by Alexander II.

WILLIAM, *duke of Normandy*, surnamed 'Long Sword,' was born in 900, and succeeded his father, Rollo, in 927. He was assassinated in 942.

WILLIAM, surnamed 'Short Hose,' son of Robert III., duke of Normandy, made a vain attempt to recover the estates of his father, of which he had been despoiled by Henry I. of England. He became count of Flanders in 1127, died 1128.

WILLIAM, son of Henry I., king of England, invested by him with the duchy of Normandy, and perished by shipwreck 1120.

WILLIAM, *duke of Apulia*, succeeded his father, Roger, son of Robert Guiscard, 1111, died 1127.

WILLIAM, six counts of Holland, four of whom were also counts of Hainault, and one emperor of Germany:—**WILLIAM I.**, who usurped the country on returning from a crusade to the prejudice of Ada, his niece, and died 1223. **WILLIAM II.**, grandson of the preceding, born about 1226, succeeded his father 1234. In 1247 he was elected king of the Romans, and being proclaimed emperor by the papal legate in 1250, had to dispute the crown with Conradin IV., till the death of that prince in 1254. He was soon after recalled to his hereditary estates by a revolt, and lost his life in a battle 1256. **WILLIAM III.** of Holland and I. of Hainault, succeeded his father, John, in both countries 1304, and died 1337: he was surnamed 'the Good.' **WILLIAM IV.** of Holland and II. of Hainault, son and successor of the preceding, perished in a battle fought with his revolted subjects 1345. He was succeeded by his sister, Margaret, and her husband, the emperor Louis of Bavaria. **WILLIAM V.** of Holland and III. of Hainault, son of Margaret and Louis, usurped the authority of his mother 1349; he died miserably in a tower, to which he had been consigned for the murder of one of his gentlemen in 1377. **WILLIAM VI.** of Holland and IV. of Hainault, succeeded his father, Albert, in 1404, died 1417.

WILLIAM I. OF NASSAU, prince of Orange, the first leader in the Dutch war of independence, was born in 1533 of Lutheran parents, but descended from the ancient counts of that principality. Being trained to political employments at the court of Charles V., he conformed outwardly to catholicism, and had become governor of the provinces of Holland, Zealand, and Utrecht, while the reformed doctrines were spreading and events were ripening for the revolt of the Netherlands. The leading circumstances of that great and glorious struggle, which lasted considerably more than half a century, were these. On the death of Charles V., who had made great efforts to keep the Netherlands free from 'heresy,' he bestowed those provinces on his son, Philip II., king of Spain. The latter appointed Margaret of Parma, a natural daughter of his father, stadtholderess, with the cardinal Granvella for her adviser, who began his career by prosecuting the protestants, and creating a vast number of bishoprics. The dark and resolute despotism of Philip was shadowed forth in England in the reign of Mary, called the 'bloody,' but in the Netherlands he was as the tyrant of his own household, and so much the more unscrupulous and persecuting. In 1564 the cardinal, provoked by the opposition and hatred which he had to encounter, departed for Spain, and shortly afterwards preparations were making to introduce

the inquisition, and this in the midst of a people already half Lutherans and Calvinists. In 1566 the nobles went in procession, and petitioned Margaret against this measure, and as they were treated with contempt, their remonstrances were followed by popular commotions. On this Alva was sent, at whose approach a hundred thousand of the most industrious Flemings took refuge in foreign countries, chiefly in England. This was the crisis at which William of Orange came forward, and raised the standard of independence, and the desperate circumstances under which he called the people to arms, may be referred to in the article ALVA. Though that monster of cruelty was recalled at the end of six years, 1574, and replaced by a milder ruler, the Dutch continued the war, and Holland was liberated by the relief of Leyden, which William effected by laying the whole country under water, 1575. He was now elected stadtholder, and Calvinism became the established religion, to the exclusion of Lutheranism as well as the Roman Catholic faith. By the 'Pacification of Ghent' in 1576, William united all the provinces in one confederation, but he found it impossible to heal these internal causes of disunion, and the Spaniards, taking advantage of them, were able to repossess themselves of the southern provinces, under the duke of Parma, whence arose the present distinction between Holland and Belgium. Philip had now set a price on William's head, and, in 1582, an attempt was made to assassinate him, but he recovered from the wound. A second attempt, in 1584, was but too successful. One Balthaser Gerard, being introduced to the stadtholder on the plea of business, he suddenly drew a pistol, loaded with three balls, and shot him in the body. The prince expired almost instantly: his last words were, 'May God have mercy on me, and these poor people!' He was succeeded, and the war carried on successfully, by his second son, MAURICE OF NASSAU. [E.R.]

WILLIAM, two kings of Holland, **WILLIAM (FREDERICK) I.**, styled king of the Netherlands, grand duke of Luxembourg, prince of Orange, and duke of Nassau, was born at the Hague in 1772. He distinguished himself in the wars with the French republic, and became an exile with his father, the hereditary stadtholder of the Dutch republic, in 1795; after his father's death he succeeded first to the duchy of Nassau, and joined the Prussian army against Napoleon. He became king of Holland by the settlement of affairs which followed the fall of Napoleon in 1814, the countries united under his rule by the congress of Vienna being the old united provinces of Holland, the bishopric of Liège, and Belgium: the latter, however, was separated by the revolution of 1830. He abdicated in 1840, and died in 1843. **WILLIAM II.**, son and successor of the preceding as king of Holland, was born in 1792, and distinguished himself in the peninsular war under Lord Wellington; he also commanded the army of the Netherlands at the battle of Waterloo. His reign commenced from his father's abdication in 1840, and he died a few days after the revolution of March, 1848.

WILLIAM OF APULIA, a Latin poet and historian of the 12th century.

WILLIAM OF AUVERGNE, or OF PARIS, a French prelate and theologian, died 1249.

WILLIAM OF WYKEHAM. See WYKEHAM.

WILLIAMS, ANNA, a miscellaneous and poetical writer, was the daughter of a Welch surgeon, whom she accompanied to London in 1730, and supported many years by the labour of her pen. In 1740 she became blind from cataract, and then had recourse to her needle till she was admitted under the roof of Dr. Johnson, who was struck with admiration of her generous devotion. She died in his house, Bolt Court, Fleet-Street, in the seventy-seventh year of her age, 1788.

WILLIAMS, SIR CHARLES HANBURY, a diplomatist and man of letters, 1709-1759.

WILLIAMS, COOPER, a chaplain in the navy, and writer of voyages, &c., 1767-1816.

WILLIAMS, DANIEL, many years minister to a presbyterian congregation in Dublin, was born about 1644, at Wrexham, in Denbighshire. The latter part of his life was passed in London, and he left his library in Redcross-Street, Cripplegate, for the use of dissenting ministers. Died 1716.

WILLIAMS, DAVID, founder of the 'Literary Fund,' was born in Cardiganshire, 1738; and after officiating some time as a dissenting minister, became a teacher of deism. This speculation not answering, Mr. Williams devoted himself to private teaching and literature, and at the close of his life was supported by the excellent institution he had himself projected. His principal works are an edition of 'Hume's History,' 'Lectures on Education,' 'Lectures on Political Principles,' 'History of Monmouthshire,' &c. Died 1816.

WILLIAMS, EPHRAIM, an American general, founder of the college named after him, died about 1791.

WILLIAMS, F., a creole writer, died 1770.

WILLIAMS, GRIFFITH, bishop of Ossory, in Ireland, was born at Cærnarvon, about 1589, and in the rebellion of 1641 became an exile from his see, which he recovered at the restoration. He wrote several religious works, and an account of the persecutions he had suffered. Died 1672.

WILLIAMS, H. M., a female artist, 1759-1827.

WILLIAMS, JOHN, archbishop of York, and lord keeper in the reign of James I., was born at Aberconway in Cærnarvonshire, 1582. He succeeded Lord Bacon as chancellor in 1621, and was raised to the see of York in 1641. During the rebellion he fortified and defended Conway castle in the interest of the king. Died 1650.

WILLIAMS, JOHN, a learned prelate, one of the divines who were promoted after the revolution of 1688, b. in Northamptonshire 1634, d. 1709.

WILLIAMS, JOHN, the martyr of Erromanga, was born in a very humble rank, but being imbued with deep feelings of piety, early resolved to devote himself to missionary labours, and by his self-denying and zealous prosecution of his work, has obtained a name among the foremost of his evangelical contemporaries. Having entered into the service of the London Missionary Society, he was sent out in 1817 to their station in the South Sea Islands; and the scene of his first duties there was in the Raiatea—the largest and most central of the Society Islands, situated about one hundred miles' distance from Tahiti. He afterwards removed to what is called the Hervey Group of Islands, and having discovered Rarotonga, the largest of the group, landed with a view to establish himself

there. During eleven years he prosecuted the work of an evangelist on that island, and on reviewing his course at his departure, could bear this wonderful and gratifying testimony: 'When I found them in 1823, they were entirely savages, and when I left them, they had not only embraced the Christian profession, but I am not aware that there was a house in the island where family prayer was not observed every morning and evening.'—Burning with zeal to introduce the gospel into every island of the Pacific, this indefatigable missionary removed to another group—the New Hebrides, which lay far westward. Having been welcomed to the island of Parna, Mr. Williams prepared to make a similar attempt in Erromanga. On approaching it, he and his two companions hailed some of the natives who were sailing in a canoe, and found they spoke a different language—were of a darker complexion—shorter in stature—wilder in their appearance, and more jealous of the intentions of strangers, than the people in Parna. The missionaries tried to propitiate them by offering them some bread, and requesting the chief to give them some water, which he speedily fetched. Encouraged by these appearances, they waded ashore; but scarcely had they landed, when they ran in all haste back to the sea, being pursued with hostile weapons by the savages. Mr. Williams had reached the edge of the water, but the beach being rugged and steep, he stumbled and fell, when the native who pursued him, taking advantage of the fall, struck him repeated blows with a club. Others running up, completed the work of destruction, by piercing his body with arrows. Before his two companions could venture to make the slightest attempt to rescue him, the savages had dragged the mangled remains away with them. Thus perished, in the prime of life and usefulness, a missionary who was 'in labours abundant;' and whose 'Narrative'—full of the most interesting and delightful details,—has been beautifully and justly styled, 'A Modern Acts of the Apostles.' [R.J.]

WILLIAMS, SIR ROGER, a native of Monmouthshire, dist. in the Flemish wars, died 1595.

WILLIAMSON, HUGH, an American physician, astronomer, and member of congress, author of a 'History of North Carolina,' and 'Observations on the Climate of America,' 1735-1819.

WILLIAMSON, SIR JOSEPH, a statesman and collector of manuscripts, born at Cumberland, where his father was a clergyman, about 1680. He began his public career as clerk of the council after the restoration, and became principal secretary of state in 1674; died 1701.

WILLIS, FRANCIS, a clergyman of the Church of England, whose attention to mental disorder led to his adoption of the medical profession, and to his appointment as physician to George III. died 1807.

WILLIS, THOMAS, a distinguished English anatomist and physician, born at Great Bodwin, in Wiltshire, in 1622, and died at London in 1675, in the fifty-fourth year of his age. Willis belonged to the sect of Iatro-chemists, who resolved all the motions of the human body, in health and disease, into the chemical action and reaction of the solids and fluids of which it is composed. He was deeply involved in the controversies of his age, but the work by which his name is known to posterity is that on the

Anatomy of the Brain and Nerves, *Cerebri Anatomie, cui accessit Nervorum descriptio et Usus*, which was published at London in 1664. Some of the opinions contained in this book are remarkable as being anticipations of the ideas on the functions of the brain long afterwards propounded by Gall, for he not only maintained that the cerebrum is the seat of the intellectual faculties, and the cerebellum of the involuntary movements, but that each part of the brain has its own separate functions. Another treatise on the soul of brutes, *De Anima Brutorum*, published in 1672, involved him in irritating disputes with theologians of the time, which are thought to have shortened his days. [J.M.C.]

WILLOUGHBY, SIR HUGH, commander in a voyage of discovery which sailed from London in 1553, at the instance of a company of merchants directed by Sebastian Cabot. The expedition, consisting of three vessels, was last heard of off Finmark, on the 30th July in that year, soon after which all must have perished.

WILLUGHBY, FRANCIS, a famous naturalist and friend of Ray, who arranged and published his MSS. on ichthyology, 1635-1672.

WILLYMOT, W., an English clergyman, schoolmaster, and classical editor, died 1737.

WILMOT, JOHN. See ROCHESTER.

WILMOT, JOHN EARDLEY, chief justice of the Common Pleas, was born at Derby in 1709, and died 1792. He wrote 'Notes of Opinions,' which were published by his son in 1802. The latter, same names as his father, was born at Derby in 1748, and attained great eminence as a chancery lawyer. He died in 1815.

WILSON, ALEXANDER, a celebrated ornithologist, was born in Paisley in 1766. He died in 1813. His father was a man in poor circumstances, and Wilson himself was brought up to the trade of a weaver. His education was well attended to in early life, and he was possessed of an ardent poetic temperament of mind, accompanied with a strong predilection for the beauties of nature. He became disgusted with the drudgery of the loom; gave free vent to his poetical disposition, and for nearly three years he wandered over the country as a pedlar, selling muslins and poems. Both poetry and pedlary, however, turned out failures in his hands, and an unfortunate dispute between the journeymen and master weavers, in which he took an active part, rendering his residence in his native country extremely unpleasant to him, he emigrated to America. He arrived in that country in 1794, and for eight years he supported himself by weaving or perambulating the country with his pack, occasionally surveying land for the farmers, and latterly by teaching. In 1802 he was offered an engagement in a seminary at Kingessing on the Schuylkill, whither he immediately removed, and which fortunately procured him the patronage of some kind and influential friends. Amongst these was Mr. Lawson the engraver, who taught him drawing, colouring, and etching. Previous to his coming to America he had never shown any taste for ornithology; but his application now to drawing seemed to develop his latent talent. His first attempts were not successful, but as soon as he commenced the delineation of birds he made rapid progress. His success seems to have first suggested the idea of his American Ornithology. To accom-

plish this work he undertook many journeys through various parts of America, sleeping for weeks in the wilderness alone with his gun and his pistols in his bosom, performing solitary voyages on the great rivers in a frail canoe, and collecting all the birds of the districts through which he travelled. He drew, etched, and coloured all the plates himself, and after many delays and disappointments, he at last procured a publisher, and produced a first volume of his celebrated work. It far exceeded the expectations of the public, and eight volumes successively made their appearance, and procured him great and deserved reputation. Before he could finish his great undertakings, he was seized with a sudden and severe illness, and died at the age of forty-eight. Wilson's great wish was, to use his own words, 'to raise some beacon to show that such a man had lived;' and though his death was premature, he lived long enough to accomplish the object of his ambition. [W.B.]

WILSON, ARTHUR, an English historian, who was secretary to Robert, earl of Essex, and steward to the earl of Warwick, 1596-1652.

WILSON, FLORENCE, a Latin scholar and professor of philosophy, born at Elgin in Scotland, about the beginning of the 16th century, died in Dauphny, on his way home from Navarre, 1547. The work by which he is known is a dialogue, entitled 'De Tranquillitate Animi.'

WILSON, H., an English navigator, died 1810.

WILSON, JAMES, a navigator, who discovered the islands called Duff's group in 1796.

WILSON, JOHN, a composer of sacred music, born at Faversham in Kent, 1594, died 1673.

WILSON, JOHN, a Scotch vocalist, who attained great popularity by his manner of singing the beautiful lyrics of his native land. Born 1800, died at Quebec in 1849, while on a professional visit to America.

WILSON, JOHN, better known for many years of his life by the soubriquet of Christopher North, was born in the town of Paisley in 1785, or, as some accounts say, in 1788. His father was an eminent merchant there, and the paternal mansion in the High-Street of that ancient borough, still attests the wealth and dignity of the family by its stately urban magnificence. Wilson received the elements of his education, we believe, with the late Mr. Peddie of Paisley, and afterwards under the superintendence of the parish minister of Mearns; at the age of thirteen he entered the university of Glasgow, and afterwards that of Oxford, in Magdalen College. From the latter source he doubtless imbibed that familiar acquaintance with, and rich appreciation of the classic writers, which, in happy union with his other qualities, constituted him one of the most eminent writers and literary men of his day. The first poem he ever published obtained the Newdegate prize in his venerable Alma Mater. For some years afterwards he lived at his beautiful retreat of Elloray, on Windermere, when, as a matter of course, he became intimate with Coleridge, Southey, and Wordsworth, the leading apostles of what was then called the Lake School of Poetry; and the dreamy sweetness of whose style of composition tended to dilute and weaken the simplicity and vigour of his own. Pecuniary causes obliging him to leave Elloray, he joined his mother in Edinburgh, who was a woman of a high

order of intellect, qualified to be the monitor and helper of so erratic a spirit. Here he began to study the law for the profession of a barrister, but never actually assumed the professional toga. In 1812 appeared the *Isle of Palms*, and soon afterwards the *City of the Plague*, and *Unimore*, the principal contributions of his fanciful and capricious muse. There is a soft, liquid flow of musical expression in these poems, with a vague, dreamy wildness and pathos, in combination with an exuberant fancy; and in the *City of the Plague* an irregular vigour and richness of imagination, resembling the *outré grandeur* of some of our old English dramatists. It is as a prose writer, however, that Wilson takes rank among the literary Titans of his native land. His novels are not much read now, being over-informed with sentiment, and the characters pitched far above the average of Scottish rural and urban nature. The *Trials of Margaret Lindsay* and the *Foresters* are, however, exquisite specimens of composition as poetic prose. In 1820 he succeeded the celebrated Dr. Brown as professor of moral philosophy in the university of Edinburgh, an appointment severely and justly commented upon at the time; and if we take Dr. Chalmers as an authority, whose dictum it was, that moral philosophy was the gate to theology, it reflected as little credit upon those who appointed, as upon him who accepted. At the same time began, and certainly oddly enough, his connection with *Blackwood's Magazine*, where appeared that famous series of political and literary pieces, which set all Edinburgh in a flame, so well known as the *Noctes Ambrosianæ*. Wilson was always considered as the presiding *genius loci*, and amongst his associates were John Gibson Lockhart and the Ettrick Shepherd, the latter chiefly as a butt. Rich in broad, coarse humour, and violating, not seldom, the conventional courtesies and even decencies of political and personal intercourse, their irresistible waggery, and biting sarcasm, raised the Edinburgh periodical to the high station it has always maintained. The genius of Wilson arose out of the rich overflow and exuberance of his animal spirits, themselves the result of a finely developed physical constitution, in fact, of a *physique* the most imposing and attractive that perhaps ever son of song was gifted with. We believe that the stories of the excesses of his youth and manhood were much exaggerated, as his fertile fancy and rich classical resources, with his irresistible tendency towards the ridiculous, would elevate him by their intense exercise, into a condition very like *ebrius*, if not *ebriosus*. In 1851, he resigned the situation of professor of moral philosophy in the university of Edinburgh; having been struck with paralysis, and expired on the 4th of April, 1854. With great propriety a Whig government granted him a pension of £300 a-year, and having lived down in himself, and in the minds of many others, the political acerbities of his youth and manhood, this eminent Scotsman has passed away, to occupy no mean niche in the Scottish Temple of Fame. [T.D.]

WILSON, RICHARD, R.A. This great landscape painter was born at Pinegas, Montgomeryshire, and showing an early taste for drawing, was taken to London by Sir George Wynne, and placed with a portrait painter of the name of Wright.

Wilson himself commenced his career as a portrait painter, and took to landscape first in Italy in 1749, by the advice of Zuccarelli and Vernet. Wilson returned to London in 1755, after an absence of six years, and acquired a great name in 1760 by his picture of 'Niobe.' He was one of the original thirty-six members of the Royal Academy, and succeeded Hayman as librarian in 1776. Towards the close of his life he came into possession of some property from a deceased brother, and he retired to the village of Llanverris, where he died in 1782. Wilson, admirable as his pictures are, was not successful, some of his works sold better than others, and these he accordingly frequently repeated, but generally with some slight difference. The figures of his pictures were frequently inserted by Mortimer and Hayman; his principal works are views in Italy; many of them have been admirably engraved by Woollett.—(T. Wright, *Some Account of the Life of Richard Wilson, R.A.* London, 1824.) [R.N.W.]

WILSON, SIR ROBERT, a British officer and politician, was born in London 1777, and commenced his military career in Flanders under the duke of York. He distinguished himself on many occasions during the wars against Napoleon, and was in Paris after his fall in 1815, where he aided in the escape of Lavalette. He sat in parliament as member for Southwark from 1818 to 1831, and in 1842 was appointed governor of Gibraltar. Died 1849.

WILSON, THOMAS, bishop of Sodor and Man, greatly distinguished for his pious and exemplary conduct, was born in Chester 1663, and educated at Dublin. He was appointed to his bishopric in 1697, and refused to leave his people when preferment was offered to him. He wrote a 'History of the Isle of Man' and some religious works, but is chiefly distinguished for his acts of practical benevolence; died in 1755.—His only son, of the same name, born in 1703, was rector of St. Stephens, Walbrook, for forty-six years. He rendered himself remarkable by his devoted admiration of the historian, Mrs. Macaulay, to whom he erected a statue in his church under the name of 'Liberty.' He wrote several works, among which are 'The Ornaments of Churches Considered,' 'A View of the Projected Improvements in Westminster,' and a pamphlet against distilled liquors. Died 1784.

WILSON, SIR THOMAS, a statesman and learned writer, age of Elizabeth, died 1581.

WILSON, WILLIAM RAE, a Scotch scholar, author of 'Travels in the Holy Land,' 1774-1849.

WILTON, JOSEPH, a sculptor, 1722-1803.

WILTZ, P., a French ascetic, 1671-1749.

WIMPFEN, FELIX DE, a French officer and member of the estates-general, born 1745, pensioned by the first consul in 1799, died in the employ of the state 1814. His brother, the BARON DE WIMPFEN BORNEBOURG, a general and writer on tactics, 1732-1800.

WINCHESTER, T., rector of Appleton, in Berkshire, and a learned writer, known 1749-1773.

WINCKELMANN, JOHN, a German protestant theologian, 1551-1626. His son, JOHN JUSTUS, an historian, born at Gnessen 1620, died 1697.

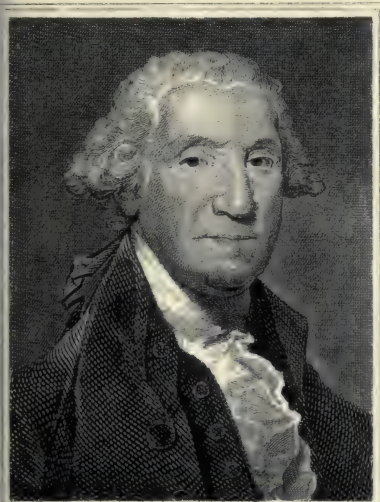
WINCKELRIED, ARNOLD DE, a Swiss peasant, who died gloriously fighting against the Austrians at Sempach, 1386.



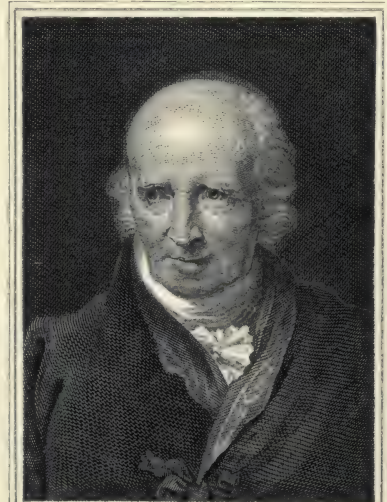
Richard Wilson.



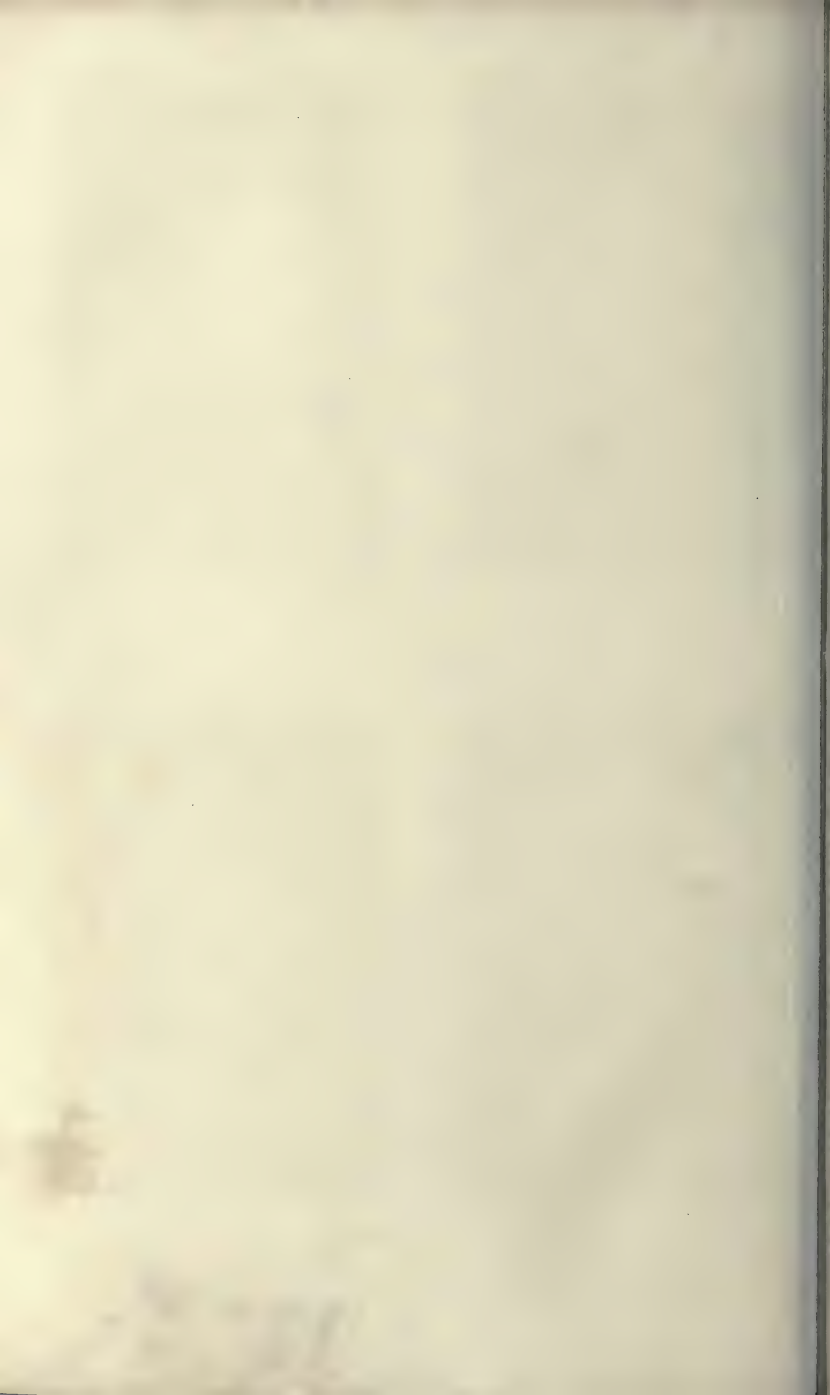
Cardinal Thomas Wolsey.



General George Washington.



Benjamin West P.R.A.



WINCKLEMAN, JOHN JOACHIM, a celebrated name in æsthetical and art literature, was born in the duchy of Brandenburg 1718. He devoted himself to the study of antiquities at Rome, where he obtained an appointment in the Vatican, and was murdered at Trieste on his way homewards for the sake of some golden medals he possessed, in 1768. His works on the history of art and ancient monuments have exercised the happiest influence on that description of literature, and are still invaluable as mines of information.

WINCKLER, T. F., an archæologist, 1771-1807.

WINDER, HENRY, a learned pastor of the nonconformists, author of a 'Hebrew English Concordance,' and other works, 1693-1752.

WINDHAM, JOSEPH, an artist and antiquarian, principal author of the 'Jonian Antiquities,' published by the Society of Dilettanti, 1739-1810.

WINDHAM, WILLIAM, a Whig statesman of the period of Pitt, was born in Norfolk, of an ancient family, in 1750, and made his first appearance in parliament as member for Norwich in 1783. His talents caused him to be singled out by Burke as one of his coadjutors, and he always remained his constant friend and partizan. From 1794 to 1801 he was in office under Pitt as secretary at war. He became secretary again under Lord Grenville after the death of Pitt, and held office from 1806 to March 25, 1807; d. 1810.

WINDHEIM, C. E., a German professor of philosophy and the Oriental languages, 1722-1766.

WINDISCH, C. G., a Germ. historian, 1725-93.

WING, VINCENT, an astronomer, 17th century.

WINGATE, EDMUND, an eminent mathematician, lawyer, and member of parliament, 1593-1656.

WINKELMANN. See WINCKELMANN.

WINKLER, J. H., a German jurisconsult and philosopher of the school of Wolfe, 1703-1772.

WINSLOW, EDWARD, the English governor of Plymouth, in North America, author of 'Good News from New England,' died 1655.

WINSLOW, JAMES, an eminent anatomist, born in the island of Funen, in Denmark, in the year 1669, and died at Paris in the year 1760, in the ninety-first year of his age. His system of anatomy was long the standard class-book of the schools, but in modern times it has been superseded by more perfect and more recent works. [J.M.C.]

WINSOR, FREDERICK ALBERT, the projector of the present method of lighting the streets by gas, first adopted in Pall Mall, after some smaller experiments, in 1809. Died 1830.

WINSTANLEY, WM., originally a barber, author of several literary compilations, d. abt. 1690.

WINSTON, T., an Engl. physician, 1575-1655.

WINTER, G. S., a German veterinarian, 17th c.

WINTER, JOHN WILLIAM DE, a Dutch vice-admiral, who entered the French service under Dumouriez as a partizan of the revolution, and was defeated in the Texel, at a later period, by Duncan, 1750-1812.

WINTER, N. S. VAN, a Dutch poet, born at Amsterdam, 1718. His wife, LUCRETIA WILHELMINA, a poetess, 1722-1795. PETER, son of Van Winter by a first marriage, author of poems and translations, beginning of the present century.

WINTER, P. VON, a Ger. musician, 1754-1825.

WINTHROP, J., an American astron., 1714-79.

WINTLE, T., a learned divine, 1737-1814.

WINTRINGHAM, CLIFTON, a physician and professional writer, died at York 1748. His son, SIR CLIFTON, also a physician and wr., 1714-94.

WINWOOD, SIR RALPH, a statesman and diplomatist, author of 'Memorials,' 1565-1617.

WIRSUNG, C., a German physician, 1500-1571. JOHN GEORGE, an anatomist, assass. 1643.

WIRTZ, J., a Swiss painter, 1640-1709.

WIRTZ, J. C., a Swiss theologian, 1688-1769.

WISE, F., a learned antiquary, 1695-1762.

WISEMAN, R., a surgical writer, 17th century.

WISHART, GEORGE, a martyr of the reformation in Scotland, burnt alive 1546.

WISHART, W., a Scotch divine, 1657-1727.

WISHEART, GEORGE, chaplain to Montrose, period of the civil wars, author of an 'Account of the Wars in Scotland,' and a Biography of his patron, 1609-1671.

WISTAR, CASPAR, a professor of anatomy and physician at Philadelphia, author of professional works, and a 'System of Anatomy,' 1760-1818.

WITCHELL, G., an astronomer, 1728-1785.

WITEZOWITCH, P., a learned historian and antiquarian of Dalmatia, died 1773.

WITHER, G., an English poet, 1588-1667.

WITHERING, WILLIAM, a physician and naturalist, author of a 'Systematic Arrangement of British Plants,' born in Shropshire 1741, d. 1799.

WITHERSPOON, JOHN, a descendant of Knox, known as a divine in Scotland and America, born near Edinburgh 1722, died 1794.

WITSIU, or WITS, HERMAN, a Dutch divine, author of several learned works, 1636-1708.

WITT. See DE-WITT.

WITTE, E., a Dutch painter, 1607-1692.

WITTE, G. DE, a Flem. theologian, 1638-1721.

WITE, or WITTEN, HENNING, a German divine and biographical writer, 1634-1696.

WITICHUUS, CHRISTOPHER, a protestant theologian and writer against Spinoza, 1625-1687.

WITOLA, M. A., a Ger. theologian, 1736-97.

WITTWER, P. L., a Ger. physician, 1752-92.

WLOOSWICK, P. N. BARON HORN VAN, a Dutch archæologist, born 1742, died in Paris 1809.

WOBESER, E. W., a German poet, 1727-1795.

WODHULL, M., a poet and translator of Euripides, born in Northamptonshire 1740, died 1816.

WODROW, ROBERT, a Scottish ecclesiastical historian, born at Glasgow 1679, died 1734.

WOEHNER, A. G., a Ger. Orient., 1693-1762.

WOELF, J., a German composer, 1772-1811.

WOFFINGTON, MARGARET, a celebrated actress of last century, whose society was highly valued by the *élite* of talent and fashion, 1718-60.

WOIDE, C. G., a Dutch Orientalist, 1725-90.

WOKEN, F., a German theologian, 1685-1734.

WOLCOTT, JOHN, commonly known by his assumed name of *Peter Pindar*, was a satirical poet and humourist, born at Dodbrooke in Devonshire 1738; died in London, where he supported himself by his pen, and his skill as an artist, 1819. The painter Opie was indebted to him for his introduction to the busy world of London, Dr. Wolcott having discovered his genius during his residence at Truro. The chief of his productions is his 'Lyric Odes to the Royal Academicians;' his other poems are principally satires..

WOLDECK D'ARNEBOURG, J. G., a Prussian general of the seven years' war, 1712-1785.

WOLF, B., a Dutch painter, 1758-1825.

WOLF, E. W., a German composer, 1735-1792.

WOLF, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS, an eminent classical scholar and philologist of Germany, was born in the county of Hohenstein in 1759, and became professor at Halle and Berlin. He was engaged in a literary contest with Heyne, arising out of his principal work, the 'Prolegomena ad Homerum,' or theory of the Homeric poems. Died 1824.

WOLF, G. F., a German anatomist, 1735-1794.

WOLF, JEROME, a learned German, professor of Greek at Augsburg, 1516-1581.

WOLF, JOHN, a German historian, 1587-1600.

WOLF, JOHN CHRISTOPHER, an eminent Lutheran divine and philologist, 1683-1739. His brother, J. CHRISTIAN, a philologist, 1689-1770.

WOLF, JOHN CHRISTIAN, born at Breslau in 1679, died at Halle in 1754; a man of considerable energy and of varied attainments—honoured to become member of the Academy of Berlin, the Royal Society of London, and the Academies of Sciences at Paris and Petersburg. Wolf, nevertheless, was of the class who flourish only when great men are gone: his industry was unquestionable, for he filled Europe with his words and books: his function too was respectable; he dried, cut up, and sold the Philosophy of Leibnitz. The volumes published by him are most numerous; their simple titles would occupy a column of our Dictionary:—it is unnecessary to print these titles, for none save Antiquarians will henceforth read Wolf. He was powerful in classification, subdivision, and nomenclature; to him, for instance, we owe the technical term *Rational Psychology*, as distinguished from experimental: he thus designated his efforts—sufficiently unsatisfactory—to explain the facts of consciousness by the essence of the Soul. Wolf's greatest merit flows from his moral courage. He bravely contended for the rights of Free Thought, in the face of immense clamour and much persecution.—His system and authority were hopelessly destroyed by KANT. [J.P.N.]

WOLF, PETER PHILIP, an historian of the Jesuits and of Maximilian I., 1761-1808.

WOLFART, P., a Germ. physician, 1675-1726.

WOLFE, CHARLES, author of the famous ode entitled 'The Burial of Sir John Moore,' was a divine of the Irish Church, and was born at Dublin 1791. He died prematurely in 1823. His literary remains were published two years subsequently by the Rev. J. A. Russel.

WOLFE. GENERAL JAMES WOLFE was born in Westerham in Kent, A.D. 1726. His father was a general, and young Wolfe entered the army at a very early age. He was honourably distinguished in the battle of Dettingen and Fontenoy; and at the subsequent battle of Laffeldt in 1747, he attracted the special notice of his commander, the duke of Cumberland, who ever afterwards zealously aided in Wolfe's promotion and advancement. He was not more eminent for personal bravery and coolness in action, than for his success in disciplining his men, while at the same time he won the heart of every soldier that served under him. When our great minister, the elder Pitt, undertook in 1757 to raise England from the temporary degradation into which she had then fallen, and to smite down the House of Bourbon in every quarter of the globe, he discerned the genius of Wolfe:

and wisely disregarding the conventional claims of seniority, Pitt intrusted to the young officer the highest duties in the conquest of French America. Wolfe, in conjunction with Amherst, led the force which besieged and captured Louisbourg in July, 1758, an achievement which gave us Cape Breton and Prince Edward's Island. In 1759 Pitt conferred on Wolfe the still more important command of the expedition against Canada, which was to advance up the St. Lawrence and attack Quebec from the west, while the other British commander in North America was to co-operate by assailing the French possessions from the opposite direction. Wolfe reached the Isle of Orleans in the St. Lawrence on the 26th June, with a force of 8,000 excellent troops, and with a fleet of twenty-two sail of the line under Admiral Saunders. Montcalm, the French governor of Canada, had concentrated all the military strength of the province in Quebec; and, though he was inferior to Wolfe in the number of regular troops, the zeal of the numerous French provincials who fought under him, the strength of his position, and the skill with which he fortified and watched each approach to Quebec, made Wolfe's enterprise appear almost hopeless. The English commander who invaded Canada from the other direction, and who ought to have invested Quebec from the upper side, loitered on his march; and for two months Wolfe and his force lay below the city, unable to strike any effective blow, and taught by a severe repulse which they sustained on the 31st of July, with how strong and vigilant an adversary they had to cope. Wolfe's health was shattered by anxiety and fever; but he spared neither mind nor body; and at length he himself discovered the cove above the town, which now bears his name, and the narrow winding path that leads from it up the cliff to the heights of Abraham, a plateau to the west of Quebec, where the city's fortifications were feeblest. He succeeded in the night of the 12th September, in leading



[Wolfe's Monument.]

5,000 of his men up this path, and in surprising the post of Canadians by whom the summit was guarded. On the next morning Montcalm led his

troops out to meet him, and the battle was fought, which determined the ascendancy of the Anglo-Saxon race and language over the French in the New World. Both Wolfe and Montcalm fell. Wolfe was twice struck as he led on a bayonet charge which decided the day; and when the French were already broken, he received a third bullet, which was fatal, in the heart. He lived just long enough to know that the victory was complete; and the last words of the young conqueror were—'Now, God be praised, I die happy.' Wolfe was as exemplary in private life, as he was eminent in the discharge of public duty, and his name is one of the purest as well as the brightest in the long list of England's military heroes. [E.S.C.]

WOLFERSDORF, CH. FREDERICK VON, a Prussian general, born in Saxe Gotha, 1717-1781.

WOLTER, P., a Germ. historian, 1758-1805.

WOLGUTT, M., a Ger. painter, 1434-1519.

WOLKE, C. H., a native of Hanover, distinguished by his efforts, as a writer and founder, in the cause of education, 1741-1825.

WOLLASTON, WILLIAM, an eminent moralist and theologian, who was educated for the church, but having ample means left him by a rich relation, devoted himself to literature. His principal work, and one which has been highly popular, is 'The Religion of Nature Delineated.' Born in Staffordshire 1659, died 1724.

WOLLASTON, WILLIAM HYDE, M.D., born 6th August, 1766, at East Dereham, near Norwich, of which his father was clergyman; died 22d December, 1828, in London. Dr. Wollaston received a first-rate education, and having studied for the medical profession, settled first at Bury St. Edmunds. Afterwards, becoming a candidate for St. George's Hospital, London, and failing, he gave up the profession in disgust, and devoted himself to chemical pursuits. He examined with great care the crude platinum ore, discovering in it two new metals, palladium and rhodium, and improving the process for the manufacture of platinum, so as to enable him to realize a handsome fortune. In 1797 he described three new species of urinary calculi—the fusible calculus, the mulberry calculus, and the bone-earth calculus. He also first described cystic oxide, and urate of soda calculi, the latter formed in the joints of gouty persons. He was the inventor of the periscopic camera, and of numerous ingenious optical and chemical apparatus. To him chemistry is indebted for the methods at present employed for the estimation of ammonia, potash, and magnesia. Dr. Wollaston was a man of retiring habits, but by those who knew him intimately he was held in high regard. He has been accused of a penurious disposition. The fact that he presented his brother with £10,000 when asked to apply to the ministry in his behalf, seems to afford opposite evidence of the most substantial and overwhelming description. [R.D.T.]

WOLLE, C., a German Orientalist, 1700-1761.

WOLMAR, M., a Swiss jurist, 1497-1561.

WOLSEY, THOMAS, so well known in history as Cardinal Wolsey, is generally said to have been born at Ipswich, in the year 1471. His parents were so obscure, that whether or not his father followed the occupation of a butcher, attributed to him by the cardinal's enemies, has not been ascer-

tained. However it may have been achieved, young Wolsey obtained an excellent education, and he had a brilliant student-reputation at Magdalen College, Oxford. He never was an ascetic. Though he must have worked hard during his college career, he seems to have had his full share of the dissipation of the day, and it is known that for some peccadillo he was on one occasion subjected to the penal discipline of the stocks. His first preferment, after he had taken orders, was that of Symington in Somersetshire, believed to have been obtained through the marquis of Dorset, whose sons he instructed. The turning point in his career appears to have been his appointment as one of the chaplains of Henry VII. This introduced his abilities to the royal notice, and on his successful accomplishment of a delicate diplomatic mission to Flanders he obtained the rich deanery of Lincoln in 1508. It is not easy precisely to determine the source of the extraordinary influence which he exercised over Henry VIII. in the early years of his reign. He is said by his able scholarship to have aided in the composition of the celebrated *Assertio Septem Sacramentorum*, against Luther; but he was a favourite before he had an opportunity of performing this service. He was placed in the influential office of the king's almoner, through the recommendation of Fox, the bishop of Winchester; and that calculating prelate is said to have advanced Wolsey for the purpose of counteracting his rival Surrey. When once the impetuous Henry had learned to seek counsel of Wolsey, it is easy to believe that his magnificent notions, his scholarship, his knowledge of life, and his accommodating morality, would please such a monarch. Preferment flowed in upon him. In 1514 he was made bishop of Lincoln. He was then in possession of lucrative livings both in England and France. In 1515 he was made cardinal, and next year legate *a latere*, a commission which made him virtually the pope in England, giving him an authority which, if more limited in extent than that claimed by the bishop of Rome, was the more powerful, since it was exercised close at hand, and by one who knew the circumstances of the clergy over whom he ruled. Almost at the same time with these preferments he received the high ministerial and judicial office of lord chancellor. With his cardinalate he received the honour of the hat, usually conferred only on members of royal families. He held the bishopric of Tournay in France, and many other lucrative preferments in different parts of Europe. The vast influence which he exercised at the powerful court of England made his friendship an object not only to private seekers of preferment, but to the principal European powers. He aspired to the popedom at the time when Charles V. and Francis the First were competing with each other to succeed Maximilian as emperor of Germany. Hence each of them sought to secure the aid of Wolsey, by outbidding his rival in prospects of assistance towards the cardinal's great object, while he on his part had the too difficult task of making up his mind where to throw his influence, and of acting for one party with as little prejudice as possible to his influence with the other. He lost, much to his mortification, the great object which would have given him a securer foundation for power than he had in England, and

he ever treated the emperor Charles V. as one who had deceived him. No churchman in England had ever achieved so vast an amount of power and wealth as Wolsey, and, unfortunately for himself, he was fond of exhibiting it all to the world. He had a weakness for display, shown in the common anecdote about his having his portrait always taken in profile from one side, because the other was disfigured by a wart. The huge acquisitions made by fortunate prelates, and the ramifications of their influence by possessions all over Europe, were giving great alarm to thinking minds; and there is no doubt that the ostentation with which Wolsey displayed the offensive innovation hastened on the reformation. He had even given an impulse in the same direction by his enlightened projects for diverting some of the monastic property from its existing uses to the university of Oxford, and to other educational institutions. His qualities and defects are told with matchless truth and beauty in the words supplied by Shakspere to his faithful followers:—

'He was a scholar, and a ripe and good one;
Exceeding wise, fair spoken and persuading;
Lofty and sour to them that loved him not,
But to those men that sought him, sweet as summer.
And though he was unsatisfied in getting,
(Which was a sin), yet in bestowing, madam,
He was most princely.'

His enmity to the emperor inclined him to sanction his sister's divorce from Henry, but as a high churchman he found it impossible to be the king's champion through the whole transaction. To justify his overthrow, charges were brought against him under the *præmunire* statute against enforcing bulls from Rome. The charge was one which with the royal favour he might have met, but when it was directed from that quarter it was irresistible. After being subjected to some capricious oscillations of favour, a warrant was issued to apprehend him for high treason. Attacked by sickness, he sought refuge in the abbey of Leicester with the mournful saying,—'Father abbot, I am come to lay my bones among you.' He died there on the 28th November, 1530. [J.H.B.]



[Leicester Abbey.]

WOLSTONECRAFT, Mary, wife of William Godwin, au. of the 'Rights of Women,' 1759-97.

WOLTMANN, C. L. DE, a German historian and man of letters, 1770-1817.

WOLZOGEN, J. L., a Socinian wr., 1596-1656.
WOLZOGEN, L. VAN, a learned Dutch theologian and elocutionist, 1632-1690.

WOMOCK, LAURENCE, bishop of St. David's and a controversial writer, 1612-1685.

WOOD, ANTHONY, author of the 'History and Antiquities of Oxford,' and the 'Athenæ Oxoniensis,' was born in 1632, and educated at the university. His works were written with the indefatigable zeal of an enthusiast, and are often quoted. He died in his native place, where he had lived and laboured, in 1695.

WOOD, JAMES, the banker and millionaire of Gloucester, was born there in 1756, and died 1830. His only distinction is that of having scraped together, by indulging in every meanness, nearly a million sterling. There is not a redeeming trait recorded of his character, and nothing could entitle him to a place in our pages but the frequency with which the name of 'Jemmy Wood' is quoted by way of example.

WOOD, MATTHEW, knight and alderman of London, was the son of a lace manufacturer at Tiverton, and was born in 1767. He acquired his standing in the city as a hop merchant, and was twice mayor, in 1815 and 1816; from the last named year also he had a seat in parliament, and was well known as a reformer. Died 1843.

WOOD, ROBERT, an Irish scholar and archaeologist, au. of a 'Description of the Ruins of Ballinacorney,' and those of 'Palmyra' or 'Tadmor,' 1716-73.

WOODDESON, RICHARD, an English civil lawyer, au. of 'Elements of Jurisprudence,' and 'A Systematic View of the Laws of England,' 1745-1820.

WOODFALL, WILLIAM, a celebrated printer, whose name became famous from the prosecution to which he was exposed for printing the Letters of Junius. Died 1803.

WOODHOUSE, ROBERT, an eminent mathematician and professor at Cambridge, author of 'The Principles of Analytical Calculation,' and other works, 1773-1827.

WOODHOUSELEE. See TYTLER.

WOODVILLE. See ELIZABETH.

WOODVILLE, ANTHONY, otherwise WYDEVILLE, brother of Elizabeth, queen of Edward IV., and created by him Earl Rivers, was born in 1442. He made an unsuccessful attempt to crow the king's son, and was sent to the scaffold 1483.

WOODVILLE, WILLIAM, physician to the Middlesex Dispensary and Small-pox Hospital in London, author of 'Medical Botany,' and a 'History of Inoculation,' 1752-1805.

WOODWARD, HENRY, a famous comedian, dramatic writer, and composer of pantomimes, born in London 1717, died 1777.

WOODWARD, JOHN, a physician and professor at Gresham College, distinguished as a naturalist and antiquarian, was born in Derbyshire 1665, and died 1728. His principal work is an 'Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.'

WOOLLETT, WILLIAM, was born at Maidstone in Kent in 1735, and learnt engraving of John Tinney. He acquired early a great reputation as a landscape engraver; his works of this class, after Wilson, are probably still unapproached. He engraved also two of West's greatest works, the 'Death of General Wolfe,' and the 'Battle of the Hogue,' which raised his reputation as an historical

cal engraver almost on a par with his name in landscape. He was appointed engraver to George III.; and died in London, May 23, 1785. Woollett is great for his colour, and his skill in representing variety of texture, also for an extraordinary force in his prints, owing to the judicious combination of the three methods, with aquafortis, with the graver, and with the dry point. His works after Wilson constitute in themselves a delightful landscape gallery, all unsurpassed as pictures or as prints. [R.N.W.]

WOOLSTON, THOMAS, a deistical writer, who was originally a minister of the Church of England, and wrote an 'Apology for the Christian Religion'; at a later period, he was prosecuted for his 'Six Discourses on Miracles,' and his 'Defence' of the discourses. Born at Northampton, 1669, d. 1732.

WOOLTON, JOHN, bishop of Exeter, known as a theological writer, 1535-1594.

WORDSWORTH, WILLIAM, was born at Cockermouth in Cumberland, on the 7th of April, 1770. His father was an attorney there, and he was the second of five children. Dorothy, the only daughter, was his most cherished friend and confidant during his life. The mother of the family died in William's ninth year; and the father died five years afterwards, leaving to his children little fortune beyond a claim for law-agency on Sir James Lowther, afterwards earl of Lonsdale. This debt remained unsatisfied till 1802, when, on the accession of the next earl, £8,500 was paid in satisfaction of it.—In 1787, after having been educated chiefly at the endowed school of Hawkshead, near Esthwaite Lake, William was sent by his uncles to St. John's College, Cambridge. He had read much in boyhood, especially poetry, and had written English verses, in imitation (as he says himself) of Pope's versification, 'and a little in his style.' One of these compositions presaged two of the most prominent features in the character of his mind. It was, says he, 'a long poem, running upon my own adventures, and the scenery of the country in which I was brought up.' The only considerable poem which he wrote while at the university, was 'The Evening Walk.' His vacations were devoted to wanderings in the country; and in the autumn of 1790 he spent nearly three months in a tour on the continent, visiting France, Switzerland, some of the Italian lakes, and the Rhine. He disliked the system of the university, and attended little to the studies of the place. Indeed, it is to be observed that, through life, Wordsworth was as little of a student as any literary man ever was. Except in poetical literature, his knowledge of books seems to have always been very slight. And if he was disinclined to read, he was quite as much disinclined to writing: he had weak eyes, and great indolence. In his mature years, he composed most frequently in the course of his walks, without setting down a word; and many of his poems would certainly have been lost, had not the ladies of his family been at hand to record them. He has himself said, that, if he had been free to choose his course of life, he would have spent his days in travelling. To the adoption of a profession he was never able to make up his mind. The church was proposed to him, but speedily rejected. His religious belief never was such as to prevent his taking orders; but his

opinions on the state of society, during his early manhood, would not easily have been reconcilable with the position of a clergyman in the Church of England. For several years after the outbreak of the French revolution, he was an ardent republican. In 1791 he took his degree of B.A., and quitted Cambridge.—In the close of the same year he went to France, where he spent nearly twelve months; and there he wrote the poem called 'Descriptive Sketches,' which betrays, yet more than 'The Evening Walk,' the poetic strength with which he was endowed. These pieces were published in 1793. In that year, also, 'The Female Vagrant' was written. For some years he wandered about, gradually satisfying himself that he was justified in regarding poetry as his true vocation. He planned a monthly miscellany, which was to have been 'republican but not revolutionary;' and he attempted to find employment in writing for the London newspapers on the opposition side. In 1795 he received a legacy of £900 from his friend and contemporary, Raisley Calvert. This generous and seasonable bequest fully answered the intention of the donor: it enabled the poet to devote himself to study till the settlement of his father's affairs.—In the autumn of 1795 Wordsworth began to live with his sister, their first residence being at Racedown in Dorsetshire. He commenced, but abandoned, a poetical imitation of Juvenal; and in this year and the following, he made his first and last attempt in a kind of poetry very uncongenial to the cast of his genius, by writing the Tragedy of 'The Borderers.' Refused at Covent Garden, this piece remained in manuscript for nearly half a century.—About this time, likewise, were written a good many of the earliest of those fine passages, which were afterwards dovetailed into 'The Excursion.' This is a fact particularly deserving attention. The poet's blank-verse compositions, with their solemn tone of meditation, their purely dignified diction, and their sweep of rotund melody, were made known to the world only when he had passed middle age; and they were treated by his critics as the fruits of improved skill and enlarged experience and purified taste. But he actually had at his command, and was continually expressing, this his highest mood of poetry, from his twenty-fifth year. Coleridge, with whom Wordsworth made acquaintance while in Dorsetshire, always insisted that his friend's first business ought to be, the completion of the Philosophical and Autobiographical Poem, of which these fragments were designed as parts. But Wordsworth was never at all disposed to pay deference to the opinion either of affectionate friends or of hostile critics. With him, as with most of us, 'the boy was father of the man.' He had always been quietly self-willed; and his character in manhood possessed the feature which he attributes to his early boyhood when he says:—'Possibly from some want of judgment in punishments inflicted, I had become perverse and obstinate in defying chastisement, and rather proud of it than otherwise.' At this time, indeed, as it has been remarked by his nephew, the whole tenor of his opinions led him to dissatisfaction with things existing; and his political creed (perhaps in part through the shock which events on the continent were beginning to give to it) affected his creed in literature. He perceived, with great

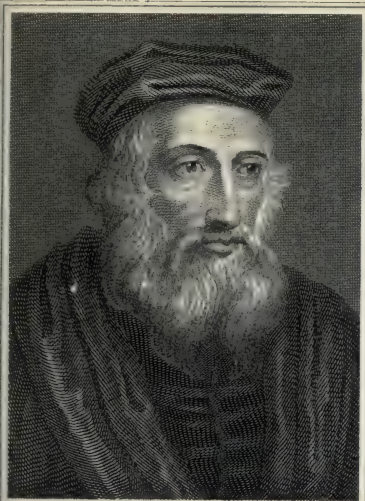
clearness, two or three deep-rooted faults in the recent poets of England: the artificial stamp of their diction; their general inattention to external nature; their want of sympathy with ordinary events and with the feelings of mankind at large. He felt that he possessed the power of producing poetry, in which these faults should be avoided. But, in the meantime, tempted partly by deliberate error in theory, partly by incidental eccentricities of taste and judgment natural to a self-trained and uncommunicative muser, he rebelled, not only against the false canons of literature, but against several that are really true. In the poems with which he chose to make his first effort towards the reformation of the public taste, there are many points of thought, of sentiment, and of expression, which, as the most judicious of his admirers allow, would not have appeared if those poems had been written even a few years afterwards. Some things, indeed, especially the oddest and boldest of the colloquial words and idioms, were silently altered in the later editions. But the eccentricity of judgment lingered, in a great degree, to the last, fostered by the self-brooding solitude to which he devoted himself.—The ‘Lyrical Ballads,’ to which chiefly these observations are applicable, made rapid progress in Wordsworth’s next place of abode. This was Nether-Stowey in Somersetshire, where he lived for a year, removing to the place in August, 1797, in order to be near Coleridge. In the next year he wrote ‘Peter Bell;’ and in autumn he published, in one volume, the twenty poems which (with three by Coleridge) make up the first edition of the ‘Lyrical Ballads.’ The poet was now in his twenty-ninth year. Immediately afterwards he went to Germany with his sister and Coleridge; and, the party separating, Miss Wordsworth and her brother spent the winter of 1798-99, very uncomfortably, and seemingly with little advantage of any kind, at Goslar in Hanover. Here were written several beautiful pieces, among which were ‘Lucy Gray,’ and the fragments of blank-verse beginning ‘There was a Boy’ and ‘Wisdom and Spirit of the Universe.’ A beginning was also made with that first part of the great Poem, which Wordsworth’s friends entitled ‘The Prelude.’—Wordsworth’s long residence among the lakes of his native district began soon after his return to England. In the end of 1799 he settled with his sister in a small house at Grasmere, which he continued to occupy for eight years. In 1800 were written ‘The Brothers,’ ‘The Pet Lamb,’ ‘Ruth,’ ‘Michael,’ and ‘Hart-Leap Well;’ and, in the close of the year these and other poems made up a second volume of the ‘Lyrical Ballads,’ which appeared with a reprint of the first. To 1802 belong, among other pieces, ‘The Rainbow,’ ‘The Leech-gatherer,’ ‘Alice Fell,’ ‘Intimations of Immortality,’ and the two Sonnets on Buonaparte. Then, also, Wordsworth was working on ‘The Excursion,’ which at that time bore the name of ‘The Pedlar.’ In that year, he married Mary Hutchinson of Penrith, to whose amiability his poems pay warm and beautiful tributes. In 1803 he made a tour of some weeks in Scotland, being guided at Melrose by Walter Scott; and he now became acquainted with Sir George Beaumont, whose name appears often in his writings. In 1805 he suffered the grief of losing his brother, Captain Wordsworth, who

perished by shipwreck. In this year were written ‘The Waggoner’ and the ‘Ode to Duty;’ and ‘The Prelude’ was finished, and consigned to the poet’s desk for forty-five years. In 1807 were printed two volumes of poems, composed since 1800. They contain, besides several very fine ballads, and many other small poems, the ‘Sonnet Dedicated to Liberty,’ and the ‘Memorials of Tour in Scotland.’ These volumes were the object of some of those critical censures, (severe but very far from being groundless,) under which, with a his outward apathy and real self-esteem, the poet as his letters show, smarted very severely.—In 1808 he removed to Allan Bank at the head of Grasmere Lake, where he lived for three years. In 1809 he contributed to the ‘Friend’ of Coleridge, who was then living with him; and published his indignant and very eloquent pamphlet on the Convention of Cintra. His political opinions have now settled pretty much into the form they ever afterwards held, a kind of speculative Toryism heightened by his church opinions, but balanced by many notions really democratic. In 1810

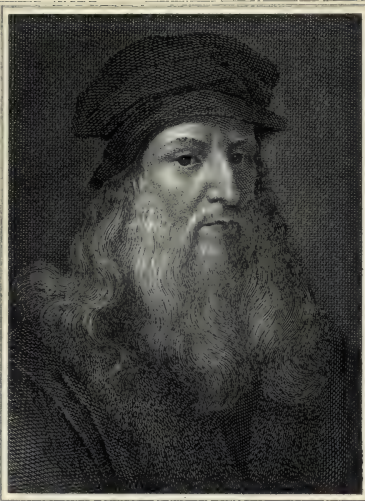


[Rydal Mount.]

printed, as an introduction to a set of Views of the district, his Observations on the Scenery of the Lakes, the most interesting of all things of the sort. In this year was born the last of his five children, two of whom died two years afterwards.—In the spring of 1813, after one temporary change of dwelling, he took up his abode at Rydal Mount, two miles from Grasmere, which was his home for thirty-seven years, and the scene of his death. Then, too, by the interest of Lord Lonsdale, he was appointed distributor of stamps for Westmoreland, an office which was executed by a clerk, and yielded about £500 a-year.—A second tour in Scotland, early in 1814, gave birth to a few poems; and in summer was published ‘The Excursion,’ the greater part of which had been written at Allan Bank. This edition, consisting of five hundred copies, was not exhausted for six years. ‘Let the age,’ wrote the poet to Southey, ‘continue to love its darkness; I shall continue to write, with, I trust, the light of Heaven upon me.’ In the design of this remarkable poem, it is difficult to discover anything that can justify commendation, whether we look to it as an independent work, or regard it as forming a part in that gigantic poem, which the author so long contemplated executing in which



John Wicliffe D.D.



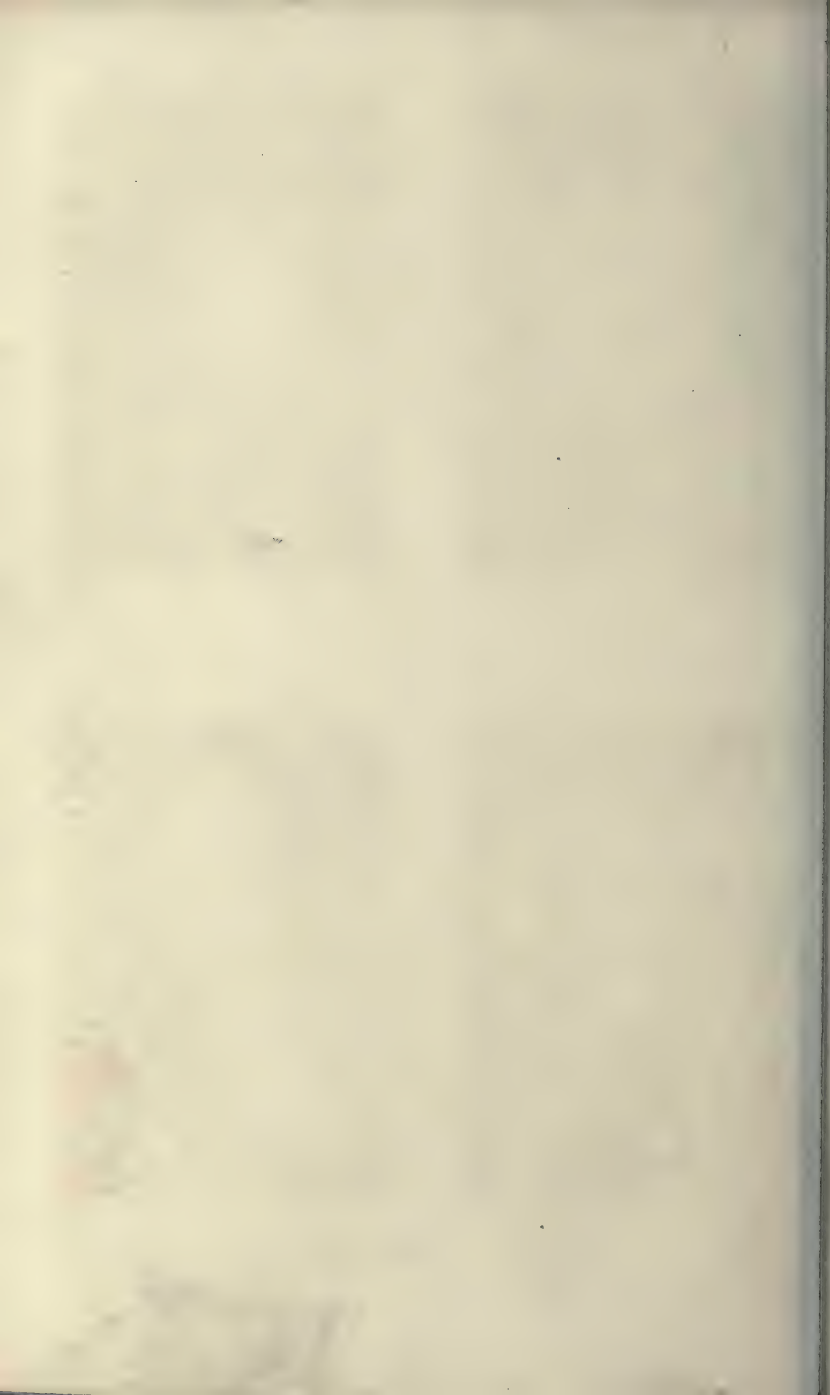
Leonardo da Vinci.



Sir Christopher Wren.



William 3.rd King of England.



But if 'The Excursion' is to be judged by its best passages, hardly any poem in our language is equal to it. Some of its scenes, extending through hundreds of lines; many passages of smaller extent, but yet considerable; and innumerable verses, and phrases, and words; are among the most exquisite things to which any poetic mind ever gave expression.—In 1815 appeared 'The White Doe of Rylstone,' a work instinct with a dreamy loveliness, and estimated by its author very highly. But it evinces, more plainly than any of his preceding works, his incapacity to plan or conduct a sustained narrative; and it is characterized, even more than the 'Lyrical Ballads,' by that which Coleridge had publicly pronounced to be one of his friend's besetting sins; namely, the prevalence of 'an intensity of feeling disproportionate to such knowledge and value of the objects described, as can be fairly anticipated of men in general, even of the most cultivated classes.'—Within a year or two before and after the publication of this work, the poet, in his usual fashion, proved his power of poetizing in a very different key, by composing several of those small pieces, whose elaborate refinement, both of sentiment and of diction, has drawn forth the lively admiration of readers the most adverse to the peculiarities of his system. Such were 'Laodamia,' 'Dion,' the 'Ode to Lycoris,' and 'Artegall and Elidure.' In 1816 was composed the 'Thanksgiving Ode,' and a rhymed translation of Three Books of the *Æneid*. In 1819 appeared 'Peter Bell,' which was rather popular, and the 'Waggoner,' which was much the reverse. To that year belong the series of Sonnets on the River Duddon. In 1820 Wordsworth, with his wife and sister, made a tour of four months on the continent, of which 'Memorials' were published some time afterwards. In that year, too, a visit to Sir George Beaumont gave occasion to the very fine series of Sonnets called 'Ecclesiastical Sketches.'—Wordsworth was now fifty years old, had written all his best works, and had laid most of them before the world. But, though the thirty years during which his life was still prolonged were unproductive of great performances, they witnessed very extraordinary changes in the reputation of the author. Poets were already familiar with his works, and acknowledged him as the chief in a new development of the art; but ordinary readers, taking what they found of him in the periodicals, knew as yet only a few of his best passages and a great many of his worst. The *Edinburgh Review*, supported afterwards by the *Quarterly*, had hitherto guided the public opinion as to his writings; a turn was now given to the tide, by the eloquently vehement panegyrics which began to be showered on him in *Blackwood's Magazine*, about the year 1820. Without taking account of minor points, we may correctly consider Wordsworth's principal critics as looking at the functions and duties of poetry from two opposite points of view. Jeffrey paid regard mainly to the perfection or imperfection of the result; Wilson and his friends were content with examining the state of mind out of which the result is generated. The former, severely pure in taste, demanded an elaborate work of art, symmetrically designed, and executed with care and dignity; the latter sought for nothing beyond such proof of genius as might be furnished in a few striking pas-

sages, and held native endowment as more than sufficient to atone for imperfect execution. Scrutinized in the first of these aspects, all the brilliant poetry which arose in England during the first generation of our century was seriously defective; and that of Wordsworth, with all his deliberation and slowness of performance, was, through the natural character of his mind, still more open to exception than the effusions of Scott and Byron had been made by carelessness and haste. Even those who, having formed a competent acquaintance with Wordsworth's works, felt themselves compelled to adopt this view, could not be, and were not, blind to the admirable beauties of detail, which, when blazoned forth by the pen of Christopher North, speedily made the poet's name to be a word of honour, even with those who knew none of his poems but in fragments, or who were wearied or repelled by the inanimateness and the disproportionate design of 'The Excursion.' The fame of the Poet of the Lakes grew yet wider, when his influence had shown itself decisively in that new school of poetry, which had its beginnings with Keats and Shelley. For a good many years before his death, Wordsworth was not only acknowledged, and justly, to be really the greatest English poet of his time, but was regarded with a reverence allowing no possibility of faults. Symptoms of a wiser and more discriminating judgment have shown themselves of late; and, in no long time, the world will estimate justly and correctly the works of one of the greatest, as well as purest and most blameless, of the poets who have enriched and enlarged the domain of English literature.—The period extending from Wordsworth's fiftieth year to his eightieth requires no minute notice. He lived among his beloved mountains, travelled much, suffered a good deal, and wrote little. Two visits to Scotland, in the former of which (in 1831) he saw Scott just before he left Abbotsford for the last time, provided many of the materials for a volume, published in 1835, 'Yarrow Revisited, and other poems.' The finest of these are the meditative pieces entitled 'Evening Voluntaries.' About this time the poet was deeply affected by political events; and he felt yet more keenly the declining health of his sister, who became a confirmed invalid. In 1837 he made, for nearly six months, a tour in Italy, which suggested several pieces, printed, in 1842, in a volume called 'Poems, chiefly of Early and Late Years.' In it was inserted the Tragedy of 'The Borderers.' In that year, being now seventy-two years of age, he resigned his distributorship in favour of one of his two sons, and received from Sir Robert Peel a pension of three hundred a-year. In 1843, on the death of Southey, the same ministry appointed Wordsworth to be Poet-Laureate; an office which he accepted only on the assurance, that it was to be entirely nominal and honorary. In 1847 he had to witness the death of his accomplished daughter, Mrs. Quillinan. He died on the 23d of April, 1850, being exactly the day of the month which closed the life of Shakspeare. His remains rest in the churchyard of Grasmere. [W.S.]

WORGAN, J. D., an English poet, 1790-1819.

WORLIDGE, T., a portrait painter and engraver of etchings after Rembrandt, 1700-1766.

WORM, OLAUS, in Latin *Wormius*, a Dutch physician and antiquarian, 1588-1654.

WORONZOW, M. LARIONOWITZ; Count De, a Russian statesman and favourite of the empress Elizabeth, disgraced under Catharine, 1710-1767.

WORSDALE, JAMES, a dramatic writer and painter, taught by Sir G. Kneller, died 1767.

WORSLEY, SIR RICHARD, the historian of the Isle of Wight, was born there in 1751. He became governor of the island, comptroller of the royal household, and member for Newport. In addition to his historical work, he published a magnificent catalogue of his marbles and other antiques, under the title of 'Museum Worsleianum.' Died 1805.

WORTHINGTON, JOHN, rector of Ingoldsby in Lincolnshire, author of religious works, &c., 'The Doctrine of the Resurrection,' 1618-1671.

WORTHINGTON, THOMAS, a Roman Catholic theologian, died in exile about 1626.

WORTHINGTON, WILLIAM, vicar of Llarrhayard in Denbighshire, and a dignitary of the church, was born in Merionethshire 1703, and educated at Oxford. Died 1778. His principal works are an 'Essay on the Scheme of Redemption,' 'The Scripture Theory of the Earth,' 'On the Historical Sense of the Mosaic Account of the Fall,' and an 'Inquiry into the Case of the Gospel Demoniacs.'

WOTTON, EDWARD, a physician and naturalist, time of Henry VIII., 1492-1555.

WOTTON, SIR HENRY, a well-known statesman, diplomatist, and political writer, born in Kent 1568, died 1639. He went as an ambassador to Venice, the United Provinces, and several of the German courts in the reign of James I. His works are 'The States of Christendom,' 'Parallels between Essex and Buckingham,' 'Elements of Architecture,' 'Characters of the Kings of England,' and Poems, &c.

WOTTON, WILLIAM, a clergyman of the Church of England, remarkable for his precocious knowledge of the sciences and Oriental languages, author of 'Reflections upon Ancient and Modern Learning,' a 'History of Rome, from the Death of Antoninus Pius to the Death of Alexander Severus,' 'Memoirs of the Cathedrals of St. David's and Llandaff,' and other works of less note. Born at Wrentham in Suffolk 1666, died 1726.

WOUTERS, F., a Flemish painter, 1614-1659.

WOUVERMAN, PHILIP, was born at Haarlem in 1620, where he died in 1668, aged only forty-eight. Though one of the most masterly of painters, he is said to have been disappointed. His works became very valuable soon after his death, and have increased in value since, but according to D'Argenville, who rather contradicts Houbraken, he was so supremely disgusted with the encouragement he received, that shortly before his death he burnt all his drawings and studies, in case they should encourage his son to follow the profession of a painter: he seems to have worked chiefly to have enriched the dealers even during his own lifetime. Wouverman's subjects are generally road-side, travelling, hunting, fighting, or plundering scenes, and such as admit of horses, which he constantly introduced in his pictures; it is a common belief that he never painted a picture without a white or a gray horse, but this is doubtless an exaggeration. He painted horses in small with unrivalled skill; indeed, his mastery in every department of painting is perfectly extraordinary, and his colouring is always

rich and transparent. All the works, however attributed to Philip Wouverman, are not his; many were doubtless the productions of his brother **PETER WOUVERMAN,** who survived Philip many years; a second brother, **JOHN,** was a good landscape painter.—(Houbraken, *Groote Schouburgh* &c.) [R.N.W.]

WRANGEL, HERMANN, a Swedish general, rewarded with a marshal's baton by Gustavus Adolphus, 1587-1644. His son, **CHARLES GUSTAVUS,** greatly distinguished in the German wars and in the councils of his sovereign, 1613-1676.

WRAXALL, SIR N. W., an indefatigable traveller and historical writer in the civil service of the East India Company, 1751-1831.

WRAY, D., an archaeologist, 1701-1783.

WREDE, CHARLES PHILIP, Prince, a Bavarian officer and statesman, who served as the ally of Napoleon from 1805 to 1813, and in the two following years joined the coalition, 1767-1839.

WREN, SIR CHRISTOPHER, was born at East Knoyle, Wilts, October 20, 1632; his father was rector of the parish. He was educated at Westminster school, and showed great mechanical ability at a very early age. In 1646 he went to Oxford, and entered as a gentleman commoner at Wadham College; he took his bachelor's degree in 1650, became a fellow of All Souls, and a master of arts in 1653; and in 1657, then only in his twenty-fifth year, was chosen professor of astronomy in Gresham College, London, and in 1666 Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford, where he also took his degree of doctor of civil law. The following year he was the chief mover in procuring the foundation of the Royal Society, which had already existed some few years as the Philosophical Club, and he became its president in 1668. Such were the preliminary studies of England's greatest architect, but he had already commenced his great career in 1661 as assistant to Sir John Denham, the surveyor of the royal works, who was himself incapable of the duties of the office. Wren's first work in this capacity was a new hall for the public meetings of the university, a commission intrusted to him by Archbishop Sheldon, the chancellor of the university, since celebrated as the Sheldonian Theatre; it was completed in 1668. About the same time he built a new chapel for Pembroke College, Cambridge, for his uncle, the bishop of Ely. In 1665 he visited Paris. In 1666 he succeeded Sir John Denham as surveyor of the royal works, with a salary of £100 per annum, and as surveyor-general of the repairs of St. Paul's. In 1672 he submitted plans for a new church instead of attempting to repair the old one, which had been completely destroyed by the fire. A commission was appointed for the execution of the work in 1673, and Wren having given up his professorship at Oxford, was appointed architect of the cathedral, and was knighted by the king on the occasion. This great work, in style the Italian renaissance, occupied nearly forty years; it was completed in 1710; Wren receiving only £20 a-year as architect of St. Paul's, but he executed many other churches and public buildings in London at the same time, as 'The Monument,' Temple Bar, &c., besides some others in the country, Oxford, and Cambridge, Winchester, Greenwich, Hampton Court, &c. Of all his great works, e

towers of Westminster Abbey are alone discreditable; he was, however, not very successful in his palaces, as for instance, the additions to Hampton Court, and Marlborough House, in both of which the apartments are of mean proportions, contrasting strongly even with the hunting boxes of many German princes. The cartoon gallery at Hampton Court is deplorably ill suited to its purpose. Sir Christopher never visited Italy; his mastery of the Italian renaissance he owes probably mainly to the example of Inigo Jones; he has in St. Paul's achieved something more than a worthy rival of St. Peter's; though on so much smaller a scale, it has internally through its so far more judicious proportions even a vaster effect than St. Peter's at Rome; the interior, however, is painfully cold, but this is no fault of Wren's, it is the general want of colour and other decoration. The original design was more like St. Peter's than that carried out. In 1684 Wren was appointed comptroller of the works at Windsor, and in 1685 he was returned to parliament as one of the members for Plympton; he sat also in following parliaments for Windsor and for Weymouth. In 1717, after the death of Anne, he lost the favour of the court, and was removed from his office of surveyor-general. He retired to Hampton Court, where he died February 25, 1723.—(*Parentalia*, 1750; Elmes, *Life of Wren*; Allan Cunningham, *Lives of the Painters*, &c.; *Penny Cyclopædia*.) [R.N.W.]

WREN, M., a learned prelate, 1585-1667.

WRIGHT, ABRAHAM, an English theologian, 1611-1690. His son, JAMES, an antiquarian and historian of Rutlandshire, 1644-1715.

WRIGHT, EDWARD, a mathematician, who is said to have discovered the true method of dividing the meridian line, about 1560-1615.

WRIGHT, JOSEPH, a painter of versatile ability, commonly called 'Wright of Derby,' and particularly skilled in landscapes, and scenes in which the effects of fire-light is introduced, 1734-1797.

WRIGHT, S., a nonconform. divine, 1683-1746.

WRIGHT, W., a Jesuit and theologian, d. 1639.

WRIGHT, W. R., president of the Court of Appeal at Malta, author of 'Horse Ionice,' a work describing the Greek isles, died 1826.

WRISBERG, H. A., a Ger. anatom., 1739-1808.

WUCHERER, F., a Ger. theologian, 1682-1737.

WULFER, J., a Germ. Orientalist, 1651-1682.

WUNSCH, C. E., a Prussian astronomer, physician, and naturalist, born about 1730.

WUNSCH, J. J. DE, a Prus. general, 1717-88.

WURMBRAND, JOHN WILLIAM, Count, an Austrian statesman and antiquarian, 1670-1756.

WURMSER, DAGOBERT SIGISMUND, Count, an Austrian general who distinguished himself in the wars with the French republic; born in Alsace 1724, died soon after he had been compelled to surrender Mantua 1797.

WURSTSEIN, C., a mathematician and historian of the city of Bale, 1544-1588.

WURTZ, F., a Swiss surgeon, 16th century.

WURTZ, G. C., a French physician, 1756-1823.

WURTZ, J. W., a Ger. controversialist, d. 1826.

WURTZ, PAUL, Baron De, a general in the service of Sweden and the United Provinces, d. 1676.

WURTZBURG, CONRAD DE, one of the ballad-singers of Germany, 13th century, author of the 'Nibelungen,' published 1757-1784.

WYATT, JAMES, a metropolitan architect, builder of the Pantheon in Oxford-Street and of Fonthill Abbey, 1743-1813.

WYATT, R. J., a sculptor of considerable eminence, was born in London, 1795; and instructed in his art by Charles Rossi, of the Royal Academy. In 1821, he went to Rome, and continued to reside there till his death in 1850. He was an indefatigable worker, and produced some groups and statues which are much admired. The greatest of the latter is his 'Penelope,' which he was commissioned to execute for the queen in 1841, at which period he visited England.

WYATT, SIR THOMAS, a courtier, statesman, and poet, who enjoyed the favour of Henry VIII., and was employed by him in several diplomatic missions; born at Allington castle, in Kent, 1503, died 1541. His poetical works, which consist of love elegies and odes, have been greatly admired, and were first published with those of Lord Surrey. He was twice tried for sedition, but acquitted.—His son, of the same name, was a zealous protestant, and was beheaded by Queen Mary in 1554.

WYCHERLEY, WM., was the oldest of those Comic Dramatists, whose licentiousness throws on the period succeeding the Restoration a disgrace not to be wiped away by the brilliant cleverness of their works. Less witty than Congreve, less gay than Farquhar, and inferior to Vanbrugh as a painter of character, he has a vigour and good sense, and an ingenuity in the invention of lively incidents, not reached by any of these his contemporaries. He was the son of a Shropshire gentleman, and



[Birth-place of Wycherley.]

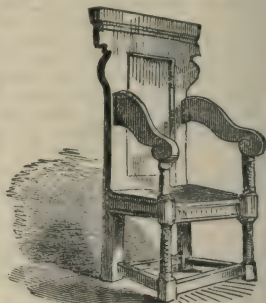
born about 1640. He was sent in his youth to France, where he learned the fashionable morality, and conformed to the fashionable religion by becoming a Roman Catholic. At the Restoration he was placed at Oxford, where he returned to the Church of England. The whole of his after life was that of an improvident and debauched man of pleasure. The dates at which his four comedies appeared range from 1669 to 1678; but the two earliest of them were, by his own account, written before he came of age, and the other two a considerable time before they were acted. 'The Plain Dealer,' a vigorous but unpleasing adaptation of Molière's 'Misanthrope,' was composed when he was twenty-five years old; and at thirty-two he wrote his lively and unprincipled comedy, 'The Country Wife.'

About 1680 he married a young widow, the countess of Drogheda, whose jealousy of her rakish husband made him uncomfortable, and whose bequest of her fortune to him served only to plunge him into lawsuits at her death. He lay for seven years in the Fleet prison for debt; and even after his release, which is said to have been procured by King James, he continued to be a needy man. When he was certainly above seventy years old, he married a young woman, being desirous, it is said, to disappoint a nephew whom he disliked. But he survived his marriage only eleven days, dying in December, 1715. [W.S.]

WYCK, THOMAS, called 'the Old,' a Dutch painter and engraver, 1616-1686.

WYCLIFFE, WICKLYFFE, or WICLIF, JOHN DE, was born at Wycliffe, near Richmond, in Yorkshire, about A.D. 1324. In early youth he was a commoner of Queen's College, Oxford, but soon removed to Merton, of which he became a fellow. His favourite studies were metaphysics and theology. One of his earliest public appearances was in 1360 against the mendicant monks, with whom the university had a resolute quarrel. In 1361 he became master of Baliol, and was presented to the rectory of Fillingham, in the diocese of Lincoln, which he afterwards exchanged for that of Ludgershall. Four years afterwards he was installed warden of Canterbury Hall, then recently founded by Archbishop Islep. In 1367, Langham, archbishop of Canterbury, expelled him from the wardenship, on which he appealed to the pope, Urban V., and a decision, after a delay of three years, was given against him. In 1372 he took his degree of D.D., and read lectures in divinity with great applause. He was sent soon afterwards as a commissioner to the papal embassy at Bruges, where he remained two years, and detected more narrowly the workings of the mystery of iniquity. On his return he was presented to the prebend of Aust, and the rectory of Lutterworth, through the patronage of the duke of Lancaster. Three hundred of his parochial sermons have been preserved. He had for some time been loud and bitter in his remonstrances against the idle and vicious clergy, and his vehemence and fidelity increased with his years. The enraged prelates summoned him before the convocation, but his powerful patrons saved him. In 1376 the monks drew up nineteen articles against him, taken from his prelections and sermons. These charges show that Wycliffe preached a species of protestantism—denying transubstantiation and the supremacy of the pope, and severely condemning the abuse of her temporalities on the part of the church. During the next year the pope sent to England five bulls against the reformer. But the king died before they arrived, and the universities would not act. The prelates, however, cited Wycliffe to appear before them in London. In the meantime parliament was in a dilemma on a question of casuistry, whether it were lawful to refuse the pope's demand that treasure should be sent out of the kingdom. The matter was referred to Wycliffe, and he at once decided that parliament might resist. He then, attended by the duke of Lancaster and the lord marshal, Earl Percy, appeared before the episcopal tribunal, and after some altercation, left the court in safety. He

was summoned to appear again at Lambeth in 1378, but the process was suddenly stopped by the queen-mother. In 1381 he published twelve theses against transubstantiation, and the archbishop of Canterbury formally pronounced the majority of them dangerous and heretical. Wycliffe left Oxford in 1382, and retired to Lutterworth. There he laboured without intermission, and neither tongue nor pen was idle in the cause of evangelical truth and freedom. He had been threatened with paralysis a year or two previous, but in 1384 he was seized in the pulpit with a sudden stroke, and soon after expired. Wycliffe's



[Wycliffe's chair.]

works are very numerous, and are chiefly of a polemical and practical nature, induced by the spirit of the age in which he lived. His English translation of the Latin Bible, or Vulgate, was a work of great merit and necessity, for it unlocked the Scriptures to the multitude, or as his antagonist, bewailing such an enterprise, worded it, 'the gospel pearl was cast abroad and trodden under foot.' The papal schism that happened on the death of Gregory XI., stirred him up to compose a famous tract 'The Schism of the Popes.' His essay on 'The Truth and Meaning of Scripture,' contains striking statements on the perfection and clearness of the Bible alone as the rule of faith. The English style of the reformer is wonderful for his age, and is clear and homely in its structure. Our present tongue was then beginning to raise itself into eminence and popularity. Chaucer's poetry and Mandeville's prose were evidence of its flexibility and power. Wycliffe's style is more common than theirs, for it speaks to the people in their own vernacular. Wycliffe will ever be remembered as a good and a great man, an advocate of ecclesiastical independence, an unquailing foe to popish tyranny, a translator of Scripture into our mother tongue, and an industrious instructor of the people in their own rude but ripening dialect. May he not be justly styled the 'morning star of the reformation?' So much impression was made by his works that one of his enemies complains—'that a man could not meet two persons on the road but one was a Wickliffe.' A convocation held at Oxford in 1408 prohibited the reading and diffusion of the reformer's version. At the council of Constance in 1415, the dead Wycliffe was denounced as a heretic, and his bones were ordered

to be exhumed from consecrated ground. Thirteen years afterward the decree was enforced by Pope Martin V., and Fleming, bishop of London, was ordered to see it done. His grave was opened, the bones taken out and burned, and the ashes cast into the stream that passes near the church of Lutterworth. As Thomas Fuller adds in his own style:—This river took them 'into the Avon, Avon into the Severn, Severn into the narrow seas—they into the main ocean, and thus the ashes of Wyke-life are the emblems of his doctrine which is now dispersed all the world over.' [J.E.]

WYDEVILLE. See WOODVILLE.

WYDRA, S., a Polish mathematician, 1741-1804.

WYERMANN, or WEYERMANN, J. CAMPO, a Dutch painter and writer, 1679-1747.

WYKEHAM, WILLIAM OF, bishop of Winchester, and lord high chancellor of England, was born at Wykeham in Hampshire 1324. He was promoted to his see after distinguishing himself in several state employments in 1366, and held the high office of chancellor, from 1367 to 1371. He promoted the formation of Winchester school and New College, Oxford. This eminent prelate died in 1404, and was buried in his own oratory in Winchester cathedral, where a costly monument is erected to his memory.

WYNANTS, JOHN, a Dutch landscape painter, the teacher of Philip Wouwermans, 1600-1670.

WYNANTZ, GODWIN, Count, a jurisconsult and statesman of the empire, 1661-1732.

WYNDHAM, H. P., an antiquarian writer and member of parliament for Wiltshire, 1736-1819.

WYNDHAM, SIR WILLIAM, an eloquent parliamentary speaker and statesman of the period of Queen Anne, was born at Orchard Wyndham in Somersetshire 1687, and entered parliament as knight of the shire for his native county. In 1710 he was made secretary at war, and in 1713 chancellor of the exchequer. On the death of the queen he became a distinguished member of the opposition, and in 1715 was committed on a charge of being implicated in the Scotch rebellion; died 1740. Having married a daughter of the duke of Somerset, his eldest son, SIR CHARLES WYNDHAM, inherited the title of earl of Egremont, from his uncle. He died in 1763.

WYNN, CHARLES WATKINS WILLIAMS, an experienced member of the House of Commons, having represented Montgomeryshire from 1797 to his death in 1850. He became secretary at war under Earl Grey from December, 1834, to April, 1835, but is chiefly memorable for the honourable constancy of his public and private conduct during this long career. He was a liberal supporter of the Welch school in London, and deserves to be named among the friends of literature.

WYNNE, EDWARD, author of 'Dialogues on the Laws and Constitution of England,' 1734-84.

WYNNE, JOHN HUDDLESTON, a native of Wales, who settled in London as an author, and wrote 'A History of the British Empire in America,' and 'A History of Ireland,' 1743-1788.

WYNTOUN, ANDREW, a Scottish rhyme-chronicler, prior of the monastery of St. Serf's Inch on Lochlomond, died about 1420.

WYON, WILLIAM, R.A., a distinguished English medallist, 1795-1851.

WYRWICZ, CHARLES, a Polish Jesuit, historian, and geographical writer, 1716-1793.

WYSS, the name of several Swiss writers:—BERNARD, author of a history of events from the time of Rodolph of Hapsburg, still in MS., about 1463-1525. NICHOLAS, a chronicler of events connected with the reformation, killed in the battle of Cappel, 1531. HANS HENRY, author of a 'History of the Canton and City of Zurich,' published 1783. FELIX, professor of theology at Zurich, 1596-1666. GASPARD, brother of the latter, a Greek scholar, dates unknown.

WYTFLIET, CORNELIUS, a Flemish historian, and secretary to the senate of Brabant; date of his works 1598-1607.

WYTHE, GEORGE, an American statesman and champion of independence, 1726-1806.

WYTTEBACH, DANIEL, a learned scholar and critic, born in 1746 at Berne, and professor from 1771 at Amsterdam and Leyden. He published an edition of the moral works of Plutarch, Historical Selections from Ancient Authors, and other works. Died 1820.

WZABECZ, WENCESLAUS JOACHIM, professor of surgery at Prague, author of several practical works on surgery, 1740-1804.

X

XACCA, E., a Sicilian poet, born 1643.

XANTONGE, ANNE and FRANCIS DE, sisters of Dijon, who each founded a religious house of the Ursuline order, the former 1567-1621; the latter died 1639.

XAINTRAILLES, JEAN POTON, Seigneur De, a commander in the army of Charles VII. at the period of the expulsion of the English, died 1461.

XANTHUS OF LYDIA, a Greek historian, some fragments of whose writings, published in the collections of Creuser and Muller, are all that remain, flourished in the 6th or 5th century B.C.

XANTIPPE, whose name has passed into a proverb for a scolding wife, was the spouse of Socrates the philosopher, and notwithstanding her ill temper was deeply attached to him. The date of her death is unknown.

XANTIPPUS, an Athenian general, 5th c. B.C.

XANTIPPUS, a Lacedæmonian general who defeated the Romans under Regulus, B.C. 255.

XAUPI, J., a French ecclesiastic, 1688-1778.

XAVIER. See FRANCIS.

XAVIER, JEROME, a Jesuit and missionary, of the same family as the saint, died 1617.

XENOCLES, a Greek tragedian, 4th cent. B.C.

XENOCRATES, a Greek philosopher of the Platonic school, employed as a diplomatist by Philip, king of Macedon, and remarkable for his integrity, B.C. 400-314.

XENOCRATES, a Greek physician, 1st cent.

XENOPHANES, flourished between 540 and 500 B.C., an Ionian by birth; afterwards settled in Italy. From the few almost oracular verses of Xenophanes that have reached us, we may still form a tolerably adequate conception of the nature of that important place, in the History of Greek Philoso-

phy, which unquestionably belongs to him. Indifferent to the search of the Ionic School after a primal physical element; neither sympathizing with the higher aim of Pythagoras,—his mind was arrested by the direct question concerning the Gods. And his conclusions seem to have been as follows. Rejecting utterly the Gods of the Poets, and every modification of Anthropomorphism—he declared, because he *felt*, that something—being, reality—is; but he denied that man can reach its nature, or ever apprehend its attributes. Man can learn or conceive only what is like himself, or what is placed before him by the senses. BEING, is not discernible by sense; neither can it be similar to Man. Essentially then it is incomprehensible, inscrutable, unknown, and unknowable. Xenophanes, was not afraid to ascertain that he could see nothing, in the awfulness which is beneath visible Life. But he was no sceptic—he believed that GOD IS.—These reverential and most pregnant thoughts, fill a large space in all subsequent Modern as well as Greek speculation. [J.P.N.]

XENOPHON, the Athenian historian and philosopher, was the son of Gryllus, a native of the Attic borough Ercheia. The time of his birth and death is not mentioned by any ancient writer, but it has been with very considerable probability inferred that he was born about B.C. 444; and Lucian states that he attained to above the age of ninety. He began life as a soldier, and was present at the battle of Delium (B.C. 424). In the flight which ensued he fell from his horse, and owed his safety to Socrates, on whose shoulders he was carried to a place of security. Having by this incident become known to the great philosopher of the age, he cherished for him ever after the warmest affection, and derived from him all his moral and philosophical principles. Nothing worthy of notice is known respecting him till B.C. 401, when, on the invitation of his friend Proxenus, he was induced to join the expedition of Cyrus the younger against his brother, Artaxerxes Mnemon, king of Persia. Before deciding, he asked the advice of Socrates, who recommended to him to consult the Delphian oracle; but Xenophon, who had previously determined to go, merely asked the oracle to what gods he should sacrifice in order to insure success; and, having performed the required rites, proceeded to Sardis, where he arrived in time to join the expedition. Attaching himself to the army, without any military appointment, he accompanied it in its tedious march, and was present at the battle of Cunaxa in which Cyrus fell. On the death of their leader the barbarian troops fled, and left the Greeks alone in the plains of Mesopotamia. Clearchus, whom they invited to take the command, and also others of the Greek generals were soon after massacred by the treachery of the Persian Satrap, Tissaphernes. In this emergency Xenophon came forward, and, with the consent of his countrymen, took a prominent part in conducting the famous 'Retreat,' of which he has left a minute and graphic account in the *Anabasis*. Not daring to attempt a return by the route by which they had advanced, they proceeded along the course of the Tigris, and across the high lands of Armenia to Trapezus (*Trebizond*), a Greek colony on the south-east coast of the Black Sea, and thence

found their way to Chrysopolis, which is opposite to Byzantium (*Constantinople*). On their arrival here the Greeks were in great distress, and they therefore readily accepted the invitation of Seuthes king of Thrace, to aid him in recovering the sovereignty. They performed their promise; but the Thracian chief declined to pay the stipulated reward, and it was with great difficulty that Xenophon got from him part of the sum agreed upon. Being still very poor, the Greeks next made an expedition into the plain of the Caicus; and seizing the house and property of a wealthy Persian thereby replenished their empty pockets. Of this spoil Xenophon obtained his due share. In consequence of his connection with the expedition under Cyrus, Xenophon was banished from Athens about B.C. 399; and, as he remained in Asia, probably joined Agesilaus, king of Sparta, during his expedition into that country in B.C. 396. When Agesilaus was recalled, Xenophon accompanied him to Greece, and was with him in the battle against his countrymen at Coronea, B.C. 394. After the battle he returned with Agesilaus to Sparta, and soon after settled at Scillus, in Elis not far from Olympia, on a spot presented to him by the Spartans, where he was joined by his wife and children. In this secluded retreat he spent his time in hunting, entertaining his friends, and writing the works which have immortalized his name. After a residence of more than twenty years, he was expelled from Scillus by the Eleans, and retired to Corinth, where he is believed to have died. The sentence of banishment against him had been previously recalled; but Xenophon never revisited his native city. The extant works of Xenophon may be divided into four classes:—1. Historical—the *Anabasis*, an account of the expedition of Cyrus the Younger, and the Retreat of the Ten Thousand, a model of perspicuous and interesting narrative; the *Hellenica*, or Grecian Histories, a continuation of the History of Thucydides as far as the battle of Mantinea (B.C. 362); the *Cyropaedia*, an historical or philosophical romance, founded on the real events of the early life of Cyrus; and the *Life of Agesilaus*. 2. Didactic—the *Hippiarchicus*, a treatise on Horsemanship; and the *Cynegeticus*, a treatise on Hunting. 3. Political—two Treatises on the *Constitutions of Sparta and Athens*, and a Treatise on the *Revenues of Attica*. 4. Philosophical—the *Memorabilia of Socrates*, a faithful record of the doctrines and sayings of the philosopher; the *Apology of Socrates*, which professes to contain the substance of Socrates' address to his judges; the *Symposium*, an account of a festive meeting, at which Socrates was present; the *Economicus*, a discussion on the duties of domestic life; and the *Hiero*, an imaginary conversation between the tyrant of Syracuse and Simonides. It is impossible in our limited space to analyze the character of Xenophon as an historian, a politician, a philosopher, and a general. It is not detracting from pre-eminent merit to allege that his continuation of the History of Thucydides falls short of the original; that, in depth and philosophical acumen, he must yield to Plato, while he is a more faithful exponent of the doctrines of their common instructor; and that his conducting of the Retreat of the Ten Thousand presents many of the qualities of a great com-

mander. His style exhibits the Attic dialect in its purest and most perfect form; clear, simple, and devoid of ornament. [G.F.]

XERES, F., a Spanish historian of the conquest of Peru, where he accompanied Pizarro.

XERXES, king of Persia, was the son of Darius and of Atossa, daughter of Cyrus. He succeeded his father B.C. 485, to the prejudice of his elder brother, Artazabanes. Four years previously the forces of Darius had been defeated by the Greeks under Miltiades at the battle of Marathon, and the interval had been passed in preparing for a second expedition. These preparations Xerxes continued on a scale of magnificence, almost incredible, and in the spring of 480 B.C. he commenced his march from Sardis: his army was moved forward with great deliberation, and being numbered on its arrival in Europe was found to muster 1,700,000 foot, and 80,000 horse; besides camels, chariots, and ships of war. These numbers, and the undisciplined crowds who must have attended them, to supply their necessities, are perfectly bewildering to the imagination; and they become still more so when their varied costumes, the silken and gilded tents, the standards, the costly armour, and the variety of national weapons are considered. One of the political parties of Greece, it must be borne in mind, were in league with the Persian court, and the terror of the country verged upon despair of maintaining their liberties. Themistocles, however, while the pass of Thermopylae was defended by Leonidas and his partisans, succeeded in rallying his countrymen, and having created a navy, defeated Xerxes at the battle of Salamis. This great event took place in the year of the expedition B.C. 480. The Persians were allowed to retreat in such order as they could, but Mardonius, one of the principal commanders, reserved a more manageable army, the best he could pick from the flying host, and with these he was defeated by the combined Greeks the year following. Xerxes was assassinated by Artabannus, one of the great officers of his court, who aspired to found a new dynasty in Persia, B.C. 465. [E.R.]

XERXES, the *second* of the name, king of Persia, succeeded his father, Artaxerxes Longimanus, B.C. 424, and was assassinated 423.

XIMENES, AUGUSTIN MARIA, Marquis De, a French poet, and friend of Voltaire, 1726-1817.

XIMENES, F., a Spanish painter, 1598-1666.

XIMENES, FRANCIS, one of the Spanish missionaries who introduced Christianity into Mexico, au. of a description of Mexican zoology and botany.

XIMENES, FRANCIS, known in Spanish history as Cardinal Cisneros, from the territorial title of his family, was born at Torrelaguna in 1437. A great portion of his time was spent in obscurity and hard study. In 1492 he was made confessor to Queen Isabella, and in 1494 was made archbishop of Toledo. In 1507 he received the cardinal's hat. Along with his high dignities, he was possessed of vast revenues, but his influence arose from his discountenance of the luxurious and grasping habits of the higher priesthood, and his adopting the rigid discipline of the new order of St. Francis, with which he identified himself. He thus prepared the way for such internal reform as the Romish Church received. He was a great patron of letters, and by his exertions and expenditure produced the earliest edition of a polyglott Bible, known as the Complutensian, from its publication at Complutum. The political career of Ximenes was a struggle for the establishment of the power of the crown above the nobles, and somewhat anticipated the policy of Richelieu in France. He died on 8th Nov., 1517. [J.H.B.]

XIMENES, J., a Spanish poet, 16th century.

XIMENES, J. A., a Spanish theolog., 1719-74.

XIMENES, LEO, a geometrician, astronomer, and engineer, of Sicilian birth, 1716-1786.

XIMENES, L., a French ascetic, 13th century.

XIMENES, RODERIC, archbishop of Toledo, and author of Spanish histories, died 1247.

XIMENO, V., an Italian biographer, 17th cent.

XUARES, GASPARD, born in a district of Paraguay, distinguished as a naturalist, 1731-1804.

XUARES, or SUARES, RODERIC, a Spanish juriconsult, time of Ferdinand and Isabella.

XYLANDER, the Græcised name of WILLIAM HOLTZEMANN, a Germ. philologist, born at Augsburg 1532, d. professor at Heidelberg, 1576. He translated the works of Plutarch and Tryphiodorus.

XYPHILIN, JOHN, a patriarch of Constantinople, sprung from a noble family of Trebizond, and famed for his virtues and great learning, died 1078, after a patriarchate of twelve years. His nephew, of the same name, author of an abridgement of Dion Cassius, first published in 1551.

XYSTUS. See SIXTUS.

Y

YAHIA AL BARMEDI, ABOU ALI, an Arabian vizier of the Barmecide family, who played a conspicuous part in the reign of Haroun al Rashid, and was put to death in 803.

YAKOUT, SCHEAB EDDYN ABDALLAH, an Arabian biographical writer and geographer, of Greek origin and birth, 1179-1229.

YALDEN, or YOULDING, THOMAS, successor of Atterbury as preacher at Bridewell hospital, now to fame as a poet and miscellaneous writer, 1671-1736. The best known of his productions is his 'Ode to Saint Cecilia's Day.'

YANEZ DE LA BARBUDA, a Portuguese commander, who attempted the conquest of Grenada, and perished in the field, 1374.

YANEZ, F., a Spanish painter, died 1560.

YART, A., a French poet, 1710-1791.

YATES, FREDERICK HENRY, a popular English actor, and manager of the Adelphi theatre, was born in 1797, and made his first appearance on the stage in 1817. His abilities were extremely versatile, ranging from the exhibition of the deepest pathos to the humour of broad farce; died 1842.

YATES, RICHARD, a comic actor, who kept the stage several years in such characters as 'Fondlewife' in the 'Old Bachelor;' died 1796. His wife, ANNA MARIA, a tragic actress, died 1787.

YDELEZ, STEPHEN, a priest of Franche-Comté, who devoted himself to the service of the sick poor, and wrote on the plague, 1581.

YEARSLEY, ANNE, known as a poetical and dramatic writer, was originally a milk-woman, and was born at Bristol about 1756. She was encouraged to publish by Hannah More, and the profits of her works enabled her to engage in a more congenial occupation as mistress of a circulating library; died 1806.

YEATES, THOMAS, an Oriental scholar, whose literary labours were devoted to the Bible as a translator and editor, 1768-1839.

YEATS, T. P., an entomologist, died 1782.

YEBRA, M. DE, a Spanish ascetic, 16th cent.

YELVERTON, SIR HENRY, an English judge, author of 'Reports of Special Cases,' 1566-1630.

YEPEZ, ANTONIA D', a Spanish Benedictine and historian of his order, died 1621.

YEPEZ, DIEGO D', bishop of Tarragona, and a learned historian, 1559-1613.

YEREGUI, JOSE DE, a pious and learned ecclesiastic of Guyapusco, 1734-1805.

YGLESIAS, J. DE, a Spanish poet, 1753-1791.

YMBISE, or IMBESE, JEAN D', a magistrate of Ghent, who endeavoured to free his country from the Spanish yoke, and was executed 1584.

YON, ST., in Latin *Ionius* or *Eonius*, a martyr of Christianity in France, 290.

YORK, THE HOUSE OF, rival to that of Lancaster, and possessor of an elder right to the crown, derived its claim from Richard, son to the duke of Clarence, who was the second son of Edward III. The line of Lancaster claimed from John of Gaunt, his third son. **RICHARD**, duke of York, succeeded the duke of Bedford as regent in France, during the minority of Henry VI. His claim to the crown was first asserted about 1450, after the rebellion of Cade, and he first took arms in defence of it by raising an army of 10,000 men in 1452. Thus began the wars of the red and white roses, which deluged England with blood. The duke was defeated at the battle of Wakefield, by Queen Margaret, and killed in the action, 24th December, 1460. It is questionable whether his son, Clifford, was murdered as generally understood. The last chief of the white rose was his son, Richard III. [E.R.]

YORK, FREDERICK, duke of, commander of the British army in the Low Countries at the period of the French revolution, was the second son of George III., and was born August 16, 1763. He studied military tactics at Berlin; and in 1791 married the eldest daughter of the king of Prussia. He died, involved in debt, occasioned by his passion for gaming, on January 5, 1827. A vindication of his command in Flanders has been recently published by his military secretary.

YORKE, SIR JOSEPH SIDNEY, an admiral and member of parliament, perished in Stoke's Bay on returning from Spithead with all his ship's company, 1831.

YORKE, PHILIP, first earl of Hardwicke, was born at Dover in 1690, and educated for the law. He was appointed chief justice of the King's Bench, and raised to the peerage in 1733. From 1736 to 1756 he held the office of lord chancellor, and retired with the duke of Newcastle; died 1764.

YORKE, PHILIP, second earl of Hardwicke, son of the preceding, was born in 1720. In 1738 he was appointed one of the tellers of the exchequer, and, in 1764, succeeded his father in the earl-

dom. His distinction is that of a man of letters. He was joined by his brother, the Hon. **CHARLES YORKE**, in publishing the 'Athenian Letters, or the Epistolary Correspondence of an Agent of the King of Persia, residing at Athens during the Peloponnesian War.' His other works are 'The Correspondence of Sir Dudley Carleton,' and 'Miscellaneous State Papers.' Died 1790.

YORKE, PHILIP, third earl of Hardwicke, elder son of Charles Yorke, was born in 1757. He held several public offices, and from 1801 to 1805 was lord-lieutenant of Ireland. Died 1834.

YORKE, PHILIP, of the same family as the preceding, known as a genealogist and historian, was born about 1743, and died, after a life of literary leisure, in 1804. His work on 'The Royal Tribes of Wales,' contains much curious and authentic matter.

YOUNG, SIR ARETAS WILLIAM, a peninsula officer, who was successively protector of slaves in Demerara 1826, and lieutenant-governor of Prince Edward's Island, 1831. Died 1835.

YOUNG, ARTHUR, a native of Norfolk, who became rector of Bradfield in Suffolk, and prebend of Canterbury. He wrote 'An Historical Dissertation on Idolatrous Corruptions in Religion.' Died 1759. His son, of the same name, born at his father's rectory in 1741, is well known as an agricultural writer and rural economist, and was secretary to the Board of Agriculture. Died 1820.

YOUNG, EDWARD, was born at his father's parsonage, near Winchester, in 1684. From 1700 he held a fellowship at Oxford. In 1710 part of his poem, 'The Last Day,' was inserted in the Tatler; and the whole was published in 1711. For many years from the latter of these dates, he continued to produce poems of various kinds. The most successful, and by much the best of them, till the appearance of his last and most popular work, were his Satires, which, appearing in separate pieces, were collected in 1728, under the name 'The Love of Fame, the Universal Passion.' His tragedy of 'Busiris' was acted successfully in 1719; 'The Revenge,' the only one of his tragedies that is now ever acted, appeared in 1721; and the 'Brothers,' while in rehearsal, in 1727, was withdrawn by the author, who, after having long hesitated between professions, had just taken orders. In 1730 his college presented him to the rectory of Welwyn, in Hertfordshire, valued at three hundred a-year; and this was the highest preferment he ever obtained, notwithstanding very frequent solicitations, which were continued when he was very old. In 1731 he married a widow, the daughter of the earl of Lichfield. Lady Elizabeth Young died in 1741; and her husband is supposed to have begun, soon afterwards, the composition of the 'Night Thoughts.' The publication of the poem, taking place in sections, was completed in 1749. With its want both of individual interest, and of genuine poetic imagination, this work could not have gained the permanent celebrity it has, were not for the rarity of good religious poetry, and the readiness with which serious persons welcome any work of the sort. In its antithetical turn, and its perpetual ingenuity of strained analogies, not unrelieved by snatches of fine fancy, it reminds us of the metaphysical poetry of the seventeenth century. But the appearance of a work, so solemn

and elevated in tone, at a time like that in which the 'Night Thoughts' came forth, was really a fact hardly less encouraging for the prospects of literature, than was the appearance of the exquisite 'Seasons' of Thomson a few years earlier. Young survived till 1765. [W.S.]

YOUNG, MATTHEW, an Irish prelate and mathematician, author of 'An Analysis of the Principles of Natural Philosophy,' and 'The Method of Prime and Ultimate Ratios.' Born in Roscommon 1750, died 1800.

YOUNG, THOMAS, born at Milverton, Somersetshire, 13th June, 1773, died in London, where he had long practised as a physician, on 10th May, 1829. If extent of acquirement, originality in conception, and positive contributions to knowledge of highest importance, should ever give enduring fame, the claim might well have been made by Young. Some men, however—almost through inexplicable causes—appear formed to be unfortunate; and unhappily Young lived and died in comparative obscurity. It is probable that his acceptance in 1818 of the Secretaryship of the Board of Longitude, and the connected editorship of the Nautical Almanac, contributed to this unhappy result. It cannot be denied that he was not exactly fitted for either office, and that his administration of them, laid him open to the successful and very eager attacks of persons who had no respect for his genius, nor for any man's,—who, in truth, had neither the power nor the inclination to appreciate genius of any kind. Young's chief feats were two. First, he successfully contests with FRESNEL the glory of founding the Undulatory Theory of Light. The idea of propagation by undulations, in opposition to Newton's conception of propagation by Emission, had been started long before Young's time; but to him unquestionably belonged the privilege of originating the explanation of all those more delicate phenomena of Light, by his doctrine of *Interference*. This view had of the advantage of *Fresnel's*; he had no willing auditory: in England, at the time, the *superstition* with which we have hitherto been inclined to invest every illustrious insular name, had not been cleared away from that Immortality which belongs of right to NEWTON. Young's other capital discovery dispelled the mists from another sphere:—it was he who primarily detected the key to phonetic Hieroglyphics. Previous to his time, the old Egyptian symbols had been regarded simply as pictorial representations—real pictures, or real, through analogy. And, although some thought it probable that the inscriptions also concealed an *alphabetic* writing, no conception had been formed of the way in which *pictorial* representations could pass into *phonetic*; and no key discovered therefore, to the contents of Egyptian records. Aided by the Rosetta stone, Young divined the secret,—clearly preceding CHAMPOLLION, and in theory penetrating farther than even that acute and most deserving Frenchman ventured to go.—We believe that if the merits of our remarkable Countryman were made to rest even on those two memorable discoveries, injustice would be done to him. His mind teemed with new and profound conceptions, and he has left numerous other hints, that will probably yet start out into unexpected importance. Young was buried in Farnborough; but he has a

monument—among the motley crowd—in that National Mausoleum, where great men alone ought ever to have been permitted to repose—the Abbey of Westminster. [J.P.N.]

YOUNG, SIR WILLIAM, a miscellaneous writer and member of parliament, born near Canterbury 1750, died, governor of Tobago, 1815.

YOUSOUF, the last governor of Spain for the Oriental caliphs, killed in battle 759.

YPSILANTI, three Greek princes who distinguished themselves in efforts to achieve the independence of their country. CONSTANTINE, born at Constantinople about 1760, became, in 1799, hospodar of Moldavia, and, in 1802, of Wallachia. He was deprived of this dignity, and after the treaty of Tilsit, 1807, resided in Russia; died 1816. ALEXANDER, the most distinguished of the three, was son of the preceding, and was born in 1792. He attained military rank in the Russian army, and, in 1820, became chief of the *Hetaireia*, an association of Greek patriots. He began the war of independence by crossing the Pruth, attended with only a few followers, in March, 1821, but after repeated defeats was obliged to abandon the cause and take refuge in Vienna, where he died in 1828. His brother, DEMETRIUS, also headed the insurgents, and died 1832.

YRALA, or IRALA, DOMINGO MARTINEZ DE, one of the Spanish conquerors of America, companion of Mendoza, died 1567.

YRIARTE, I., a Spanish painter, 1635-1685.

YRIARTE, DON JUAN DE, a learned archaeologist, keeper of the Royal Library at Madrid, and chief author of the Improved Orthography and Punctuation of the Spanish Language, 1702-1771. His nephew, DOMINGO, a diplomatist, 1746-1795. THOMAS, brother of the latter, a famous poet, comedian, and fabulist, editor of the *Mercury* of Madrid, 1750-1791.

YSABEAU, ALEXANDER CLEMENT, a celebrated character of the French revolution, born about 1750. Being sent as a deputy to the convention he became the colleague of Tallien, and a participator in his cruelties at Bourdeaux. He was subsequently a member of the directory and the council of elders; died 1823.

YSAURE, or ISAURE, CLEMENCE, a lady who instituted the floral games at Toulouse, was born there, shortly before the expulsion of the English, about 1450. Her lover being slain in battle, she consecrated her life to the Virgin and to the cultivation of poesy. She left a considerable revenue for the celebration of the floral games, and for prizes given to successful poets. This festival was celebrated annually, in May, till 1806, when it was repressed. Its history was written by Poitevin.

YVAN. See IVAN.

YVAN, ANTOINE, founder of the religious order of Mercy, flourished in Provence, 1576-1653.

YVART, J. A. VICTOR, an agricultural writer, called 'The Arthur Young of France,' 1764-1831.

YVER, J., a French novelist, 16th century.

YVES, CHARLES ST., a monk of St. Lazarus, who left his order and became celebrated in Paris as an oculist, 1667-1733.

YVES, ST., a theologian and canonist, appointed bishop of Chartres in 1091, died 1115.

YVETAUX, VAUQUELIN, a French scholar and poet, tutor to Louis XIII., 1559-1649.

YVON, PETER, a controversial writer and proselyte of Labadie, from about 1640.

YVON, P. C., a French physician, 1719-1811.

Y-YN, one of the greatest statesmen produced in China, was born about 1770 B.C. He was

minister for thirty-three years to Tai-Kia, whose reign was rendered, by him, one of the most happy and brilliant in the Chinese dynasty. He lived to be nearly one hundred years old, and died in an honourable retirement.

Z

ZABAGLIA, NICHOLAS, an Italian mechanician and architect, to whom the method of transferring fresco paintings is attributed, 1674-1750.

ZABAN, or ZABANIUS, ISAAC, a Hungarian philosopher, and writer in favour of the atomic theory, born about 1670, died 1699.

ZABARELLA, FRANCESCO, cardinal and archbishop of Florence, a learned canonist and writer on ecclesiastical polity, 1339-1417. BARTOLOMEO, his nephew, also archbishop of Florence, and professor of law, 1396-1442. JACOPO, a descendant of the preceding, a professor of philosophy and commentator on Aristotle, 1553-1589.

ZABOROWA, JAMES, a Polish publicist, employed under the direction of the chancellor, in collecting the laws, 1502-1506.

ZABUESING, J. C., a Ger. writer, 1747-1795.

ZACCARIA, FRANCESCO ANTONIO, a learned Venetian Jesuit, historian of Italian literature, and a defender of the papacy, 1714-1795.

ZACCHIAS, PAOLO, an Italian physician and man of letters, born at Rome 1584, died 1659.

ZACH, CLARA, countess of, daughter of a Hungarian noble, executed for assassinating Casimir, king of Poland, who had outraged her, 1330.

ZACH, F., a German astronomer, 1754-1832.

ZACHARIA, D., a French alchymist, 16th cent.

ZACHARIA, G. T., a Ger. Orientalist, 1729-77.

ZACHARIA, JUSTUS FREDERICK WILLIAM, a German poet, professor at Brunswick, 1726-77.

ZACHARIAH, a king of Israel, B.C. 784.

ZACHARIAH, one of the Jewish prophets, flourished in the reign of Darius, 6th century B.C.

ZACHT-LEEVEN, or SAFT-LEEVEN, HERMANN, a Dutch painter, 1609-1685. His brother, CORNELIUS, a painter of drunken frolics, 1606-73.

ZACUTO, ABRAHAM, in Latin *Zacutus Lusitanus*, a Portuguese Jew, known as a physician and professional writer, 1575-1642.

ZAGO, O., an Italian engineer, 1654-1737.

ZAHN, J., a Germ. mathematician, 1641-1707.

ZAIDOUN, ABOUL WALID AHMED IBN, a Spanish Arabian poet, 1003-1070.

ZAINER, G., a German printer, 1430-1478.

ZAIONCEK, JOSEPH, a Polish general, who defended the cause of independence till 1814, and then became a partizan of Russia, 1752-1826.

ZAKREZEWSKI, IGNATIUS WYSGYOTA, a member of the Polish diet, and one of those who distinguished themselves in 1794 in the cause of their country's independence, 1774-1802.

ZALEUCUS, a Greek philosopher, renowned as the legislator of the Locrians, 500 B.C.

ZALLINGER, J. B. DE THARN, a Tyrolese Jesuit and botanist, 1731-1785. JAMES ANTONY, of the same family, a Jesuit, philosopher, and canonist, 1735-1812. F. SERAPHIN, a Jesuit and physician, 1743-1805.

ZALLWEIN, G., a German canonist, 1712-66.

ZALUSKI, ANDREW CHRYSOSTOME, a prelate,

diplomatist, and grand chancellor of Poland, 1655-1711. His nephew, ANDREW STANISLAUS, grand chancellor, distinguished as a patron of letters, died 1758. J. ANDREW, brother of the latter, bishop of Kiev, collector of a great library, destroyed at the capture of Warsaw by Suwarrow, 1701-1774. ZALUZANSKI, ADAM, a physician and botanist of Bohemia, 16th century.

ZALYK, GREGORY GEORGIADIS, a Greek of Thessalonica, secretary of embassy, and author of French and modern Greek Dictionary, 1785-1827.

ZAMAGNA, B., a Latin poet, 1735-1820.

ZAMAKHSCHARI, ABOUL CASSEM MAHMUD AL, an Arabian poet, 1074-1144.

ZAMBECCARI, F., a Venetian poet, 15th cent. ZAMBECCARI, COUNT FRANCESCO, an Italian aeronaut, born at Bologna 1756, perished in making one of his experim. in balloon navigation 1812.

ZAMBECCARI, JOSEPH, an Italian physician distinguished in comparative anatomy, 17th cent.

ZAMBERTO, B., a Venetian author, one of the first to translate Euclid, 15th century.

ZAMBONI, B., an Italian author, 1730-1797.

ZAMET, SEBASTIAN, a celebrated Italian financier and court intriguer, time of Marie de Medici whom he accompanied to France, born at Lucca about 1549, died 1614. His son, JOHN, baron of Murat and camp-marshal, distinguished in the religious wars, died 1620. SEBASTIAN, his second son, chaplain to Marie de Medici, bp. of Langres and protector of the Port-Royal *savants*, died 1655.

ZAMORA, A., a Spanish physician, 1570-1640.

ZAMORA, BERNARD DE, a learned Spanish ecclesiastic and philologist, 1720-1785.

ZAMORA, GASPARD DE, a Spanish Jesuit author of a Scripture Concordance, 1546-1621.

ZAMORA, L., a Spanish poet, died 1614.

ZAMOSKI, JOHN, nephew by marriage to Stephen, king of Poland, distinguished as a warrior, diplomatist, and patron of literature, called the 'Defender of his Country and Protector of the Sciences,' died 1605.

ZAMPI, F. M., an Italian poet, died 1774.

ZAMPIERI, C., an Italian poet, 1701-1784.

ZAMPINI, MATTEO, an Italian juriconsul and partizan of the league, author of works of French history, 16th century.

ZANARDI, N., an Ital. theologian, 1570-1643.

ZANCHI, BASILIO, in Latin *Zanchius*, an elegant Latin poet, born at Bergamo 1501, died in prison 1558. GIROLAMO, his cousin, a celebrate protestant and friend of Peter Martyr, was compelled to leave Italy and become a professor at Heidelberg. He was born at Alanzo, in the territory of Bergamo, 1516, and died, some time after losing his sight, in 1590. His works form eight volumes, and one of them, on Predestination, has been translated into English by Dr. Toplady. The father of Girolamo, F. T. ZANCHI, is known in Italian literature as an historian and Latin poet.

ZANE, J., a Venetian poet, 1529-1560.

ZANETTI, ANTONIO MARIA, Count, a Venetian antiquarian who contributed to the perfection of wood engraving, 1680-1766. J. FRANCESCO, of the same family, an archæologist and learned editor, 1713-1782. ALESSANDRO, his brother, an art-writer and librarian of Saint Marc, 1716-1778. BERNARDO, a theologian and historian of the Longobardi, 1690-1762. GUIDO, a learned numismatist, keeper of the museum of antiquities at Ferrara, 1741-1791.

ZANETTINI, J., an Italian jurist, 1430-1493.

ZANIBONI, A., an Italian poet, died 1767.

ZANNICHELLI, J. GIROLAMO, an Italian physician and natural philosopher, 1662-1729.

ZANNONI, J. B., an Ital. archæol., 1774-1832.

ZANOLINI, A., an Ital. Orientalist, 1693-1762.

ZANONI, A., an Ital. agriculturist, 1696-1770.

ZANONI, JACOPO, a botanical writer, director of the botanic garden at Bologna, 1615-1682.

ZANOTTI, J. P., an Italian painter and poet, secretary of the Clementine academy, 1674-1765.

ERCOLO, his brother, a poet and writer on sacred subjects, 1684-1763. F. MARIA, a third brother, distinguished as a philosopher by his labours in popularizing the systems of Descartes and Newton in Italy, 1692-1777. EUSTACHIUS, nephew of the preceding, an astronomer, 1709-1782.

ZAPF, G. W., a German *savant*, 1747-1810.

ZAPF, N., a German Hebraist, 1600-1672.

ZAPPI, GIAMBATISTA, a philosophical writer of Italy, born at Imola about 1540. His grandson, GIAMBATISTA FELICE, a lawyer and poet, author of Odes and Sonnets, remarkable for purity of style, 1667-1719. FAUSTINA, the wife of the latter, was a daughter of the famous Carlo Maratti, and like her husband was skilled in poetry.

ZARAGOZA, JOSE DE, a Spanish Jesuit, distinguished as a mathematician and astronomer, 1627-78.

ZARATE, AUGUSTIN DE, a Spanish historian of the discovery and conquest of Peru, 16th cent.

ZARATE, F. L. DE, a Spanish poet, d. 1658.

ZARCO, JOHN GONZALES, a Portuguese navigator who discovered the islands of Porto Santo and Madeira, the former in 1417, the latter in 1419. He became governor of Madeira, and was the founder of Funchal.

ZARLINO, J., a distinguished musician, composer, and theologian of Chioggia, 1519-1599.

ZAROTTI, C., an Italian physician, 17th cent.

ZASE, ULRIC, a Swiss councillor; although a Catholic, he had a great admiration for Luther, whom he styled the Phoenix of Theologians. Many of his works were, consequently, put by the pope in the index; 1461-1535.

ZAVARONI, ANGELO, an archæologist and biographer, born in Calabria 1710, died 1767.

ZAVAVI, ABOUL HASSAN, an Arabian grammarian, author of a poem on Syntax, 1168-1230.

ZAWADOWSKI, PETER VASSILIEVITCH, Russian minister of instruction time of Alexander, father of the present emperor, 1738-1812.

ZAYAS Y SOTOMAYOR, MARIA DE, a Spanish lady, celebrated by her writings, last cent.

ZAIZUS, ULRIC, professor of law at Friburg, and author of several learned works, 1461-1535. His son, JOHN ULRIC, 1521-1570.

ZEA, DON FRANCISCO ANTONIO, a botanist and statesman, was born in New Grenada 1770,

and received the appointment of director of the botanic cabinet at Madrid. On the abdication of Charles IV. he became minister of the interior, and on the retreat of the French went to South America, where he aided in founding the republic of Columbia, of which he became vice-president. In 1820 he came to England as a diplomatic agent to that government and died here in 1822.

ZEECHI, J., an Italian physician, 1533-1601.

ZECCHI, LELIO, an Italian theologian, jurisconsult, and canonist, died 1610.

ZECCHINI, P., an Ital. physiologist, 1739-1793.

ZEGERS, H., a Flemish painter, 17th century.

ZEGERS, T. N., a Flemish ascetic, died 1559.

ZEIBICH, C. H., a Hung. theologian, 1717-1763.

ZEID-BEN-THABET, one of the secretaries of Mahomet. He greatly contributed to disseminate the new doctrine, and made, by order of the caliph, Abou-Bekr, a complete copy of the Koran, which alone came to be considered as authentic.

ZEIDLER, C. S., a Ger. historian, 1719-1786.

ZEIDLER, J. G., a German poet, died 1711.

ZEIRI-BEN-MOUNAD, called AL TAGLANI, chief of the Zeirites-Sanhadjites. He conquered the whole of the country extending from Algiers to Tripoli, and presented it to Obeid-Allah. He rendered great services to the Fatimites, and was killed at the battle of Mansourah 971. His son, YOUSOUF-BALKIN, founded the dynasty of the Zeirites-Sanhadjites.

ZEKY-KHAN, MOHAMMED, half-brother of Kerym-Khan, king of Persia, on whose death in 1779 he seized the throne. He was distinguished for nothing but his cruelty, and was put to death by his soldiers shortly after his assumption of power.

ZELADA, F. X., an Italian cardinal, secretary of state, and librarian of the Vatican, 1717-1801.

ZELLER, J. G., a Ger. physician, 1656-1734.

ZELOTTI, BATTISTA, an Italian painter, the fellow-student of Paul Veronese, under Antonio Badile, uncle of the latter, 1532-1592.

ZELTER, C. F., a Ger. composer, 1758-1832.

ZELTNER, GUSTAVUS G., a German philologist and historian, 1672-1738. His brother, J. CONRAD, also a learned writer, 1687-1720.

ZENDRINI, BERNARDO, a celebrated mathematician and hydraulic engineer, employed by the Venetian and Austrian governments in important public works, author of several treatises, 1679-1747.

ZENO. There were three celebrated Zenos, ZENO of ELEA, the pupil and expounder of Parmenides; ZENO of CITTIUM, in Cyprus, founder of the school of the STOICS; and ZENO the EPI-OUREAN, who lived in the times of Cicero, and had the honour of teaching that illustrious Orator, Philosopher, and Statesman. The two first alone, demand notice here.

ZENO of ELEA, in Magna Græcia, born about the year 500 B.C. Xenophanes had found, or rather divined UNITY, in the Idea of an unknown God. Parmenides took a different view, and identified the Unity we seek, with the IDEA of it; in other words, he asserted it to be wholly subjective. Zeno followed his great Master; and if we rightly interpret enigmatical traditions concerning him, it appears that he must have advanced very far. He is said to have denied the existence of Space, of Motion, and of many posi-

tive Relations: the very absurdity of the stories set afloat respecting his doctrines, evinces how much he must have been misunderstood—not by his contemporaries perhaps, but by later writers. There is no clue to the foregoing statements, save one. His scheme must have corresponded almost exactly with Kant's: he had separated subjective laws from objective reality, and proclaimed that over the chasm between, he could discern no bridge. It is indeed sufficiently strange to detect traces of the illustrious German Thinker, at the far end of two thousand three hundred years! That our interpretation is most probably true, further appears from Zeno's great and undeniable achievement. The existence of a Science of *Logic*, was discerned by him first of all; and he laid down many of its Laws. *Logic*, be it remembered, is the Science which explores not the qualities or order of external Things, but the conditions under which the Mind moves, as it determines and judges; and what more likely, than that the reality of such a Science should be earliest seen by the Philosopher, who first of all recognized the distinctiveness of Subjective Laws? [J.P.N.]

ZENO OF CITRUM, in Cyprus, lived about 250 years before Christ. The external incidents of Zeno's life were in no wise remarkable; his importance and fame rest on his being the founder of the sect of the STOICS,—(named, because Zeno chose to teach under the Porch, or *Stoa*)—a sect of greater and wider influence than any other that sprung up during the latter days of Greece, for it took root within the soil of Rome, and obtained sway over the Jurisprudence as well as the Morals of the Republic. The foundations only, of Stoicism, were laid by Zeno, who seems to have been indebted for his chief maxims to Antisthenes the Cynic; it was perfected as a philosophical scheme by the more vigorous genius of Chrysippus of Soli, who reached the year 210 B.C.—Stoicism is not a system of *Morals* alone; it had its *Logic* and *Theory of Nature* besides. Its doctrine of the Human Understanding, or regarding the origin and nature of Knowledge, is surprisingly similar to *John Locke's*. Assuming *Sensation* as the source and foundation of whatever can be discerned in the mind, the Stoic claimed for Mind the power of acting on its sensations, comparing them, grouping them, and judging so concerning them. In this way, a *Judgment* is formed by a *synthesis of Sensations*,—what they termed a *comprehensive representation*, by a synthesis of individual Judgments; and finally, that ultimate and universal synthesis, which is *Science*. The critical student will not fail to observe that every trace of the profound philosophy of Plato had already disappeared.—Next, as to Stoic *Physiology*. This is a *Necessity*, a Fatalism pure and simple. They speak indeed of God. They speak of Providence. And of the beauty and perfection of the order of the World, in which each atom has its harmonious place; symmetry the most unchallengeable reigning through all, and the wisest economy also, seeing there is nothing useless—not a solitary molecule that can be called superfluous, neither one, unnecessary. To closer scrutiny, however, this God of the Portico, appears an existence devoid of personality and self-consciousness: the name is applied to an hypothetic germ or seed,

from whose necessary and determinate developments, Nature and all the varieties of Being have sprung. There is no God distinct from the material Universe: there is but one substance which, considered in its forms, is NATURE—in its essence, GOD. Assuredly also a powerful declension from the Theism of the greater Times!—Neither can we speak, in less qualified terms, of the vaunted *Morality* of Stoicism. With much semblance of nobleness, and undoubtedly containing wherewithal to nourish a noble nature, it is yet false through exaggeration, and that vicious exclusiveness which always characterizes the decay of Science. It is verily a maxim to be engraven on every soul—'Be strong and free!' But the question recurs, what is *strength*? Is it the power to regulate passion and desire, to enthrone Reason as the judge or umpire over the tendencies inseparable from our complex nature. or the ambitious, the unnatural, the vain effort to extirpate passion and desire, so that ceasing to be *Men* we may rival the Gods? No philosophy worthy the name of Ethical, ever failed to recognize it as Man's primal duty, to curb the appetites, extinguish evil passions, and so govern the soul but the Stoic's conception of Order, is not government, it is extinction: just as the blind despot destroys the freedom he cannot rule, and name his solitude *Peace*! History never offers a more certain indication of decrepitude of Thought and defect of true Manliness, than the acceptance of exaggerations like these. Speaking scientifically they involve an omission of many of the essential elements of the problem whose solution is aimed at: and under another view, they more than indicate the prevalence of practical insincerity:—no Human Being can get beyond the position of MAN; and he who pretends to do so, universally sinks below it. It is a singularly instructive fact that this 'complete liberty' of the Stoic, was often held consistent with the worst excesses. Having triumphed, the disciple held that no crime could stain him: like multitudes of Mystics, he had achieved salvation; and neither worldliness, nor meanness, nor crime, could suffice to disturb his sanctimoniousness, or effect his Fall!—It is easy to see that out of such a doctrine, Men in themselves great, might extract much to augment their Fortitude. But if Stoicism aided in producing SCIPIO, a THRASEAS, an EPICETUS, or MARCUS AURELIUS; it also evolved and justified the most disastrous record in the annals of Rome—the issue of the almost maniac ferocity of MARCUS BRUTUS. [J.P.N.]

ZENO, called *the Isaurian*, emperor of the East was a chief of the Isaurian guard who obtained the favour of Leo I., and married his daughter Ariadne. He exercised the imperial power from 464 to 491, when he found himself in the midst of dangers, from which he sought the escape of oblivion in debauchery. Four days after his suspicious death, Ariadne married Anastasius.

ZENO, APOSTOLO, called 'the father of the Italian Opera,' was born at Venice in 1669, and became famous by a periodical work entitled 'Il Giornale de Litterati,' which he commenced in 1770. As a dramatic writer he is compared with Corneille, and his works form 11 volumes, published in 1744. Died 1750.

ZENO, C., a Venetian admiral, 1334-1418.

ZENO, NICOLÒ and ANTONIO, brothers of the preceding, are celebrated in the history of navigation, by their alleged discovery of America prior to the voyage of Columbus. It is considered probable that they reached Greenland. The former died in 1395, the latter 1405. CATERIGO, grandson of Antonio, went as ambassador to Persia, and wrote narrative of his mission, 1472. NICOLÒ, of the same family, a man of letters, and member of the council of ten, 1515-1565.

ZENOBIA, SEPTIMIA, a princess of Arabian descent, who became queen of Palmyra in the desert, after the murder of her husband, Odenatus, in 267. The latter was killed by his nephew at a festival, and Zenobia, who acted with great energy, assumed the title of queen of the East. She was deprived of her dominions by the emperor Aurelian in 272, and died in a private retirement near Rome. The celebrated critic Longinus acted as her secretary, and was put to death by the Romans. ZENOBIOUS, a Greek sophist, 2d century.

ZENODORUS, a tyrant of Syria, d. B.C. 20.

ZENODORUS, a Greek sculptor, 1st century.

ZENTGRAVE, J. J., a Ger. theolog., 1643-1707.

ZEPERNICK, C. F., a Ger. jurist, 1751-1801.

ZEPHIRINUS, a bishop of Rome, 197-217.

ZERBE, P. DE, an Ital. missionary, 1712-1716.

ZERBIS, G. DE, an Ital. anatomist, died 1505.

ZERMEGH, J., a Hungarian histor., 16th cent.

ZERNITZ, C. F., a German poet, 1717-1744.

ZEROLA, T., an Italian canonist, 1548-1603.

ZESEN, P. DE, a German poet, born 1619.

ZEUNE, J. C., a Ger. philologist, 1736-1788.

ZEUXIS, one of the most celebrated painters of antiquity, was born at one of the ancient towns of

Heraclea, probably in Macedonia, about 460 B.C.

Zeuxis was at the height of his reputation in the time of Archelaus, king of Macedon, 413-399 B.C.;

he painted the palace of this king at Pella, for

which he was paid 400 minæ, about £1,600 sterling.

Much concerning Zeuxis has been preserved in

ancient writers; nearly every notice reflecting upon

him in the very highest praise, not only in the shape

of popular anecdotes, but in the positive and circum-

stantial statements of art criticism: and some

of the facts recorded concerning this painter, show

how similar must have been the ways of art among

the Greeks upwards of 2,000 years ago, to what they

have been during their great epoch in Europe in

modern times. The *naturalist* development of art as

compared with its condition the generation before, in

the time of Polygnotus is clearly demonstrated in the

various accounts of Zeuxis, both as to subject and

its treatment, at the same time combined with the

ideal or principle of selection; art was no longer

merely representative, but thoroughly dramatic.

Polygnotus, Zeuxis, and Apelles represent well

the three great phases of Greek painting, the

essential, the dramatic, and the refined, in which

the technical qualities attained their utmost per-

fection, and like most clevernesses obscured or

overshadowed more essential qualities. Amongst the

most remarkable works of Zeuxis, and they were

many, are mentioned particularly the celebrated

'Helen of Croton,' and a 'Family of Centaurs.'

The former was painted from five beautiful virgins

of the city, and was one of the most celebrated of

all the Greek pictures, and it has for ages been the

theme of poets of all countries. Zeuxis himself subscribed on the picture the three lines from Homer which speak of Helen's beauty:—

'No wonder such celestial charms
For nine long years have set the world in arms!
What winning graces! what majestic mien!
She moves a goddess, and she looks a Queen.'

Pope, *Il. iii.*, 156-8.

Lucian says that Zeuxis seldom or never exerted his powers upon such vulgar or hackneyed subjects as gods, heroes, or battles. His characteristics have been described as a grand style of form, combined with a high degree of execution, and powerful effect of light and shade; for Apollodorus, the Athenian painter, who may be termed the Greek Rembrandt, complained that Zeuxis had robbed him of his art. To all these fine qualities we must add his highest, his dramatic power of composition; in expression Aristotle tells us that he was inferior to Polygnotus. There are several stories told about illusive pictures painted by Zeuxis and Parrhasius of Ephesus: the only value of these is to show that *illusion* was one of the qualities of Greek painting, which will acquire it a higher consideration in some minds than any other quality;—(Wornum, *Epochs of Painting Characterized*, &c., and *Penny Cyclopædia*, Art. Zeuxis.) [R.N.W.]

ZEVECOT, J., a Flemish poet, 1604-1646.

ZHINGA, BANDI, a queen of Angola, who maintained a struggle for 28 years with the Portuguese, and after performing prodigies of valour was despoiled of the larger part of her dominions. She then submitted to be baptized as a means of preserving the remainder, 1581-1663.

ZICHEN, E. DE, a Flemish contro., 1482-1538.

ZIEGELBAUER, CARACHORD, a German Benedictine and historian of his order, 1696-1750.

ZIEGENBALG, BARTHOLOMEW, a German philologist and missionary to the East Indies, 1683-1719.

ZIEGLER, C. J. A., a Ger. physician, 1735-95.

ZIEGLER, G., a German jurist, 1621-1690.

ZIEGLER, J., a Latin dramatic writer and biographer of Bavaria, 1520-1564.

ZIEGLER, J., a Bavarian theologian, mathematician, and geographical writer, 1480-1549.

ZIEGLER, W. C. L., a Ger. theol., 1763-1809.

ZIEGLER, ST. KLIPPHAUSION H. ANSELME DE, a poet of Saxony, 1653-1690.

ZILIOLI, A., a Venetian historian, 16th cent.

ZIMARA, M. A., an Ital. physician, 1460-1532.

ZIMISCES, emperor of the East. See JOHN.

ZIMMERMANN, EBERHARD AUGUSTUS WILIAM VON, professor of natural philosophy at Brunswick, author of political works and treatises in natural history, 1743-1815.

ZIMMERMANN, HENRY, author of an account of the third voyage of Captain Cook, with whom he sailed in the *Discovery*, 1776.

ZIMMERMANN, JOHANN GEORG VON, was one of the most eminent of continental physicians in the eighteenth century, both as a practitioner and as a professional writer. His miscellaneous writings also were numerous; and one of these, his striking but not very philosophical essay 'On Solitude,' is now, indeed, quite forgotten in England, but was once very popular among us. It was first printed, as a sketch, in 1756, and afterwards in its complete shape in 1785.—Zimmer-

mann was born in 1728, at Brugg, in the canton of Bern. After having studied at Göttingen, he practised medicine successively at Bern and in his native town. His tendency to hypochondria showed itself even thus early, but did not disqualify him from either active practice or from zealous and miscellaneous studies. His professional celebrity gained him, in 1768, the appointment of royal physician at Hanover; after the second appearance of his work 'On Solitude,' he was invited to St. Petersburg; and the year after he attended Frederick of Prussia in his last illness. His writings after this were chiefly gossiping collections, and expressions of the horror with which he regarded the revolutionary principles that were becoming prevalent. His melancholy continued to increase; and he was completely deranged for some time before his death, which took place in 1795. [W.S.]

ZIMMERMANN, JOHN JAMES, a Swiss theologian, professor at Zurich, 1685-1756.

ZIMMERMANN, JOHN JAMES, an eloquent German preacher, generally regarded as a disciple of Boehmen and Brouquelle, whose doctrines he rendered highly popular; born in the duchy of Wurtemberg, 1644, died at Rotterdam, 1693. Zimmermann made many proselytes in Germany and the United Provinces, and at the moment of his death was about to depart for America to escape the persecution to which he had been subjected. For some years he was professor of mathematics at Heidelberg. The most notorious of his works is entitled a 'Revelation of Antichrist.'

ZIMMERMANN, JOSEPH, a Swiss officer, poet, and military writer, 17th century.

ZIMMERMANN, MATTHIAS, a learned theologian of Hungary, 1625-1689.

ZIMMERMANN, WILLIAM, a German pastor and controversial writer, 16th century.

ZIMOROWICZ, SIMON, a Russian poet, about 1604-1629. A brother of his, named BARTHOLOMEW, was a biographical writer.

ZINCKE, C. F., a German painter, 1684-1767.

ZINGARELLI, NICOLÒ, an Italian musician, known at the court of Napoleon in the earlier years of the empire, and afterwards chapel-master at the Vatican, born at Naples 1752, died 1837. He is the author of several operas.

ZINKE, G. H., a Germ. economist, 1692-1769.

ZINKGREF, J. G., a German poet, 1591-1635.

ZINN, J. G., a German anatomist, 1727-1759.

ZINZENDORF, NICHOLAS LOUIS, Count Von, founder of the Herrnhuters, or Moravian Brethren, was born at Dresden in 1700. According to his own account (in his 'Natural Reflections on Various Subjects'), he aspired to form a society of believers from his boyhood. On coming of age in 1721, he settled, with this object in view, on his estate at Berthelsdorf, in Upper Lusatia, and was there joined by several proselytes from Bohemia. By 1732 the numbers who had flocked around him amounted to six hundred, and all these were subject to a species of ecclesiastical discipline, or monastic despotism, which brought them in spirit and body, or was intended so to do, under the most absolute control of their leader. From an adjacent hill, called the *Huth-berg*, was derived the name of the colony *Huth des Herrn*, contracted to *Herrnhut*, the name of the sect;—

the appellation of Moravian Brethren was assumed for his party by Count Zinzendorf, for the sake of connection with the separatists of Bohemia and Moravia, partly derived from Valdo, the forerunner of Luther: some of these, indeed, were among his colonists. Zinzendorf assumed various titles: the chief of the Herrnhuters, all of which related to a *pontificate* as his function. From 1733 his missionaries began to spread, not on over parts of Europe, but in Greenland and North America—even Africa and China were not forgotten. To him, in fact, Wesley was directly indebted for both his religious organization and his missionary plans, which became so eminently successful that indefatigable labourer having passed some time with Count Zinzendorf at Herrnhuth. The interference of the government with the Count's projects, can hardly be regarded as a measure of persecution, as secret doctrines were undoubtedly held by him, and thus motives given to his followers, and objects sought, of which, whether good or evil, the established authorities could take no cognizance. The history of the sect is curious and interesting: next to their organization of classes, the use of singing, which furnished the Wesleys with a valuable hint, is one of its most remarkable characteristics; under this head some singular details might be given. Something might be said also on the connection of a certain marriage rite with the theory of regeneration, the efficacy of which was probably tried by the Herrnhuters in common with the Quakers. Count Zinzendorf died amongst his people on the 9th June, 1760. [E.F.]

ZINZENDORF, PHILIP LOUIS, Count Von, an Austrian statesman, by whom the wars with Turkey and France were decided, chancellor in the reign of Joseph I., 1671-1742. His son, of the same name, a cardinal, 1699-1747.

ZINZERLING, J., in Latin *Jodocus Sincerus* a philologist of Thuringia, 1590-1618.

ZIRARDINI, ANTONIO, a learned Italian jurist, consult and archaeologist, 1725-1784.

ZISKA. The real name of this renowned leader in the early wars of religion in Germany was JOHN TROCZNOW. He acquired the name Ziska (which means one-eyed,) from the loss of an eye in battle. He was born about 1380. He was of one of the noblest families in Bohemia, and was brought up in the court and camp of the emperor. Like the greater number of his Bohemian fellow-countrymen, he embraced the tenets of John Huss; and when that reformer was cruel and perfidiously put to death by the council of Constance, the Bohemians flew to arms to avenge their leader's martyrdom, and to protect themselves from the persecution with which they were menaced by the bigotry and tyranny of the emperor Sigmond. They elected John Ziska their general; and in a few months he raised and disciplined a formidable army, and organized a war of independence throughout Bohemia. The emperor invaded Bohemia, but Ziska attacked and utterly defeated him, 11th July, 1420. A negotiation and temporary pacification followed; but the war soon broke out again with redoubled violence, each side being exasperated against the other by religious fanaticism, and by the thirst for retaliation for deeds of atrocious cruelty. Ziska was everywhere victor.

ons. He invaded Austria and Hungary, and lost his remaining eye at the siege of Raab. Though now entirely blind he continued to command the Bohemian armies, and gained a victory over Sigismund at Arssig, which placed the Austrian dominions at his mercy. Ziska's ferocity was equal to his military skill; and his followers spread the most fearful and indiscriminating ravages wherever they marched. The emperor now earnestly sought terms of peace, and a treaty, most humiliating to Austrian pride, was concluded by Ziska's influence over the Bohemians. Ziska was on his way to meet the emperor when he died of the plague, 11th October, 1425. There is a legend that by his dying orders his skin was, after his death made into a drum, and used by the Bohemians in their subsequent wars with the emperor. [E.S.C.]

ZIZIANOFF, PAUL DEMETRIEVITCH, a Georgian prince in the service of Russia, assassinated at the instance of Khan Ibrahim, 1805.

ZOBOLL, A., an Italian astronomer, 17th cent. ZOCOLLI, CARLO, an architect, engineer, and jurisconsult of Naples, 1718-1771.

ZOE, a mistress of Leo VI., emperor of Constantinople, who was married by him after she had defeated a conspiracy, and died in less than two years after her elevation to the throne, 893. She is said to have poisoned her first husband. A second ZOE was successively the mistress and wife of the same emperor; she condescended to the former character, in order to test the probability of her supplying Leo with a successor, and was crowned three days after the baptism of her son, Constantine VII., in 905. The latter succeeded to the throne in 911, and Zoe exercised the sovereign authority some time: she was at length exiled, and died in obscurity, 919.

ZOE, empress of the East, was the daughter of Constantine IX., and became the wife of Romanus III. in 1028, when she was in the forty-eighth year of her age. She was a debauched woman, and became the murderess of her husband, in order to place her lover on the throne, who reigned under the title of Michel IV. The latter dying, was succeeded by his nephew, Michel V., who was deposed by the people, and Zoe and her sister, Theodora, proclaimed joint sovereigns. She displayed great ability and firmness in the government; and in 1042 married in third nuptials Constantine Monomachus. She continued to reign till her death at the age of seventy-four, in 1052.

ZOEGA, GEORGE, a Danish archæologist, celebrated for his labours in Egyptian philology and antiquities, 1755-1809.

ZOES, H., a French jurisconsult, 1571-1627.

ZOHEIR, an Arabian poet of the period of Mahomet. The work of his which has come down to the present time celebrates some of the Arabian princes, and was published at Leipzig in 1792, with a Latin translation and Notes.

ZOILUS, a Greek critic and rhetorician, author of works against Homer, B.C. 283-247.

ZOLA, J., a Venetian theologian, 1739-1806.

ZOLKIEWSKI, STANISLAUS, hetman of the Polish armies under Sigismund III., was engaged in many important battles against the Russians, and died gloriously fighting against the Turks, 1547-1620.

ZOLL, H., a German jurisconsult, 1643-1725.

ZOLLIKOFER, GEORGE JOACHIM, a Swiss pastor, famous for his amiable character and eloquence as a preacher, author of 'Devotional Exercises' and Sermons, which have been translated into English, 1730-1788.

ZONARAS, JOHN, a Greek historian and ascetic writer of the 12th century.

ZONBOV, the last favourite of Catharine II. of Russia. He was made commander of the artillery, and realized an immense fortune from his exactions. Excited by Paul I., he took part in his assassination; died 1817.

ZONCA, VICTOR, an Italian architect, author of several curious mechanical inventions, of which he has written an account, published 1607.

ZOPELLI, J., a Venetian poet, 1639-1718.

ZOPF, J. H., a German historian, 1691-1776.

ZOPPIO, GIROLAMO, an Italian dramatist, died 1591. His son, MELCHIOR, a dramatic writer and philosopher, 1544-1634.

ZOPPO, P., an Italian painter, died 1515.

ZOPPO DI LUGANO, the commonly received name of J. B. DISCEPOLI, an Italian painter of the Milanese school, 1590-1660.

ZORG, HENRY, whose proper name was KOKES, a Dutch painter of interiors, 1621-1682.

ZORN, J., a German botanist, 1739-1799.

ZORN, P., a German philologist, 1682-1746.

ZOROASTER, or ZERDUSHT, the founder, or rather, as we believe, the *Reformer* of the Religion of the Parsees; born at Urmia, in Azerbaijan, about 589 B.C., in the reign of Darius Hystaspes. We shall not speak here of the fables concerning Zoroaster, nor seek to follow him during the twenty years he is reported to have spent in meditation among the awful solitudes of inaccessible Elbrooz. It is of chief moment to recognize him as the earliest systematic expounder of that solution of the Mystery of Evil, which may be termed *Spiritual Dualism*. He imagined two mighty spirits in contest—ORMUZD and AHRIMAN—God and the DEVIL; and in this, as we have said, he most probably reproduces an older mythology of the Parsee race. In English, we have the doctrine of Zoroaster in the immortal verse of Milton; nor indeed did the Hebrews ever have any notion of Dualism, until after their intermixture—during times of captivity—with the farther East. Ormuzd, was conceived by Zoroaster, symbolized by Light. The Sun a visible type of Him; and Fire the expression of his energy. Fire-worship spread, extensively through India and Higher Asia; but, as usual, it became a superstition. Schism followed on the death of Zoroaster, who, any more than other greatest Men, had no true Successor. [J.P.N.]

ZORZI, ALESSANDRO, in Latin *Georgius*, a Venetian theologian, 1747-1779.

ZOSIMUS, a Greek historian of the 5th century, contemporary with Honorius and Theodosius the younger. His work is a history of the Roman emperors, reaching to the year 470, and is favourable to Christianity. It was translated into English under the title of 'The New History of Count Zosimus,' 1684.

ZOSIMUS, a pope of Rome, 417-418.

ZOUCH, or ZOUCHE, RICHARD, author of several works in Latin on civil, military, and maritime jurisprudence, was born at Anstey, in Wilt-

shire, about 1590, and was admitted a fellow at Oxford in 1609. He was afterwards a member of parliament, and Admiralty judge. Died 1660.

ZOUCH, THOMAS, born at Sandal, near Wakefield, in Yorkshire, in 1787, became rector of Wycliffe in that county, and prebendary of Durham. In 1808 he declined the bishopric of Carlisle on account of his advanced age, and died in 1816. He wrote 'The Crucifixion,' a Seaton prize poem, 'An Inquiry into the Prophetic Character of the Romans,' 'Illustrations of the Prophecies,' a 'Memoir of Sir Philip Sidney,' and other works.

ZRINGI, N., a Hungarian poet, 17th century.

ZSCHOKKE, HEINRICH, born at Magdeburg in 1771, inherited in childhood a moderate patrimony, which enabled him during his youth and early manhood to gratify his desire of adventure and of various knowledge. After having been a family tutor, the literary man of a troop of players, and a student in the university of Frankfort-on-the-Oder, he was licensed as a candidate of theology, or preacher, in the Reformed or Calvinistic church, and was within a little of becoming pastor of a congregation in his native town. He next returned to Frankfort, and lectured there on various branches of philosophy and theology. Failing, however, to obtain a professorship, he settled, in 1796, at Reichenau in the Grisons, where he established very successfully a boarding-school for boys. The political disturbances, spreading into Switzerland, drove him within two years to seek refuge at Bern. His administrative ability, with his political opinions, recommended him to employment under the central government of the Helvetic Republic. In 1802 he settled near Aarau, the chief town of the canton of Aargau; and there he resided for the remainder of his long life. Attaching himself in politics to that which may be regarded as having been the moderately democratic party, he held in succession several public offices, and distinguished himself by his activity in promoting social reforms, especially such as bore on the education of the poor. He died in the summer of 1848.—Zschokke's published writings filled, when collected, more than forty volumes. Their kinds were various; and he was far from being successful in some of these, especially his attempts at poetical and dramatic composition. His most ambitious works were, his 'History of the Bavarian Nation and its Princes,' and his 'History of Switzerland for the Swiss People.' The latter, first published in 1802, became exceedingly popular, and is authoritative and excellent, though held not to be impartial. In his interesting 'Autobiography,' written in old age, he declared himself the author of the 'Hours of Devotion' (Stunden der Andacht), which was originally a Sunday periodical, designed for ordinary families. It became, on being collected, a great favourite throughout protestant Germany; where its shortcoming in orthodoxy was held no serious drawback on its fervour of sentiment, its advocacy of unlimited tolerance, and its zealous inculcation of practical duty.—The best known, however, of Zschokke's works are his Novels, which are very numerous, while some are of considerable length. The least successful of them are those which take the form of historical romances: he wanted the strength of imagination and the depth of feeling requisite for recreating the past. The best are

those in which he paints reality and familiar life, and in these there is a very agreeable mixture of broad humour with a light and cheerful sentimentality; while the grotesqueness of characterization is supported by much originality in the invention of comic incidents. A considerable number of these comic tales, as well as several of the serious ones, are avowedly didactic. In some of them the author aims at teaching religious lessons, much like those of the 'Stunden'; as in the dissertative story of 'Alamontade,' and the serio-comic novel of 'Jonathan Frock.' In others he represents much in the manner of Mrs. Hamilton or Miss Edgeworth, attempts at domestic and social reforms among the poor: such are 'The Goldmakers Village,' 'The Millionaire,' and 'The Hole a Elbows.' Several of the best are lively and striking embodiments of the weak points in social institutions, especially as these appear under absolute governments. Instances of the kind are these: the tale, 'Who Governs?' in which a European war is traced to the freak of a French chamber maid; 'Small Causes,' in which the history of two individuals is followed through a succession of trifling accidents; and 'The Adventures of a New Year's Night,' in which a prince and a policeman exchange places, and throw a petty court into confusion before morning. A good many of Zschokke's smaller novels have appeared in English periodicals and one or two of them, as well as his 'Autobiography,' have been translated separately. [W.S.]

ZUALLART, J., a German traveller, and author of descriptive works, 16th century.

ZUAZO, H., a Spanish juriconsult, died 1527.

ZUBER, M., a Latin and Greek poet, 1570-1623.

ZUCCARDI, U., an Italian jurist, 1480-1541.

ZUCCARELLI, or ZUCCHIERELLI, FRANCESCO, an Italian painter and engraver, taught by Morandi, distinguished for his landscapes, in which he introduced small figures, 1712-1788.

ZUCCARO, or ZUCCHERO, TADDEO, a painter, after the Roman school, born at Urbino 1529, died 1566. His younger brother, FEDERIGO, painter and sculptor, prince of the academy of Saint Luke, famous for his gigantic figures adapted to dome painting, 1542-1609.

ZUCCHERELLI. See ZUCCARELLI.

ZUCCHI, B., an Italian writer, 1560-1631.

ZUCCHI, GIOVANNI, an Italian painter, taught by Vasari, died 1590. FRANCESCO, his brother famous for his mosaic work, died 1620.

ZUCCHI, M. A., an improvisator, died 1764.

ZUCCI, N., an Italian Jesuit, 1586-1670.

ZUCCOLO, L., an Italian moralist, 16th cent.

ZUCCOLO, L., an Italian jurist, 1599-1688.

ZUCCONI, J., a Venetian poet, 1721-1754.

ZUCKERT, J. F., a Ger. mineralogist, 1737-78.

ZUICHEM D'AYTA, VIGILIUS, a Flemish juriconsult, and president of the council, 1507-77.

ZUINGLIUS. See ZWINGLI.

ZUMALACARREGUY, THOMAS, general in chief of the Spanish army, was born in 1789, and became a devoted partizan of Don Carlos, on the death of Ferdinand VII., which took place in 1822. He was the most redoubted opponent of the armies of Christina and Donna Maria, and possessed qualities which gained him the respect even of his enemies. Zumalacarreguy died of wound received at the siege of Bilbao, 25th June, 1835.

ZUMBO, GAETANO JULIO, a famous Sicilian artist; he learnt, without the assistance of a teacher, the principles of sculpture, and, after having profoundly studied anatomy, he gained great reputation by his figures in a coloured wax, the preparation of which he kept secret; 1656-1701.

ZUMSTEEG, J. R., a Germ. comp., 1760-1802.

ZUNIGA, DON DIEGO ORTIZ DE, historian of the civil and ecclesiastical affairs of Seville, 17th ct.

ZURBARAN, F., a Spanish painter, 1598-1662.

ZURITA, J., a Spanish historian, 1512-1581.

ZURLA, P., an Italian antiquarian, 1769-1834.

ZURLAUBEN, LATOUR CHATILLON DE, an ancient Swiss family, which produced many distinguished warriors, from the 12th to the 16th centuries. The best known is **BEAT FIDELE ANTOINE JEAN DOMINIQUE**, Baron Latour Chatillon de Zurlauben, who became lieutenant-general, and devoted his latter years to literature. His works are a 'Military History of the Swiss in the French Service,' a 'History of the Swiss and their Allies,' a 'Picturesque Tour in Switzerland,' and various memoirs; born at Zug 1720, died 1795.

ZURLO, JOSEPH, Count, a Neapolitan statesman, born 1759, and named finance minister 1798. In this capacity he ventured on reforms which led to his dismissal, but he became minister again under Murat in 1809, and in the fresh circumstances of 1820. On the latter occasion the influence of the Carbonari deprived him of power. Died 1828.

ZUSTRIS, L., a Dutch painter, died 1600.

ZUZZERI, BERNARDO, an Italian Jesuit and missionary in Croatia, 1683-1762. **J. LUC**, of the same family, a celebrated numismatist, 1716-1746.

ZWANZIGER, J. C., a Hungarian philosopher and opponent of Kant, 1732-1808.

ZWEERS, JEROME, a Dutch poet, 1627-1696.

His grandson, **CORNELIUS**, a dramatist, died 1774.

ZWELFER, J., a German chemist, 1618-1668.

ZWICKER, DANIEL, a theologian of Dantzic, chief of the Tolerants, 1612-1678.

ZWINGER, THEODORE, a German physician and philosophical writer, flourished at Basle, 1533-1588.

His son, **JAMES**, a physician and Hellenist, 1599-1610. **THEODORE**, son of the latter, a theologian and superintendent of the churches at Bale, 1597-1654.

JOHN, son of Theodore, a theologian and bibliographer, 1634-1696. **THEODORE**, son of John, a physician, anatomist, and botanist, 1658-1724.

JOHN RODOLPH, their nephew, a physician and founder of a scientific society, 1692-1777. **FREDERIC**, his brother, a physician and naturalist, 1707-1776.

ZWINGLI, or ZUINGLIUS, ULRICK, the great Swiss reformer, was born at Wildhausen, in the canton of St. Gall, in 1484. His early education was carried on at Basle, and afterwards at Berne. The Dominican monks, in this place, attracted by his talents and rising reputation, sought to entrap him into their order, but his father, in order to remove him from the scene of temptation, sent him off to Vienna. In 1502, and being eighteen years of age, the young scholar returned home, and soon repaired again to Basle and took his degree as master of arts. Under the teaching of Wittenbach, who had been acting along with the famous Reuslin, his mind received the first germs of free inquiry—those seminal truths, which, in his quick and genial mind, soon ripened into harvest. He

preached his first sermon in 1506, and was chosen pastor of Glaris. Here he remained ten years, and during that period he mingled in the strife of arms against the French. The young pastor, at the same time, devoted himself to the study of Greek and Hebrew, gradually made the Scriptures his sole and supreme rule of authority, and publicly expounded the Gospels and the Epistles. In 1516 he had been chosen preacher to the Abbey of Einsidlen, a famed spot of popish pilgrimage and superstition, and the year following he removed to a similar position in the cathedral of Zürich. The effect of his honest preaching of the gospel soon became apparent in the city and country, and his general character and opinions produced a deep and universal sensation. While this state of transition was so marked, the crisis was hastened, in 1518, by the arrival of Samson, the seller of indulgences. The traffic in these 'Roman wares' roused the indignation of Zwingli and led to a keen exposure and a successful resistance. Luther's writings were, at the same time, largely circulated at the recommendation of the reformer. The plague broke out, and, during its continuance, though weak himself from exhaustion, he assiduously tended the sick and dying. His zealous labours grew in number and results, the simplicity of the gospel was more distinctly apprehended by him; but the friends of the popedom were enraged, and Zwingli was tried, in January, 1523, on a charge of heresy. Rome gained nothing by the trial. Zwingli presented 67 propositions, and defended them from Scripture. The reformer gathered courage with growing difficulties, and, in 1524, the council of Zürich remodelled the public worship according to the views and wishes of Zwingli. Pictures, statues, and relics were removed from the churches, and mass was abolished. Opposition to the reformed doctrines was meanwhile gathering in the other cantons. The question arose, whether each canton was free to choose its own form of religion, or whether the confederation should interfere; Zürich contended for its individual liberty and independence, but was opposed by the Waldstettes, or the primitive democratic cantons of Schwytz, Unterwald, Urzug, and Lucerne. The triumph of the reformation at Berne, and other places, threw those forest cantons into wilder commotion, and, in consonance with their views of their federal polity, they took up arms for Rome. Zürich, encouraged by Zwingli, called out its troops and put itself into a posture of defence. Efforts were made to maintain peace, but it was of no long duration, and after various diplomatic negotiations, hostilities finally commenced. Zürich had also lost somewhat of its earlier evangelical purity, while the neighbouring states were conspiring for its ruin. In the awful emergency, when the public mind was alarmed by a series of omens and prodigies, the reformer maintained tranquillity. The war began. Zürich was cowardly, dilatory, and far from being prepared, but the horn of the enemy echoed among their hills, and the devoted Zwingli mounted his caparisoned horse, took farewell of his wife and children, and went forth as a patriot and warrior to share in the common danger. The Zürichers marched to meet the Waldstettes, but were defeated at Cappel with great slaughter, 11th October, 1531. Zwingli was found, after the battle, lying

on his back and his eyes upturned to heaven, with his helmet on his head, and his battle-axe in his hand. He had been struck near the commencement of the engagement, and then as he fell and reeled, he was several times pierced with a lance. He was living when discovered in the evening; but the infuriated fanatics soon despatched him. Next day his dead body was barbarously quartered and burnt. Thus perished this hero-martyr. The contests of Zwingli and Luther on the nature of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper are well known, but the Swiss proved himself freer from early prejudice and traditional teaching than his great German antagonist. It is needless to discuss the relative merits of the two illustrious reformers, their position and sphere of influence being so very different. The fame of Luther has overtopped that of Zwingli, yet the Swiss divine had perhaps more

caution and sagacity, and certainly more learning and refinement than the Saxon. He was also earlier alive to the errors of Rome, and though he died a young man, yet in his narrower circle of action he carried out the reformation farther than Luther did. The works of Zwingli were published in four folios, Tiguri, 1581; and in eight octaves edited by Schuler and Schultess, Zürich, 1828-1842. [J.E.]

ZYTH, A. VAN, a Dutch theologian, 17th cent.
ZYL, OTHO VAN, in Latin *Zylus*, a Dutch poet and professor of rhetoric, 1588-1656.

ZYPE, FRANCIS VAN DEN, in Latin *Zypæus*, professor of anatomy at the university of Louvain, author of a work published 1683.

ZYRLIN, or ZIERLIN, G., a Swiss pastor and Latin poet, 1592-1661. An explication of the prophet Abdias, written in German, is ascribed to him

APPENDIX.

ABB

ABBAS PACHA, viceroy of Egypt, was the grandson of Mehemet Ali, whom he succeeded in 1849. He was a man of no particular character, but exhibited a friendly disposition towards the English, chiefly, perhaps, from his hatred of French influence. Died July 13th, 1854, and was succeeded by Said Pasha, the youngest son of Mehemet Ali.

A'BECKETT, GILBERT, was the second son of a solicitor of large practice in Golden square, London, who dealt in the now all but extinct business of providing young men of fortune with parliamentary boroughs. Young Gilbert, in common with his brothers, was educated at Westminster school. Before A'Beckett had left Westminster, that talent for ridicule began to display itself, which a wit of the day very happily characterized, when he said 'A'Beckett would contrive to put the pyramid under a thimble.' At a very early age, in conjunction with one of the members of the Mayhew family, he started a small publication called the *Cerberus*, where will be found not a few of the jokes and germs of articles that afterwards appeared full blown in *Punch*. Though vehemently admired and vehemently puffed by a clique, *Cerberus* proved a mercantile failure. No sooner had it ceased to growl, than the *Beacon* rose to warn; this more ambitious venture proved disastrous to the spirited publisher, Richardson. The *Beacon* 'paling its ineffectual fire,' A'Beckett and his staff were once more cast upon the bosom of mighty London. Something which seemed relief soon came, however, in the shape of an advertisement for a successor to 'Dirty Cummings,' the delicate sobriquet of the dramatic critic of the *Weekly Dispatch*. From among a host of competitors A'Beckett proved the successful candidate for the vacant office of theatrical censor, and great was the rejoicing of the literary *troupe* with which he was associated. But, alas, A'Beckett was not long on the *Dispatch* before he was pronounced wanting in vigour and power. Once more adrift in conjunction with a humourist named Seymour, the *Figaro* in London was projected and produced. Original in idea, crisp and pungent in its articles and low in price, the *Figaro* soon obtained a great sale. Mr. A'Beckett became a popular writer, clearing a thousand a-year by this venture. The success of *Figaro* led A'Beckett very rapidly into numerous publishing schemes, which ultimately landed him in the Insolvent Court, a crisis arising from his utter ignorance of business matters. On the establishment of *Punch*, Mr. A'Beckett was employed upon it principally in parodying courtly and commercial announcements, and in burlesquing Blackstone's 'Commentaries.' This latter vein being found popular, the histories of Rome and England were laid under contribution, but in many quarters this invasion of the domain of history was sternly

ANG

denounced as beyond the legitimate field of the humourist. About this time it was, he became connected with the *Morning Herald* and the *Times*. The bantering articles on the foundation of the British Association were understood to be from his pen. Called to the bar he made the acquaintance of Mr. Charles Buller, and by him A'Beckett was put on a commission for reporting on the poor laws and the poor. The able report which he produced on this occasion procured him an appointment as one of the metropolitan magistrates in 1849. This appointment gave rise to much cavil on the part of legal aspirants, and the *Morning Herald* denounced it in some severe leaders, understood to have been written by the late Samuel Phillips. Mr. A'Beckett's sagacity on the bench fully justified the appointment which he held with the utmost satisfaction to the public until his death. He died suddenly at Boulogne, in the autumn of 1856.

ABERCROMBY, SIR ROBERT, fifth baronet of Birkenbog and Forglen, in the county of Banff. Born 4th February, 1784, died at Forglen House, June, 1855.

ADAIR, SIR ROBERT, a diplomatist whose important services date in the time of Fox and Canning, born 1763, died in his ninety-third year, October, 1855. He was the last surviving friend of Charles James Fox. An interesting notice of his career will be found in the 'Gentleman's Magazine.'

ADAM, SIR CHARLES, a distinguished British admiral, died governor of Greenwich Hospital, 1853.

ADAMSON, JOHN, an antiquarian and man of letters, late treasurer and secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, 1787-1855.

AIKEN, ARTHUR, eldest son of the well known *litterateur*, and nephew to Mrs. Barbauld, was born at Warrington in Lancashire, 1773. He is the author of several works interesting to the naturalist, and was one of the founders of the Geological Society; died 1854.

ALEXANDER, ROBERT, a native of Paisley, distinguished as a journalist, chiefly as founder of the *Liverpool Mail*, 1795-1854.

ALTHORPE. See SPENCER.

AMARANTHE, MADAME DE STE. See THEOS.

ANCKLITZ. See SCHWARTZ.

ANGLESEY, HENRY WILLIAM PAGET, marquis of, eminently distinguished as a cavalry officer, was born in 1768. His father was Henry, the first earl of Uxbridge; his mother, a daughter of the Very Rev. Arthur Champagne, dean of Clonmacnoise. In the early part of his career he bore the title of Lord Paget, but succeeded to his father's title in 1812, and was created marquis of Anglesey a few days after the battle of Waterloo. His noble spirit and military ardour was shown as early as 1790, when he raised among his father's tenantry the 80th regiment of foot, or Staffordshire

volunteers, at whose head, in 1794, he joined the duke of York in Flanders. In June of this year his talents for command and his gallantry were so well established, that he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 16th light dragoons, and thus commenced his brilliant career as a cavalry officer. Though only twenty-six years of age, he took the place of Lord Cathcart, at the head of his brigade, during the temporary absence of that officer. In 1799, he accompanied the duke of York to Holland, and among other deeds of valour completely routed General Simon, whose force amounted to seven squadrons, while Lord Paget commanded only one. On this occasion he took five of the enemy's cannon, besides recovering some of our own pieces. From this period till 1808, Lord Paget devoted himself to the discipline of his regiment, the 7th light dragoons, and towards the close of this year was ordered into Spain to strengthen the forces of Sir David Baird, who was then advancing through Galicia, to effect a junction with Sir John Moore. It was now, in the famous retreat upon Corunna, and the final battle, that the noblest qualities of the soldier were displayed in the indomitable courage and discipline of Lord Paget's troops, and the spirit of chivalry he infused into them; for the retreat was covered by a series of fights, in which the generosity and knightly courage of the middle ages were hardly less prominent than the word of command. In 1809 Lord Paget returned to England, and his next appearance on the battle-field is at Quatre Bras and Waterloo, as earl of Uxbridge. It is impossible, in the narrow space at our command, to do justice to his achievements at this crisis of the world's fate. The cuirassiers were deemed invincible. 'Twice,' one of his biographers relates, 'had the gallant earl led the guards to the charge, cheering them with the rallying cry of, "Now for the honour of the household troops!"' when three heavy masses of the enemy's infantry advanced, supported by artillery, and a numerous body of cuirassiers. This formidable force drove in the Belgians, leaving the Highland brigade to receive the shock. At this critical moment Lord Uxbridge galloped up to the second heavy brigade, under the command of Sir William Ponsonby, when the three regiments were wheeled up in the most masterly style, presenting a beautiful front of above thirteen hundred men. As the earl rode down the line, he was received by a general shout and cheer from the brigade. Then placing himself at their head, they made the most rapid and destructive charge ever witnessed. The division they attacked consisted of upwards of nine thousand men, under Count d'Erlon. Of these, three thousand were made prisoners, and the rest killed, with the exception of a few hundred men, who formed themselves under cover of the cuirassiers. After this, his lordship bravely led the same troops in several other brilliant attacks, cutting in pieces whole battalions of the old French guard, into whose masses they penetrated.' The earl was carried through these dangers without injury, but was struck in the knee by almost the last shot of Waterloo; in consequence of which his leg had to be amputated. A few weeks, however, saw him convalescent again, and, besides the honours which he received on his return home, a pension of £1,200 a-year was awarded him, which he nobly declined. His later

years were chiefly devoted to the public service as master of the ordnance, except that he was viceroy of Ireland in the tumultuous period of O'Connell's ascendancy. In 1842, he left his old companion in arms, the 7th light dragoons, and assumed the command of the royal horse guards: four years later he was honoured with the rank of field-marshal. Died April 29, 1854. [E.R.]

ARAGO, DOMINIQUE-FRANÇOIS-JEAN, an eminent French mathematician and astronomer born 1786; died 1853. — This remarkable man was born in the village of Estagel, near Perpignan in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees, on the 26th of February, 1786. His father was a licentiate of law, and the owner of as much property in land, vineyards, and olive plantations, as enabled him to support in comfort a numerous family; but the family itself was of Spanish descent, and the future philosopher inherited with his birth the passions of the south. His elementary education was received at the communal school of his native place; but on the removal of his father to Perpignan, he was sent to the college of that ancient city, where he followed the course of instruction pursued in the French academies of that time, which did not include the learned languages. His tastes, he tells us (*Histoire de ma Jeunesse*), were at this early period purely literary, and the development of his latent mathematical faculties he owed to an accidental meeting with a young officer of engineers who was engaged in superintending the repairs of the ramparts of Perpignan, and who inspired him with a passion for a military life. Learning from his new friend that he had been a pupil in the Polytechnic school, and that a severe mathematical examination was required for admission into the establishment, he determined henceforth to cultivate the mathematics, which he did with so much zeal and success that in eighteen months he mastered the subjects contained in the programme of admission; and having passed with credit the preliminary examination, which was conducted by the celebrated Monge, at Toulouse, he entered the Polytechnic towards the end of 1803, carrying into it, he assures us, a more profound knowledge of analysis than most of the pupils contrived to carry out of it. During the next three years his progress must have been very great, for we find that, in 1806, he was appointed one of the secretaries to the Board of Longitude, and that he was shortly afterwards associated with M. Biot in the measurement of an arc of the meridian in Spain, a national undertaking which had been suspended by the death of M. Mechain, to whom it was originally confided. He still indulged the hope of following a military career under the immediate patronage of Marshal Lannes, but a different and more congenial destiny awaited him, and the Spanish expedition, which consumed three years at the most critical period of his life, first postponed the realization of his early hopes, and finally frustrated them. Biot having returned to Paris, and war having broken out between France and Spain, Arago's position in a hostile country became one of extreme danger from which he was only extricated by his own courage and dexterity. Perched on the summit of a lofty mountain, on which during the day he used his geodetical in-

struments, and at night lit a signal fire, he was suspected by the Spanish peasantry to be a spy who was communicating by telegraph with the invading army. He was obliged, therefore, to make his escape as speedily as possible, which he did in the disguise of a Catalonian mountaineer, proceeding, with his instruments and papers, to Majorca, where he found shelter in the fortress of Belver. There he completed his geodetical calculations, and remained till the political fermentation on the neighbouring continent extended to Majorca, and rendered his further stay in that island unsafe. His only way of regaining France, however, was by proceeding, in the first place, to Algiers, and thence embarking in an Algerine vessel destined for Marseilles; but this vessel, when within sight of her port, was captured by a Spanish privateer, and the philosophical voyager sent as a prisoner of war to the fortress of Rosas, and afterwards to the hulks at Palamos. After a detention of several months, and undergoing many hardships and indignities, he was liberated by the Spanish authorities, and allowed, with his Algerine companions, to proceed on his voyage to Marseilles; but a storm arose, the vessel was driven off the French coast and towards Africa, and her passengers landed at Bongia, whence M. Arago proceeded on foot to Algiers. After much delay, and some risk, the French consul procured a passage for him in a French vessel bound to Marseilles, where he arrived safely, on the 2d of July, 1809, after having been chased by an English ship of war. The reappearance of the missing philosopher in France, under circumstances so unusual, created a strong sensation in the scientific world. Among its other results it led to the formation of a friendship between Arago and Alexander Von Humboldt, which only ended with the death of the former: while it also brought to the hero of such strange adventures a rapid accumulation of honours. On the death of the astronomer Lalande, he was elected, in September, 1809, a member of the Academy of Sciences, and shortly afterwards he was appointed one of the professors of the Polytechnic school, and director of the imperial observatory, in which he ever afterwards resided. In 1830, on the death of M. Fourier, he was chosen perpetual secretary of the Academy; and in 1834, he visited Great Britain, where he was received with the respect due to his eminent personal and scientific character. The rest of his life would seem to have been spent wholly in France, and chiefly in Paris, where he occupied the highest social place that a man of letters can attain to, though the warmth of his nature led him into some troubles which a man of calmer temperament would have avoided. In political sentiment Arago was an ardent republican, but his integrity was respected by the heads of the different dynasties, imperial and royal, under which he lived. His strong political predilections, however, involved him in connections unfavourable to the calm pursuit of knowledge, and the consequences have always been regretted by those who knew how little fitted he was by previous habits for the successful management of political affairs. He took a conspicuous part in the revolutionary movement of 1848, and his appointment by the provisional government of that year to the double

office of war and marine excited some merriment at the expense of the aged philosopher, who was certainly not in his right place at the head of the army and navy departments. The sanguinary contest in the streets of Paris, in June, shocked the sensibilities of a humane man, and dissipated many fond illusions which he had till then indulged, nor did he ever recover from the impression which that terrible scene made upon him. An insidious malady (diabetes) which had begun about this time to manifest itself was aggravated by mental suffering, and the last vestiges of political hope that clung to him being extinguished by the *coup d'etat* of December, 1852, it became obvious that his physical strength was rapidly declining under the combined pressure of bodily infirmities and disappointed hopes. He refused to take the oaths to the new government; but a formal exception was considerably made in favour of a man who had deserved so well of France. Dropsy of the chest having succeeded to the disease he was originally afflicted with, he became gradually weaker, though his mind remained clear to the last; and notwithstanding the skill of his physicians, and the affectionate solicitude of his family, he died tranquilly, but somewhat suddenly, on the 2d of October, 1853. The leading points in the intellectual character of M. Arago would seem to have been, vigour of apprehension, facility in acquiring knowledge, and a happy power of discrimination in its application. To these qualities he added that pure enthusiasm without which no excellence can be reached, and habits of application which only a robust frame could have borne. He has been called the busiest man of a busy age, and it is reported of him that he considered every man idle who did not work fourteen hours a-day! while the range of his own knowledge, which was immense, shows that he did not recommend to others what he did not himself practise. 'The number and variety of M. Arago's labours,' says the venerable Alexander Von Humboldt, 'on the physical constitution of the heavens and the earth will make it a very difficult task to write his life. In all these labours, we find the same penetration and the same anxiety for the advancement of science, and the same temperance in his conjectures.' His writings are so numerous that it is quite impossible to give a list of them in a sketch like the present; but Baron Humboldt has arranged the subjects which he treated under the following heads:—1. literary and biographical; 2. astronomical; 3. optical; 4. electro-magnetical; 5. meteorological and atmospheric; 6. physical geography. The *Eloges* which he wrote, in his capacity of secretary to the Academy, are those of Volta, Dr. Thomas Young, Baron Fourier, James Watt, Carnot, Condorcet, Bailly. Of these, that on James Watt is the only one that has yet appeared in an English dress. A complete edition of his works in French, of which the first six volumes have been already printed, is in course of publication in Paris; and there can be no doubt that, when completed, they will constitute the most fitting monument that could be raised to the memory of one of the most distinguished scientific men that France has produced in the present age. [J.M.C.]

ARBOUIN, JAMES, a merchant of London,

author of a much admired treatise on the Regenerate Life, 1742-1822.

ARNAUD, MARSHAL DE ST., late commander-in-chief of the French forces in the Crimea, was born at Paris of humble parentage in 1801, and first distinguished himself in the wars of Algeria, where he went in 1836. After the most brilliant services in the field, and the devotion of his talents to the task of colonization, he was appointed, in 1850, governor of Constantine, and in 1851 he subdued the Kabyles at the head of only 6,000 men. He then returned to France, and was appointed commander of the 2d division of the army of Paris, and minister of war. His career in the war with Russia is well known. On the 26th Sept., 1854, he was attacked by cholera, and being already weakened by disease, he died three days afterwards on the voyage to Constantinople.

ARNOLD OF MELCHTHAL. See **WINCKELRIED**.

ARNOTT, DR. ARCHIBALD, was born in 1771. Dr. Arnott entered the army about the age of twenty, and retired from active service in 1826. During the principal period of his career, he was attached to the 20th foot, sharing the perils and exploits of that regiment on the Nile, in Calabria, Portugal, Spain, and Holland, earning a medal with clasps for Egypt, Maida, Vimiera, Corunna, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse. After the war, Dr. Arnott accompanied his regiment to St. Helena and India. At St. Helena he became the medical attendant of Napoleon Buonaparte. Arnott's professional ability, ingenious character, and upright and dignified deportment as an officer, and gentleman, at once secured for him the confidence and esteem of the emperor. Shortly before his dissolution, Napoleon gave Dr. Arnott a signal testimony of appreciation of his services. As the emperor lay on his death-bed, he caused a valuable gold snuff-box to be brought to him; and with a last effort of departing strength, he engraved the letter N with a pen-knife upon the lid, and presented it to Dr. Arnott. Napoleon also bequeathed to the Doctor 12,000 francs, and the British Government, to mark its approbation of his conduct, granted him £500. Napoleon expired with his right hand in that of Dr. Arnott. The Doctor's masculine and tenacious memory was richly stored with recollections and anecdotes of that momentous period, yet, with the exception of a very clear and distinct 'Account of the Last Illness, Decease, and *post mortem* Appearances of Napoleon Buonaparte,' published in 1822, he could never be induced to write on the subject. Latterly, Dr. Arnott retired to his native parish, and died on his patrimonial estate, Kirkconnel Hall, 6th July, 1855.

ARUNDALE, FRANCIS, an architect and antiquarian, 1807-1854.

ASTRAMPSYCHUS, a Greek author of the lower empire, whose Iambics are printed with Rigault's edition of Artemidorus.

B

BAGOT, RICHARD, late bishop of Bath and Wells, was born in Northamptonshire, 1782. In 1803 he graduated at Oxford, and in 1806 was pre-

sented by his father, William, first Lord Bagot, to the rectory of Leigh in Staffordshire. The year following he moved to Blithfield and became canon of Windsor. In 1817, he was appointed a canon of Worcester; in 1829, was consecrated bishop of Oxford; and in 1845, succeeded Bishop Law in the see of Bath and Wells. Two remarkable circumstances render his bishopric a memorable one—the cessation of the 'Tracts for the Times,' in obedience to his mandate as bishop of Oxford and the attack made upon him in the House of Commons by Mr. Horsman, for inducting the Rev. Mr. Bennett into the living of Frome. Soon after the latter occurrence symptoms of mental aberration appeared, and the affairs of his diocese were administered, in accordance with an act of parliament obtained for the purpose, by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. Died May 15, 1854. [E.R.]

BANKS, THOMAS CHRISTOPHER, a remarkable writer on the genealogy of the peerages; was created baronet of Nova Scotia by the pseudo earl of Stirling, 1760-1854.

BARBER, CHARLES, a distinguished artist and associate of the literati of Liverpool; late president of the Liverpool Academy, died 1854.

BARCLAY, CAPTAIN, the famous pedestrian; was descended from the same ancient family as the author of the 'Apology' for the Quakers. He was born in Kincardineshire, 1779, and performed his great feats in pedestrianism about the commencement of the present century. He was a claimant for the earldom of Monteith and Airth, in right of his mother, from whom he took the family name of Allardice. Died 1854.

BARTLETT, WILLIAM HENRY, an accomplished artist and traveller, author of numerous finely embellished works. Died on his passage from the East, 1809-1854.

BATHORI. See **STEPHEN**, king of Poland.

BATISTA. See **MANTOVANO**.

BEAUFORT, HENRY SOMERSET, seventh duke of, born 1792; served on the staff of the duke of Wellington in the Peninsular war; member for the borough of Monmouth from 1815 to 1832; junior lord of the admiralty, 1816-1819; succeeded to the dukedom, 1832; died 1854.

BELL, CHRISTOPHER, a Brit. adm., 1784-1854.

BELL, CURRER. See **BRONTE**.

BELLEW, SIR MICHAEL DILLON, Bart., of Mount Galway. Born 29th September, 1796; created a baronet in 1838, died in 1845 at his family seat.

BELLOT, JOSEPH RENE, a lieutenant of the French navy, whose noble devotion in the search for Sir John Franklin has endeared his name to England, was born in Paris, 1826, but generally called himself a Rochefort man, in consequence of his removal to that city when about five years of age. He studied in the college of Rochefort till his sixteenth year, when he was removed to the Naval School under public patronage, and in the course of two years began his career of active service on board the Suffron. In the same year, 1844, he was removed successively to the Friedland and the Berceau, and sailed in the latter of these vessels to the coast of Africa. Here, in the summer of 1845, Bellot distinguished himself in the expedition against Tamatave, and received the cross of the legion of honour on the recommendation

ion of his commander, Capt. Romaine Desfosses. From the *Berceau*, which was afterwards lost, he moved to the frigate *Belle Poule*, the commodore's ship on that station, and, besides superintending the signals, found time to give a course of lectures on geometry and navigation, to such of the crew as desired it. Soon afterwards he returned to France, and was almost immediately promoted (Nov. 15, 1847) to the rank of *Enseigne de Vaisseau*, being now in his twenty-first year only; and in this capacity he shipped at first in the *Pandore*, and then in the corvette *Triomphante*, which sailed for the Plate River, July 23, 1848. In this cruise again his commander, Captain Sochet, spoke of him as an officer of the highest promise; and having returned to Rochefort in August, 1850, he was soon afterwards appointed to convey troops to Cherbourg in a small transport vessel which he commanded for a month. This service closed his career in the French navy, for it was in the spring of 1851 that he began to solicit his government for leave to take part in the expedition then preparing for Lady Franklin. His biographer remarks that Bellot was *passionally a voyager*; and his journals prove the correctness of the observation, for they are marked by all the enthusiasm of discovery, and scorn of danger that we find in the old voyagers, but he was also animated by a chivalrous admiration of Lady Franklin, and a sympathy for her loss; nor must we omit a desire to add to the glory of his country by planting the French flag, and conferring the names of Frenchmen, for the first time, on arctic lands. His request being granted, Bellot sailed in the *Prince Albert*, a brig of 50 tons, commanded by Mr. Kennedy, which left Aberdeen on its second voyage to the Northern Seas, in May, 1851, and returned in the year following. In this interval the young adventurer made an important geographical discovery in the course of a journey of at least 1,100 miles over the ice, accomplished under great difficulties; he found, in short, that Boothia Felix was separated from the land of Somerset by a narrow arm of the sea, now called Bellot Strait. While absent also, he had been honoured with the rank of lieutenant in the French service. On his return, Lieutenant Bellot memorialized his government, and urged the importance and humanity of an expedition to the Polar Seas, but before any decision could be arrived at he requested and received permission to sail with Captain Ingfield in the *Phoenix*, which left Woolwich, accompanied by the *Breadalbane*, in May, 1853. On the 21st of August, he volunteered to carry a communication across the ice, and a gale coming on, the ice was parted from the shore and drifted away with the current in a storm of snow and wind. Bellot perished, and the *Breadalbane* was wrecked in the same gale. [E.R.]

BERANGER, PIERRE JEAN, the Burns of France, was born at Paris, August 19, 1780, at the house of his grandfather, a Parisian operative tailor. Neither father nor mother seem to have had much to do with the education of the future poet. His father, a native of Flamicour, near Peronne, was constantly aspiring during a life full of adventure to attain a more elevated condition than that in which he was born; but unfortunately he wanted the perseverance necessary to assure success in his ambition, being, in point of

fact, rather too much addicted to tracing the greatness of his ancestry ever to achieve his own. It was therefore to his grandparents that Beranger owed his first principles and impulses. With them he lived until his ninth year, and while under their roof, witnessed the taking of the Bastille. Forty years afterwards he celebrated the event within the prison *De la Force*. Before young Beranger had reached his tenth year, he quitted Paris for Peronne, where he was consigned to the care of a paternal aunt, who kept an inn in the suburbs of that town. The aunt was a stern disciplinarian, and though his services as pot-boy left the future poet but little leisure for reading, nevertheless it was under her roof that Beranger first made the acquaintance of Telemachus, Racine, and Voltaire. At the age of twelve he was struck by lightning in her house. So soon as he recovered from the severity of the shock, his first words were a sneer at the expense of the old lady. At the commencement of the storm Beranger had observed his aunt sprinkling her house all over with holy water. 'Pray, what good,' said he, 'has all your holy water done?' At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to one Laioné, a printer. In this employment he began to learn the rules of orthography and language. But the school which contributed most to his intellectual and moral development was the *School of Primary Instruction*, founded at Peronne by M. Bellue de Bellanglis. An enthusiastic admirer of Rousseau, M. Bellue had designed an institution for children according to the maxims of the citizen-philosopher. The exercises which the discipline of the school necessitated Beranger to compose, formed his style, awakened his taste, extended his knowledge, and directed his attention to public affairs. From this school he returned at the age of seventeen to his father at Paris; and about this time the first idea of making verses dawned upon him. Molière and La Fontaine were his favourite authors; he studied their fine and minute points of observation, their verse, their style, and through this study arrived at something like a just conception of his own proper talent. Days of darkness and adversity quickly succeeded. From the depths of his poverty Beranger conceived the idea of possibly interesting M. Lucien Buonaparte in his position, so, gathering up his songs, he sent them, together with a letter revealing his circumstances, to the brother of the First Consul. Lucien Buonaparte, ever ready to succour struggling genius, gave to Beranger the most generous recognition and the most substantial assistance. Subsequently, through the interest of M. Arnault, Beranger obtained an appointment to an office in the University, which he held for twelve years. In 1821 he was dismissed from this appointment on account of his political sentiments. His works have been collected and published at six successive times—in 1815, in 1821, in 1825, in 1828, in 1833, and in 1847. The collection published in 1821 was prosecuted, and though defended by M. Dupin, senior, cost the author three months' imprisonment; the edition of 1828 was also prosecuted, and for it Beranger endured a captivity of nine months. The poet was also tried for reprinting some of the obnoxious songs in the account of his trial. At the revolution of 1848 Beranger was chosen a deputy to the National

Assembly, but he resolutely refused the honour. During the reign of the present Emperor of France, the most flattering attentions were bestowed upon him by Napoleon and Eugénie. Nevertheless, he held fast the integrity and simplicity of his republican creed, and died as he had lived—a man who flattered neither Kaiser, Pope, nor King. Eager to make capital out of his dust, the Emperor decreed him a public funeral; the state of parties in Paris, however, sadly marred the splendour of this spectacle, and robbed the imperial government of the glory which, in other circumstances doing honour to the remains of the national poet of France, would unquestionably have thrown around the *regime* of Napoleon. Beranger died July, 1857.

BERESFORD, WILLIAM CARR, Viscount Beresford, a soldier of distinguished bravery; was born in 1770, entered the British army in 1778, and served in America, Egypt, and the Peninsula. He was raised to the peerage in 1814, and employed in various capacities connected with his profession until 1830. He died in 1854.

BERKELEY, THE HON. CRAVEN FITZHARDINGE, M.P., born May, 1805, was member of parliament for Cheltenham from 1832 to 1847. Died in 1855.

BERLIOZ, MADAME, formerly well known on the London stage as Miss Smithson, d. at Paris, 1853.

BERNAL, RALPH, smithy member for Rochester, and a connoisseur in art, died 1854.

BETHAM, SIR WILLIAM, remarkable for his labours in genealogy, heraldry, and other subjects of antiquarian research, was born in 1779. His father was a clergyman, and Betham was brought up to the printing business; but commenced his literary avocations by revising a portion of Mr. Gough's edition of Camden. About 1805, he went to Dublin as clerk to Sir Chichester Fortescue, then Ulster king-of-arms, and succeeded his employer in that office in 1820. He published many works, and devoted much of his time to the antiquities of Ireland and the Celtic tongue. Died at Blackrock, near Dublin, October, 1853.

BETHELL, REV. GEORGE, M.A., senior fellow and vice-provost of Eton College. Born in 1799; died August, 1857.

BEXFIELD, WILLIAM RICHARD, doctor in music, composer of 'Israel Restored,' was born in Norfolk, 1824. He had already distinguished himself by the composition of some fine chorals, fugues, and anthems, when he became organist of Boston church, though scarcely more than twenty-one years of age. His oratorio was performed at Norwich for the first time in 1851. Dr. Bexfield died prematurely in November, 1853.

BIELKE. See **DE BIELKE**.

BIRD, GOLDING, M.D., an eminent physician in London, and well known as the author of several works on natural philosophy, &c. Dr. Bird was born in Norfolk, in 1815, and whilst still a youth at school, manifested a decided taste for the study of chemistry and botany. He was brought up to the profession of medicine, and during his medical studies, had applied himself so zealously to the science of botany, that he obtained the prize given for that by the Apothecaries' Company. In 1836, before he was twenty-two years of age, he was appointed lecturer on natural philosophy at Guy's Hospital school of medicine, and afterwards he gave

lectures on medical botany. Dr. Golding Bird's chief works are his 'Elements of Natural Philosophy,' 'Lectures on Electricity and Galvanism,' and 'Urinary Deposits;' but his love for natural history continued throughout his life, and his papers on 'the Siliceous Armour of Equisetum Hyemale' in the Linnean Society's Proceedings, and on 'the Zoophytes of Tenby' in the Microscopical Society's Transactions, show that he could snatch time from the absorbing pursuits of an extensive practice to follow up his favourite studies. In 1848-49 symptoms of disease of the heart showed themselves, and notwithstanding care and retirement from business to the healthy neighbourhood of Tunbridge Wells, ultimately proved fatal in October, 1854, at the early age of thirty-nine. Dr. Bird was assistant-physician to Guy's Hospital, was a fellow of the Linnean, Geological, and Royal Societies, and had for some time previous to his death a practice of £5,000 a-year. [W.B.]

BISHOP, SIR HENRY ROWLEY, died on the 30th of April, 1855, aged sixty-eight years. Sir Henry, who was a native of London, had for his first and principal master in music, Signor Francesco Bianchi, who towards the close of last century was engaged as opera composer for Billington and Bianti. In 1806 Bishop was engaged at the opera house as composer of *Ballet* music. Two years later he began to write for the English theatres, his first works being 'Caractacus,' and a pantomime for Drury Lane; in 1809 his reputation was established, and he produced at the above-named theatre 'The Circassian Bride.' No second performance ever took place, because at the burning of Drury Lane theatre the score of this work was destroyed. From this period until 1826, he wrote incessantly for the two great theatres; and his career as a dramatic composer may be said to have terminated with the year named, when his 'Aladdin,' which was composed as a rival to Weber's 'Oberon,' proved a failure. Operas, ballets, melo-dramas, incidental music to Shakespeare's plays, adaptations of foreign operas, glees, and songs, all followed each other with remarkable rapidity during the years when he wrote for the theatres. His regular dramatic compositions amount to no fewer than seventy in all, while his glees (the most popular of those of any modern English composer) and his songs, many of which will be long remembered, are almost limitless. During the late years of his life he composed two *Cantatas* for the Philharmonic Society, which added nothing to his reputation. Though he died literally in misery, he for many years enjoyed a full share of popular favour, and reaped large gains. He was one of the first Philharmonic directors,—for some years conducted the Ancient Concerts—was elected professor of music at Edinburgh under the legacy of General Reid, which situation he filled only for some three years—and held an appointment at Oxford. He received the honour of knighthood from the Queen shortly after she came to the throne.—The *Athenæum* says of him, 'Had he possessed more of the true artist temperament more self-respect, and more energy, with the gifts which he owned, and the opportunities which he commanded, he might have founded a school of dramatic music in this country. No ordinary grace, delicacy, and freshness, distinguish his melodies. In

the best of his airs and glees, the words are followed and set with taste. His treatment of the opera was simple and clear—neither feeble nor thin—always appropriate, often elegant, and generally effective. There is music in "The Slave," "The Miller and his Men," "Guy Mannering," "Maid Marian," "The Virgin of the Sun," "The Englishman in India," and half a score beside of his operas—there are settings by him for one and two voices of Shakespeare's choicest words—delicate, melodious, and English enough to make us express our regret that Bishop never comprehended his own strength, or his own responsibility, as a master and an inventor.

—Sir Henry R. Bishop was improvident; he died without leaving provision for the future of a son and daughter—twins—without even providing for their education. In the last weeks of the composer's life, means were set on foot to provide for the close of his life by a public performance, and a subscription which might assist in rearing his children during the tender years of their infancy, but he died before the fruits of the benevolence of his fellow-artists came to ripeness.—The *Musical World* of May 5th, 1855, had an article on the musical genius of Sir H. R. Bishop, from which we extract the following passage:—

His death has left a gap which we look in vain to see filled up. That we have had, and still have, none adequate and learned musicians, is unquestionable; but that we ever could boast, with the single exception of Purcell, a composer so individual; and so identified with the sentiment of English national melody, is equally doubtful. Bishop was not merely genuine; he was prolific, and produced a great many things that are likely to endure as long as the art itself, which, after all, can be said of few composers. The melody of Bishop was a pure and flowing spring that had its source in nature, and was therefore a gift from above. His tune was varied and abundant. His vein of melody, as in the instance of far greater masters than himself, seems to open without an effort. Nothing forced, exaggerated, or otherwise ungenial, was to be traced in his productions—we allude of course to his best, to the good rain—from which time has sifted the chaff. On the 8th of April, of the same year, the *Times*, in an appeal to the public in favour of Sir H. R. Bishop, says,—"No English musician has composed so much and so well as Henry Bishop; and probably none has produced so many things likely to endure. In every house where music, more especially vocal music, is a welcome guest, the name of Bishop has been, and must long remain, a household word. Who that has been soothed by the sweet melody of "Blow, Gentle Gales," charmed by the measures of "Lo! Here the Gentle Lark," enlivened by the animated strains of "Foresters, Sound the cheerful Horn," touched by the sadder music of "The Wind Whistles Cold,"—who that has been haunted by the insinuating tones of "Tell me, my heart," "Under the Greenwood Tree," or "Where the Wind Blows," which Rossini, the minstrel of the South, was wont to love so well—who that has felt sympathy with "As it fell upon a day, in the merry month of May," admired the masterpiece of treble and chorus, "The Chough and Crow," or been moved to jollity at convivial feasts by "Mynheer van Dunk," the most original and genial of comic

glees, will not be grieved to hear that the inventor of them all, with so many more of equal merit and beauty, is in sickness and distress, without money, and no longer able to toil for it, deprived of ALL that should accompany old age?"—The performance which was got up for his benefit yielded a considerable sum of money, but he did not live to enjoy any portion of the receipts. After the demise of Sir Henry, the subscription which was commenced for the benefit of himself and his children remained open for a considerable period, and various sums, from £25 downwards, were contributed by amateur noblemen, professional gentlemen, and others. We may mention, in passing, that the Covent Garden theatrical fund, and the firm of Broadwood and Sons, contributed each £50. There is therefore good reason to hope that the young children of the eminent artist and composer will be provided for during their nonage, and that they will be furnished with an education sufficient to carry them respectably through life. [J.M.]

BLACK, JOHN, late editor of the *Morning Chronicle*, was the son of a cottager, and was born near Dunse, in Berwickshire, 1783. He commenced life as an errand-boy, and, like many literary men who have risen to celebrity, devoted his early years to self-culture under no ordinary difficulties. At the age of twenty-seven, he walked to London with three halfpence in his pocket, but with an introduction to Mr. Perry, editor of the *Morning Chronicle*, who engaged him as reporter. In 1821, he had risen to the post of editor, which he retained till 1844, when he retired from active life. Died in June, 1855.

BLANQUI, JEROME ADOLPHE, one of the most distinguished publicists of France, born at Nice, 1798, died at Paris, Jan. 28th, 1854. His ablest work is entitled 'Cours d'Economie Industrielle.' M. Blanqui travelled many years in foreign countries, England, Italy, Germany, Austria, and Servia, to study and compare the different processes of industry and social economy, the results of which he has embodied in his works.

BLOMFIELD, CHARLES JAMES, late bishop of London, was born on the 29th May, 1786, at Bury St. Edmunds. From his father, who was a teacher there, he received his earliest education. But it was at the grammar school of his native place, where he spent some ten years, that he acquired the rudiments of that scholarship which afterwards secured for him at Cambridge the distinction of third wrangler, senior medallist, and a fellowship at Trinity college, together with Sir William Brown's gold medal for the Latin and Greek ode. Charles James Blomfield, though the son of poor parents, was fortunate enough to obtain the patronage of the marquis of Bristol and the second earl Spenser. With such ability and such patronage, his preferment in the church to which he had devoted himself was unusually rapid. At the early age of thirty-eight he was elevated to the bishopric of Chester, and four years afterwards to the see of London. During the quarter of a century which he held that conspicuous position he was universally recognized as the most eminent member of the episcopal bench. The disposal of the ample preferment in his gift was never prostituted to the objects of nepotism nor to the bias

of his political opinions. Bishop Blomfield was a firm supporter of High Church principles, and was one of the prelates who entered their protest against the elevation of Dr. Hampden, bishop of Hereford, to the episcopate. His lordship was known among scholars by his admirable editions of *Æschylus* and *Callimachus*. The best friends of his school and college career were those of his ripest years. The store of his reading and the fund of his anecdotes diffused a charm over the society of every circle which he entered. The enjoyment of his mental powers was preserved to the close of his existence; his last act of consciousness was an act of prayer. He died in 1857.

BLUNT, JOHN JAMES, regius professor of divinity in the university of Cambridge; author of a 'Sketch of the Reformation of the Church of England' and other works, 1794-1854.

BOXER, EDWARD, rear-admiral of the White, late commander of the port and harbour of Balaklava, was a native of Dover, born 1783. He entered the service in 1798, and was some time in the flag-ship of Lord Collingwood. In 1840, he was engaged on the coast of Syria, and took part in the operations against St. Jean d'Acre. Died of cholera on board the *Jason*, June, 1855.

BOXER, JAMES MICHAEL, nephew of the preceding, and a lieutenant in the royal navy, died at Balaklava of cholera a few days before his uncle, 1855.

BOYD, DR. JAMES BOYD, was born on the 24th December, 1795, at Paisley, where he received the elements of his education. At the university of Glasgow he particularly distinguished himself in the classics. After taking the degree of M.A., he devoted himself to the study of medicine. Renouncing this pursuit, he became a student of theology, and in 1822, having completed his theological curriculum, was licensed as a preacher of the gospel. In 1825 he was elected house governor of Heriot's Hospital, Edinburgh. In 1829 his Alma Mater testified its sense of his merits by conferring upon him the title of Doctor of Laws; and in August of that same year he was appointed by the town council of Edinburgh to the classical mastership of the High School,—a situation which he held for the long period of twenty-seven years. As a scholar he possessed great critical acuteness, unusual variety, exactness of knowledge, and extreme refinement of taste. His labours in the field of classical and general editing were extensive and successful. In 1834 he prepared for the press an improved edition of Adam's 'Roman Antiquities,' which has been fifteen times reprinted. He subsequently edited Potter's 'Grecian Antiquities;' Anthon's 'Sallust,' with additional notes and examination questions; Anthon's 'Select Orations of Cicero,' with additional notes; and last, but not least important or meritorious, Bishop Porteus's 'Summary of the Evidences of Christianity,' with definitions, synopses, and examination questions, supplied by the editor. Dr. Boyd died at his house, George square, Edinburgh, on the 18th August, 1856.

BOYLE, RIGHT HON. DAVID, a distinguished Scottish lawyer, born 1772, appointed president of the court of session in 1841, died 1853.

BRAHAM, JOHN, one of the most distinguished vocalists that ever adorned the English stage, was

born in 1777. He made his *debut* at the age of ten, and continued his long and brilliant career as a singer until a few years from his death. He was the composer of several popular operas, among which may be mentioned the 'Cabinet.' Braham died in 1856.

BRAYLEY, EDWARD WEDLAKE, F.S.A., an antiquarian and miscellaneous writer, whose numerous works are spread over the first quarter of this century, was born in Lambeth, 1773. In 1825 he became librarian to the Russell Institution, which office he continued to hold till his death in 1854. Among the most valuable of his works may be mentioned 'History and Antiquities of the Abbey Church of St. Peter, Westminster,' 'Londiniana, or Reminiscences of the British Metropolis,' and 'The Beauties of England and Wales,' the latter a work in 11 vols.

BRITTON, JOHN, architectural and archæological writer, was born 7th July, 1771, at Kingston St. Michael, in Wiltshire. During a long and honourable career he did good service in extending the study of British architecture and topography, and improving the public taste and feeling for natural antiquities. Mr. Britton died on the 1st Jan., 1857.

BROCKEDON, WILLIAM, remarkable at once as an artist and inventor, was the son of a watchmaker, and was born in Devonshire, 1787; died 1854. His principal literary works are 'Italy, Classical and Picturesque,' fol., 1842-1843, and 'Egypt and Nubia,' 3 vols. fol., 1846-1849. The most admired of his paintings is a portrait of his son, 'A Student at King's College.'

BROKE, CHARLES ACTON, commander in the royal navy, was the son of Admiral Broke, who commanded the *Shannon* in the famous action with the *Chesapeake*. His services were chiefly in the Mediterranean, of late years as signal master in the citadel of Zante; died, aged thirty-seven September, 1855.

BRONTË, Miss, the gifted and much lamented novelist, known first as Currer Bell, was the eldest of three sisters, daughters of the Rev. Patrick Brontë, vicar of Haworth. A volume of 'Poems by Currer, Ellis, and Acton Bell,' published in 1846, attracted little attention, but the appearance of 'Jane Eyre, by Currer Bell,' in October of the year following, took the critics by storm, and astonished the world of every-day novel readers by its sustained intellectual power, and proofs of original genius. Curiosity was at once excited to know more of the author, whose *nom de plume* disguised, as it was intended to do, her very sex; the critics, however, remained completely at fault, and the publication of 'Wuthering Heights' by her sister Emily (Ellis Bell), and of 'Agnes Grey' by her younger sister Anne (Acton Bell), did not tend to enlighten them. The veil was at length lifted under painful circumstances. Emily Brontë died of consumption in Oct., 1848, shortly after the publication of 'Wuthering Heights,' and in the early spring her sister Anne was attended to the same grave. The facts were stated by their surviving sister, Miss Brontë, in a new edition of 'Wuthering Heights,' published 1851, whose touching memorial and recognition of the genius of her sisters, may still be read in the preface. Meanwhile, in 1849, Miss Brontë herself had

published her second novel 'Shirley,' the scene of which was laid in the dales of Yorkshire; and in 1853, her third and last work 'Villette,' appeared. Want of space forbids the least remark on the genius displayed in these works, and their distinctive characteristics; it is enough to say that their own high merits, and the sympathy of all who read them for the gifted spirit whose life and character they epitomize, will far outlive any praise we could bestow upon them. The sad story of Ellis and Acton Bell has now to be repeated for their elder in years, as she undoubtedly was in genius and artistic skill. The hand of Miss Brontë after her bereavement was solicited by the Rev. Arthur Nicholls, a gentleman who acted as her father's curate, but the latter was unwilling that his only remaining child should be taken from him. At length it was arranged that their home should be formed under the old roof-tree, a new study was added to the parsonage, and the lovers were married in 1855. Three months later the bride's constitution gave way, and she sank rapidly from week to week till she breathed her last, on the 31st of May, 1855, happy in the consoling presence of her husband and her aged father. [E.R.]

BROTHERTON, JOSEPH, for nearly a quarter of a century M.P. for Salford, was the architect of his own fortune, the consistent advocate of liberal opinions, of benevolent character, a strict vegetarian and total abstainer, and much esteemed by all who knew him. Mr. Brotherton died suddenly on the 11th Jan., 1857, much regretted.

BROWN, JAMES, an eccentric character of Durham, author of numerous pieces written in verse, which exposed him to much ridicule. He assumed the title of Baron Brown, in accordance with a fictitious patent of nobility sent to him; in consequence, it was waggishly stated, of his works having been the means of converting the Mogul Empire. His poems consisted for the most part of visions, prophecies, and rhapsodies suggested by some part of the sacred volume, of the contents of which he had an astonishing recollection. A portrait and memoir of this person is given in Hone's Every Day Book, vol. ii. [E.R.]

BROWN, SAMUEL, M.D., was born at Haddington, February 23, 1817. Equally distinguished in literature and science, Dr. Brown gained, in the metropolis of his native country, a name second to none of the young men of genius who adorned the Scottish capital. His researches and experiments in chemistry attracted great attention. His apparent success in some elaborate processes for transmuting metals, almost led to the belief that the dreams of alchemy were about to be realized. Dr. Brown's views on these subjects, as expounded and illustrated in lectures, commanded the admiration of scientific men before whom they were delivered, and gained him the friendship of Jeffrey, Chalmers, and others capable of appreciating scientific genius and eloquence. When the chair of chemistry was vacant by the death of Dr. Hope, Dr. Brown offered himself as a candidate, nor was he without considerable support; but the practical researches and published works of Dr. Gregory, together with the known failure of some of Dr. Brown's experiments, gave his opponent superior claims in the judgment of the electors. Subsequent

to this event, he gave lectures, in conjunction with the late Edward Forbes, with whom kindred genius and scientific enthusiasm had brought him into association. In 1849, 'Galileo Galilei,' a tragedy, was published by Dr. Brown; a work exhibiting much of his peculiar genius. The leading Scottish Reviews were frequently enriched by his literary contributions: some of the finest papers in the *North British* were from his pen. Dr. Brown belonged to a family well known in Scotland. His grandfather was John Brown of Haddington, author of the Self-Interpreting Bible, and founder of circulating libraries. Dr. Brown died at Morningside, Edinburgh, in 1856.

BROWNE, SIR THOMAS, author of the celebrated 'Religio Medici,' was a physician, the son of a merchant, and was born in London, October, 1605. He was educated at Winchester and Oxford, and pursued his professional studies according to custom, while travelling abroad in France, Italy, and Holland, taking his degree at Leyden. He began practice in the neighbourhood of Halifax, but removed to Norwich, where he died, on the anniversary of his birth-day in 1682, leaving a reputation which will endure, as Dr. Johnson expresses it, 'while learning shall have any reverence among men.' His 'Religio Medici' was first published without his consent in 1642, followed in the same year, on account of its many corruptions, by a genuine edition. In ten years, it had appeared in Latin, French, Italian, and German translations, and has ever since kept its place, at least as a curiosity, in the hands of the learned. This work has given rise to much controversy, and it figures in the 'Index Expurgatorius.' It is a subtle and argumentative production, but is far from being so absolutely paradoxical as it is sometimes represented, more especially in the second part, where the author sets forth his practical religion as the life of charity, and the love of God, in anticipation of Fenelon; it ought to be remembered, also, that it was written, as the author declares, without a view to publication, expressing his 'Conceptions,' and containing many things that should be read in 'a soft and flexible sense.' It contains the 'Religion' of Sir Thomas Browne, so far as he really understood his own heart, and the subjects of which he treats in the more reasoning portion, may be taken as an *exposé* of his mental habits—his manner of considering difficulties, his way of dealing with paradoxes and mysteries. It is only in this light it can be read fairly. His greatest work, the 'Pseudodoxia Epidemica,' or 'Inquiries into Vulgar and Common Errors,' first published in 1646, has been frequently reprinted, and is still a text-book; it well deserves to be characterized in the words of Coleridge, who describes the author as 'rich in various knowledge, exuberant in conceptions and conceits, contemplation, and imagination.' The popular legends considered in this work, and the author's manner of dealing with them, are things as curious and entertaining in their way as anything in the pages of Pliny, though very different in the end of their narration: it was answered by Alexander Ross in 1647. The other works of Sir Thomas Browne are an account of 'Urn Burial,' and 'The Garden of Cyrus,' besides a number of Tracts and a vast mass of MSS., including his correspon-

dence with Evelyn, Dugdale, and others; these are preserved in the British Museum and in the Bodleian Library. A collected edition of his works, including Sir Kenelm Digby's 'Annotations on the Religio Medici,' appeared in 1686: a modern edition was published in 4 vols. 8vo, 1836. [E.R.]

BRUAT, ADMIRAL, late commander of his country's fleet in the Black Sea, was born at Colmar in 1796, and obtained his first command in 1829, when his ship the *Silene* was wrecked on the coast of Africa. On this occasion he became a prisoner at Algiers, and was released when that city was captured by the French. In April, 1845, he was appointed governor of the Marquesas, and in April following of all the French establishments in Oceanica. In 1854, he became second in command of the squadron in the Black Sea, and succeeded Admiral Hamelin as first commander, when the latter returned home. He was present at the bombardment of Sebastopol, Oct. 17, and left for Toulon, Nov. 4th, 1855. Died on board the *Ulm*, in the roadstead of Messina, Nov. 25th.

BUCHAN, PETER, a Scottish antiquarian, disting. for his researches in ballad poetry, d. 1854.

BUCKINGHAM, JAMES SILK, born in the village of Flushing, near Falmouth, 1786, was the son of a retired officer, formerly in the merchant service. In the age of Elizabeth one of his ancestors served in the fleet by which the Spanish Armada was discomfited, and a like adventurous career seems to have had irresistible attractions for all in his line of descent. Of seven children, James inherited the most of this passion, and his roving disposition and love of enterprise made him the frequent and favourite guest of Sir Edward Pellew, on board the *Indefatigable*. It is not surprising, therefore, that he went to sea while quite a child, but he had also, at the ripe age of ten, passed through the experience of a love adventure and been made prisoner; he was then, he tells us in his charming 'Autobiography,' considered a handsome boy, and as he lived to be a fine old man, the truth of this can hardly be doubted. In a few more years we find him settled with a bookseller in Devonport, and at fifteen he submitted to the manager of the theatre his tragedy, entitled 'The Conquest of Circassia;' presently, however, he left his master, went to sea in a man-of-war, and when tired of the service ran away in disguise, and gave his attention, for a year, to the study of the law. With all this diversity of pursuits he found time to fall in love, and, before he was twenty years of age had a wife to support: for which luxury, we may state, he had to pay in manual labour, and worked some time in London and Oxford as a compositor. At length the sea drew him again into the service of man on a larger stage, and he went as a naval officer to the West Indies, and finally to Calcutta, where he endeavoured to establish himself by setting up his printing presses and exposing the abuses of the Indian government;—of course, his presses were seized, and the wide world was still before our bold adventurer. We cannot, for want of space, follow him in his ensuing travels through the East, but the title of his works will afford some idea of their extent. In 1822, he published 'Travels in Palestine,' and 'Travels in Arabia;' in 1827, 'Travels in Mesopotamia and the Adjoining Countries;' in 1830, in

'Assyria and Media.' Meanwhile, in 1825, Mr. Buckingham had established in London 'The Oriental Herald,' and at a later period he travelled again,—this time far and wide on the American continent. He was now well known as a man of letters, an able lecturer, and an indefatigable projector of social and legislative improvements; and with the latter character as his special recommendation, he was elected member of parliament for Sheffield, and sat in the house from 1832 to 1837. No man, as it has been expressed, was more before the public in his day, and few, we think, have been more misrepresented. In 1843, he established a literary club in Hanover square, called 'The British and Foreign Institute;' its object being a social *ré-union*, in which persons of all nations might meet as on common ground, to enjoy literary society and promote certain public uses and reforms intimately connected with the progress of the age. This design was carried out with Mr. Buckingham's usual zeal till 1846, when the institution was dissolved, partly as a consequence of the scandalous attacks that had been made upon it in the pages of *Punch*. In his 'Address to the British Public,' Mr. Buckingham fully vindicated the honesty of his character, and enumerated, as follows, a few of the 'projects' which he had successfully accomplished:—1. Establishment of a free press in India; 2. Liberty of settling in India for all British subjects; 3. Power of purchasing lands by English colonists; 4. Establishment of trial by jury in India; 5. Abolition of the burning of widows; 6. Discontinuance of drawing revenue from idolatry; 7. Free trade for Englishmen with China; 8. Opening of the overland route to India; 9. Immediate emancipation of British slaves; 10. Establishment of temperance societies (Mr. Buckingham, we ought here to observe, was president of the Temperance League); 11. Providing public baths for the people; 12. Opening public walks and gardens; 13. Establishment of provincial museums; 14. Forming public cemeteries for interment without towns; 15. Allowance of an annual grant to Polish exiles; 16. Abolition of impressment for the navy; 17. Providing seamen's homes for the merchant seamen; 18. Formation of societies for the suppression of duelling; 19. Reduction of the tax on authors and publishers. Of course it is not to be supposed that these reforms were all alike accomplished by the unaided efforts of one man; but such were the projects with which Mr. Buckingham was busy in his lifetime, and their enumeration is interesting, as showing the measure of his sympathies, and the utility always aimed at in the diversity of his pursuits. Few men have led a more adventurous life and seen greater vicissitudes of fortune, preserving, at the same time, a constant effort to do good on the largest possible scale. His career is one which establishes (to use his own words when announcing his *Autobiography*) 'that there is no obscurity of birth, no privation of property, and no opposition, either of powerful individuals, or still more powerful public bodies and governments, that may not be overcome by industry, integrity, zeal, and perseverance;—no depth of misfortune from which the victim may not hope to emerge, by labour, economy, temperance, and that single-mindedness which regards the faithful discharge

duty as the great object to which all others must be made subordinate.' Mr. Buckingham died June 30, 1855. [E.R.]

BUONAPARTE, CHARLOTTE JULIA, princess Canino, eldest daughter of Joseph Buonaparte, king of Spain, and of Julia Maria Clary, sister of the present queen dowager of Sweden, the widow Bernadotte. Born at Paris, 1802; married her cousin Charles, son of Lucien, prince of Canino, 1822; became princess by her husband's succession to his father's title, 1840; died 1854.

BURKE, JAMES, lieutenant in the royal engineers, memorable for his gallant bearing in an attack upon the Russian camp near Rustouk, where he met the death of a hero, July 11, 1854.

C

CAMPBELL, SIR JOHN, major-general, killed in the assault on the Redan fort, June 18th, 1855, was the son of Sir Archibald Campbell, commander in the first war with the Burmese. He was born in 1807, and was therefore in the prime of life when he fell. His first experience of war was obtained on the staff of his father, in the Burmese war; subsequently, he joined the 38th regiment, and served with it from 1837 to 1851, in the Mediterranean, West Indies, and Nova Scotia. In the year last mentioned he returned to England, and was appointed brigadier-general, being sent to the Crimea; by a late brevet he became major-general. He fell gloriously, cheering his men, and his body was found on the day following, close up to the abattis. His remains were interred at Cathcart's Hill. [E.R.]

CANDLISH, Mrs., formerly Miss Jean Smith, the last of the six 'belles of Mauchline' celebrated the verse of Burns,—

"Miss Miller is fine, Miss Markland's divine,
Miss Smith she has wit, and Miss Betty is braw;
There's beauty and fortune to get wi' Miss Morton,
But Armour's the jewel for me o' them a'."

The husband of Mrs. Candlish was a medical man, and her son is the Rev. Dr. Candlish of Edinburgh. **CARBUCCHIA, GENERAL**, one of the commanders of the French army in the East, and a distinguished archaeologist; died 1854.

CARLOS, DON, second son of Carlos IV., king of Spain, and grandson, by the mother's side, of Louis XV. of France, was born 1788. On the death of his brother, Ferdinand VII., in 1833, he was put to the succession to the throne, but was at length, in 1839, compelled to retreat into France. In 1845 he abdicated his pretensions in favour of his eldest son, Don Carlos Luis Conde de Monteleon, who has since married a sister of Ferdinand, king of the Two Sicilies. Don Carlos died at Este, aged sixty-seven, March 10th, 1855.

CARLYLE, Mrs., mother of the celebrated author, died 1854.

CARPENTER, R. C., an architect, 1812-1855.

CARTER, JAMES, an engraver, 1798-1855.

CARTOPHILUS. See SAINT-GERMAIN.

CATHCART, SIR GEORGE, lieutenant-general, commanding the 4th division of the British army in the Crimea, was born in London, 1794, and commenced his military career in the 2d life

guards, 1810. His experience of active warfare commenced after the battle of Borodino, in the grand army headed by the Emperor Alexander, who took the field in person, January, 1813. He was then a lieutenant in the 6th dragoons, and remained with the allied forces through all the following campaigns, and was present at all the great battles fought in Germany and France, and finally at the capture of Paris. After the peace of 1814, he accompanied his father, Lord Cathcart, to the Congress at Vienna, and from that city he took his departure for Brussels as extra aid-de-camp to the duke of Wellington. In this capacity he was present at Quatre Bras and Waterloo, and afterwards remained on the staff of the duke as full aid-de-camp. After many years of regimental service he had retired on half-pay, when the rebellion in Canada broke out, the events of which placed him in command of all the troops south of the river St. Lawrence. Six years he remained in Canada, and having returned home he again retired on half-pay; but his country still demanded his services, and, in 1852, he went out as governor and commander-in-chief at the Cape, where he at length brought the Caffre war to a conclusion. His return to England was only like a flying visit on his way to the Crimea, where his career is sufficiently well known. His fall at the battle of Inkermann is thus described by the correspondent of the *Times*:—"Sir George Cathcart seeing his men disordered by the fire of a large column of Russian infantry which was outflanking them, while portions of the various regiments composing his division were maintaining an unequal struggle with an overwhelming force, rode down into the ravine in which they were engaged to rally them. He perceived, at the same time, that the Russians had actually gained possession of a portion of the hill in rear of one flank of his division, but still his stout heart never failed him for a moment. He rode at their head encouraging them, and when a cry arose that the ammunition was failing, he said coolly, "Have you not got your bayonets?" As he led on his men, it was observed that another body of men had gained the top of the hill behind them on the right, but it was impossible to tell whether they were friends or foes. A deadly volley was poured into our scattered regiments. Sir George cheered them, and led them back up the hill; but a flight of bullets passed where he rode, and he fell from his horse close to the Russian columns. The men had to fight their way through a host of enemies, and lost fearfully. They were surrounded and bayoneted on all sides, and won their desperate way up the hill with diminished ranks and the loss of near 500 men. . . . Sir George Cathcart's body was afterwards recovered, with a bullet wound in the head, and three bayonet wounds in the body.' Thus fell one of the brightest ornaments of the army—a man who was fitted for any command, and worthy of the highest honours. We ought to remark that the profession is indebted to General Cathcart for a volume of commentaries, published 1850, in which the strategy of Napoleon and the allies in 1813 and 1814 is compared, and the principal battles described. [E.R.]

CATHERINE, queen of Navarre, was the sister of Francis Phœbus, whom she succeeded 1483.

In 1481 she married John d'Albert, who was crowned king with her in 1494 at Pampeluna. She died a few months after her husband, after being despoiled of the government, in 1516.

CATHERINE HOWARD. See HOWARD.

CAVAIGNAC, LOUIS EUGENE, a French general and politician, son of the celebrated conventionalist of the name. His elder brother was an eminent republican, and suffered a prosecution for the active share he took after promoting the Revolution of 1830, in attacking the measures of Louis Philippe's government. While his brother was thus occupied in the arena of politics, the future general was serving in the army, which he entered on receiving a commission from the Polytechnic School. In 1828, he held a command in the French expedition to the Morea. Returning to France, we find him, in 1830, in garrison at Arras, where, as afterwards at Metz, he openly avowed his republican sentiments. In consequence of this declaration of his political opinions, he was sent to Africa, where he gained great distinction in the Algerine wars. In 1847, he succeeded Lamoriciere in the command of the province of Oran; and in the following year was promoted to the governor-generalship of Algeria. His rule in Algeria was distinguished by great firmness and judgment. While holding that important office he was chosen a delegate to the National Assembly for the two departments of Lot and Seine. Ancestral connection induced him to sit for Lot. On the 24th February, a decree of the provisional government made him General of Division, a second decree made him Minister of War. The latter post was, however, declined by him, because he was not allowed to concentrate in Paris such a military force as he wished to maintain. It was not long after this ere events showed the necessity of placing the supreme military command in the hands of a single individual. Cavaignac was in consequence appointed Minister of War, and at once entered upon his command. It was on the 23d of May, that the President of the National Assembly delivered to him the command of all the troops appointed to guard the chamber. The 23d of June saw the Parisians once more behind the barricades. Two plans for suppressing the revolt were proposed. The executive committee was for spreading the troops over the capital; Cavaignac's plan was the reverse of this, and consisted in concentrating his troops at certain points, and bringing them into action in large masses. The insurrections of July, 1830, and of 1848, had been treated by the existing governments as larger street riots, to be quelled in police fashion. Cavaignac treated the insurrection of June as the outbreak of a civil war, and met it in true order of battle. After four days' fighting in the streets, Cavaignac found himself the absolute disposer of the destinies of Paris and France, but, true to his republican principles, he laid down his dictatorship, like some ancient Roman, as soon as he had pacified the capital. The National Assembly, however, aware of the importance of his services, appointed him President of the Council, with power to nominate his own ministry. This position was held by him until the election of the President of the Republic. On laying down his extraordinary powers, Cavaignac received the thanks of the

National Assembly, and the compliments of his successor. When Louis Napoleon executed his *coup d'etat*, one of his precautions was to arrest Cavaignac in his bedchamber. The General was however, released after a brief detention; and he resided unmolested in Paris since that time, though in common with other distinguished Frenchmen he never acknowledged either the Dictatorship or the Empire. In July, 1857, Cavaignac was returned as one of the ten deputies to Paris, in opposition to the imperialist party. His sudden death on the 30th October, 1857, has, however, taken from France one of the most patriotic of her sons and one of the ablest of her generals. In cool, resolute daring, and in the utter absence of all love of display, Cavaignac more nearly resembled the duke of Wellington than any French general. Cavaignac was buried at Montmartre: some 15,000 of the people of Paris escorted his remains to their final resting-place. Among the mourners were the chief of his old political friends, who had emerged from their obscurity to do honour to their departed comrade.

CHALON, JOHN JAMES, a distinguished painter, chiefly of landscapes and marine pictures, died at an advanced age, November, 1854.

CHAPMAN, JOHN, memorable for his exertions in the cause of India, especially for the introduction of railways and the cultivation of cotton, died 1854.

CLAYTON, A. B., an architect, 1795-1855.

CLEMENCE, ISAURUS. See YSAURE.

CLINT, GEORGE, a painter and mezzotint engraver, remarkable for his theatrical and other portraits, 1770-1854.

CLONCURRY, VALENTINE BROWNE LAWLESS, Lord, of Cloncurry in Ireland, was born in Dublin, 1773, and educated for the bar. Toward the close of the century we find him identified with the movement party of his countrymen, a member of the Society of United Irishmen, and an associate of Curran, Grattan, Emmett, O'Connor, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, and George Ponsonby. In 1798 he was arrested on a charge of treason, but after several examinations before the Privy Council, he was liberated as 'imprudent rather than criminal.' Arrested again in 1799, he did not regain his freedom till 1801, and in the meantime, by the death of his father, had inherited the family title. From that time till the visit of George IV. in 1821, he remained at variance with the government, but was then graciously received by his Majesty, and lived to become a sworn member of the Privy Council. Died 1853. [E.R.]

COCHRANE, CHARLES, principal founder and president of the 'National Philanthropic Institution,' established in Leicester square for the relief of the unemployed poor, 1807-1855.

COCKBURN, SIR GEORGE, a distinguished British admiral, born in 1772, and honourably served his country from 1786 till the day of his death in 1853.

COCKBURN, HENRY THOMAS, known by his title, Lord Cockburn, as one of the lords of the court of session and a lord commissioner of justice, was born in 1779. He holds a brilliant place in the rank of barristers, and possessed remarkable power and eloquence as a special pleader. In political doctrines he belonged to the san-

constellation of whigs as his friend Lord Jeffrey, whose life and correspondence he published, 1852. Died 1854.

COCKTON, H., author of 'Valentine Vox' and other contributions to light literature, 1808-1853.

CODRINGTON, ADMIRAL SIR EDWARD, born 1770, entered the navy in 1783, and in 1794 was lieutenant on board the flag-ship of Lord Howe. From that time he took a distinguished part in many great actions, but his name is chiefly associated with the destruction of the Egyptian fleet at Savarino, October 20th, 1827. On this occasion his commands of the king are said to have been expressed in a sentence more pithy than dignified, - 'Go it, Ned!' From 1832 to 1839 he sat in parliament for Devonport. Died 1851.

COLBURN, HENRY, the well known publisher, projector of the 'New Monthly Magazine,' the 'Court Journal,' the 'United Service Magazine,' and the 'Literary Gazette.' Died 1855.

COLLYER, WILLIAM BENJO, a distinguished theologian and popular preacher of the metropolis, was the son of a builder at Deptford, and was educated at Homerton. Died in his seventyecond year, 1854. His 'Lectures on Scripture Facts,' published in 1808, obtained for him the diploma of D.D. from the university of Edinburgh.

COLOMBIERE. See VULSON.

COLQUHOUN, JAMES, known as the Chevalier de Colquhoun, distinguished as a diplomatist and writer on the civil law, 1780-1855. His father was the celebrated writer on the police system of the metropolis.

CONDER, JOSIAH, editor of the *Patriot* newspaper, was born in London, on 17th September, 1789. At an early age Josiah Conder manifested that poetical genius and literary taste which subsequently distinguished him. In 1814 he became proprietor of the *Eclectic Review*, being at that time a bookseller in London. In 1819 he disposed of the business to Mr. Holdsworth, and went to reside at Watford, in Hertfordshire, retaining in his own hands the management of the *Eclectic* till 1837, when Dr. Thomas Price became the proprietor and editor. During the twenty-three years of Mr. Conder's editorship of this monthly journal, he enjoyed the assistance either more steadily or more occasionally, of John Foster, Robert Hall, Dr. Chalmers, Dr. Pye Smith, Isaac Taylor, L. Twiss, D.D., Dr. Vaughan, Charles March, and many other literary celebrities. In 1818, Mr. Conder published a work on Protestant Nonconformity. In 1824 he entered upon an engagement to compile the 'Modern Traveller.' In 1832 Mr. Conder became editor of the *Patriot* newspaper, an office which he sustained with credit for twenty-three years. Mr. Conder died on the 27th December, 1855.

CONYBEARE, THE VERY REV. WM. DANIEL, dean of Llandaff, was born June 7, 1787. His father was rector of Bishopgate. The late dean was educated at Westminster, and afterwards at Christ Church, where, in 1808, he took a first class in classics, and a second in mathematics. At Christ Church, Conybeare was the associate of the late Sir Robert Peel, and is said to have been somewhat acquainted with the opinions of that eminent statesman, whom he used always to describe as a

whig at heart. From Christ Church he proceeded to Oxford, and shortly after taking his degree there, he entered upon the study of that science with which his name is inseparably associated. It was in 1814 his first communication was made to the 'Transactions of the Geological Society,' of which body he was, if not the founder, at least one of the earliest members. In the study of the new science, he was associated with Buckland and Phillips. His first paper in the 'Geological Transactions' is a tract on the origin of a remarkable class of organic impressions occurring in the nodules of flint, in the course of which he establishes that these substances are not, as was supposed, fossil corals, but produced by the infiltration of siliceous matter into shells, the calcareous matrix of which has perished. Mr. Conybeare completed his geological labours by the publication, in conjunction with Mr. Phillips, of the 'Outlines of the Geology of England and Wales.' The work was regarded as a marvel of compilation, and has often been referred to as one of the most useful manuals on the subject ever published. Mr. Conybeare was for many years rector of Sully, in Glamorganshire. In 1831 he was elected vicar of Bristol College. During that and the two following years he delivered a series of lectures at the College, which were afterwards published, accompanied by an inaugural address on the Application of Classical and Scientific Education to Theology. Originality of thought, and charm of style, gave these lectures an unusual popularity. In 1836, Mr. Conybeare became vicar of Axminster, Devon. In 1839 he was appointed Bampton lecturer to the University of Oxford. In 1847, at the instance of Dr. Coplestone, then bishop, he was instituted to the deanery of Llandaff, resigning Axminster in favour of his eldest son. Here the last eleven years of his life were passed in the prosecution of his favourite studies, and in the zealous discharge of his professional duties. The loss of a son, the Rev. W. J. Conybeare, who promised to transcend in the world of letters, even the father's fame, is understood to have hastened the death of the venerable Dean of Llandaff, which took place on the 12th August, 1857, at Itchen Stoke, near Portsmouth.

COOK, W. B., an engraver, 1778-1855.

COOPER, BRANSBY, a distinguished English surgeon, nephew of Sir Astley Cooper, born in 1792, and at an early age entered the naval service, but being obliged to relinquish it from weak health, he embraced the medical profession. In 1812 he entered the royal artillery as surgeon, and gained great experience in the Peninsular war. He afterwards settled in London, was appointed demonstrator of anatomy at St. Thomas's Hospital, and published many valuable papers. He died in 1853.

COPELAND, FANNY. See FITZWILLIAM.

COPELAND, THOMAS, a writer on surgery and other medical subjects, 1781-1855.

CORRY, ARMAR LOWRY, rear-admiral of the White, was born in 1793, and entered the naval service in 1805, under Capt. Sir H. Popham. He received his first commission, April 12, 1812, and sailed with Napier as second in command of the *Baltic* fleet, 1854. Died at Paris, May 1, 1855.

CORVINUS, JOHN. See HUNNIADES.

COTTENHAM, CHARLES CHRISTOPHER PEPPYS, earl of, formerly lord chancellor, was born

in 1781, and called to the bar in 1804. In July, 1831, he was returned to parliament through the interest of Earl Fitzwilliam; in 1834 became master of the rolls, and in 1835 was appointed, in conjunction with others, a commissioner of the great seal. In 1836, this high responsibility devolved on himself alone. He continued in office till 1841; resuming it again while the whigs held the reins of government, from 1846 to 1850. Died 1851.

COTTLE, JOSEPH, one of the earliest and most faithful friends of Coleridge, 1769-1853.

CRICHTON, REV. ANDREW, a Scottish divine, many years editor of the *Edinburgh Advertiser*, author and translator of many valuable contributions to history and biography. Died 1855.

CROKER, THOMAS CROFTON, whose name is identified with the fairy legends and traditions of the Celtic race, was the son of Major Croker, of the 38th regiment of foot, and was born at the house of his maternal grandfather, in Cork, 1798. He was a descendant of an old Devonshire family, some of whom had settled in the south of Ireland in the times of Elizabeth and Cromwell; and, notwithstanding his high connections, was educated for a mercantile life. He passed much time in the south of Ireland in the period 1812 to 1815, collecting the legends and songs of the peasantry; at the same time employing occasionally his talent for sketching; yet his first work, 'Researches in the South of Ireland,' did not appear till 1824. In the spring of the following year, he became renowned by the publication of his 'Fairy Legends,' to which he was indebted for the acquaintance of Sir Walter Scott, who met him with several other celebrities of the day at a breakfast party, at Mr. Lockhart's, in Pall Mall. The occasion is interesting, as it forms the subject of a notice in Sir Walter Scott's journal, who characterizes Mr. Croker as 'the author of the Irish Fairy Tales, little as a dwarf, keen-eyed as a hawk, and of easy, prepossessing manners, something like Tom Moore.' Other interesting particulars concerning this interview will be found in the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' vol. xlii., p. 452. It may be added, that the best published likeness of him is said to be in Maclise's 'Snap Apple Night.' It would exceed our limits to specify all the legendary and other amusing or learned works we owe to the subject of our notice; but we may briefly mention his contributions to the annuals, 'Daniel O'Rourke,' and 'Legends of the Lakes,' in which he was aided by the MSS. of Mr. Lynch. In 1832, he essayed his hand as a novelist, but was more himself in 1839, as editor of 'The Popular Songs of Ireland.' This year also he took part in the formation of the Camden Society, and, in 1840, was still more active in founding the Percy Society, both of which were benefited by his antiquarian knowledge and literary talents as editor. Died at his house in Brompton, after a short illness, August 8, 1854. [E.R.]

CROLL, FRANCIS, an engraver of Edinburgh, who was rapidly rising to eminence when he died, at the early age of twenty-seven, 1854.

CUDDY, LIEUT.-COLONEL, a gallant officer, killed while leading his men up to the Redan fort, September 8, 1855.

CUITT, GEORGE, an artist distinguished for his

etchings, author of 'Wanderings and Pencilling amongst the Ruins of Olden Times,' 1779-1854.

CURTIUS, QUINTUS. See QUINTUS.

D

DACRE, BARBARINA BRAND, Dowager Baroness Dacre, chiefly celebrated for her dramatic writings, was born in 1757. Her father was the brave Admiral Sir Chaloner Ogle. Her works began to appear in 1821, and include translation from Petrarch. In 1831, she edited 'Recollection of a Chaperon,' and in 1835, 'Tales of the Peasantry,' both written by her daughter Mrs. Sullivan, the author of 'Ellen Wareham' Died 1854.

D'AGUILAR, SIR GEORGE, lieutenant-general in the British army, memorable for his services in the Chinese war, 1785-1855.

DARTMOUTH, WILLIAM, fourth earl of, distinguished as a liberal promoter of popular institutions; born 1784, succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father 1810; died 1854.

DAVID, M. D'ANGERS, the well known French sculptor, died at Paris at the age of sixty-five Jan., 1856. He was a pupil, and nephew by marriage, of David the painter, and was an ardent republican, as shown by the long list of great names who did honour to his funeral.

DAVIES, GRIFFITH, F.R.S., a distinguished actuary, born at Caernarvon 1788, died in London 1855.

DAVY, LADY JANE, daughter of Charles Ker, Esq., of Antigua, and widow of the celebrated Sir H. Davy, remarkable for her accomplishments and conversational powers, died 1855.

DAWNAY, THE RIGHT HONOURABLE WILLIAM HENDRY, seventh Viscount Down, born 15th May, 1812, died 26th January, 1857.

DE BIELKE, RODOLPH, an eminent Danish diplomatist, was the successor of Count Reventlow as charge d'affaires in this country, and is remarkable for his services during the Schleswig-Holstein agitation, and the troubles of 1848. After leaving England, he became Danish minister at the court of Berlin, and from thence had retired to Italy to recruit his health, where he was seized with cholera, and was so greatly reduced that he died at Padua, July 26, 1855.

DE LA BECHE, SIR HENRY THOMAS, a distinguished geologist, at whose instance the Museum of Practical Geology was instituted, 1796-1855.

DEMAINBRAY, THE REV. S. G. F. T., one of the chief promoters of the allotment system, author of a pamphlet entitled, 'The Poor Man's Best Friend,' 1759-1854.

DENISON, EDWARD, late bishop of Salisbury, was born in London, 1801, and at the time of his appointment to the bishopric, March, 1837, held a small college living at Oxford. He was in favour of reviving the synodical powers of the church and was remarkable for his sincerity and clearness of judgment. He is the author of several works chiefly in practical religion. Died March 6, 1855.

DENMAN, THOMAS, Lord, born in London 1779, was the son of a physician distinguished by the patronage of the court, and grandson of

country apothecary. His first teachers were Mr. and Mrs. Barbauld, then keeping school in Norfolk; his education was continued at Cambridge. In 1806, he was called to the bar; and in 1818, took his seat in parliament as member for Wareham; in 1820, for Nottingham. The same year, having boldly ranged himself with Brougham and the other advocates of popular rights, he was also appointed solicitor-general to Queen Caroline, the advocacy of whose cause left him proportionately out of favour with the court. In 1828, his star began to rise under favour of Lord Lyndhurst; and, at the period of the reform bill, his brilliant qualities, no longer under eclipse, carried him to office. At the close of that struggle, therefore, we find him, November 8, 1832, appointed successor of Lord Tenterden as lord chief justice of the King's Bench; soon after which he was made a privy councillor, and eventually, in 1834, raised to the peerage. Lord Denman performed the functions of the high office to which he had been called with rare devotion to his duties and independence of character till March, 1850, when he retired on the ground of ill health. He died at Stoke Albany in Northamptonshire, aged seventy-six, September 22, 1854. [E.R.]

DENNISTOUN, JAMES, an historical writer and amateur of art, was born in Dumbartonshire in 1803; died in February, 1855. He was distinguished by his acquaintance with the literature and history of Scotland, and contributed some interesting papers to the reviews. His 'Memoirs of the Dukes of Urbino,' is a well known and admired work; since which we have from his pen one of the most interesting biographies that has appeared for many years, in the 'Life of Sir Robert Strange,' the eminent engraver, and of his brother-in-law, Andrew Lumisden, secretary to the Stuart princes. Sir Robert Strange was the grandfather, on her mother's side, of Mrs. Dennistoun.

DEPPING, G. B., a Fr. antiquarian, 1784-1854.

DILLWYN, L. W., a Welch magistrate and naturalist, characterized as the father of English botany, author of several important works, 1778-1855.

DOBSON, A. R., a young architect of much promise, son of a gentleman of the same name, long known at Newcastle-on-Tyne, perished in the fire at Gateshead, aged twenty-six, 1854.

DOD, CHARLES ROGER, whose name is familiar to the public as the founder of the 'Parliamentary Companion and the Peerage,' was born in his father's vicarage of Drumlean in 1793. He was educated for the bar, but abandoned his legal studies for journalism, and was for many years a writer in the *Times*. Died 1855.

DONATO, NICHOLAS, doge of Venice, succeeded John Bembo, 1618, and died the month following. He was succeeded by Antonio Priuli.

DONE, JOSHUA, a pianist and composer of music, chiefly of songs, died in poverty, occasioned by his irregular habits, aged about sixty, 1848.

DOVASTON, J. F. M., an essayist and poet, author of 'British Melodies,' and other poems, and of a life of Bewick, the naturalist, with whom he was intimately acquainted, 1782-1854.

DUCIE, EARL, a distinguished English agriculturist and free-trader, 1802-1853.

DU PLAT, GEORGE GUSTAVUS CHARLES

WILLIAM, brigadier-general in the British army, died at Vienna, where he had proceeded, after the commencement of the late war, as military commissioner, December 21, 1854. General Du Plat had been nearly forty years in the service, and was recently consul-general at Warsaw. His son, Capt. Du Plat, is an equerry to Prince Albert.

DUPONT. See PONTE, PONTIUS.

DUPONT, (DE L'EURE,) JACQUES CHARLES, chief of the provisional government of France in 1848, was born at Neubourg, in the department of Eux, 1767. He became mayor of his native place in 1792, and continued to fill numerous offices in the magistracy till the revolution of 1830, when he became minister of justice. The reaction under Louis Philippe soon deprived him of this position, and he then identified himself with the opposition in the chamber of representatives. He was proposed to the people by Lamartine, and hailed with universal applause as head of the government after the revolution of February; died 1855.

DUPUY. See PUY, PUTTEN.

E

EGERTON, FRANCIS, the first earl of Ellesmere, of Ellesmere, county Salop, and Viscount Brackley, of Brackley, Northamptonshire, was born on the first day of January, 1800. He was the second son of George Granville, marquis of Stafford, who was afterwards created duke of Sutherland. His grandfather, the preceding marquis of Stafford, had married the daughter, and eventually co-heir, of Scroope, the first duke of Bridgewater, to whose estates the late earl succeeded on the death of his father, assuming then the sole name of Egerton, in place of his patronymic of Leveson Gower. The Ellesmere peerage was a revival, having been first conferred on Thomas Egerton, lord chancellor of England in the reign of James I. The chancellor was created baron Ellesmere and viscount Brackley, but died before the promised earldom was conferred, which James granted to his son under the title of earl of Bridgewater. In the works of Bacon, as well as in the historical annals of the time, the name of lord Ellesmere frequently appears; and a still more interesting literary association is, that his appointment to the presidency of Wales and the Marches was the occasion of Milton writing his masque of *Comus*. The fourth earl of Bridgewater was created duke in 1720, the ducal title becoming extinct in 1803, though the earldom remained till 1828 in another branch of the family. The princely property of the Bridgewater peerage, including the magnificent collection of pictures, was devised by the last duke to his nephew the duke of Sutherland, with remainder to his second son, the deceased earl of Ellesmere.—From Eton, where he received his early education, Lord Francis Leveson Gower went up to Christ Church, Oxford, where he took the B.A. degree in 1821. In 1822 he was returned to parliament, and became a devoted supporter of the policy of Canning. When the London university was projected he became one of its most zealous promoters, despite the outcry about its hostility to the church and to

Oxford and Cambridge. In 1820, as Lord Francis Egerton, he was chief secretary for Ireland; under the duke of Wellington, in 1830, he was secretary at war. On the formation of Peel's government in 1841, he declined a seat in the cabinet. On the bill for the repeal of the corn laws being introduced he moved the address in reply to the royal speech. From 1829 to 1834, he sat for the county of Sutherland, and from 1834 to 1846, for South Lancashire, which he represented at the time of his elevation to the peerage. From an early period Lord Ellesmere cultivated literary tastes, and published several works both in prose and poetry. His lordship's name will, however, be more widely known in connection with art than literature. To the splendid collection of pictures he inherited he made numerous important additions, and the Bridgewater Gallery, said to be worth more than a quarter of a million, is the finest private collection in Great Britain. The late earl was a fellow of several of the learned societies, was vice-president of the Literary Fund; was one of the royal commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851, and a trustee of the British Museum. Few noblemen have better discharged the duties of their order. He died in 1857.

ELCHINGEN, DUC D', the younger son of Marshal Ney, and the inheritor of his father's title, died at Gallipoli, on his way to take a command in the East, July 14, 1854.

ELDON, JOHN SCOTT, second earl of, grandson of the illustrious chancellor of that name, member for Truro from 1829 to 1831, died in 1854, having nearly two years before become of unsound mind.

ELLIOT, SIR HENRY MILES, foreign secretary to the government of India, author of a 'Bibliographical Index to the Historians of Mahomedan India, and a Glossary,' 1809-1854.

ELTON, SIR CHARLES ABRAHAM, a classical scholar and poet, died 1853.

ESCOTT, BICKHAM, a political speaker and magistrate, member for Winchester, 1802-1855.

ESTCOURT, MAJOR-GENERAL JAMES BUCKNALL, born 1802, died of cholera in the camp before Sebastopol, June 23, 1855. This gallant officer was appointed on the staff of Lord Raglan, and shared the glories of the principal actions in the Crimea; previously, in 1835, he had accompanied the expedition to the Euphrates.

EVANS, ARTHUR BENONI, late head master of Market Bosworth school, distinguished as a profound classical scholar and author, was born in Berkshire, 1781; died at Market Bosworth, Leicestershire, November, 1855. Dr. Evans was at once a linguist, naturalist, numismatist, musician, mechanic, anatomist, artist, and divine; and with all these talents he had a large share of those better qualities which gained for him the love and confidence of his parishioners. He belonged to the high church and conservative party.

EWING, JAMES, lord provost of Glasgow, returned member of parliament for that city at the general election in 1832; distinguished for the munificent aid he afforded to various philanthropic movements; 1776-1854.

EZZELIN. See ROMANO.

F

FABER, GEORGE STANLEY, the celebrated writer on prophecy, was the eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Faber, and was born in 1774. In 1800 he became the vicar of Stockton-upon-Tees, but exchanged this living for that of Long Newton in 1811. The latter he retained till 1832, when he was appointed master of Sherburn's Hospital, near Durham. Here he died, aged eighty, January 2, 1855. His chief work, which has gone through five editions, is entitled 'Dissertations on the Prophecies that have been Fulfilled, are now Fulfilling, or will hereafter be Fulfilled, relative to the great period of 1260 years; the Papal and Mohammedan Apostacies; the Tyrannical Reign of Antichrist, or the Infidel Power; and the Restoration of the Jews.'

FAUCHER, LEON, a French journalist who rose into notice after the revolution of July 1848, devoting his pen to the doctrines of free trade and political economy, died at Marseilles, Dec. 1, 1854. M. Faucher became home minister under the presidency of Louis Napoleon, and was removed from office previous to the *coup d'état* of Dec. 2.

FAUCIT, JOHN SAVILLE, stage manager and author of several plays, father of the celebrated Miss Helen Faucit; died 1854. The most popular of his productions are 'The Miller's Maid,' and 'Wapping Old Stairs.'

FAULKNER, THOMAS, an industrious writer on topographical and antiquarian subjects, formerly a bookseller of Chelsea, 1776-1855.

FELLOWES, SIR THOMAS, a distinguished British naval officer, 1778-1853.

FERDINAND, duke of Genoa, younger brother of Victor Emmanuel, king of Sardinia, born 1820, married to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the present king of Savoy, 1850; died 1855.

FERRIER, SUSAN, died at Edinburgh, on the 5th of November, 1854, at an advanced age. Mr. Ferrier's novels were three: 'Marriage' (1818), 'The Inheritance' (1824); and 'Destiny; or, The Chief's Daughter' (1831). These works, of which the first was especially popular, had their chief excellence in the vigorous faithfulness and deep humour with which they portrayed characters and scenes of common and real life. The authoress 'Marriage,' greeted by the author of 'Waverley' as 'a sister shadow,' maintained a dignified and lady-like privacy, on which it would be unseemly to intrude. It may be enough to say, that her father was one of Sir Walter Scott's official colleagues, a principal clerk of the court of session in Scotland; and that, through one of her brothers she was connected by affinity with the family of Professor Wilson. [W.S.]

FIELD, GEORGE, memorable for his successful application of chemistry to the arts; author of 'Chromatics,' 'Outlines of Analogical Philosophy' and other works; 1777-1854.

FIELDING, COPLEY VANDYKE, late president of the Old Society of Painters in Water Colour, remarkable for the beauty of his marine subjects and landscapes, 1787-1854.

FITZCLARENCE, LIEUT.-GENERAL LORD FREDERICK, son of the duke of Clarence and Mrs. Jordan, grand master of the Scottish free-

nasons, and a devoted officer of the Indian army, 1799-1854.

FITZWILLIAM, FANNY ELIZABETH, late of the Haymarket theatre, was born in 1803; died at Putney, of cholera, September, 1854. Mrs. Fitzwilliam made her first appearance in public in 1814, as Miss Fanny Copeland, and was particularly successful at the Surrey theatre as Effie Deans in the 'Heart of Midlothian.' She married Mr. Fitzwilliam, an actor of Irish characters, in 1822. Her most popular performances were at the Adelphi, especially with Mr. John Reeves in the 'Wreck Ashore.' Being an admirable mimic she often performed more than one character in the same piece.

FONTAINE, L., a Fr. architect, 1760-1854.

FONTAINE, LOUIS, a French architect, and member of the Academy of Fine Arts, 1764-1854.

FORBES, EDWARD, F.R.S., born in the Isle of Man in 1815, died in Edinburgh. November, 1854.

The taste for Natural History which characterized Professor Forbes, and ultimately raised him to the rank of one of the first and most philosophic naturalists of the present day, showed itself in early life. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, where he was a pupil of the late Professors Jameson and Graham, and studied the kindred sciences of Zoology, Geology, and Botany, with marked success. At the early age of eighteen he visited Norway on a Natural History excursion, and made many observations on its native productions and glaciers. In 1841 he was appointed naturalist to H.M.S. *Beacon* on the surveying expedition to the Mediterranean, and made a tolerably extensive tour through Asia Minor. During this expedition he carried on an important series of dredging operations, which gave rise to his brilliant theories on the nature and distribution of submarine life in reference to geological changes. In 1843 he was elected Professor of Botany in King's College, London, as successor to George Don. He became secretary and curator to the Geological Society, and in 1845 was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. On the establishment of the Government School of Mines in connection with the Ordnance Geological Survey under the direction of Sir Henry de la Bèche, Professor Forbes became Palæontologist to that institution; and when the new museum was opened in Jermyn street, he was appointed Professor of Natural History there. In this situation he remained for some time, giving lectures to crowded audiences; and at the same time worked hard in various parts of the country in connection with the Geological Survey. On the death of Professor Jameson of Edinburgh, in the year 1854, Forbes was immediately elected his successor, and entered on the duties of the chair of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh at the commencement of the summer session. Here he was pre-eminently popular, and bade fair to raise his own reputation, as well as that of the University of Edinburgh, to a high pitch; but, alas! a disease, the seeds of which had been sown in his constitution some years previously, cut him off, after a very short but severe illness, and after he had filled the chair only a few months. Forbes's works are very numerous, but chiefly consist of detached memoirs in many of the leading scientific journals of the day. His first published separate

work was the '*Malacologia Monensis*,' a description of the shells of the Isle of Man. His next was the very pleasingly written '*History of the British Star-fishes*;' then came his '*Travels in Lycia*,' in company with Lieut. Spratt; the '*Natural History of the British Mollusca*,' in conjunction with Mr. Sylvanus Hanley; and the '*Natural History of the British naked-eye Medusæ*,' published by the Ray Society. He died, much lamented, at the early age of thirty-nine years. [W.B.]

FORESTER, FANNY. See JUDSON.

FORREST, ROBERT, a self-taught Scottish sculptor, died 1853.

FOURDRINIER, HENRY, celebrated for his improvements in the means of manufacturing paper, was born in London 1766. He patented his machine for the manufacture of paper between the years 1800 and 1807, and after various vicissitudes of fortune, his claims were acknowledged by the house of parliament in 1840. Died 1855.

FRANKLIN, SIR JOHN, the lamented arctic voyager, was the son of W. Franklin, Esq., of Moor's Enderly in Lincolnshire, and was born in that county, 1786. He entered the navy in 1800, and served in the action of Trafalgar, and the expedition against New Orleans. At three different periods, previous to his last fatal enterprise, he penetrated the arctic ocean; the first in 1818, the second extending from 1819 to 1822, the third from 1823 to 1827. After his return from the latter in 1828, he married the present Lady Franklin, then Miss Griffin, whose touching appeals and untiring efforts to procure his rescue, have given her a distinguished place in the catalogue of devoted wives. It was on the 19th of May, 1845, that the ships *Erebus* and *Terror* sailed from the Thames, with official instructions which directed Sir John Franklin to proceed through Lancaster Sound and Barrow's Straits, to Cape Walker, and to use every effort to penetrate from that point to Behring's Straits; at the same time, in case of circumstances rendering this course impossible, he had full liberty to try any other passage. The voyage as far as Baffin's Bay was prosperous; and the ships were last seen, with all well on board, moored to an iceberg in the middle of that bay, and about 200 miles from the entrance of Lancaster Sound: this was on the 26th of July of the same year. Ever since, their fate has been shrouded in darkness; for notwithstanding the discoveries that have been made and the tales that have been related by the Esquimaux, there is nothing better than surmise in regard to the manner in which they perished,—for this much it would be folly any longer to doubt. We may add, that Sir John Franklin's expedition was provisioned for three years, but, with careful management, it is possible he may have made them last four. [E.R.]

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS, king of Saxony, born 1797, succeeded his uncle 1836, having six years previously been appointed co-regent of the kingdom. He was killed by an accident which overturned his carriage in Aug., 1854, and was succeeded by his brother John.

FULCHER, GEORGE WILLIAMS, a tradesman and magistrate of Sudbury, known as a poet and occasional writer, 1799-1855.

FULLERTON, JOHN, a Scottish lawyer, and one of the lords of the court of session, 1775-1854.

FULTON, JOHN, a native of Ayrshire, remarkable for his self-acquired superiority in the acquisition of languages and the construction of mathematical instruments; died 1854.

G

GABRIAS. See **BABRIAS.**

GAISFORD, THOMAS, dean of Christ Church, distinguished for his profound and varied erudition; editor of many classical works, 1779-1855.

GARDINER, WILLIAM, a writer on music and connoisseur in the fine arts; author of 'Music and Friends,' and a work of travels, entitled 'Sights in Italy,' 1764-1854.

GAVIN, HECTOR, a physician and sanitary reformer, author of many valuable works, died from an accidental shot at Balaklava, April 20, 1855. His most remarkable labours were in connection with the inquiries into the causes of disease in Newcastle and other towns of the north, during the late visitation of cholera.

GAY. See **GIRARDIN.**

GENNADIUS. See **SCHOLARIUS.**

GERVILLE, CHARLES ALEXIS ADRIAN DUBOISIER, Mons. De, a distinguished archaeologist and antiquarian, author of numerous works, including a memoir of his own life; 1769-1853.

GIFFARD, HENRY WELLS, commander of H.M. ship *Tiger*, son of admiral John Giffard, died at Odessa from wounds received in defending his ship, June 1, 1854. Captain Giffard entered the navy in 1824, and was appointed to the rank of commander in February, 1838. In 1840 he accompanied the expedition against China, and was present at the capture of Chusan, at the blockade of Ningpo, and at Amoy; his ship was the *Cruiser*, 16. In 1846, he commanded the *Penelope* steam frigate, bearing the broad pendant of Sir Charles Hotham, on the coast of Africa. The accident by which his vessel was stranded in the neighbourhood of Odessa, is too recent to require particular notice. Every effort that could be made to get the ship off proved unavailing, and in a few hours, the Russians having brought their field guns to bear, opened a murderous fire from the cliffs, which compelled the *Tiger* to strike her flag. The crew having surrendered, became prisoners at Odessa, where it appears they were treated most kindly. Captain Giffard survived nineteen days, and was buried with military honours, Gen. Osten-Sacken attending the funeral. [E.R.]

GIFFARD, JOHN, a veteran admiral, whose son, Captain Giffard, is the subject of the foregoing notice, died in Southampton, aged ninety, Sept. 25, 1855. Admiral Giffard was a whig in politics, and was for many years the leader of that party in Southampton.

GILBERT, J. F., a landscape painter, 1791-1855.

GILLKREST, JAMES, a veteran medical officer and professional writer attached to the army; d. 1854.

GILLMAN, JOSEPH, a native of Little Over, near Derby, born 1759, died in the ninety-sixth year of his age, June, 1855. This veteran was one of the foremost mutineers at the Nore, and is said to have dictated the last and effective message to

Mr. Pitt. He served under Rodney, Hood, and Nelson, and was one of the forlorn hope in the storming of Seringapatam.

GILLY, WILLIAM STEPHEN, a dignitary of the Church of England, author of several popular works, especially concerning the Vaudois Christians; born in Essex, 1789, died in his vicarage, Norham, 1855.

GIRARDIN, MADAME DE, formerly Mdll Delphine Gay, celebrated among the literati of France for her poems and other popular works, was born about 1803. She was remarkable for her beauty when very young, and received a special prize from the Academy, and a pension from the crown, for her first poems in 1822. In 1831 she was married to the celebrated Emile de Girardin, and after that period frequently wrote for the *Presse*. Died 1855.

GIRY. See **SAINT-CYR.**

GODWIN, MAJOR-GENERAL, an Indian officer, commander of the Bengal division of the army, the recent Burmese war, 1785-1854.

GOLDIE, THOMAS LEIGH, brigadier-general in the army of the Crimea, killed at the battle of Inkermann, in the same struggle in which General Sir George Cathcart fell, November 5, 1855.

GOSSET, MONTAGUE, a distinguished surgeon of London, author of several valuable papers on surgical literature, 1792-1854.

GOULBURN, HENRY, late member for the university of Cambridge, and a statesman of the Peel party, was born in 1784. He graduated M.A. in 1808, a year after his return as member for Horsham, and first took office as home secretary in 1810, under the duke of Portland. From 1810 to 1818 he sat for the borough of St. Germans, not disfranchised, and in the latter year was returned for West-Looe. In 1821 he became Irish secretary and a privy councillor, an office which he vacated in 1828 for that of chancellor of the exchequer under the duke of Wellington, retiring with the rest of the cabinet in 1830, when Lord Grey became premier. In the interval from 1826 to 1834 Mr. Goulburn had sat for Armagh, but in the general election of the last-mentioned year he was returned for Cambridge, and retained his seat to his death. In 1834 he became home secretary under the administration of Sir Robert Peel, and in Sept. 1841 chancellor of the exchequer, since which he lived almost retired from the arena of political agitation; 1789-1856.

GREENOUGH, GEORGE BELLAS, an eminent geologist, born 1777, died at Nice 1854, aged seventy-seven. Mr. Greenough inherited an ample fortune, and sat for some time in parliament. He soon, however, forsook the tangled maze of politics and devoted his time to scientific pursuits. Geology and geography were his favourite studies, and along with several other kindred spirits, he established the Geological Society of London. Of this he was the first president, and filled the chair several times on subsequent occasions. He also held the office for two years of president of the Geographical Society, and at his death bequeathed his extensive collection of maps to be divided between these two societies. He was a fellow of the Linnean and Royal Societies, and is the author of 'A Critical Examination of the First Principles of Geology,' which has been translated into German, 'A Geol.

logical Map of England and Wales, with an accompanying Memoir, which has gone through two editions, and 'A General Sketch of the Physical Features of British India.' During his long life Mr. Greenough employed his time, his money, and his talents, in actively promoting geological knowledge, and at his death left a sum of £500 to be spent in the arrangement and preservation of the maps, which we have already mentioned he had bequeathed to the Geological and Geographical Societies. [W.B.]

GRESWELL, WILLIAM PARR, incumbent of Denton, Manchester, author of several learned works, 1765-1854.

GUNNING, HENRY, a distinguished official of Cambridge university, author of 'Reminiscences of the University, Town, and County of Cambridge from 1789;' 1768-1854.

H

HALL, JAMES, a writer on art, 1797-1854.

HARDING, GEORGE PERFECT, an artist in water colours, famous for his accurate copies of historical subjects, died 1854.

HARE, CHARLES JULIUS, was born on the 13th September, 1795. He gave very early indications of being a sprightly and intelligent boy, and, like many other persons of distinction, he was much indebted for his mental training and refinement of character to the influence of his mother, daughter of Dr. Shipley, bishop of St. Asaph, as well as of his aunt, the widow of the famous Sir William Jones. At a suitable age he was entered a pupil at the Charterhouse; and among the schoolboys contemporary with him at that classical institution, were several who rose to literary eminence in after life, such as Waddington, dean of Durham, and Grote and Thirlwall, the learned historians of Greece. Having completed the usual curriculum of the Charterhouse, Hare was removed to Cambridge in 1812, and his scholarly acquirements having become well known during a lengthened residence at that university, he was elected a fellow of Trinity College in October, 1818, and four years after was appointed assistant tutor of the college. In that prominent situation he had continued ten years, when the family living of Hurstmonceux, in Sussex, becoming vacant by the death of his uncle, he was, by the urgent recommendation of friends, prevailed on to accept that rectory. His tastes were wholly academic, and it was not without a severe struggle that he brought his mind to exchange the congenial studies and society of Cambridge for the laborious duties and retired life of a country clergyman. Previous to entering on the administration of his parish, however, he made arrangements for enjoying a year's absence on the continent. Foreign scenes were not new to Hare, for he had spent several years of his youth in Germany; and it was during his residence in that country that he imbibed that profound admiration for the character and services of Luther, as well as acquired that strong predilection for German philosophy and literature which have stamped his writings with one of their most striking characteristics. Directing his travels now towards the south of

Europe, he passed rapidly through France and even Switzerland, in his impatient desire to feast his eye with a sight of the classic scenes of Italy. Greece and Rome were the grand centres around which his associated ideas revolved, and in gratifying his taste with a minute survey of localities which his imagination had invested with so much interest, he passed months which glided with unnoticed rapidity away. In the spring of 1834 he set out on his homeward journey, and forthwith took up his abode in the rectory of Hurstmonceux, which, during his incumbency, displayed the appearance of a splendid mansion-house—being adorned with many rare works of the Italian masters, which, being a passionate admirer of art, he had, at great cost, collected abroad, as well as enriched with a valuable library of 12,000 volumes, a great proportion of which were in the German language. His domestic felicity was consummated by his marriage with an amiable and accomplished lady, sister of his former pupil and friend, Dr. Frederick Maurice. As a parish clergyman, Hare cannot be described as active or zealous in his work. He was, indeed, kind to the poor, when they waited on him. He was, moreover, a powerful and eloquent preacher to people of cultivated minds or philosophic taste; but his sermons were of so refined a strain, so occupied with the discussion of public questions, and protracted to so great a length, as to be altogether unsuitable for the edification of a rustic audience. In his additional office of archdeacon of Lewes, to which he was presented in 1840, he was more in his proper sphere, as appeared from the great interest which his charges to his clergy uniformly produced. It is, however, as an author in the general walks of literature that his name is most widely known. Few, indeed, there are, if any, among his contemporaries, who equalled him in the variety, extent, and accuracy of his knowledge,—in his thorough acquaintance with every form of opinion that prevailed both in this country and on the continent;—above all, with the researches and speculations of the great German writers in philosophy, theology, history, and general literature. His earliest appearances before the world as an author were in his translation of the German romances and tales of Fouqué and Tieck. And it was he who, in conjunction with Thirlwall, bishop of St. David's, had the merit of introducing the English public to an acquaintance with the important labours of Niebuhr in the field of ancient Roman history. But it was particularly in the department of theology that his familiar and minute acquaintance with German speculation was manifested; and it will not be disputed that no person in the present day exercised a greater influence than Archdeacon Hare in stimulating the ardour with which the works of the great German critics are now read and studied in Britain. Among his original works, we may particularize his 'Parish Sermons,' 'The Mission of the Comforter,' 'Guesses at Truth,' which was the joint production of his brother Augustus and himself, 'The Victory of Faith,' 'Vindication of Luther,' 'Biography of John Sterling,' 'The Psalms in English Verse,' papers in the 'Philological Museum,' and many other periodicals. Archdeacon Hare was a man of independent thought, and was noted for several eccentricities

ties, one of which was his adoption, on principle, of a strange, but, as he thought, right etymology of the English. Thus, for instance, he wrote *preucht* for preached, and *publisht* for published; and while Thirlwall and Whewell, who both adopted the same peculiarity, afterwards returned to the ordinary practice, Hare, with characteristic firmness to what he conceived the truth, adhered to this singular mode of spelling, in all matters, grave or gay, common or sacred. He was taken suddenly ill in the autumn of 1854, so that it was with difficulty he delivered his last charge to his assembled clergy, and on his return home he continued for a few months in a lingering state, till he expired on the 20th January, 1855, giving to his family a cheering sign of his hope, when he had lost the power of utterance, by pointing with his finger upwards. [R.J.]

HAY, LIEUT.-GEN. JAMES, a British officer, distinguished in the Peninsula and at Waterloo, entered the army as cornet, 1795; died 1854.

HEAD, SIR GEORGE, elder brother of Sir Francis Bond Head, many years an active commissariat officer; author of several popular works, comprehending his personal memoirs and travels, and an account of the manufacturing districts of the United Kingdom; 1782-1855.

HENDERSON, LIEUT.-GENERAL, a gallant British officer, commander of the guards at Waterloo; died 1854.

HERBERT, ALGERNON, a barrister-at-law, remarkable as the author of several extraordinary works on abstruse subjects, scriptural, historical, and philosophical; died aged sixty-three, June, 1855.

HEREDIA, DIEGO DE, a Spanish patriot, chief justice of Madrid in the reign of Philip II.

HERRIES, HON. JOHN CHARLES, a member of parliament and statesman, was the eldest son of a London merchant. He was born in 1778, and became a junior clerk in the treasury, 1798. His next appointment was that of private secretary, first to Mr. Vansittart, and afterwards to Lord Bexley, secretary of the treasury. In 1811 he was appointed, successively, comptroller of army accounts and commissary-in-chief; closing his merely official career in 1821 as auditor of the civil list. In 1822 he became secretary to the treasury and member for Harwich, which he continued to represent till 1841. In 1827 he took office under Lord Goderich as chancellor of the exchequer, but soon afterwards resigned, in consequence of a quarrel concerning the appointment of Lord Althorpe, as chairman of the finance committee. His resignation, it is said, was the chief cause of the failure of that administration, but the truth is, the cabinet of Lord Goderich was never firmly cemented, and so many opposite elements existed in it, that its dissolution was almost certain from the beginning. From 1828 to 1830 under the duke of Wellington, Mr. Herries was master of the mint and president of the board of trade. In 1835, during the brief period that Sir Robert Peel held office, he was secretary at war. In 1841, as stated above, he ceased to represent his old constituents, and took no part in political affairs till 1847, when he was elected member for Stamford. In the meanwhile, the principle of free trade had been established by the complete success of the anti-corn law league; and Mr. Herries, as

a conservative, found no place in the administration till the formation of Lord Derby's cabinet in 1852, when he became president of the India board. He retired from public life in the spring of 1853. Died at his seat, near Seven Oaks, April 24, 1855. [E.R.]

HERSEE, WILLIAM, a miscellaneous writer, many years editor of the *Warwick Advertiser*, 1786-1854.

HINKS, REV. THOMAS DEE, LL.D., professor of Hebrew and Oriental languages in the Royal Belfast Academy, was born in 1787, and died on the 24th February, 1857, at the advanced age of ninety. Dr. Hinks was peculiarly distinguished for his scholarship, and for the attention he paid to agricultural improvement. He commenced the Munster *Farmers' Magazine*, a work which did much to raise the standard of farming in the south of Ireland. In 1821 he was elected head master of the classical school in the Royal Belfast Academy, and in the succeeding year was appointed professor of Hebrew and Oriental languages, an appointment which he held with great credit until his death. Dr. Hinks is the father of the distinguished Orientalist of that name.

HOARE, SIR HUGH RICHARD, born 1784, died 10th January, 1857.

HOBHOUSE, RIGHT HON. HENRY, keeper of state papers, and one of the ecclesiastical commissioners for England, was born in 1776, and called to the bar in 1801. From 1817 to 1827, he held the office of under secretary of state for the home department, and was appointed keeper of her Majesty's state papers after the discovery of Milton's long lost theological work among the unarranged documents in 1825. Died 1854.

HODGSON, FRANCIS, provost of Eton, a distinguished classical scholar, 1781-1853.

HOLLINS, JOHN, a portrait painter, 1798-1855.

HOLMES, JOHN, assistant-keeper of the manuscripts in the British Museum, and an author on several occasions, was born in 1800, and brought up as a bookseller. We are indebted to his pen for a new edition of 'Cavendish's Life of Cardinal Wolsey,' published 1852; died April, 1854.

HOOD, FRANCIS GROSVENOR, colonel in the 3d battalion of grenadier guards, born 1810, killed in the trenches before Sebastopol, October 18, 1855. He was a grandson of admiral the first Viscount Hood, and was remarkable for his gallantry. After the battle of the Alma he received the special thanks of the commander-in-chief and the duke of Cambridge for the manner in which he brought his regiment into action.

HOPE, WILLIAM WILLIAMS, an eccentric character, who devoted his enormous wealth to gratify his taste for articles of vertu, and to the refinements of music, literature, and art; died in Paris, 1854. His collections have since been sold.

HUME, JOSEPH, was the son of a master mariner trading from Montrose, where he was born in 1777. Left fatherless at an early age, he was indebted to his mother for the training which enabled him, on all occasions, to rise superior to the difficulties by which he was surrounded. The smallness of her resources, as the mistress of a little shop in Montrose, did not prevent Mrs. Hume aspiring to a better position for her son, and she apprenticed him to a surgeon-apothecary

I

his native town. In 1796, he became a member of the College of Surgeons at Edinburgh; and having obtained a professional appointment in the service of the East India Company, he left England at the commencement of the Mahratta war. On the voyage out, he performed the duties of purser, in addition to his own as assistant-surgeon; in India he mastered the native languages, and acted as interpreter of Persian to the army; being at the same time postmaster, paymaster, and commissariat officer. These multifarious occupations enabled him to return to England, in 1808, with a well-earned fortune of from £30,000 to £40,000. He then travelled a year or two in Europe and the East; and, in 1812, bought a seat in parliament, which he lost almost immediately by a dissolution. At this period of his life he became an active member of the central committee of the Lancastrian school system, and was most anxious to obtain a place in the directory of the East India Company, in which, however, he did not succeed.

In 1818, he was sent to parliament as representative of the Aberdeen district of burghs, which included his native Montrose, and he continued to represent the same constituency till 1830, when he was returned for Middlesex in conjunction with Mr. Byng. In 1837, he was defeated by Colonel Hood; but was returned for Kilkenny, by the aid of O'Connell's influence, in the same month. In the conservative house of 1841 he found no place; at the following year he was returned by his old constituents of Montrose, in whose service he died. It is almost needless to characterize Mr. Hunt, whose political character and public services are as well known as the British constitution itself. Nothing could overcome his almost dogged perseverance in the course he had marked out for himself—we ought rather to say, his inflexible principles and amazing industry as a member of the House of Commons. The blue books and parliamentary papers of the last quarter of a century may be regarded as a lasting monument to his unremitting application to business, of his persistency in the cause of reform, and of his stories over innumerable abuses. From these stores of almost repulsive literature must hereafter be extracted the true story of his achievements, and the legends of the sinecurists and drones that his enchant arm has delivered us from. Died at his seat, Burnley Hall, in Norfolk, February 20, 1855. [E.R.]

HUNT, FREDERICK KNIGHT, late editor of the *Daily News*, was born in 1814, and was early grown upon his own resources as an employé in the office of the *Morning Herald*. By the most extraordinary exertions he supported his mother and her five children, left unprovided for by the death of his father, and yet contrived, by a course of reading and self-culture, to prepare himself for a professional career. He studied medicine as well as literature; to which circumstance we owe one of his projects, 'The Medical Times,' having become well known as a journalist, he was selected by Mr. Dickens as one of the assistant editors for the *Daily News* in 1846, and became editor in chief, 1851. Died in November, 1854. Mr. Hunt is author of 'The Fourth Estate: a history of the English Newspaper Press.'

INGLIS, SIR ROBERT HARRY, whose name will long be remembered as a zealous churchman, and supporter of the charitable institutions of his country, was the son of the first baronet, who was for many years chairman of the East India Company. He began life as a member of the bar, but declining the law, took his seat in the House of Commons as member for Dundalk in 1824. At the close of 1826 he became member for Ripon, and from 1828 to 1853 sat for the university of Oxford. Died in the seventieth year of his age, May 5, 1855.

INSOM, —, a distinguished sculptor, settled many years past at Florence, died, 1855.

J

JAMES, EDWARD, a dignitary of the Church of England, well known for his classical attainments, 1790-1854.

JAMESON, ROBERT, a distinguished mineralogist and geologist, born at Leith 1773, died in Edinburgh 1854, in his eighty-first year. Educated for the medical profession, his attention seems to have been early directed to the study of natural history. At the commencement of his studies, the celebrated Werner was causing the sciences of mineralogy and geology to assume much greater importance than they had ever done before. Young Jameson placed himself under his guidance, became a pupil at Freyburg, where Werner had established his school, and embraced with great ardour the particular doctrines which he taught. In 1804, upon Dr. Walker's death, Mr. Jameson was elected his successor as Regius Professor of Natural History, Lecturer on Mineralogy, and Keeper of the Museum in the University of Edinburgh. The prevailing tendency of Jameson's mind was of a practical nature, and the duties attending his appointment to this chair were fulfilled with great zeal and activity for a long series of years. He rendered the study of natural history, and particularly mineralogy and geology, more popular in Edinburgh than they had ever been before, and the museum attached to the chair was immensely increased by his exertions and judicious outlay of money. At his death, the collection of minerals and rocks amounted to 40,000 specimens; the fossils to 10,000; while of crania and skeletons there were no fewer than 800. Other kingdoms of nature were in like manner represented, and he had in addition collected together numerous drawings, casts, models, maps, and instruments for surveying. Professor Jameson's works are chiefly his valuable work on 'Mineralogy,' his 'Translation of Cuvier's Theory of the Earth,' and numerous papers contributed to the 'Wernerian Society's Transactions.' He was for many years editor of one of the first natural history and scientific periodicals of the day, the 'Edinburgh Journal,' and he was a fellow of almost all the learned societies of Europe, and several in America. [W.B.]

JAY, WILLIAM, an eminent dissenting minister, was born in humble circumstances at Tisbury

in Wiltshire, 1769. He began preaching when a mere youth, and was only sixteen when he was admitted into the pulpit at the Surrey Chapel. In 1791, he was settled as the minister of Argyle Chapel in Bath, where he died in his eighty-fifth year, Dec. 25, 1854. He is the author of many volumes of sermons, his last being 'Lectures on Female Scripture Characters,' published since his death, but delivered nearly half a century ago.

JERROLD, DOUGLAS, was born on the 3d January, 1803, whether in London or Sheerness is doubtful. His father, Samuel Jerrold, was manager of the theatres of Sheerness and Southend. Among the theatrical folks who played on his father's stage was Edmund Kean, who carried him on the boards in *Rolla*, and with whom he also appeared as 'The Stranger's Child.' Like most young men bred up amidst the associations of the sea, Jerrold's thoughts, in reference to a profession, early took a nautical turn. From this predilection his father in vain sought to dissuade him, but finding remonstrance useless, he procured for him a midshipman's commission in a man-of-war commanded by Captain Austen, brother of the great novelist. Jerrold's health physically unfitted him for the naval profession. Retiring from the sea, at his own solicitation, he was apprenticed to a letterpress printer in London. After mastering the mechanical duties of a compositor, the *caecœthes scribendi* innate in Jerrold developed itself. An essay on the opera of 'Der Freischütz' was dropped by him into the editor's box of the *Monitor*, on which he was employed. He was made aware of the fate of his anonymous composition, not by a 'notice to a correspondent,' but by having it put into his hands to set up for the next number of the paper. The essay created a sensation, but the author preserved his *incognito*, until earnest inquiry being made, he disclosed the authorship to the editor, who henceforth employed him upon literary work. Jerrold's career as a dramatic author now commenced. When only eighteen years of age, he wrote 'More Frightened than Hurt,' a two act farce, followed soon after by 'The Smoked Miser,' 'The White Milliner,' and numerous other productions. His 'Black-eyed Susan' was produced at the Surrey theatre with the most triumphant success; for hundreds of nights it was performed without interruption; it retrieved the fortunes of Elliston, the manager of the Surrey, then all but desperate, and it gave Mr. T. P. Cooke independence. 'The Mutiny at the Nore' followed this great success; and among the numerous productions of his pen at this period the most noteworthy are 'Nell Gwynne,' 'The Schoolfellow,' and 'The Housekeeper,' the 'Bride of Ludgate;' and transcending all these efforts at length appeared his 'Rent Day,' suggested from Wilkie's celebrated pictures. For this play Wilkie sent Jerrold a handsome letter, accompanied by a couple of proof engravings, with the great painter's autograph. 'The Rent Day' proving nearly as great a success as 'Black-eyed Susan,' Jerrold resolved to take a theatre for himself, and thus reap the full advantage of his labours. In connection with Mr. Hammond he became joint lessee of the Strand theatre, and so long as Jerrold and Hammond kept by the Strand property success crowned their enterprise. Unfortunately, in an evil hour, they ex-

changed the Strand for Drury Lane, which proved as signal a failure as the former had been a success. About this time 'The Heads of the People' was published. In it Jerrold wrote 'The Peopener,' 'The Lawyer,' 'The Pawnbroker,' and other less known papers, all marked by his well known and peculiar powers. When *Punch* was started, Mr. Jerrold was absent from England, but so soon as he returned he became one of its most brilliant contributors. His early contributions to *Punch* were signed 'Q,' and among these appeared that most memorable of them all, 'On the Custody of Blessing Colours for the Army,' which the Society of Friends had reprinted and posted throughout the kingdom. 'Punch's Letters to a Son,' 'The Story of a Feather,' and the 'Cautious Lectures,' will keep green the memory of Jerrold's connection with that amusing and instructive serial. From some cause or other none of Jerrold's separate ventures were very successful. The *Illuminated Magazine*, the *Shilling Magazine*, and his *Weekly Newspaper*, were all of them more or less pecuniary failures. It was in the *Illuminated Magazine* that Clovermook, perhaps the most finished of his works, appeared. Jerrold's *Shilling Magazine* first gave the world the tale 'St. Giles and St. James,' in which, more completely than anywhere else, may be found Jerrold's views of social ethics. When he had ceased connection with his *Weekly Newspaper*, he became editor of *Lloyd's*, which, under his management, attained an enormous circulation. He died Monday, 8th June, 1857, in the full vigour of his powers. To the last all about him had hopes of his speedy recovery, even the doctor shared the delusion: he alone seemed to know that his end was near. When asked how he felt, he replied, 'One that is waiting and waited for.' His dust reposes in Norwood cemetery. His literary friends have presented a testimonial to his widow in the form of an annuity, the proceeds of various performances for her benefit.

JEW, WANDERING. See SAINT-GERMANO JOHN, King of Navarre. See ALBRET.

JOHNSTON, GEORGE, M.D., born 1797; died 1855. Dr. Johnston was a native of Berwickshire in Scotland, studied medicine at the University of Edinburgh, and was a pupil of the celebrated Dr. Abercromby of that town. After taking his degree of medicine, he commenced practice at Belford, Northumberland, but shortly afterwards removed to Berwick-upon-Tweed, where he continued to reside as one of the principal medical men of that town till the day of his death. As a medical man he was very successful in his practice, and procured the love and confidence of his patients; but it was as a naturalist that he will be best known to posterity. Botany being a part of the curriculum of the Edinburgh School of Medicine, and an attendance upon the lectures on that science being imperative upon students, Dr. Johnston was favoured, like many of his contemporaries, to follow the study, and his 'Flora of Berwick-upon-Tweed' is a proof of his earnestness and zeal in prosecuting it. While preparing materials for that work, he was at the same time paying particular attention to the natural history of the marine invertebrate animals inhabiting Berwick Bay; and his numerous papers in 'Jameson's Philosophical Journal'

K

'Loudon's Magazine of Natural History,' and the 'Annals and Magazine of Natural History,' attest the amount of labour he bestowed upon their habits and characters, while the illustrations from the pencil of Mrs. Johnston conferred additional value on the important papers so published. Dr. Johnston's observations upon these comparatively speaking obscure animals were continued for many years, and perhaps no man since the celebrated Colonel Montagu has done so much to advance our knowledge of this neglected field of zoology. His more mature works are his 'History of British Zoophytes,' which has passed through two editions; his 'History of British Sponges and Corallines,' a work long ago out of print; his 'Introduction to Conchology,' which has been translated into German; and the first volume of the 'Natural History of the Eastern Borders,' which for many years of his life formed his chief solace in the midst of the harassing calls of his profession. This volume contains the 'Flora of the district,' and has been characterized as one of the most delightful botanical works which has ever appeared. The 'Fauna' was to have followed, but his death prevented its completion. A 'Monograph of British Annelides,' written as one of the series of catalogues of animals contained in the British Museum, was nearly completed, and we believe is now in the press. Dr. Johnston was one of the editors of the 'Magazine of Zoology and Botany,' afterwards called the 'Annals and Magazine of Natural History,' which he continued to be till his death. He was the founder of the 'Berwickshire Naturalists' Club,' and of the 'Ray Society,' both of which institutions have done good service to natural history; was a fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh; LL.D. of the Marischal College of Aberdeen; and had been twice elected mayor of the town of Berwick, to the interests of which he devoted much attention. [W.B.]

JOHNSTON, JAMES F. W., a popular writer on chemistry and some of the allied subjects, was born at Paisley in 1786; and became reader of chemistry and mineralogy in the university of Durham on its foundation in 1833. In 1843, he was elected chemist to the Agricultural Society of Scotland, an appointment which did not interfere with his former office, which he resumed till his death in September, 1855. Professor Johnston had the honour of studying chemistry under Berzelius. The most popular of his works is the well known 'Chemistry of Common Life.'

JONES, RICHARD, a minister of the Church of England, and professor of political economy and history in Haileybury college, memorable for his part in effecting the tithe commutation, 1791-1855.

JOWETT, WILLIAM, a minister of the Church of England, author of several practical works, 1787-1855.

JUDSON, EMILY C., formerly Miss Chubbuck, a graceful American writer, was born in the state of New York about 1814. She was first known to the public about 1843 by her *nomme de plume* of 'Fanny Forester.' A collection of her sketches and poems was published at Boston in 1846; died 1854.

JULIA SABINA. See SABINA.

KAY, JOHN, D.D., bishop of Lincoln, a learned prelate of the Church of England, 1783-1853.

KEMBLE, CHARLES, the last surviving brother of that distinguished family of actors, was born at Brecknock in South Wales, 1775; died, aged seventy-nine, November, 1854. He possessed remarkable powers as a comedian, and acted the subsidiary characters of the drama with surprising effect. His career on the stage closed in the spring of 1840; but he occasionally appeared before the public as a reader of Shakspeare. The celebrated Miss Fanny Kemble, now Mrs. Butler, is his elder daughter.

KEMBLE, JOHN MITCHELL, the eminent Anglo-Saxon scholar and archaeologist, was born 1806. Mr. Kemble was the eldest son of the late famous actor, Charles Kemble, and was educated, during his earlier years, by Dr. Richardson, author of the Dictionary of the English Language. In 1826, Mr. Kemble entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, and there graduated B.A. and M.A. At Cambridge he obtained a prize for English composition, and became eminent as a speaker at the "Union," a literary society, consisting of Tennyson, Charles Buller, Maurice, Sterling, French, and others hardly less distinguished. Soon after Mr. Kemble had taken his degree, he, with a college friend, who now holds a high position in the English Church, and some other Englishmen, were induced by General Torrijos to engage in an enterprise for the deliverance of Spain from the tyranny of Ferdinand, reimposed upon the nation by the Bourbons. The plot was betrayed to the Spanish Government, and Torrijos and his friends were shot. By a lucky accident Mr. Kemble was prevented from landing in Spain, and thus escaped the fate of his comrades. After this adventure, Mr. Kemble made a lengthened residence in Germany, where he contracted an intimate friendship with the celebrated Jacob Grimm, and was regarded by that eminent philologist as one of the most promising of his disciples. On his return from Germany, Mr. Kemble was appointed editor of the *British and Foreign Review*, established by the late Mr. Kentworth Beaumont, chiefly for the purpose of directing public attention to the aggressive policy of Russia. Whilst engaged in the editorship of the *Review*, which, in his hands, was ably conducted, Mr. Kemble produced his 'Saxons in England,' a work which at once established his reputation as a historian. This work was founded, in a great measure, on his *Codex Diplomaticus Alti Saxonici*, a collection of documents relating to the Saxon period, which he had amassed from various sources with infinite labour. A great archaeological work, the *Horæ Ferales*, for which he found materials amongst the ancient sepulchres of Germany and England, was left by Mr. Kemble in such a state, that a portion of it at least can be published. Mr. Kemble died suddenly, in the full maturity and vigour of his powers, in Dublin, on the 26th Feb., 1857.

KITTO, JOHN, D.D., was a native of Plymouth, and, in his own opinion, of Phœnician descent; for 'the Greek word *Κίτιο*,' says he, 'is that which

Dioscorides uses for the name of a species of cassia. And this again is called in Hebrew *kiddah*, which, as well as the Greek, probably represents the Phœnician name of this aromatic. Now, the Phœnicians had much intercourse for tin with the remote part of Cornwall, from which my grandfather brought his family; and the probability is, that it was at least a Phœnician name, if it does not imply a Phœnician origin for those who bear it.' Kitto's father was a master-builder, who, notwithstanding he possessed the greatest advantages for insuring success in the world, yet neglected his business—and in consequence of the unfortunate habits into which he fell, was reduced to the necessity of becoming a jobbing mason, and plunged himself and family in deep distress. Among other consequences of this domestic poverty, the education of young Kitto was neglected; for both through the inability of his parents to bear the expenses of his schooling, and the necessity for assisting his father's labours, he was removed from the care of a teacher at an age when he was but an indifferent scholar even in the common branches of learning. When he was twelve years of age, an accident happened, the consequences of which were felt through the whole of his future life. He was engaged assisting his father in new slating the roof of a house, and having ascended to the top of the ladder with a pile of slates on his head, he was in the act of stepping on to the roof, when suddenly losing his presence of mind, he fell from a height of thirty-five feet into the paved court below. For a fortnight he lay in a state of insensibility; and when at length he awoke to consciousness, it was to become aware of the dreadful fact, that he was hopelessly deaf. Various experiments were tried to restore to him the use of his hearing, but although the tympanum of his ear was not destroyed, all means proved ineffectual for the recovery of the lost sense. In other respects he continued long in a state of the greatest nervous debility, and even after his recovery, it was found that he was totally unfit for resuming the manual labours of his former trade. Happily a strong literary taste, which, during his protracted confinement, was not created so much as it was more fully developed, led him to resort to books, first for pleasure, and afterwards for usefulness, till the idea gradually sprung up that it might be turned to account as a means of support, since he had become incapacitated for a more active employment. His reading was chiefly, though not exclusively, directed to sacred literature; and after two extensive tours which he was enabled successively to make through Russia, and Northern Europe, and especially in Persia and the countries of Western Asia, where his intelligent mind was struck and deeply interested with the observance among living people of manners and customs analogous to those described in the Holy Scriptures, he returned, resolved to use the literary materials he had amassed for the illustration of the sacred volume. The fruit of his observations and researches appeared first in the issue of the *Pictorial Bible*: and the success of this publication, though anonymous, was so encouraging, and his fame as a commentator so fully established, that he found no difficulty in procuring employment from the booksellers in other undertakings of a similar

kind. A great number of small compilations, such as 'The Pictorial History of Palestine,' 'The Court of Persia,' &c., came from his indefatigable pen; for being disqualified by his deafness from mingling in society, and depending for support of himself and family entirely on the produce of his literary labours, he wrought with extraordinary industry—seldom less than fourteen hours in a day. Dr Kitto did not confine himself to these smaller works: zealous in the diffusion of all kinds of knowledge that bore on the illustration of the Word of God, he projected other undertakings of a higher character and importance, both for learning and philosophical discussion, than had been previously attempted in this country, and which the respect entertained by biblical scholars for his editorial qualifications enabled him, with the assistance of several able coadjutors, successfully to execute. 'The Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature,' and 'The Journal of Sacred Literature,' which have contributed so much to extend the range of theological study among British divines, owe their existence to his skill and persevering industry. But the most widely popular of his works was, the 'Daily Illustrations of the Bible,' being original readings for a year on subjects from Sacred History, Biography, Geography, Antiquities, and Theology, especially designed for the family circle. This work is only a compilation, for the materials are gleaned from all quarters; but they are arranged with great skill—the style is distinguished by a beautiful simplicity—and the subjects treated in such a manner as tends greatly to promote among common people the intelligent reading of the Scriptures. As a theological writer, in the peculiar department of illustration he chose, Dr. Kitto's distinguishing characteristics were patient research—a sound judgment—a strict and faithful adherence to truth, even in the most minute and trifling particulars; so that he makes his readers feel they may place implicit confidence in the accuracy of his statements. Though never in orders, he was, on account of his rare attainments in theology, honoured with the degree of doctor in divinity; and he was further rewarded by an annual pension of £100 from her Majesty. Worn out by his incessant labours, and perhaps the internal mechanism of the head having been permanently injured by the dreadful accident that occasioned his deafness, he was, for a considerable time, subject to a painful neuralgic affection, and obliged, by medical advice, to relinquish all literary exertion for the space of two years. For the benefit of the waters, he removed with his family to Cannstadt, in Germany, and had not been long established there when he died in the spring of 1855. [R.J.]

KLITZ, PHILIP, an English organist and composer, author of several famous compositions, 'Tales of the New Forest,' &c., 1805-1854.

KRASINSKI, COUNT VALERIAN, a Polish diplomatist and historical writer, one of the most distinguished of the exiles in this country, died at Edinburgh, Dec. 22, 1855.

L

LAMBERT, MARK, distinguished for his excellence as an ornamental engraver, and once the assistant of Thomas Bewick, by whom the art of wood engraving was restored, 1781-1855.

LAMENNAIS, ABBE DE, the celebrated republican writer, formerly a priest of the Church of Rome, died Feb. 27, 1854.

LANDMANN, GEORGE T., lieutenant-colonel in the royal engineers, died in his seventy-fourth year, Aug. 1854. Colonel Landmann saw a good deal of service, and was actively engaged in engineering works during the great war, dating from 1795 to 1812. His memoirs, recently published, are interesting for their store of anecdote and much curious matter of history.

LANDSBOROUGH, DAVID, minister of the Free Church in Saltcoats, and an associate of the Linnæan Society, author of valuable scientific memoirs, 1781-1854.

LANE, HUNTER, an English physician and distinguished professional writer, 1802-1853.

LANGTON, MISS JANE, chiefly remarkable as the god-daughter of Johnson, mentioned in 'Boswell's Life' as the subject of a well known letter written by him, 1775-1851.

LARDNER, LEOPOLD JAMES, remarkable as a linguist and bibliographer, late one of the assistants in the printed book department of the British Museum, 1815-1855.

LA RIVIERE. See **BAILLIE, ROCHE**.

LARKIN, NATHANIEL JOHN, well known in London a few years ago as a maker of geometrical solids, and teacher of crystallography, died in the seventy-fourth year of his age, October, 1855, in the neighbourhood of Hornsey. Besides one or two elementary treatises, he published, in 1820, 'An Introduction to Solid Geometry, and to the study of Crystallography.' The object of this work was to demonstrate some of the curious properties belonging to the Platonic bodies, and their relations one to another, independent of the sphere.

LAWRENCE, ABBOT, late ambassador to England from the United States, was born in 1793, and educated as a merchant. He had long been known as a public character and member of Congress, when, in 1843, he was appointed one of the commissioners for the settlement of the north-eastern boundary. In 1849, he accepted the post of minister at the court of London, and was well known for his public spirit and efficient services till 1852, when he returned home. The Hon. Abbot Lawrence died at Boston, Aug. 18, 1855, and is said to have bequeathed large sums to charitable and other public purposes.

LELIUS. See **LÆLIUS**.

LETELLIER. See **TELLIER**.

LICHFIELD, THOMAS WILLIAM ANSON, earl of, postmaster-general from 1835 to 1841, in which period the uniform rate of a penny inland postage was brought into operation, was born in 1795, and succeeded his father in the peerage, 1818. The assembly of O'Connell and other Irish members at his house in St. James's square, during the premiership of Lord Melbourne, gave a designation to the 'Lichfield House Compact,' died 1854.

LINDLEY, ROBERT, a distinguished violinist, died, aged eighty-three, June 30, 1855.

LISTON, MRS., formerly Miss Tyrer, and widow of the celebrated John Liston, a successful actress of comic parts, 1780-1854.

LOCKHART, JOHN GIBSON, was the son of one of the city ministers of Glasgow, who belonged to a landed family in Lanarkshire. He was born at Cambusnethan (of which parish his father was then pastor) in 1794. Presented, by the senatus of the University of Glasgow, as a distinguished student, to one of the Snell exhibitions at Oxford, he entered at Balliol College in 1819; in 1813 he took honours as a first-class man in *literis humanioribus*; and he graduated as LL.B. in 1817. A little before this last date he had gone to study in Germany, the literature of which country he soon contributed to make known among us. He became a member of the Scottish bar, but can hardly be said to have made any serious attempt to practise the profession. Literature soon became his constant business. From an early period in the history of 'Blackwood's Magazine,' founded in 1817, he was one of its ablest and most active contributors. It was never doubted but he was the writer of some of the severest and most sarcastic of the papers, by which, in its palmy days, that energetic but unscrupulous periodical infused so much of gratuitous bitterness, both into politics and into literature; and, though Lockhart's reputation as an unsparing satirist may have brought on him the imputation of having been the author of attacks really perpetrated by others, yet there were several circumstances, and among others the unfortunate affair ending in the death of John Scott, which indicated that he considered himself as bearing a large share of the responsibility involved in the management of the magazine. At all events, no one questioned the high talent, scholarship, and accomplishments, which he brought to bear on literature. Much of these, with a strong party spirit, but without the worst of the magazine-features, was exhibited in 1819, in his anonymous work, 'Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk.' In 1820, he married Sophia, the eldest daughter of Sir Walter Scott. Afterwards he published, or rather collected from the magazine, his very fine and spirited versions of 'Spanish Ballads;' while, from 1824, appeared, successively, his striking novels, 'Valerius,' 'Reginald Dalton,' 'Adam Blair,' and 'Matthew Wald.' His 'Life of Burns,' in 1825, made a volume in 'Constable's Miscellany.' In 1826, a year or two after Gifford had retired from the editorship of the 'Quarterly Review,' Lockhart was very deservedly chosen to be his permanent successor; and London was thenceforth his place of residence. There is not, probably, among competent judges, any dissent from the opinion, that in his hands the 'Quarterly Review' was the most skilfully edited periodical of its day. On the death of his celebrated father-in-law in 1832, there was devolved on him a task which a more chivalrous man might have executed in a more generous spirit, and perhaps, also, with more of real wisdom and discretion. But the task involved difficulties which, probably, no man whatever could have vanquished completely; and, whatever may be its faults, whether of shortcoming or of excess, Lockhart's 'Life of Scott' must long hold its place, as a singularly

though painfully interesting monument in our literary history. In 1843, Lockhart's income, long (it is to be believed) abundant beyond that of most literary men, was increased by some hundreds of pounds, on his appointment, by Sir Robert Peel, to the sinecure office of auditor of the Duchy of Cornwall. In 1853, he was compelled, by ill health, to retire from the management of the Review. He sought renovation of strength by a visit to Italy, but in vain; and he died, on the 25th of November, 1854, at Abbotsford, which by that time had become the residence of his son-in-law. His wife had long predeceased him; so had his elder son, the boy to whom the 'Tales of a Grandfather' were dedicated; a younger son had followed in early manhood; and Sir Walter Scott's family is now represented by Lockhart's daughter, Mrs. Hope Scott. [W.S.]

LONDONDERRY, CHARLES WILLIAM, third marquis of, a gallant Peninsular officer, author of a 'Narrative of the War' in which he served; distinguished for his public spirit on several occasions, and especially for his friendly interference in behalf of Abd-el-Kader; born 1778, envoy at Berlin 1813, succeeded his brother in the peerage 1822, died 1854. We are indebted to his pen for a valuable contribution to English history in the correspondence of his brother.

LOW, RIGHT REV. DAVID, a Scottish prelate, remarkable for his acquaintance with the traditions of the last two centuries, the most valuable of which were embodied by Mr. Chambers in his 'Histories of the Rebellion'; died in his eighty-eighth year, 1855.

LUCAS, FREDERICK, a Roman Catholic polemical writer, elected in 1852 member for Meath, died in his forty-third year, Oct., 1855.

LYONS, EDMUND MURRAY, commander in the royal navy, son of vice-admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, was born in 1819. Died of a wound received in the attack on Sebastopol, June 23, 1855. The operations of Captain Lyons in the sea of Azoff are fresh in every one's memory; and he was equally successful in the expedition of the previous year to the White Sea. One of his officers writes: 'The navy has lost its greatest ornament; and we have lost one who, to us, was more than a friend; he was so brave, so great, so good, and so amiable, that we all loved him much more than we knew.' His body was interred at Therapia, the greatest honour being shown to his memory by the officers who attended, and the crowds of people who flocked to his funeral. [E.R.]

M

MACDONALD, WILLIAM RUSSELL, a journalist and miscellaneous writer, late editor of *Bell's Life in London*, and author of many pleasing productions for the young; 1787-1854.

MACKAY, CHARLES, an eminent Scotch actor, was born in Edinburgh, October, 1787. When only nine years of age, he left Dunedin for Glasgow, but finally returned to his native city about the close of the year 1818. It was in the spring of 1819 that 'Rob Roy' was first produced in Edinburgh. Mr. Mackay, who had already made a

reputation in Aberdeen, now joined Mr. Murray's company; and, as Bailie Nicol Jarvie, earned the highest laurels. 'One would think,' said Sir Walter Scott, 'the part made for him, and him for the part. He is completely the personage of the drama—the purse-proud, consequential magistrate, humane and irritable in the same moment; and the true Scotsman in every turn of thought and action.' So complete was Mr. Mackay's identification with the character, that he became known among his acquaintance by the familiar cognomen of the 'Bailie.' As a delineator of Scottish character as developed in the several dramas founded on our great romancist's novels, Mackay stood unequalled and unapproached. With his retirement, a certain set of characters disappeared from the stage, as completely as the true Lady Macbeth died with Mrs. Siddons. The Bailie was, no doubt, his masterpiece; but who ever played Peter Peebles, Dumbiedykes, Meg Dods, Jock Howieson, and the rest, as he played them? His humour was intensely Scottish, dry, shrewd, rich, and pawky, yet independent, reserved, genial. His accent and pronunciation were perfect. His Scotch was not a vulgar, coarse, broad Scotch but an easy, unaffected, natural dialect, spoken as a native language, not as an imitated *patois*. In his acting he never overstepped the modesty of nature; content to be appreciated by those who knew and enjoyed true dramatic talent, without prostituting his humour to draw the laughter of the vulgar. Mr. Mackay continued a hardworking and respected member of the Edinburgh theatre till 1841, when he ceased to belong to the regular company, after twenty-two years' honourable and successful service. In 1848, he resolved upon retiring from the stage. Mr. Wilson, the distinguished vocalist, made an offer of his services on the occasion, and in the name of the dramatic company, presented the veteran performer with an elegant cup. On some few occasions after this, did the Bailie revisit the scene of his former triumphs. Mr. Mackay died at Edinburgh, on the 2d November, 1857, in his seventy-first year. His departure snaps another of the now rapidly lessening links that bound the present generation to the generation of Scott and his contemporaries.

MACKENZIE, THOMAS, a Scottish architect, especially distinguished for his restorations of the old baronial castles of his country; died in the prime of life, 1854.

MACKESON, COLONEL, an officer in the East India Company's service, distinguished as a diplomatist; assassinated at Peshawur in 1853.

MADDOX, WILLES, a painter of portrait and history; born 1813, died at Constantinople, 1854.

MAI, ANGELO, Cardinal, a distinguished classical scholar, memorable for his discoveries of lost portions of the classics, late chief librarian of the Vatican, was born in the diocese of Bergamo, 1782. His remarkable discoveries date from 1814, when he was keeper of the Ambrosian Library at Milan, and an historical account of them written by Mr. Archdeacon Nares, was communicated to the Royal Society of Literature in 1824. A collected edition was published in ten quarto volumes, in the years 1825 to 1838. Cardinal Mai died at Albano in his seventy-third year, Sept., 1854.

MANBY, CAPTAIN GEORGE WILLIAM, the inventor of several kinds of apparatus for saving ves in case of shipwreck, died at Southtown, near Great Yarmouth, in the ninetieth year of his age, November, 1854. He was the son of an officer in the army, and in 1803 was appointed wreck-master at Yarmouth. The wreck of the pipe gun-brig, of which he was an eye-witness, causing a great loss of life, was one of the causes that set his inventive faculties at work in devising means of affording aid to the sufferers by similar disasters. In this endeavour he was assisted by grants from the government, and lived to be recognized as the benefactor, not of his own country only, but of all Europe. He had the happy consciousness of having saved upwards of 600 lives by his various inventions.

MANCHESTER, GEORGE MONTAGUE, sixth duke of, memorable as a leader of the English protestant party, and for his learned and thoughtful works upon the Scriptures; 1799-1855.

MANIN, DANIEL, the distinguished Italian patriot, was born in 1804. When only in his seventeenth year, he was received as a doctor of law at the university of Padua. Being unable to practise as an advocate before the age of twenty-four, he devoted the seven intervening years to the study of jurisprudence, and to a translation of the Roman law. Manin married early; and in one of the most retired quarters of his native city, passed his early manhood among his family, his books, and friends. It was in this humble retreat that he became future president of the Venetian republic famed of the emancipation of his country. Manin was the opposite of all we associate with the stock-notion of an Italian revolutionist—grave, sober, moderate, a lover of law, and a zealous supporter of order. He was never mixed up with any of the secret societies. A legislator by profession, it was his aim to combat Austria with legal weapons. He seized upon the weaknesses of the imperial government, and made a handle of the laws which Austria herself had nominally granted without permitting them to be actually put in force. For Venice and Lombardy he asked a separate government, a revision of codes, an annual budget, freedom of worship, and freedom of the press. The revolution of 1848 found Manin in prison; and liberated by a decision of the tribunal, he was immediately placed at the head of affairs, and made dictator of the republic, proclaimed only a month afterwards. That Venice stood a year's siege against the power of Austria, was mainly due to the genius of Manin. After the capitulation of Venice, in 1849, Manin retired to France, where he lived a quiet life, still full of hope for the future. Health had, however, long been failing him, and the death of his wife and daughter hastened the hour that released this high-souled patriot from the tumult and unrest of earth. He was buried at Montmartre. His funeral was public; the French government, this time, abstaining from any interference.

MANNERS, LORD CHARLES, a Peninsular officer and member of parliament, 1780-1855.

MARIA, queen of Portugal, daughter of Pedro, the late emperor of Brazil, was born at Rio de Janeiro, 1819, and left her native country for Europe in 1828. Her succession to the crown

was disputed by her uncle, Don Miguel, who declared himself king of Portugal, and contested her claims till the taking of Lisbon in 1834. Her reign was afterwards a stormy and unhappy one, disturbed by civil war and endless political intrigues, the end of which was the triumph of the duke of Saldanha in 1851. Died Nov., 1854.

MARIA ADELAIDE, queen of Sardinia, daughter of the archduke Reigrier of Austria, born 1822; married to her cousin, Victor Emmanuel, 1842, who became king when his father abdicated in 1849; died 1855.

MARIA THERESA, queen dowager of Sardinia, daughter of the archduke Ferdinand of Austria, born 1801; married to Charles Albert, then prince of Savoy-Carignan, 1817; left a widow 1824; died 1855.

MARKHAM, FREDERICK, successor of General Pennefather as commander of the second division in the Crimea, was born in 1805, and first saw actual service in the field during the rebellion in Canada in 1837, when he was severely wounded. As lieutenant-colonel, he served in the Punjab campaign, 1848-1849, and was present at the siege of Mooltan and the battle of Goojerat. He was on his way to take the command at Peshawur, when the exigencies of the Russian war caused his recall, and he made a hasty journey into the Crimea. The previous state of his health led to his recall home after the fall of Sebastopol, and he died in London, Nov. 21, 1855.

MARTIN, JOHN, the celebrated painter of 'Belshazzar's Feast,' was born at Haydon Bridge in Northumberland, July, 1789; died at the house of Thomas Wilson, Esq., Douglas, Isle of Man, 1854. His father, who was a teacher of fencing in Newcastle, apprenticed him to a coach-builder and painter, but the indentures being subsequently cancelled, he finally placed him with an Italian artist, named Muss, who brought him to London to assist in painting on enamel. Here he married at the age of nineteen; and with this spur to exertion he painted, as early as 1812, his first picture, 'Sadak in Search of the Waters of Oblivion,' which was sold for 50 guineas. Between this period and 1814, he produced 'Paradise,' 'The Expulsion,' and 'Clytie.' In 1818 and 1819 he painted 'Joshua' and the 'Fall of Babylon.' In 1820, 'Macbeth,' which he regarded as his most successful landscape; and in 1821, 'Belshazzar's Feast,' for which he received the premium of 200 guineas from the British Institution. His other great works date between this period and 1828; the last of the series being the 'Fall of Nineveh.' We must not omit, however, three remarkable pictures of later date recently exhibited in London, with the faults as well as the beauties of which every one interested in art must be familiar. Art-writers are generally agreed in admitting—that it is impossible to deny—the original genius and imaginative power of Martin. Among painters he well merits the appellation of a Dante or Milton,—the same mystic grandeur and supernatural terror, contrasting with exquisite touches of nature's loveliness, characterizing his productions. His pictures of 'Pandemonium,' the 'Belshazzar,' and others of similar character, are not simply striking—they are almost as startling in their effects as visions, and can never be forgotten by those who have once seen them, or even the

engravings from them, many of which were executed by the artist himself. The illustrations of Milton, for which he received 2,000 guineas, were actually drawn by him on the plates. Martin hitherto has been more popular with the public than with the critics of art, for the simple reason, perhaps, that he followed not their rules, and possessed few points of character with which they could sympathize; his talents, however, were substantially recognized by the government of Belgium, and he was elected a member of their Academy. His genius, perhaps, was essentially inventive and architectonic; in proof of which he submitted to the government, some years ago, a magnificent design for the improvement of the metropolis, including the embankment of the Thames. [E.R.]

MEDWYN, LORD, the title assumed by JOHN HAY FORBES, Esq., as a judge of the court of session, and lord of justiciary, was born in 1776 at Edinburgh. He was called to the Scottish bar in 1799, and appointed judge in 1825. Died in 1854, two years after his retirement from the bench.

MELLONI, MACEDONIO, a celebrated Italian philosopher, who several times received the Rumford gold medal. Born at Parma 1801, died at Portici in 1854.

MERLE, GIBBONS, an English journalist and author, best known as one of the editors of *Galignani's Messenger*; died 1855.

MILL, WILLIAM HODGE, D.D., a dignitary of the Church of England, professor of Hebrew, and a distinguished mathematician and Orientalist, was born in 1791. From 1821 to 1838 he resided in India, as principal of Bishop's College, Calcutta; and contributed towards the evangelization of that country a work in Sanscrit, entitled 'Christa Sangrita.' He succeeded Dr. Lee as regius professor of Hebrew in 1848. Died 1853.

MILLER, HUGH, *Author, Journalist, and Geologist*, born at Cromarty in 1802, was the descendant of a race of sailors, most of whom had made the ocean their tomb, not once during an entire century had a male member of the family been laid in the family burial vault. After many hairbreadth escapes his father ultimately met the common doom of his race, perishing in a storm off the coast of Peterhead while the subject of this brief sketch was yet only some five years of age. On his widowed mother now devolved the chief if not exclusive care and training of Hugh Miller. At the school of Cromarty the boy was no remarkable prodigy, a love of story-telling and a love of adventure were at this period his chief characteristics. Having acquired the usual education received by the peasantry of Scotland in her public schools, to which in his case was added a smattering of Latin, young Miller was sent to earn his bread at the craft of a mason, a profession in which he acquired considerable dexterity and excellence. The calling he had chosen developed the taste and furnished the opportunities of scientific investigation. In 1829, he published a small volume of poetry, but poetry was not his forte,

"Scarce haufins warned wi' minstrel fire,
An' little skilled in lear o' rhyme,"

it was manifest that he would reap but few laurels on Parnassus. His next publication, 'Scenes and Legends of the North of Scotland' at once revealed

his peculiar powers. This work the late Baron Hume, nephew of the historian, a man of consummate taste and soundest judgment, said was written in an English style which he had begun to regard as one of the lost arts. About this time Hugh Miller withdrew from the drudgery of manual labour as a mason, having received an appointment in the Commercial Bank at Cromarty. In this situation he continued until called to Edinburgh to edit the *Witness* newspaper, a journal which the leading members of what was known as the evangelist section of the Church of Scotland were about to establish. The ability displayed by Mr. Miller as editor of the *Witness* is well known. The influence he exerted on ecclesiastical and educational events in Scotland was of no common order. His paper speedily attained a commanding circulation, and it is with some little feeling of pardonable pride, that in his autobiographical memoir the self-educated editor records the fact that the *Witness* was read by a greater proportion of college bachelors than probably any other Scottish journal. It was in 1840 that Hugh Miller's name first began to be known beyond his native land. At a meeting of the British Association for the advancement of Science held that year in Glasgow, Sir Roderick, then Mr. Murchison, ever ready to draw attention to rising merit, gave an account of the striking discoveries recently made by Mr. Miller in the old red sandstone of Scotland. Agassiz, who was present, pointed out the peculiarities and importance of these discoveries, associating the name of the modest journalist with the wonderful fossil now known as the *Pterichthys Milleri*, specimens of which were then under the notice of the section. Dr. Buckland following Agassiz, said he had never been so much astonished in his life by the powers of any man as he had been by the geologic descriptions of Mr. Miller. He described the objects with a felicity which made him ashamed of the comparative meanness and poverty of his own descriptions in the 'Bridgewater Treatise' which had cost him hours and days of labor. The publication of the 'Old Red Sandstone' with the details of the author's discoveries and research, more than justified all the anticipations that had been formed. The 'Old Red Sandstone' was followed, in 1847, by 'First Impressions of England and its People,' the result of a tour made during the previous year, and suggested to him, we believe by his partner as a fitting theme on which might contribute a few interesting papers to the *Witness*. Parts of this work abound in the fine descriptive writing to be found within the compass of the English language. 'Footprints of the Creator,' written in reply to that fascinating and highly popular work 'Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation' still further extended his scientific fame, exhibiting its author as one not merely possessing in a high degree the purely scientific faculty, but as uniting to the most rigid scientific precision that love of theological and metaphysical disquisition which distinguish the mental philosopher and theologian. His latest work, 'The Testimony of the Rocks,' is written in the same spirit and with the same aim as the 'Footprints of the Creator' and has met a most unprecedented circulation. The sad circumstances of his death no doubt contributing to deepen the interest of this his late

labour. For some years previous to his decease, it was apparent that in Mr. Miller the vital forces had been sadly overwrought. The immense literary labours he had undergone had relaxed the muscular energy of his powerful frame, and it was not difficult to detect even by his gait that the editor of the *Witness* had become the prey of those diseases which seem the heritage of the man of genius, just as surely as the gout seems the heritage of the high liver. Having conquered for himself a position, gained a most honourable competency, known as the ablest literary defender of ecclesiastical opinions dear to a large section of Scotchmen, and having earned a European reputation as the most eloquent expositor of the truths of geological science, it might have been anticipated that his sun which had hitherto shone with so lustrous a light, would yet for years to come have culminated in the horizon of human thought. But it was not to be; and in the mysterious dispensations of providence it came to pass that he, whom so many hearts so warmly loved and whose dying eyes so many thousands of his countrymen would have felt honoured to have closed, perished silent and alone. On the evening of the 23d December, though in a state when all literary work should have been forgone, Mr. Miller corrected the last proofs of 'The Testimony of the Rocks.' In the morning, that noble heart which erewhile heaved with such generous emotion, was found torn by bullets and shattered by a revolver. In a paroxysm of insanity he had done the fatal deed. Thus gloomily perished this self-taught genius, the greatest man after Scott and Burns Scotland has produced. A collected edition of Mr. Miller's works is now being published by the Messrs. Constable, which will, we believe, include selections from his contributions, literary, ecclesiastical, and political, to the *Witness* newspaper.

MITFORD, MARY RUSSELL, was born on the 16th of December, 1786, at Alresford in Hampshire. Her father was a physician, a man of good family, and related by the marriage of a niece to the ducal house of Atholl; her mother was the daughter of a clergyman in Hants.—The student of literature might gain an instructive lesson in the art of idealizing, if he were here to institute a double comparison. The materials for it would be furnished, on the one hand, by some of the pictures which Miss Mitford has painted in her prose works; and, on the other, by the originals of the objects as they really existed, or even as they were described by the author when she ventured on disclosing a part of the truth. Dr. Mitford, if we take him even as his daughter is compelled to describe him in her autobiographical memoirs, would offer a striking contrast to the ever wise and amiable father of the half-imaginary groups: a contrast yet more melancholy would be found to separate the rural ease, and plenty, and happiness, depicted and hinted at in 'Our Village,' from the struggles and anxieties, the alternations of prosperity and distress, which made up the real history of the family. Dr. Mitford may have been, and probably was, a pleasant person in companionship; but, even from the facts reluctantly communicated by his daughter, he must be pronounced to have been, in the extreme, thoughtless, extravagant, and selfish. He received a large fortune with his wife; and

he appears to have had, more than once in his life, a good professional practice. Other sums of money likewise came into his hands—the largest item being £20,000, gained in a lottery, by a ticket which, at a time of pressing difficulty, he had insisted on purchasing for his daughter, then a little girl. One supply after another disappeared nearly as fast as it was obtained; the family migrated from place to place, shifting painfully between opulence and poverty; and at length the daughter had to support, first her father, and afterwards herself, by the hard earnings of literary labour. In 1842, when Dr. Mitford died, a subscription was raised by the friends of the family; and soon afterwards Miss Mitford received a pension from the government.—In early life Miss Mitford's literary inclinations leant decidedly towards poetry and the drama. Her first publications were three volumes of poems, 'perpetrated,' to use her own good-humoured phrase, 'in less than two years,' and all published in 1806. Two of them were poetical narratives: 'Blanche, a Spanish Story;' and 'Christina, the Maid of the South Seas.' They were followed, in 1812, by 'Wellington Hall, a Poem,' which described a coursing-match, and showed the predilection for greyhounds with which the readers of her prose works have been made so familiar. Her love for dramatic poetry and acting, nourished in her childhood by a governess, whom she describes pleasingly, and strengthened, as she tells us, by her presence at performances of classical plays in Dr. Valpy's school at Reading, was allowed full scope for some years of her life. If her tragedies have not kept possession of the stage, this is no more than must be said of other poets of our age who are more celebrated. 'Julian' (1823) is really a fine drama for the closet; 'Foscari' (1826) is not much inferior; and 'Rienzi' (1828) was, for a time, very successful in the theatre. 'Charles I.' was refused a chance,—by the silly scruples which were the rule of action for George Colman, the licenser: the oriental opera of 'Sadak and Kalasrade' failed, but perhaps through the music; and several other plays, with fragmentary dramatic scenes, may be read in a collected edition.—Long, however, before the appearance of *Rienzi*, Miss Mitford had, fortunately (in the end) for her own fame, been compelled to step aside into other paths. In her own brave words, 'the pressing necessity of earning money, and the uncertainties and delays of the drama at moments when disappointment or delay weighed upon me like a sin, made it a duty to turn away from the lofty steep of tragic poetry, to the everyday path of Village Stories.' The vein thus happily struck by Miss Mitford, presented itself to her in an extensive and various course of contribution to magazines and annuals. The earliest of her rural sketches were refused admission into the 'New Monthly Magazine,' during Thomas Campbell's nominal editorship. They first appeared, in 1819, in no more distinguished a vehicle than 'The Lady's Magazine.' They formed afterwards the first portion of 'Our Village;' and the series was completed in five volumes in 1832. The town of Reading, near which the author lived for many of the latest years of her life, was the original of another series, 'Belford Regis,' published in 1835. A good many other stories and sketches of the

same sort are scattered through periodicals; and a few have been collected. Miss Mitford's prose pieces are wearisome to many readers, and must be so to all who crave strong excitement. They have, indeed, two sources of weakness: the lingering fondness and endless repetition with which she dilates on inanimate objects and groups; the constancy (an odd feature in a practised writer of tragedies) with which she shuns and keeps back everything that is painful or even deeply pathetic. But her descriptions have both great truth, and, for lovers of nature of a certain kind, lively interest; and over every character and incident she throws a semi-transparent veil of cheerfulness, which irradiates her pages as if with a continual flood of sunshine. It would be a curious thing to know how far she was indebted to reality, for the amiabilities, and generousities, and felicities of her personages; or how far she practised, on any or all of her originals out-of-doors, the process of beautifying which we know her to have applied to her own fireside and its occupants.—In 1852 appeared, in three volumes, Miss Mitford's 'Recollections of a Literary Life; or, Books, Places, and People.' The work contains very few personal details; but it is a remarkably pleasant series of extracts, chiefly poetical, and of light criticism, almost always laudatory, especially of her own friends. Particulars of her life were prefixed by her more fully to the two volumes of her collected dramas in 1854. In the same year, too, were published her last works, 'Atherton, and other Tales.' In her 'Recollections' she had described, with a half-comic pathos, the miseries of an invalid, compelled to quit an old and favourite, but decaying abode. In her new house, Swallowfield Cottage, not far from the former, and, like it, near Reading, she spent her last days, in the cheerful contentment natural to her character, and with all the happiness that could be made for her by many and distinguished friends. She died there on the 10th of January, 1855. [W.S.]

MITZKIEVITCH, ADAM, a Polish poet, formerly professor of the Slavonic language and literature in the college of France. Died at Constantinople, 1855.

MOLE, LOUIS MATHIEU, Count, the celebrated French statesman, was descended from the old noblesse of that country, and was a youth when his father was beheaded in the reign of terror. Inheriting the talent which had rendered his ancestors illustrious, he had therefore to make his way under very different circumstances, and at the age of twenty-five published a work, 'Essai de Morale et de Politique,' which attracted the attention of Napoleon, who appointed him, together with MM. Portalis, jun., and Pasquier, one of his *Maitre des Requêtes*,—by which may be understood the functions of a law officer attached to the Council of State, somewhat resembling those of our masters in the Court of Chancery. In this character he was appointed, together with his colleagues, one of Napoleon's commissioners in the Grand Sanhedrim of the Jews which was convened in Paris in 1806, with the ultimate object, probably, of their restoration to Palestine, but with the preliminary view of inducing them to enter the army. After this M. Molé was made Prefect of Dijon, and while holding this appointment wrote the life of his great

ancestor Mathieu Molé, who was president of the parliament of Paris during the wars of the Fronde: his subsequent honours under the empire were those of *Conseiller d'Etat* and *Director-General des Ponts et Chaussées*, with the title of Count,—supreme judge and minister of justice after the campaign of 1812, and president of the Council of Regency when Napoleon took the field in person again. In this character he remained faithful to the Empress Marie Louise, till released from his duty by the recommendation of Napoleon himself, and was then forced on Louis XVIII., who could not tolerate the renegade nobility, by Talleyrand; nevertheless, he became one of Napoleon's peers during the hundred days, and at the same time resumed his old functions of *Director-General des Ponts et Chaussées*, which he continued to exercise under the second restoration. In this period of his career M. Molé acted with the opposition against Polignac, and was of course a foremost man when Louis Philippe became king, who immediately appointed him foreign minister, and at a later period prime minister. The brilliancy of his reputation was now greatly enhanced by the ability with which he sustained himself against the attacks of MM. Thiers and Guizot; and as this is the most fitting place to speak of his general character, we may describe him concisely in the words of Lamartine—'a man of political temperament, of ability for a crisis, agreeable to the Court, honoured by conservatives, and loved by the superior bourgeoisie; one of those national aristocrats whose character accords with their birth, and whose native superiority wins for them honour and affection even from the most zealous democracy.'—(*Rev.* o. 1848.) Like several other of the chief statesmen of France, he made what effort he could to save the monarchy in 1848, and those failing, he afterwards lived almost retired, saving that he appeared once more as auditor to the Council of State during the Presidency of Louis Napoleon. His last hopes, it is believed, were fixed on the restoration of Henry V. Count Molé died suddenly of apoplexy, Nov. 24, 1855. [E.R.]

MOLESWORTH, SIR WILLIAM, justly characterized as the liberator and regenerator of our colonial empire, was born in London, 1810. He was descended from an ancient family, in whose ranks have been numbered colonial governors, courtiers, and naval officers, the barons of Pencarow, since the time of Elizabeth. Sir William became baronet at the age of thirteen by the death of his father, and was just rising to his majority at the period of the reform agitation, in which cause he made his maiden speech at a county meeting in 1831, having recently returned from his travels on the continent. In 1832, he was returned with Mr. Trelawney as M.P. for the eastern division of Cornwall, and kept his seat till 1837, when his local influence failed to make head against the conservative feeling that prevailed: the same year, however, he was returned for Leeds in conjunction with Mr. Edward Baines. In 1841, foreseeing the defeat of the liberal interest, Sir W. Molesworth declined the contest, and, retiring a while from the bustle of political life, he girded himself, by hard political study, for future action. Southwark, in fine, had the honour of sending him to parliament in 1847,

and the same constituents have twice re-elected him,—first, in 1853, when he became first commissioner of public works; and again, on his recent appointment as secretary of state for the colonies. The laborious zeal in one great cause, the political talents, and the persevering singleness of purpose by which Sir William Molesworth at length attained this eminence, gave high promise of his administrative abilities in office; but he had scarcely time to realize his position when he was surprised by death, October 22, 1855. His early loss will be long and deeply lamented,—and by none so much as our expectant fellow-subjects in the colonies. Order and constructive ability, combined with integrity, independence, and unflinching perseverance in the investigation of difficulties, are rare political qualities, and the less brilliant some of the practical talents may be which go to make up such a character, the more unselfishness we may claim for their exercise. Another kind of tribute is still due to his memory. Sir William Molesworth is only recognized in one-half his character as a politician or statesman: he was also the cultivated philosopher and man of letters. In 1839, he commenced publishing at his own cost, and has since completed, the works of Hobbes, in a beautiful library edition, English and Latin; he has also left in MSS. the materials, far advanced towards completion, for a life of that philosopher. [E.R.]

MONTGOMERY, JAMES, the last survivor but one, and a worthy member, though not among the reatest, of the great company of poets who glorified the first generation of our century, has recently gone to his rest, full of years, and of the honour that belongs to good men.—He was born at Irvine in Ayrshire, on the 4th of November, 1771. His parents, who were of the sect of Moravians, emigrated in his boyhood on a missionary enterprise to the West Indies, where both of them died. Their son was left for education in a seminary of the Brethren at Fulneck, in Yorkshire; and there he spent ten years of his early youth. Much of the plaintive and devotional sweetness which breathes through his poems may be attributed to the influence of the Moravian spirit; but the Moravian rules were far from being directly favourable to the cultivation of those literary and poetical tastes, which were early developed in his mind, and had to be indulged by stealth when yielded to at all. His superiors wisely yielded to his reluctance to the ministry, for which they had designed him; but no better place could be found for him than one behind the counter of a miscellaneous shop. Thence, after a year's servitude, he eloped, his possessions consisting of three shillings and sixpence, and a volume of manuscript poems. Starved out before being able to reach the great mart of letters, he took another place of the same sort as before, writing to his preceding master for a character, and (to the credit of both parties) receiving one, with an invitation to return.

A few months afterwards he found his way to London; and, although he failed to gain a publisher for his poems, he obtained a place for himself as shopman to a bookseller in Paternoster Row. Soon he returned to Yorkshire, and, in 1782, entered the employment of Mr. Gale, of Sheffield, a bookseller, who was also proprietor of a newspaper,

then called the *Sheffield Register*. Montgomery began to write for the newspaper; and when, its politics being too liberal for the age, Gale found it convenient to quit England, his young assistant took the editorship. He re-named the print the *Sheffield Iris*, a name which in more recent times he made so respectable and so respected. In the meantime, however, troubles came over him. Although his writings are believed to have been exceedingly moderate in tone, and are very unlikely, from his character and disposition, to have been otherwise, yet the jealous government of the day prosecuted and punished him twice in the course of twelve months. In January, 1795, for having printed (not written) a song on the fall of the Bastille, he was sentenced to imprisonment for three months, and fined twenty pounds; in January, 1796, his sentence was a fine of thirty pounds, with imprisonment for six months, for having offended, by an account of a riot in the streets, a zealous volunteer officer, who was also a magistrate. These events gave birth to a short series of poems: 'Prison Amusements, written during nine months of imprisonment in the castle of York'.—Montgomery's larger poems soon began to appear: 'The Wanderer in Switzerland,' in 1806; 'The West Indies,' in 1809; and 'The World Before the Flood,' in 1812. A second series of the same class was formed by 'Greenland,' published in 1819; and 'The Pelican Island,' in 1828. A good many of his early essays in the *Iris* are said to have been collected and reprinted; and within the last thirty years have appeared his 'Prose by a Poet,' and 'Lectures on Poetry and Literature.' His prose writings, however, are of small account; nor have his more ambitious works, in verse, vitality or substance enough to float them down the stream of time. His name is preserved, and made dear to the lovers of poetry, inspired at once (a rare union) by genius and by devotion, through his minor poems of a lyrical and reflective kind. Such pieces as 'The Grave,' and 'The Common Lot,' are familiar to every one who loves poetry of a religious cast. His poetical works were collected into four volumes in 1841, and into one volume in 1850; and, in 1853, he published 'Original Hymns, for Public, Private, and Social Devotion.'—His retirement from the editorship of the *Iris* took place in 1840; and the newspaper did not long survive the loss. For the last few years of his life he possessed a government pension. He died at his house in Sheffield, April 30, 1854. [W.S.]

MONTGOMERY, ROBERT, author of the 'Omnipresence of the Deity' and other well known works, died at the beginning of December, 1855. Mr. Montgomery was educated at Oxford, and ordained about the year 1835. He was some time minister of St. Jude's episcopal chapel at Glasgow, but the last years of his life he rented Percy street chapel in the metropolis, where his eloquence in the pulpit and his amiable private character made him highly popular.

MOORE, LIEUT.-COL. WILLOUGHBY, an aged officer memorable for the noble performance of his duty on board the transport ship *Europa*, which was destroyed by fire on the night of May 31, 1854, being then on her voyage to the East, and about 200 miles from Plymouth. He remained on board the burning vessel to the last, making the

best arrangements in his power for removing the men (a detachment of the 6th dragoons), and is stated to have been at length driven into the mizen chains by the violence of the flames and to have there perished.

MOORE, MRS. WILLOUGHBY, lady superintendent of the officers' hospital at Scutari, died at her post of duty, Nov., 1855.

MORGAN, JOHN MINTER, a well-known philanthropist, author of a project for a self-supporting village, was born in 1783. His father was a wholesale stationer in the metropolis, and at his death left Mr. Morgan in possession of an ample fortune. Naturally benevolent, and desirous of active occupation, his attention was arrested by the projects of Robert Owen, on which he published his comments in a pamphlet, 1819. The year following he published his famous little work entitled 'The Revolt of the Bees;' and thenceforth, by poems, lectures, or addresses, seizing with avidity on every opportunity presented by circumstances, he sought to obtain a hearing for his plans. The essential point in which he differed from Mr. Owen was in the recognition of religious principles as the basis of his calculations. In 1842 he petitioned parliament for an inquiry into his project, entitled the 'Church of England Agricultural Self-Supporting Institute;' and, besides addressing large public meetings on the subject, he promulgated his views by the press in his 'Christian Commonwealth.' His plan was received with some favour in Germany, where an opportunity existed for comparing it with the Moravian establishments, and in this country it was viewed with favour by a scattered few of the clergy. Competition was the great evil it proposed to extinguish, and therewith much of the misery that afflicts society; but the difficulty of raising a sufficient capital (£40,000 was the sum proposed), no less than the prejudices of society, and perhaps the formality that characterized Mr. Morgan's plan, ever prevented the establishment of a model institute. The projector sought what consolation he could in the hope of a better future, and published, in 1850, a series of works bearing on the renovation and progress of society, called 'The Phoenix Library,' 13 vols., 12mo; this series included the productions of his own pen, and, of course, 'The Revolt of the Bees.' Mr. Morgan died at his residence in Stratton street, Piccadilly, December 26, 1854, shortly after establishing an institution on Ham Common, called 'The National Orphan House.' [E.R.]

N

NACHIMOFF, ADMIRAL, well known as the commander of the Russian fleet when the Turkish ships were destroyed at Sinope, in Nov., 1853. Killed at Sebastopol, July, 1855.

NAPIER, SIR GEORGE THOMAS, a younger brother of the hero of Scinde, General Sir Charles James Napier, born at Whitehall, 1784, died at Geneva, September, 1855. He was in the chief actions of the Peninsula, and at the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo he lost his right arm. From 1837 to 1844 he served his country as governor of the Cape of Good Hope, since which he passed

most of his time abroad. The offer of his services in the Crimean war was declined.

NEWPORT, GEORGE, a distinguished physiologist and naturalist, born at Canterbury, 1803; died in London, 1854. Mr. Newport is a good example of the benefits arising from the institution of those societies for the cultivation of literature and science, which are now so general throughout the country. Engaged as a youth in a humble business, he luckily had his mind directed to scientific pursuits through the influence of the literary society established in his native town. His taste led him to anatomical and physiological investigations, and was the means of inducing him to study medicine. This profession led him to follow still further these particular branches of study, and to the prosecution of them he ultimately devoted his whole time and attention. His numerous memoirs in the Transactions of the Linnæan and Royal Societies, and in various scientific journals of the day, established his fame as an original and acute observer, procured for him twice the Royal medal of the Royal Society, caused him to be elected President of the Entomological Society, and obtained for him from the Crown a pension of £100 per annum. His last labours were a course of patient investigations and experiments to show the changes undergone in the ovum of the frog during its development; and it was to his zeal in prosecuting these researches that he owed his death. Engaged in obtaining a supply of frogs in the marshes near London, he contracted a fever which cut him off in his fifty-first year. [W.B.]

NICHOLAS, late Emperor of Russia, brother of his predecessor, Alexander, was born in 1796 and died suddenly, of paralysis of the lungs, soon after midnight, between March 1st and 2d, 1855. The career of Nicholas is one of the most remarkable in the annals of royalty, and his character on which would have stood out grandly in other ages. Previous to his accession, the name of the Emperor Nicholas hardly belongs to history, but the first events of his reign stamped his character, and served, perhaps, to decide his policy once for all towards his own subjects. The death of Alexander, Nov. 30, 1825, proved the signal for a wide spread revolt, which menaced the throne and the existing institutions of the country; for at its head were many of the officers who had marched in Germany with the Russian army in 1812, and there became acquainted with the theories of the republican and constitutional government. The conspiracy was general, extending from St. Petersburg to Kief; and, in the capital, the populace were joined by the guards, under pretence of supporting Prince Constantine, who had long before, definitively resigned the crown in favour of his brother. On this occasion the young sovereign displayed the chivalry of his character, and as much by his personal daring as the terrible use he made of his cannon in the streets of Petersburg, awed his rebellious subjects into obedience. His coronation was celebrated with unusual pomp, Sept. 3, 1826, at which time the affairs of Greece occupied the attention of the Western powers, and made manifest the ambition and the secret designs of the Russian government: for the present, however, a settlement was effected by the treaty of London, concluded July 6, 1827, between England, France

and Russia. In the meantime, war had broken out between Russia and Persia, in which, by the victorious arms of Paskievitch the Russian frontier was advanced to the Arras (*Araxes*), as admitted in the articles of peace signed at Turcomanchai, Feb., 1828. Thus another province was added to the Russian empire, besides which, and contrary to stipulation, she retained Talish and Moghan beyond the Arras, as a means of easier entrance into the Persian dominions. On the 4th of the succeeding April, war was formally declared against Turkey, for alleged violations of the treaty of Bucharest concluded sixteen years before, and an army of 115,000 men crossed the Pruth: the sacrifice of life on both sides was very great, but Turkey was the sufferer in her possessions, and was compelled to conclude the treaty of Adrianople, Sept. 14, 1829, which handed over to Russia the Circassian coast of the Black Sea, and was even stigmatized by Lord Aberdeen for its duplicity. The interest of these events to Western Europe was soon, however, absorbed in the greater peril created by the French Revolution of 1830, and the Czar himself was immediately occupied with the last desperate struggle of the Poles, which lasted from Nov., 1830, to Oct. 5, 1831, when the wreck of the patriot army surrendered to Rudiger and Paskievitch. This cruel and decisive conflict had hardly been terminated, when the revolt of the Pasha of Egypt against the Grand Sultan afforded the emperor an excuse for sending an expedition to the Bosphorus; at which opportunity he extorted from the Porte the clandestine treaty of Unkiar Skelessi, dated July 8, 1832, the effect of which was to close the Dardanelles against the fleets of Europe, in a word, to place Constantinople by her own act, at the mercy of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea. This event was followed by political complications of no ordinary difficulty, which, in 1840, had nearly produced a war between England and France, and led to our military operations in Syria, where the further advance of Mehemet Ali was checked by the operations of Sir Robert Stopford and Commodore Napier. The succeeding years, till 1848, were not marked by any event that we need notice in this summary, but the intrigues of the Russian government are supposed by many to have secretly fomented the convulsions of that year, and there is historical evidence, that the Czar, whatever his apparent moderation, was ever watchful of his opportunity to crush the free institutions of the West, or, as he latterly expressed it, to 'put a stop to the materialism of England.' The opportunity for a first advance was created by the peril of the Austrian government, and in July, 1848, the Russian troops were marched into Hungary in support of the house of Hapsburg, where Bem and Dembinski at the head of 20,000 Poles had joined the Magyars: the Hungarians, it is well known, were eventually defeated by the surrender of Georgey to the Russian General Rudiger, on the 11th of August, and the immediate gain of the Czar was the fall of a constitutional government, which had been perilous in close proximity with his dominions. The events of the late war are too familiar to require an extended notice, but it may be mentioned that the quarrel originated, substantially, in the assertion, by Russia, of a right

to the protectorate of the Greek Church throughout the dominions of the Sultan; in support of which, part of the Russian army was ordered towards Moldavia, at the latter end of 1852. Two divisions actually crossed the Pruth at the beginning of July, 1853, the interim having been occupied by the mission of Prince Menschikoff to Constantinople, and the naval demonstrations on the part of England and France in Besika Bay. The subsequent occurrences to the death of Nicholas, are inscribed in the annals of our country in pages which can never be pronounced inglorious, whatever faults of administration, and want of leading ability, may, at the same time, have been brought to light. The sudden death of the Czar, as he stood upright in his pride, serves to mark the character of the man, whose passions could sear his brain at the same moment that he preserved his unrelenting aspect, and moved among his courtiers and subjects with the haughty bearing of a demi-god, or a hero of the ancient world. The time, however, has not yet arrived to estimate his character fairly, and it must be conceded that selfishness of a merely personal nature formed no part of it. His temper and policy were alike imperial, and all his designs tended to the advancement of the glory of his country, and the improvement of his people,—so far, at least, as such designs are compatible with the absolute manner of government. [E.R.]

NICHOLSON, GEORGE, a clergyman and theological writer, died 1819.

NICKLE, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ROBERT, an old Peninsular officer, late commander of the forces at Melbourne, memorable for his services at Ballarat, 1785-1855.

NIXON, SAMUEL, a sculptor of London, whose principal works are 'The Four Seasons' in Goldsmith's Hall, 1803-1854.

NOLAN, LEWIS EDWARD, captain in the 15th hussars, killed in the famous cavalry charge at Balaklava, was the son of the late Major Nolan, some time vice-consul at Milan. He obtained his first commission in the army of Austria, but entered the service of his country in 1839 as ensign in the 4th foot. He was a man of varied accomplishments, skilled in many languages, Eastern and European, besides being a matchless cavalier and swordsman. In 1853 he published a work on the 'Organization, Drill, and Manœuvres of Cavalry Corps,' having first visited the principal military posts in Russia, besides other parts of Northern Europe. The fatal mistake under which the light cavalry were ordered to charge the Russian guns has been amply discussed in the public journals. Captain Nolan was killed by the first shot as he rode in advance of his men. [E.R.]

NORBURY, LORD. See TOLER.

O

O'CONNELL, MAURICE, eldest son of the celebrated Daniel O'Connell. He was called to the Irish bar in 1827, and became member for Clare in 1831 on the nomination of his father, after which he was seldom without a seat in parliament. Died in June, 1853.

O'CONNOR, FEARGUS, the chartist leader, was born in 1796, at Dargan Castle, county Meath. He was known in 1832 as one of the supporters of O'Connell, and obtained a seat in the first reformed parliament for the county of Cork. At the general election of 1835, he was elected for Cork a second time, but was unseated on the petition of Mr. Longfield: in the same year he contested, unsuccessfully, the borough of Oldham. From that period till 1847, though he was once or twice a candidate, he did not go to the poll, but he was then returned by the chartists of Nottingham, and was still member in 1852, when his mental aberration became manifest. At the time of his greatest influence, Mr. O'Connor was proprietor and editor of the *Northern Star*, a weekly journal devoted to the political interests of the working classes. It was under the direction of this journal that the movement was set afoot which resulted in the famous petition for the charter, and the gathering in London of a large body of the working classes, April 10, 1848. Though since made a subject of ridicule, there was so little sense of security in the public mind at the time, that a large provision was made for the defence of the government and the capital by the duke of Wellington; the people, however, dispersed quietly under the honest advice of their leader, and the petition was wisely abandoned when it was discovered that the mass of signatures was vitiated, by many that were either false or ridiculous. The political career of Mr. O'Connor was now at an end, and the total failure of his land scheme, followed by the unmerited disgrace and calumny to which he was subject, seem to have overturned the balance of his reason. His insubordination in the House led to his committal by the speaker during the session of 1852, and he was finally consigned to the care of Dr. Tuke of Chiswick, where he died, Aug. 30, 1855. Mr. O'Connor, like many of his countrymen, was a man of violent passions, but thoroughly honest in his intentions, and so far from mercenary that his devotion to the cause he espoused left him a beggar. The remnant of his followers expressed their sense of his disinterestedness in the motto displayed at his funeral, 'He lived and died for us.' [E.R.]

OCTAVIUS. See **AUGUSTUS**.

OLAUS, MAGNUS, an archbishop of Upsala who lived during the first half of the 16th century. He is known throughout Europe as a legendary writer, his stories of Lycanthropy, of Mermen, and similar marvels being frequently cited. An English version of his work was published in 1658.

OMMANEY, SIR JOHN ACKWORTH, K.C.B., rear-admiral of the Red, was born 1783, and died on 8th July, 1855, at his seat, Warblington House, Havant, Hants.

O'NEILL, JOHN BRUCE RICHARD, third viscount and baron, memorable as the last of the hereditary chiefs of Ulster, 1780-1855.

O'REILLY, THE HON. DOWELL, for nearly a quarter of a century attorney-general of Jamaica, and president of the legislative council there, was born in 1795; died at his residence, St. Andrew's, Kingston, Jamaica, in October, 1855.

ORMOND, JOHN BUTLER, second marquis of, distinguished for his contributions to the *Belles Lettres*, born in Dublin, 1808; died suddenly while bathing, 1854.

OXLEE, JOHN, a learned divine, remarkable for his industry and great literary capacity, born in Cleveland 1779, died 1854. He was master of 120 languages or dialects. His principal work is entitled 'The Christian Doctrines of the Trinity and Incarnation.'

P

PACIFICO, DON, well known for his claims upon the Greek government, which had well nigh provoked a war, died in London at an advanced age, 1854.

PAGET, LORD. See **ANGLESEY**.

PAILLET, M., a distinguished French barrister and member of the assembly, died 1855.

PAPWORTH, GEORGE, distinguished as an architect and engineer, 1801-1855.

PARK, PATRICK, a sculptor, died 1855.

PARKER, VICE-ADMIRAL HYDE, was the son of admiral Sir Hyde Parker, who died in 1807, and grandson of vice-admiral Sir Hyde Parker, who was lost in the *Cato* in 1782. He first entered upon active service in the navy in 1799, and attained the rank of post-captain after the expedition to Copenhagen in 1807. Since the peace he served some years on the Mediterranean station, and in 1845 commanded an experimental squadron. In 1852 he attained the rank of vice-admiral, and took office as one of the lords commissioners of the admiralty, under the duke of Northumberland; died 1854.

PARKER, CAPTAIN HYDE, son of the preceding, was born 1825, and obtained his first commission April 5, 1844. Two years subsequently he joined the *Constance*, 50, Captain Sir Baldwin Walker, and in 1847 obtained the rank of commander. He was entrusted with an important command as captain of the *Firebrand* in the Black Sea fleet, and exhibited the highest qualities of the seaman. The squadron blockading the Danube was under his orders, and in a short period the military stations and batteries which had been the chief impediments to the free navigation of the river were destroyed. In a fortnight after these achievements, Captain Parker entered the river with a boat expedition, his object being to reconnoitre a battery commanding the quarantine ground. The pinnace in advance grounded, and a destructive fire was poured upon the boats. At this moment our young hero resolved to storm the forts; and advancing at the head of his men, he received a ball in the heart, and fell dead in the arms of his coxswain. The correspondent of the *Morning Herald* thus alludes to his noble end, and sums up his character:—"Belonging to a family long distinguished in our naval annals, Captain Hyde Parker gave promise of equalling any of his race in services to his country. On receiving the news of his death, "Any one but him!" was the universal cry throughout the combined fleet. "I have no one left like him!" said our sorrowing admiral. The undaunted courage he had shown, added to his consummate ability, had already won for him a name which will not readily be forgotten. He was indeed no common man. We lament that there has passed from among us that genius which grasped instinctively questions which required from

others months of study—that strange fascination of manner which made all who came into contact with him love and yet respect him—that active intellect at home on every subject—that generous spirit far more careful for others' welfare than his own—that mind, so continually occupied in his country's service. Such was one who may perhaps be the last of his famous name. There gathered round to grace that funeral train the men of almost every nation; the strong sons of his own land—the brave children of our loved and noble ally—the dark Italians—all mingled, in martial pomp, with the troops of the Moslem, who then, for the first time, saw how France and England honour their warriors dead. But one feeling animated all, from the ambassadors and representatives of the four great nations who bore his pall, down to the Turks and Greeks who, moved far beyond their wont, gathered round us in sympathizing crowds. Even their women cast aside their wonted reserve for the moment; the tear was dropped over the fallen stranger who was to rest so far from his own land; from many a lip we heard the low murmur, “Kardesh, kardesh,” “Brothers, brothers.” His body was interred in the English cemetery at Pera. It may be interesting to add that the fort against which he was gallantly advancing when he received his death-wound, was soon after in possession of his men, led by Captain Powell. [E.R.]

PARMA, FERDINAND CHARLES DE BOURBON, duke of Parma, born 1823, was the son of Charles II. and the Princess Theresa of Sardinia, daughter of King Victor Emmanuel. His father became duke of Parma on the death of Marie Louise, the widow of Napoleon, in 1847, and abdicated in favour of his son, who assumed the title of Charles III. March 14, 1849. He was assassinated March 26, 1854, and his widow became regent during the minority of her son.

PARRY, SIR WILLIAM EDWARD, rear-admiral of the White, was born at Bath, where his father was in practice as a physician, 1790. In 1803 he entered the navy as volunteer on board the *Ville de Paris*, 110, and in 1810 was commissioned as lieutenant. His first acquaintance with the northern seas was in the ordinary service, affording protection to the Spitzbergen whale fishery, and collecting observations towards the improvement of the admiralty charts. From 1813 to 1817 he was engaged in active service on the North American station, and at the close of that period was soliciting for employment in African discovery. At this time, however, the Royal Society had memorialized the government to prosecute certain discoveries in the arctic regions, and as Parry had expressed himself equally ‘ready for hot or cold,’ he sailed for the north with Captain Buchan in May, 1819. This expedition returned in November, 1820, and Lieutenant Parry was soon after rewarded with the rank of commander. Three other expeditions in the arctic seas were undertaken by him as captain of the *Hecla*; the first extending over the years 1821 to 1823; the second from 1824 to 1828, reckoning the whole period till the *Hecla* returned to England,—her companion, the *Fury*, Captain Hoppner, having been wrecked; the third, completed in 1827, in which, defiant of every risk, he advanced to the highest latitude ever reached, 82° 45'. Cap-

tain Parry was now rewarded with the honour of knighthood, and shortly after went out to New South Wales as commissioner for managing the affairs of the Australian agricultural company,—an appointment which he retained till 1834. In 1835 he became assistant poor law commissioner in Norfolk, and in 1837 was employed by the admiralty to organize the packet service. Two other functions of his extend over several years,—that of hydrographer to the admiralty from 1823 to 1829; and that of comptroller of the steam department of the navy from 1837 to 1846. In 1853 he was appointed lieutenant-governor of Greenwich hospital, shortly after his promotion as rear-admiral of the Blue. Died in July, 1855. Sir Edward Parry is the author of a small work, entitled ‘Thoughts on the Parental Character of God,’ besides narratives of his voyages. [E.R.]

PASCO, JOHN, rear-admiral, memorable as having performed the duty of signal officer at the battle of Trafalgar, when Nelson gave the order, ‘England expects every man to do his duty;’ 1776-1854.

PAUL, HAMILTON, a Scotch journalist, known as the college friend and companion of Campbell, editor of an edition of Burns, 1774-1854.

PEPE, GUGLIELMO, a native of Calabria, well known as a general of the Neapolitan army, and a leader of the revolutionary party in Italy, was born in 1788, and first entered the army when Murat was king of Naples. He continued in the service after the restoration of the Bourbons, and was exiled for his share in the revolutionary movements of 1820-21. In 1848 he returned to his country, and was appointed commander-in-chief of the army sent to central Italy against the Austrians. At Bologna he was ordered to return, but instead of doing so he repaired to Venice, and served as commandant till the surrender of the city in 1849. Died near Turin, Aug., 1855.

PEREIRA, JONATHAN, an eminent physician, distinguished in the metropolis as a lecturer on chemistry, botany, and the materia medica, died, in consequence of an accident, in his forty-ninth year, Jan., 1853. Dr. Pereira, by his labours on the materia medica, has the reputation of having developed what was practically a new science. His ‘Elements of Materia Medica’ was published in its improved form in 1839.

PHILLIPS, SAMUEL, well known as an essayist and journalist, was the son of a tradesman, and was born in 1815. Having failed in an endeavour to carry on his father's business, he devoted his time to literature, and appeared as the author of ‘Caleb Stukely,’ in 1842. Subsequently he wrote for the *Morning Herald*, and was appointed literary reviewer on the *Times*. Died 1854.

PONSONBY, LORD, a diplomatist, 1771-1855. **PORTSMOUTH, NEWTON FELLOWS**, fourth earl of, M.P. for Andover, 1772-1854.

POTTINGER, SIR HENRY, a distinguished English diplomatist, died 1856.

PRIULI, the surname of several Venetian doges. **LORENZO**, who reigned from 1556 to 1559. **JEROMINO**, brother and successor of the preceding, died 1567. **ANTONIO**, successor of Nicholas Donato in 1618. In his reign, that dangerous conspiracy was formed, of which St. Real has written the history; died 1623.

PROSSI, TOMMASO, one of the most disting. authors and poets of modern Italy, 1789-1854.

PUSEY, PHILIP, an eminent practical agriculturist, late editor of the 'Agricultural Society's Journal,' 1799-1855.

R

RADOWITZ, JOSEPH VON, a Prussian general and military writer, was born in 1797, and was descended from the lesser nobility of Hungary. He received his military education in France at the time Jerome Buonaparte was king of Westphalia, and commenced active service as an artillery officer in 1812. After the peace, he devoted himself to religious and mystical studies, and having enemies at court, passed some time in honourable banishment, but was recalled to Berlin in 1840, when a war with France was imminent. In the revolutionary year 1848 he retired from the Prussian service, and became a member of the national assembly of Frankfort, the eventualities of which forced him to Berlin in the character of the king's friend and minister. Died Dec. 25, 1854.

RAGLAN, LORD, late commander-in-chief of the British army in the Crimea, was born 1788, and was first known as Lord Fitzroy Somerset. His father was the fifth duke of Beaufort, his mother a daughter of Admiral Boscawen; he belonged to the highest class of the English aristocracy. Having entered the army at an early age, he was selected by the duke of Wellington to serve on his staff in 1807, and was accordingly under fire for the first time in the attack of the British upon the Danish troops, in the expedition to Copenhagen. He accompanied our great captain to the peninsula, being first appointed one of his aides-de-camp, and afterwards his military secretary. In the words of Lord Hardinge, 'during the whole period that the duke of Wellington was in the peninsula—with the exception, perhaps, of a short time when he was in England for the benefit of his health—Lord Fitzroy Somerset was at his right hand;' he was present in all the great actions of the peninsular campaign, and ever foremost in the field; at Badajoz, he was among the first to mount the breach, and it was to him that the governor delivered up his sword; at Busaco, he was slightly wounded, and at Waterloo he lost his right arm. His rank at this time was that of lieutenant-colonel in the 1st foot guards. His embassies and other minor services to the state, we pass over to mention that he held the office of military secretary, at the horse guards, for twenty-five years, being from 1827 to 1852,—the year in which he was appointed master-general of the ordnance, and raised to the House of Peers by the title of Lord Raglan. Events were now ripening, which, it is impossible to deny, have shed a fresh lustre on the name of the gallant Fitzroy Somerset. In February, 1854, he was appointed commander of the forces proceeding to the East, and in the month of May succeeded the marquis of Anglesey as colonel of the royal horse guards (blue). At the beginning of May, he arrived with Lord de Ros, and the principal officers of his staff, at Gallipoli. At the end of August, and beginning of September, the allied armies were embarked for the Crimea,

and at daybreak on the morning of September 19th the tents were struck, and the armies put in motion, with the view of securing the desired basis of operations, and opening a communication with the fleet. The first great battle was now fought, in which Lord Raglan displayed all the valour of his younger days; at the critical moment he dashed forward at the head of his staff, many of who fell around him, and having crossed the bridge of the Alma, obtained a point of view which enabled him to win the victory with a less sacrifice of life than would otherwise have been possible. At Balaklava, as usual, Lord Raglan and his staff were in advance of the troops—at one moment under command of the guns of Sebastopol, at another, in front of a sudden apparition of Russian infantry. The same personal devotion marked his conduct at Inkermann, for shot and shell were falling thick around him, when Colonel Gambier received his orders to bring up the two heavy guns (18 pounders), which aided so materially to decide the fate of the day. At one moment a shell exploded in the midst of the staff, killing or wounding many. After these hairbreadth escapes, it is singular to record the death of the veteran soldier from natural causes, and the more so, that he still held the post of danger and of duty at the last hour. On the 29th of June, 1855, eleven days after the unsuccessful attack upon the Redan and Malakoff, Lord Raglan breathed his last in perfect tranquillity; a short illness, aggravated by mental anxiety, being the only prelude of his fate. His remains were brought to England. [E.R.]

RATTEE, JAMES, distinguished for the beauty of his carvings, and other enrichments in the style of mediæval architecture, 1820-1855.

REHAUSEN, BARON DE, successor of Count Bjornstjerna as Swedish minister in London, 1802-1854.

RENOUARD, ANTOINE AUGUSTIN, an eminent French bibliographer, author of a valuable annotated catalogue of books—'Annales de l'Imprimerie des Aides,' 'Elemens de la Morale,' and other works, died in Paris, aged ninety-eight, 1854.

RHODES, JOSEPH, an artist and art teacher, who had sustained his reputation in Yorkshire for more than half a century, died 1855. His figures, landscapes, and flowers, afforded equal evidence of his skill in execution.

RIDDLE, EDWARD, a mathematician and astronomer, late head master of the Greenwich Hospital schools, author of astronomical and other professional works, 1788-1854.

RIGOLLOT, MARCEL JEROME, a French physician, distinguished also as a naturalist and antiquarian, 1786-1855.

ROBERTSON, PATRICK, Lord, a judge of the court of session, author of poems, 1794-1854.

ROGERS, P. H., a landscape painter, d. 1853.

ROGERS, REAR-ADMIRAL ROBERT HENLEY, born August, 1783, died 8th January, 1857.

ROGERS, SAMUEL, living to reach his ninety-third year, linked together in the history of English literature four successive generations. He witnessed in his old age the era of poetical interregnum, in which there is claimed for Tennyson the place of dictator: he had passed his own brightest days in the reigns of Scott, and Byron, and Wordsworth: his first volume had been printed in the

same year with the first volume of Burns: and he had even, in still earlier youth, looked up with awe to the critical throne of Samuel Johnson. Rogers was born at Stoke-Newington, near London, on the 30th of July, 1763. He was the son of a London banker, whose association with his fellow-dissenters made 'Watts' Hymns' to be the first poetical studies of the schoolboy; while his political activity may have aided in generating the poet's mildly Whiggish opinions. His life was, even for a literary man, singularly uneventful. He had neither difficulties to combat, nor misfortunes to suffer. He was accomplished, both through education, society, and foreign travel: he was always affluent, so far at least as to possess means more than sufficient for the luxurious life of a bachelor, who loved alike fashion, literature, and art; and all the days of his long life were spent in the pleasant employments of an amateur in letters and in painting and music, and of a friend or patron of literary men and artists.—His own literary productions showed, from beginning to end, a strongly imitative turn. They are the effusions of a man finely impressible by poetical ideas; decidedly not of one who could himself either create novel images, or strike out new channels of feeling. Some passages of his poems are very pleasing, seldom through any vigorous pictures than through some touch of emotion deeper than the usual vein. But even in such passages we feel ourselves to be listening to what is merely an echo. Yet it is curious and interesting to mark how, in period after period, the echo was caught from the present as well as from the past. One characteristic, however, of the English poetry of the eighteenth century, clung always to Rogers. His verses were elaborated, both for diction and for melody, with a care which scarcely any writer of our age has dreamt of, and which most of them have despised. His principal poems were polished and repolished for years before being thrown on the world; and while there was thus gained a remarkable sweetness both of phrase and of rhythm, the charm was but too often purchased by an augmentation of that natural feebleness, from which, perhaps, the writer could hardly in any circumstances have altogether escaped.—In 1786, Rogers published, with other poems, his 'Ode to Superstition.' In it the influence of Gray is strongly perceptible: and Goldsmith was as plainly the model for his most popular poem, 'The Pleasures of Memory,' which appeared in 1792. In 1798, in his 'Epistle to a Friend,' he had still received no teaching more recent than that of Pope and his followers. Aspirations more active, but far from successful, were evinced in 1812 by the fragmentary 'Voyage of Columbus;' and his subsequent works showed still more how he had been impressed by the more meretricious school, which had grown up since his youthful taste was formed. In 1814, his 'Jacqueline' was printed with Byron's 'Lara,' a companionship which proved fatal to a weakish, yet pretty tale. In 1819, appeared 'Human Life,' which many readers hold to be his best work; but surely this place is better deserved by 'Italy,' which, first privately printed, then much altered and corrected, from first to last, for ten or more years, was in part offered to the public, in 1823. Vigorous or essentially original it is not, either in

imagery or otherwise; but it is full of fine taste, and of sympathy for beauty both in nature and in art, not unaccompanied with active observation; and the polishing in which the timid poet so much delighted, was here performed with even more than his ordinary skill. With this poem Rogers's authorship may be said to have closed.—During the time it lasted, he was the friend of many among the leading men of letters; Byron, Moore, and Campbell being on terms especially intimate with him. He associated much also with some of the leading statesmen of the Whig party, especially Fox, Sheridan, Lord Holland, and the Marquis of Lansdowne. But likewise, from before Fox's death, his house in St. James's place continued to be for more than fifty years a place of meeting for all who, through genius, fashion, or celebrity of any kind, could interest his curiosity and grace his classic board. Rogers's breakfasts were things especially famous. A volume of 'Table-Talk,' already published since his death, has furnished the uninitiated with some specimens of the anecdotes, oftener (it should seem) pointed than good-natured, with which he was wont to entertain his guests. The tone of his conversation is hinted in a line of Moore's Diary: 'Rogers amusing and sarcastic as usual.' He possessed a large and exceedingly choice collection of works of art, from which three paintings were bequeathed by him to the National Gallery. He was a kind patron of living artists, and spent £10,000 on illustrated editions of his poems. To literary men, also, and others in difficulties, he was generous: he relieved Sheridan's distresses; Moore was obliged to him in the crisis of his Bermuda affairs; and a loan from him enabled Campbell to purchase a share in the 'Metropolitan Magazine.'—Rogers's attendances at picture sales and exhibitions, and at operas and concerts, and those other light devices in which he whiled away his time, lasted till he was extremely old. Indeed, they were stopped only when, being run over by a carriage in the street, he received an injury which confined him to his own house for the last few years of his life. He died there, on the 18th of December, 1855. [W.S.]

ROSE, SIR GEORGE HENRY, well known as having filled various diplomatic and other offices of state, author of several pamphlets; died at an advanced age, 1855.

ROSMINI, ABBE, distinguished in Italy as a writer on moral philosophy, and the founder of an order called after him the Rosminiani, 1797-1855.

ROSSI, COUNTESS. See SONTAG.

ROUSSIN, M., a distinguished French admiral, born 1781, entered the service in 1793 and was permanently employed during the war. On the establishment of peace he was engaged in scientific surveys, and in 1831 made a peer of France. He died in 1854.

ROUTH, MARTIN JOSEPH, late president of Magdalen College, and a learned writer, died in the hundredth year of his age, December, 1854. His principal works are, the 'Reliquiæ Sacræ,' published 1814-1815, and an edition of Burnet, 1823. His memory is associated with the friendship of Dr. Parr, Porson, and many other names of another generation.

ROWE, REV. SAMUEL, a topographical writer and liturgist, 1793-1853.

ROWSON, FREDERICK, one of the directors of the National Freehold Land Society, author of 'The Debater,' 'The Female Poets of Great Britain,' &c., died 1855.

RUBINI, GLAMBATISTO, the famous tenor singer, was a native of Italy, born 1795. He commenced his musical career by playing the violin in the church of Romano, and made his first appearance on the stage in 1815 at Naples. In 1825 he went to Paris, and in that capital and London realized a large fortune, and acquired a brilliant reputation. Died March 2, 1854.

RUTHERFORD, ANDREW, Lord, an eminent Scottish judge, 1791-1854.

RUTLAND, JOHN HENDRY MANNERS, fifth duke of Rutland, born 4th January, 1778, died 20th January, 1857. The duke of Rutland was known as one of the best landlords in England, and was deservedly popular among his numerous tenants. His Grace took little active part in politics; but on all important questions generally voted with the conservative party.

S

SAINT ARNAUD. See ARNAUD.

SAINT HILAIRE, AUGUSTE, an eminent Fr. naturalist, distinguished for his researches into the vegetation of the Brazils and of South America, 1779-1858.

SALE, LADY FLORENTIA, widow of Major-General Sir Robert Sale, remarkable for the daring constancy with which she accompanied her husband in all his campaigns, died at Cape Town, 1854. At the period of the Cabool disasters, she became the prisoner of Akbar Khan, and afterwards gave the world an interesting memoir of her captivity. Lady Sale was in receipt of a pension of £500 a-year.

SALTOUN, ALEXANDER GEORGE FRASER, sixteenth lord, distinguished for his gallantry as a peninsular officer, and for his defence of Hongoumont at the battle of Waterloo, 1785-1853.

SAULL, WILLIAM DEVONSHIRE, well known in the metropolis in connection with popular subjects of debate, as the working man's friend, died, aged seventy-two, 1855. He was a geologist and antiquarian, and has left a valuable museum.

SAUNDERS, THOMAS, a citizen and antiquarian of London, memorable for his exertions in procuring the restoration of 'The Ladye Chapel,' in Southwark, 1786-1854.

SAVILLE. See FAUCIT.

SCHNEIDER, J. C. F., a German musician, 1786-1853.

SCORESBY, REV. DR. J. R. S. (formerly Captain William), was the son of an able and distinguished seaman in the northern whale fishery, and was born at Whitby, in Yorkshire. As chief mate of his father's ship, the *Resolution* of Whitby, in 1806, he sailed into the highest latitude then reached by navigators. In 1820, he published his account of the arctic regions, one of the most interesting records of maritime adventure ever written. On his retirement from the sea, Captain Scoresby entered into holy orders, and took a Doctor's degree. His discourses to

seamen are of peculiar excellence. Dr. Scoresby, in the latter years of his life, enriched the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*, and other scientific periodicals, with valuable contributions. After a lingering illness, he died at Torbay, on the 21st March, 1857.

SELWYN, WILLIAM, an eminent lawyer, author of a valuable professional work, known as 'Selwyn's Nisi Prius,' 1774-1855.

SHADFORTH, THOMAS, lieutenant-colonel of the 57th regiment, killed in the attack on the Redan fort, June 18, 1855, was the son of Colonel Thomas Shadforth, now of Sydney. He entered the army in 1825, and fell gallantly in the fifty-first year of his age. While he was highly esteemed by Lord Raglan, circumstances prove that he was equally beloved by his men, whom he kept in a remarkable state of efficiency.

SHEEPSHANKS, RICHARD, a Church of England minister, who devoted himself wholly to scientific pursuits, author of several articles on astronomical instruments, and similar subjects, in the 'Penny Cyclopædia,' 1794-1855.

SIBOUR, MONSIEUR MARIE DOMINIQUE AUGUSTUS, archbishop of Paris, born 1792, assassinated by Vèges, a priest, in the church of St. Etienne du Mont, Paris, in 1857.

SIBTHORP, CHARLES DE LAET WALDO, the well known member of parliament for Lincoln, and colonel of the Lincoln militia: was descended from an ancient family settled in Nottinghamshire. He was born in 1782, and first became member for Lincoln in 1826, since which he was constantly re-elected, excepting only in the year 1833. He was a staunch protestant and conservative, thorough, honest, independent, and blunt in expressing his opinions. Died Dec. 14th, 1855.

SMECTYMNUS. See SPURSTOW.

SMEDLEY, REV. EDWARD, a learned minister of the Church of England, was the son of a minister of the same name, who was one of the masters of Westminster school. He was born in 1789, and was educated at Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1812. Between that period and 1828, he took four of the Seatonian prizes for English poems, and published a history of the Reformed Religion in France. He also edited the 'Encyclopædia Metropolitana.' Died at Dulwich in July, 1836.

SMIBERT, THOMAS, a Scottish journalist and miscellaneous writer, died 1853.

SMITH, RICHARD JOHN, the celebrated actor of the Adelphi, was born at York, 1786, where at that time his father and mother were staying, then engaged in their professional vocation as actors. He made his first appearance as a regular actor at Sheffield, where he played the Coward in 'Douglas,' 17th September, 1804. His first appearance in London was at the Surrey theatre, in May, 1810, where he took the part of Farouche in the 'Black Forest.' His connection with the Adelphi dated from October 12th, 1829. Died in March, 1855. Mr. Smith was devoted to his profession, and possessed an antiquarian's knowledge of armour, costume, and prints.

SMITHSON, MISS. See BERLIOZ.

SONTAG, HENRIETTA, the famous soprano singer and actress, was born at Coblenz in 1805, of parents both belonging to the theatrical profes-

on. Her wonderful talents for song were developed by a musical education at Prague, and her subsequent appearance on the stage was at Vienna in 1820 or 1821. In 1823 and 1824 she was chosen successively by Weber and Beethoven to take a part in their operas, and finally appeared at Paris and London. Soon afterwards she was married to Count Rossi, and was thus lost to the stage. The political events of 1848 compelled her to resume her profession, and she succeeded Mdlle. Lind at her Majesty's theatre, afterwards visiting many parts of Europe and America. Died of cholera in the city of Mexico when about to appear in 'Lucretia Borgia,' 17th June, 1854.

SOUTHEY, MRS. CAROLINE, widow of the late poet-laureate, to whom she was married in 1799, died at Buckland, near Lymington, in the eighty-eighth year of her age, 1854. It has been stated that she was related to the poet Williamisle Bowles; but this is an error, arising from her father's name, who was formerly a captain in the army. Mrs. Southey was a poetess, and also a successful prose writer. She enjoyed a pension of 200 a-year from the Queen, granted two years prior to her decease.

SOWERBY, GEORGE BRETtingham, an eminent conchologist; born 1790; died in London 1854. He was the son of James Sowerby, well known as the proprietor and publisher of the 'English Botany,' edited by Sir J. E. Smith. He seems to have inherited his father's taste for natural history, but it was chiefly to the study of conchology he devoted his time and attention. He dealt largely in objects of natural history, but chiefly shells; and to him is due, to a great extent, a better knowledge in this country of the celebrated Lamarck's arrangement. Mr. Sowerby contributed numerous papers on conchological subjects to the scientific periodicals of the day, and he is the originator and publisher of the 'Zoological Journal.' His principal work, however, and by which he is best known is his 'Genera of Recent Fossil Shells,' in two volumes; but which, unfortunately, was never completed. [W.B.]

SPRATT, JAMES, a captain in the royal navy, for his gallantry in the action at Trafalgar, died at Teignmouth, aged eighty-two, June, 1853.

STANGER, WILLIAM, M.D., an English naturalist, attached to the Niger expedition in 1841; died 1854.

STEVENSON, S. W., a scholar and numismatist, author of 'A Dictionary of Roman Coins,' and 'Travels,' 1785-1854.

STOCKS, JOHN ELLERTON, M.D., a zealous and practical botanist. Born near Hull, 1820; died 1854. Dr. Stocks held a medical appointment in the service of the East India Company, and devoted his leisure time to the study of botany. During his service in India, he was for some time inspector of forests in Scinde, and was thus led to travel much through that country and Beloochistan. He fulfilled the duties also for some time as conservator of forests and superintendent of public gardens in Bombay, in the absence of Dr. Benson, who held that appointment. In the course of his official duties he had opportunities, which he did not neglect, of forming an extensive collection of plants, with a large series of drawings made by five artists, all of which he brought to this

country in the beginning of 1854, along with materials, in a forward state of preparation, for a general work on the natural history, manners, customs, arts, manufactures, and commerce, agriculture, &c., of science. These collections he had commenced arranging and putting in order, when illness supervened, and he was carried off by a fit of apoplexy, in August, 1854, at the early age of thirty-four. Dr. Stocks was a man of great and varied attainments in literature, and had his life been spared, the science of botany, especially, would have been enriched by his valuable contributions. His published papers are chiefly contained in Sir W. J. Hooker's 'London Journal of Botany,' and 'Kew Garden Miscellany.' [W.B.]

STORER, JAMES SARGEANT, an English draughtsman and engraver, famous for his accurate delineations of the antiquities of our country, and for his topographical views, 1772-1854.

STRANGFORD, PERCY CLINTON SYDNEY SMYTHE, sixth viscount, a distinguished diplomatist and man of letters, was born 1780, and succeeded his father in the peerage 1801. In early life, diplomacy and literature divided his attention at the court of Lisbon, and his translations from Camoens at that period are warmly eulogized by his countryman, Thomas Moore. In 1808-9, when, in consequence of the Portuguese revolution, the Prince Regent removed his court to the Brazils, and thus founded the Brazilian empire, Lord Viscount Strangford was residing in Lisbon with the rank of minister plenipotentiary, and appears to have enjoyed the full confidence of the royal family of Portugal; in fine, he joined them in the emigration—one of the most remarkable circumstances of modern times—and remained many years at Rio Janeiro, performing the same functions as at Lisbon. His subsequent missions were to the court of Flanders, 1817; to the Ottoman Porte, 1820; and to St. Petersburg, 1825, where he was succeeded by Lord Heytesbury. In 1828 he went on a special mission to the Brazils, in which year Don Pedro agreed to a treaty of peace with Buenos Ayres, and acknowledged the independence of Monte Video, and the Banda Oriental: with this mission his diplomatic career terminated. Since that period Lord Strangford attached himself almost solely to literature, and at the time of his death had made a large collection of documents towards the biography of his ancestor, Endymion Porter. Died May 29, 1855. [E.R.]

STRANGWAYS, THOMAS FOX, brigadier-general commanding the royal artillery in the British army in the Crimea, was born 1790, and entered the artillery service in 1806. In 1813 and 1841 he was with the allied army in Germany, and distinguished himself in the battles around Leipzig. For these services the Swedish order of the sword was conferred on him. He served also in the decisive campaign of 1815, and at Waterloo was slightly wounded. His death at Inkermann was caused by a round shot, which blew away his leg. Mr. Russell relates: 'The poor old general never moved a muscle of his face. He said merely, in a gentle voice, "Will any one be kind enough to lift me off my horse?"' He was taken down and laid on the ground, while his life-blood ebbed fast, and at last he was carried to the rear. But the gallant old man had not sufficient strength to undergo an

operation, and in two hours he had sunk to rest, leaving behind him a memory which will ever be held dear by every officer and man of the army.' [E.R.]

STRUTHERS, JOHN, a minor Scottish poet and historical writer, born in Lanarkshire, 1776, died at Glasgow, August, 1853. His best poem is 'The Poor Man's Sabbath,' first published in 1804, at which time the author obtained his living as a working shoemaker. For the last twenty years of his life he held the appointment of librarian at Stirling's library, Glasgow.

STUART, LORD DUDLEY, the friend of Poland, son of John, first marquess of Bute, and of a daughter of Thomas Coutts the banker, was born in 1803. He commenced his public career at the critical period of 1830, when he became member for Arundel, of course in the liberal interest. Home politics, however, did not engage much of his attention, his enthusiasm being excited by the arrival in England, at this time, of Prince Adam Czartoryski, and the wreck of the Polish army. Lord Dudley Stuart felt that the liberties of Europe were menaced by the advance of the Russian empire, and that the restoration of Poland was the only barrier that could be raised against her; this feeling, and a deep sense of the wrongs which the Poles had endured, took full possession of his heart and mind, and dictated his whole course of action. He fought the battles of the Poles almost alone in the House of Commons, keeping his seat for Arundel till 1837, when he was defeated by Lord Fitzallan. He then remained out of parliament for ten years, and eventually, in 1847, was returned at the head of the poll for Marylebone; in 1852 he was re-elected without opposition. Lord Dudley Stuart rejected every proposal to take office, always declaring that he would accept no other than that of ambassador at the court of Warsaw. Zealous in this cause to the last hour, he left England in September, 1854, to recruit his health, and bent his steps to Denmark and Stockholm, where he might use his influence in procuring the adhesion of those powers. Though suffering from illness, he had two audiences of the king, and was so weak when he last visited the palace that he was carried up and down the stairs. These exertions, added to his extensive correspondence, proved too much for his exhausted constitution, and he expired in Stockholm on the 17th of November. The immediate cause of his death was the deposition of water in the cellular membrane of the lungs. In early life Lord Dudley Stuart passed some years in the south of Europe, and was married to the daughter of Lucien Buonaparte, prince of Canino. [E.R.]

SULLIVAN, JOHN, a member of the supreme council of Madras, distinguished for his knowledge of Indian affairs and his unflinching advocacy of the native population, died 1855.

T

THACKERAY, ELIAS, cousin to the popular author of that name, a minister of the Church of England, 1771-1854.

THIERRY, AUGUSTIN, historian of the Norman Conquest, was born at Blois, on the 20th May,

1795, of poor and humble parents. He passed through his studies with distinguished success at the college of his native town. In 1811, on quitting his college, M. Augustin Thierry entered the normal school, where, after passing two years he was appointed professor in a provincial college. The invasion of 1814 brought him to Paris. Fired with all the ardour of youth, and versed in the most varied studies, he had as yet no particular predilection for any distinct branch of science, and his political ideas, though fervent, partook of the confusion which characterized the period. 'I yearned,' says Thierry, 'for a future, I knew not exactly what; for a liberty, whose definition, if I give it at all, assumed something of this form:—a government with the greatest possible amount of individual guarantees, and the least possible amount of administrative action.' There was at this time living in comparative obscurity in Paris a celebrated political economist, whose *Memoirs* recently published, have created a sensation in England (St. Simon). The freshness and daring scope of the views of this thinker fascinated the youthful Augustin, who, quitting the university devoted himself with all the fervour of his nature to the study of the loftiest social problems, and attached himself to St. Simon as secretary and disciple. Thierry's co-operation with St. Simon was, however, of but short duration. In 1817, we find he has joined the *Censeur Européen*, which enjoyed the reputation of being the most important and high-minded of the liberal journals of the period. The new school of French history had not at this time raised its head. The annals of France lay utterly disfigured beneath the dull and arid nomenclature of the elder historians. Garnier, Millot, Anquetil, reigned supreme. No historian had yet thought of moving out of the beaten track when M. Thierry, having occasion to seek in the history of the past materials for the polemics of the day, first descended into the arena, and young, ardent, and yet unconscious of his vocation as a destiny, entered upon that study which resulted in the establishment of the new doctrines and the new principles. Aristocracy, assailed and decimated from the days of the Grand Monarque until the epoch of the Restoration, had yet learnt nothing and forgotten nothing. With the return of the Bourbons it once more raised its voice. These were the words which, through its more eloquent champion, it addressed to new France: 'Enfranchised race, slaves wrested from our grasp—depressed people—leave was granted you to be free, but not to be noble: for us, all is of right; for you, all is of favour!' This pride of birth which Montlosier assailed the Revolution, met in M. Thierry an antagonist 'too proud to care from whence he came.' The pretensions and insolence of Montlosier were wholly based on the old right of conquest. A century before this epoch Boulaivillier had sought to construct an historical system based upon the distinction between the conquerors and the conquered in France. The Abbe Dubois, a man of the people, stood forward to combat the theory by nearly as great a fallacy, by denying the fact of a conquest at all. Montlosier had reproduced the theory of Boulaivillier, but he encountered an antagonist not more sincere, perhaps than the abbe, but incomparably more able. J

Augustin Thierry proudly accepted the fact of the conquest as the premises on which to found his claims in favour of the conquered. Not content with establishing the original iniquity of the conquest, he denounced it as the source of not merely the evils of the past, but of all present difficulties. 'The genius of conquest,' said Thierry, 'has made us mock of nature and of time; it still hovers over this unhappy country; it is under its influence that the distinctions of caste have succeeded to those of blood; those of orders to those of castes; those of titles to those of orders.' It was in the demolition of the theories of Montlosier, and defending the revolution, that Thierry's great work, the '*Histoire de la Conquête de l'Angleterre par les Normands*,' was produced. The immense sensation which it created, is known to all in any measure acquainted with the new school of French history. The great labours to which its author had subjected himself impaired at once the health and the sight of the accomplished historian. After a journey into Switzerland, and a visit to Provence, he returned to Paris somewhat invigorated in general health, but his sight still declining, and almost blind, he resumed his labours in the field of history. At this period a young man, then unknown, but destined ere long to take a brilliant position in literature and journalism, Armand Carrel, became his secretary. Young Carrel, by his friendly earnestness of purpose, rendered the necessity of reading with the eyes of others less painful to Thierry than it had formerly been. His next publication was the '*Lettres sur l'Histoire de France*.' Shortly after the appearance of this work he was elected a member of the Institute. But assailed by a nervous malady of the severest kind, he had once more to quit his beloved Paris, and betake himself to the baths of Juxenil. It was at these baths he became acquainted with and married the lady who was to alleviate his sufferings, by aiding him on his way through the evil days of premature old age. Shortly after this the Académie Française awarded him the Gobert prize of £400, which he held till death. Almost at the same time this honour was conferred upon him, M. Guizot recalled him to Paris to preside over an undertaking honourable alike to the historian who conceived it and the historian who directed it,—the task being to form a collection after the manner of the great Benedictine compilations devoted to the nobility and the clergy, of all the materials to be found throughout France bearing upon the history of the third estate. Combating alike blindness and paralysis, Thierry continued to the last to prosecute his favourite studies. He died in Paris, in May, 1856. His genius has been accurately summed up by one who knew him well: 'No historian, ancient or modern, has exhibited in a higher degree than he, that human sense which is the very soul of history. I mean that comprehensive sensibility, synthetic without losing sight of the true, which leads a writer to attach himself to the destiny of a whole people as to the destiny of an individual; following this people, step by step, through ages, with an interest as earnest and emotions as vivid as though he were following the steps of a friend engaged in a perilous enterprise.'

THOMPSON, WILLIAM, alderman and member of parliament for London, was born at Kendal,

in Westmoreland, 1792. From 1820 to 1826 he sat in parliament as member for Callington, and from that period to 1831 he represented the city, where in the interim he had 'passed the chair,' as lord mayor. From 1832 to 1837, he was the popular candidate in Sutherland, but having changed his politics, he retired in 1841, and afterwards represented the county of Westmoreland. Died 1854.

THORN, SIR NATHANIEL, K.C.B., K.H., col. of the 3rd bufs, had been more than fifty years in the British service. He entered the army in 1802, went, in 1808, with the bufs to the Peninsula, shared in most of the engagements from that time to 1814. He was at Busaco, Badajoz, Talavera, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse. He had just returned from his investiture as a Knight Commander of the Bath, when he was suddenly taken ill, and died at his residence, near Taunton, on the 28th January, 1857.

TORRENS, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ARTHUR WELLESLEY, born 1809; died at Paris, where he was residing as military commissioner for this country, August, 1855. General Torrens is memorable for his gallant conduct at Inkermann, where he received a wound while cheering on his men, from the effects of which he never fully recovered. He received the thanks of parliament and was promoted in December, 1854.

TRURO, THE RIGHT HON. THOMAS WILDE, first Baron Truro of Bowes, was born July, 1782, and educated at St. Paul's school. Early in life he adopted the avocation of his father, who was a solicitor, but ultimately he relinquished it for the higher branch of the same profession. He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, in 1817, and rose to great eminence as a *nisi prius* advocate. After a singularly rapid rise at the bar, he was appointed solicitor-general in 1839, and in 1841 he became attorney-general. In 1846 he was raised to the bench as chief justice of the court of common pleas; in 1850 he became lord chancellor, and was created a peer with the title of Baron Truro. In politics Lord Truro was a strenuous supporter of the whigs. His powers as a debater were very superior. Lord Truro died on the 11th November, 1855, at his residence, Eaton square, London.

TULK, CHARLES AUGUSTUS, a magistrate of Middlesex, author of several religious works, 1786-1849.

TYLDEN, WILLIAM BURTON, brigadier-general in the royal engineers, died of cholera in the Crimea, September 22, 1855. He was honourably mentioned by Lord Raglan after the battle of the Alma; and it was owing to his exertions that Varna was saved from destruction when the powder magazines were in danger of ignition.

U

URE, ANDREW, M.D., F.R.S., was born in Glasgow, in May, 1778, founded the Observatory of Glasgow, author of '*Ure's Dictionary of Chemistry*,' and other well known works. Since 1830, Dr. Ure resided in London, where he died on the 2d January, 1857.

UXBRIDGE, EARL OF. See ANGLESEY.

V

VALPY, ABRAHAM JOHN, famous for his editions of the classics, died in his sixty-eighth year, 1854.

VAN EYCKEN, JOHN, a distinguished painter of Belgium, died in Brussels, Dec., 1854.

VEDDER, DAVID, distinguished as a poet and graceful prose writer, was born in the Orkneys, 1790, his father being a small laird in the island. Left an orphan at an early age, he became a seaman, but at the age of thirty took a situation on land as tide surveyor, and remained in the service of the customs till about two years before his death. His works are, the 'Covenanters' Communion,' 'Orcadian Sketches,' 'Lays and Lithographs,' and his popular translation from the German of 'Reynard the Fox.' Died 1854.

VICO, LIEUT.-COL., joint commissioner for France with Lieut.-Col. de Lagondie, at the headquarters of the British army in the Crimea, died before Sebastopol, July 10, 1855.

VISCONTI, M., a distinguished French architect, died 1854.

VOROSMARTY, MICHAEL, a famous Hungarian poet, 1800-1855.

W

WADMORE, JAMES, a well known patron of the fine arts, possessor of many great works of the old masters, and some fine pictures by Turner; 1782-1853.

WAKEFIELD, EDWARD, author of 'Ireland, Political and Statistical,' died at Knightsbridge in his eighty-sixth year, May 18, 1854.

WALKER, R. F., an Oriental scholar and translator from the German, died 1854.

WALLICH, NATHANIEL, a celebrated botanist, born 1796; died in London, 1854. Dr. Wallich was a Dane by birth and parentage, and served in early life in the Danish settlement of Serampore in India. At the conquest of that place by the English, he was allowed to enter the E. I. Co.'s service, and being a devoted botanist, he obtained the appointment of superintendent of the botanical garden at Calcutta. He was the author of the 'Flora Indica,' and the 'Plantæ Asiaticæ Rariores.' The former work was written while he was in India, in conjunction with the celebrated Dr. Cary, and the latter was published by him after his coming to England. It is in three folio volumes, with 100 coloured plates, and is a monument of labour and perseverance. [W.B.]

WALWORTH. See RICHARD II.

WARNEFORD, S. W., a clergyman, disting. as a benefactor to colleges and schools, 1763-1855.

WARNER, MRS., the celebrated actress, was born in Dublin, where her father was in business as a chemist, and when only fifteen years of age took a part with Macready at the Plymouth theatre. In 1836, she was engaged in Drury Lane by Mr. Bunn, and obtained great success in the 'Wrecker's Daughter.' She was afterwards engaged at the

Haymarket, and in the Patent theatres (where under the management of Mr. Macready), where she divided the Shaksperian drama with Miss Faucit. At Saddler's Wells she was associated with Mr. Phelps in sustaining the legitimate drama, and subsequently made a similar effort at Marylebone. Died of cancer in the breast, Sep. 25, 1854. Mrs. Warner was the last great actress of the English stage, and is still without a successor.

WARNER, SAMUEL ALFRED, well known as Captain Warner, was a master in the royal navy and the son of a master mariner. His famous invisible shell was the subject of an experiment in 1841, at which Sir Robert Peel was present and again, in 1844, off Brighton, when the 'John o'Gaunt,' a vessel of 300 tons measurement, was blown to pieces. A government commission has previously decided against his claims, and his 'long range' was never brought to trial. Nothing certain is known of his inventions by the public, but they are regarded as the offspring of monomania. Captain Warner died suddenly of apoplexy in 1854.

WAT TYLER. See RICHARD II.

WATSON, JOSHUA, well known as a devoted and learned lay member of the Church of England, born in London 1776; died at Clapton, January 30, 1855. Few men in recent times have equalled Mr. Watson in their devotion to the charitable uses and institutions of the church, or in the capacity to serve her. Mr. Watson was alike prodigal of his money, his influence, and his special talents in the cause he loved.

WATSON, WALKER, 'the poet of Kirkintilloch,' author of 'Jockie's far awa,' and many well known popular songs, died at an advanced age, 1854.

WEBB, PHILIP PARKER, an author of several works on botany, remarkable for their scientific accuracy, and the extensive reading displayed in them, 1792-1854.

WEST, WILLIAM, formerly a bookseller, author of several county histories, and of an amusing work, entitled his 'Recollections,' 1770-1855.

WHARNCLIFFE. See WORTLEY.

WHISH, SIR W. SAMPSON, a gallant general in the service of the E. India Company, 1787-1853.

WHITTAKER, JOHN WILLIAM, a controversial divine, author of several learned works, and an interesting essay on Ancient Etymologies, 1790-1854.

WILDE. See TRURO.

WILKE, JOHN, a member of parliament, best known as a collector of books and autographs, 1765-1854.

WILLIAMS, EDWARD, the once celebrated *Iolo Fardd Glas*, a Welch bard and writer, died in the workhouse of Pen-y-bout, Glamorganshire, at the advanced age of eighty, 1854. He was by trade a cooper, and adhered to it as a means of gaining his livelihood till the infirmities of age rendered it impossible to do so any longer.

WILLIAMS, JOHN, member of parliament for Macclesfield from 1847 to the last general election, 1851, when he was defeated by Mr. Egerton. Born of poor parentage in Denbighshire, 1799; died suddenly, Nov. 29, 1855.

WILLIAMS, S., a wood engraver and designer, celebrated for his illustrations in periodical and other works, born at Colchester, 1778; died 1854.

WILSON, HARRY BRISTOW, D.D., an anti-

arian and religious writer, was born in London 1774, and in early life was appointed one of the masters of Merchant Tailors' School, of which institution he afterwards wrote the history. In 1816 he became rector of the united parishes of St. Mary, Aldermay, and St. Thomas the Apostle. In this living he remained till his death, Nov. 21, 1854.

WILSON, JOHN, a celebrated landscape and marine painter, born in Ayr, 1774; died at Folkestone, April, 1855.

WINDUS, THOMAS, an antiquarian and collector of articles of vertu, 1797-1855.

WING, WILLIAM, late secretary to the Entomological Society, and a clever delineator of the subjects which engage the researches of that body, 1827-1855.

WORTLEY. JOHN STUART WORTLEY, Baron HARNCLIFFE, born 23d April, 1801. Was member for the West Riding, Yorkshire, from the general election in 1841 to the period of his accession to the peerage in 1845. Since that time he devoted himself mainly to agricultural improvements. His death took place at his family mansion, in October, 1855.

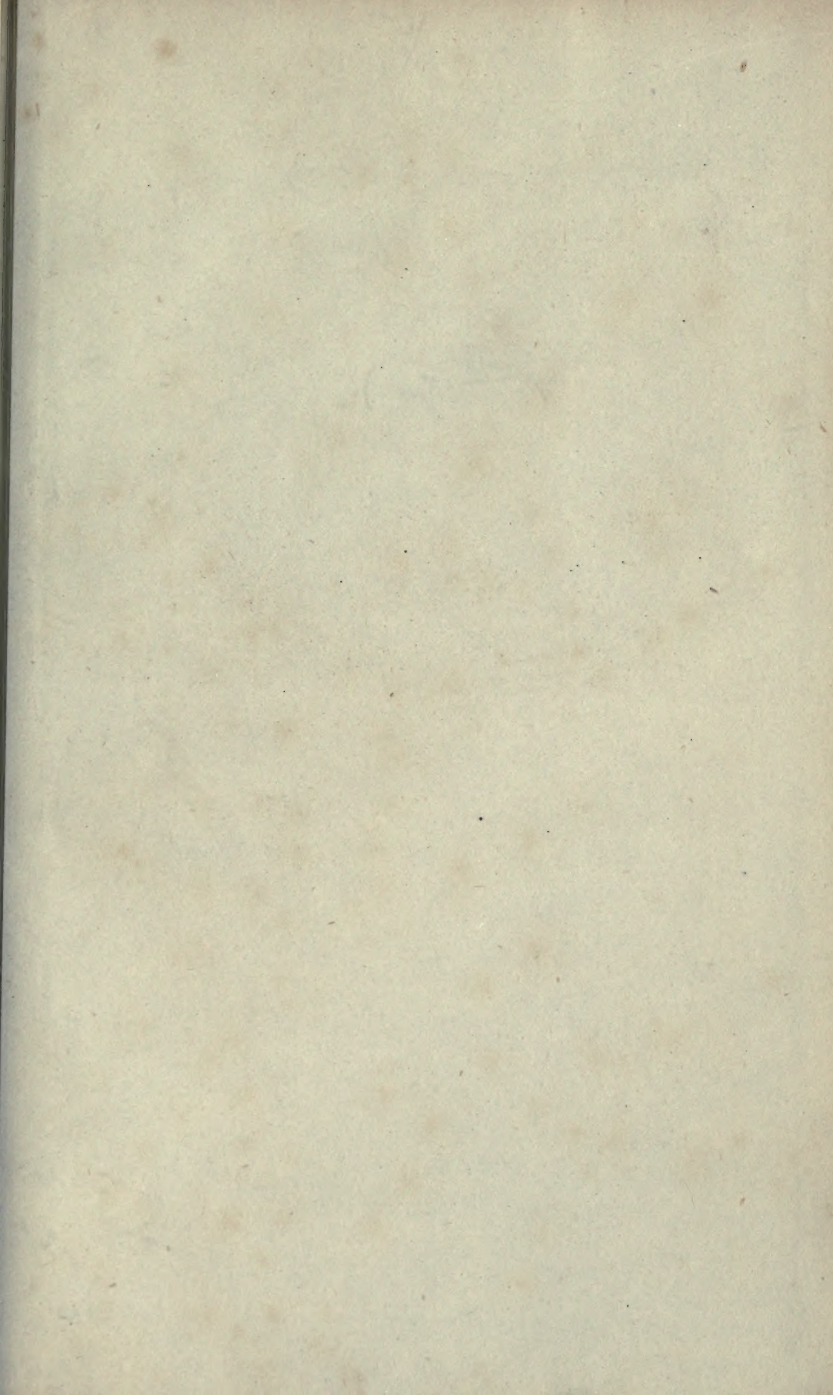
WRIGHT, FANNY, once celebrated as a Social and political agitator, was born at Dundee in 1796, first attracted public attention by her book, published in 1818, entitled 'A Few Days in Athens,' and about three years afterwards gave the world her 'Views on Society and Manners in America.' In 1825 she returned to that country, and founded a colony of redeemed slaves; she even, in 1833, appeared as a public lecturer, and 'Fanny Wright Societies' sprang into existence. Her establishment being broken up, she joined Robert Owen at New Harmony and edited the 'Gazette,' but con-

tracted an unhappy marriage with a M. Darusmont. Died at Cincinnati, 1853.

Y

YATES, JOSEPH BROOKS, a presbyterian minister, archæologist, and man of letters, many years resident in Liverpool, 1780-1855.

YEA, LACY WALTER GILES, lieutenant-colonel of the royal fusiliers, was the eldest son of Sir Walter Yea, and was born in Bristol, 1808. He entered the army in 1825, and won his earliest and last laurels in the Crimea. He commanded the first brigade of the light division, the advance of which at the battle of the Alma makes one of the most tragical chapters in the history of the war. The correspondent of the *Times*, who records in what confusion they advanced, relates also, 'The 7th fusiliers, led by Colonel Yea, were swept down by fifties' (letter of September 21st); and in commenting on his death passes the highest eulogiums upon him: 'A more thorough soldier, one more devoted to his men, to the service, and to his country, never fell in battle. . . . At the Alma he never went back a step, and there were tears in his eyes on that eventful afternoon when he exclaimed to me, when the men had formed on the slope of the hill after the retreat of the enemy, "There! look there! that's all that remains of my poor fusiliers! A colour is missing; but, thank God, no Russians have it!"' He fell dead under a shower of grape shot after leading his men out of the trenches on the fatal 18th of June, 1855. [E.R.]



UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LIBRARY,
BERKELEY

THIS BOOK IS DUE ON THE LAST DATE
STAMPED BELOW

Books not returned on time are subject to a fine of 50c per volume after the third day overdue, increasing to \$1.00 per volume after the sixth day. Books not in demand may be renewed if application is made before expiration of loan period.

JUN 6 1927

MAY 20 1948

290

CT103
R+2

235168

Rich

